Malawi

Demographic and Health Survey

2015-16

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National Statistical Office
Zomba, Malawi

The DHS Program
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The 2015-16 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16 MDHS) was implemented by the National Statistical Office from 19 October 2015 to 17 February 2016. The funding for the 2015-16 MDHS was provided by the government of Malawi, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Malawi National AIDS Commission (NAC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN WOMEN, Irish Aid, and the World Bank. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

FOREWORD

The 2016-16 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16 MDHS) was conducted between October 2015 and February 2016 by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Malawi in joint collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Community Health Services Unit (CHSU). Malawi conducted its first DHS in 1992 and again in 2000, 2004, and 2010. The 2015-16 MDHS is the fifth in the series. The survey is based on a nationally representative sample that provides estimates at the national and regional levels and for urban and rural areas with key indicator estimates at the district level. The survey included 26,361 households, 24,562 female respondents, and 7,478 male respondents. The 2015-16 MDHS includes household and respondent characteristics, fertility and family planning, infant and child health and mortality, maternal health and maternal and adult mortality, child and adult nutrition, malaria, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, orphans, and vulnerable children. As in the 2004 and 2010 MDHS, the 2015-16 MDHS included HIV testing that provides data on HIV prevalence in the country. The 2015-16 MDHS was conducted jointly with the Micronutrient Survey (MNS), which was implemented by the NSO in partnership with the Department of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS (DNHA).

The MDHS provides data that are needed to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programmes on a regular basis. The increasing emphasis by planners and policy makers on the utilisation of objective indicators for policy formulation, planning, and measurement of progress has increased reliance on regular household survey data. This was necessary because of the inadequate availability of appropriate, reliable information from administrative statistics and other routine data-collection systems. The MDHS is a crucial response to this paradigm shift. The 2015-16 MDHS provides an update on the status of health, maternal and child health, and family planning issues in Malawi. Most importantly, the 2015-16 MDHS provides baseline and critical information needed for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS II), and other national and international development programmes.

We would like to thank the Malawi Government, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), National AIDs Commission (NAC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and UN Women, who funded the 2015-16 MDHS. ICF International provided technical assistance through the DHS Program, a USAID-funded project that provides support and technical assistance for the implementation of population and health surveys in countries across the world. The NSO also gratefully acknowledges the World Bank and Irish Aid, who funded the Micronutrient Survey.

We would also like to thank staff members from the NSO, MoH, CHSU, and the University of Malawi, Chancellor College for efficiently coordinating the survey. Special mention is given to the Steering Committee and the Technical Working Group, which were chaired by the Department of Economic Planning and Development (DEPD). These groups were instrumental in guiding the resource mobilisation process, implementation, and technical aspects of the survey. We are very grateful to our field staff, who worked tirelessly and diligently to collect the data needed for this report. Finally, we extend our appreciation to the respondents, who generously provided data, without which it would have been impossible to produce this report.

Mercy Kanyuka
Commissioner of Statistics

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ASAQ	artesunate-amodiaquine
ASAR	age-specific attendance rate
BBSS	Biological Behavioural Surveillance Survey
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guérin
BLM	Banja la Mtsogolo
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBR	crude birth rate
CCAP	Church of Central Africa Presbyterian
CDC	Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CHSU	Community Health Sciences Unit
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DBS	dried blood spots
DEFT	design effect
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DPT	Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
EA	enumeration area
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HSSP	health sector strategic plan
HTC	HIV testing and counselling
HTS	HIV testing services
IFSS	Internet file streaming system
IPTp	Intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy
IRS	indoor residual spraying
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IUD	intrauterine devices
IYCF	infant and young child feeding

LA	lumefantrine-artemether
LAM	lactational amenorrhoea method
LLIN	long-lasting insecticidal net
LPG	liquid petroleum gas
MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MDHS	Malawi Demographic and Health Surveys
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
PPHC	Malawi population and housing census
MMR	maternal mortality ratio
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
NAC	National Aids Commission
NAR	net attendance ratio
NMCP	National Malaria Control Programme
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSP	National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PHIA	Population-based HIV Impact Assessment
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PRMR	pregnancy-related mortality ratio
PSU	primary sampling unit
RHF	recommended home fluids
RUFT	ready-to-use therapeutic food
RV	rotavirus vaccine
SD	standard deviation
SDM	standard days method
SE	standard error
SEA	standard enumeration area
SP	Sulfadoxine/pyrimethamin
STD	sexually-transmitted disease
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VIP	ventilated improved pit
VMMC	voluntary medical male circumcision
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING THE 2015-16 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (MDHS)

The 2015-16 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) report is very similar in content to the 2010 MDHS but is presented in a new format. The new style features more figures to highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

The tables in this report are located at the end of each chapter instead of being imbedded in the chapter text. While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

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

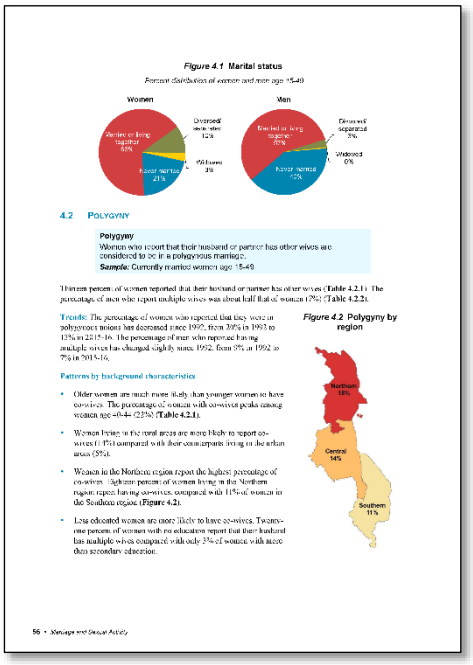

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49

Women

Men

4.2 POLYGYNY

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

Thirteen percent of women reported that their husband or partner has other wives (Table 4.2.1). The percentage of men who report multiple wives was about half that of women (7%) (Table 4.2.2).

Trends: The percentage of women who reported that they were in polygynous unions has decreased since 1992, from 20% in 1992 to 13% in 2015-16. The percentage of men who reported having multiple wives has changed slightly since 1992, from 9% in 1992 to 7% in 2015-16.

Figure 4.2 Polygyny by region

Northern 18%
Central 14%
Southern 11%

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women are much more likely than younger women to have co-wives. The percentage of women with co-wives peaks among women age 40-44 (22%) (Table 4.2.1).
- Women living in the rural areas are more likely to report co-wives (14%) compared with their counterparts living in the urban areas (5%).
- Women in the Northern region report the highest percentage of co-wives. Eighteen percent of women living in the Northern region report having co-wives, compared with 11% of women in the Southern region (Figure 4.2).
- Less educated women are more likely to have co-wives. Twenty-one percent of women with no education report that their husband has multiple wives compared with only 3% of women with more than secondary education.

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Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women (1)

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic (3)	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women (2)
Age						
15-19	9.8	11.5	26.4	2.1	64.7	5,263
20-24	8.9	11.5	31.2	2.2	61.1	5,159
25-29	9.5	14.2	33.0	2.4	57.8	3,953
30-34	7.7	11.1	32.7	2.4	61.5	3,668
35-39	7.0	10.6	29.1	2.4	65.0	2,924
40-44	6.1	9.8	28.5	1.8	66.6	2,029
45-49	4.5	9.5	28.0	1.8	68.7	1,567
Residence						
Urban	17.1	39.2	42.3	7.2	37.6	4,496
Rural	6.3	5.3	27.2	1.1	68.5	20,066
Region						
Northern	10.0	16.5	33.2	3.5	58.1	2,838
Central	8.5	10.4	31.7	1.8	60.2	10,529
Southern	7.6	11.3	27.6	2.2	66.4	11,194
Education						
No education	0.3	2.4	17.4	0.0	81.1	2,977
Primary	5.5	5.5	27.1	0.6	68.1	15,245
Secondary	15.3	26.0	42.2	5.5	44.7	5,598
More than secondary	43.2	61.9	48.0	19.5	17.3	742
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.4	1.0	12.5	0.1	85.0	4,745
Second	4.2	1.7	22.8	0.1	74.1	4,692
Middle	6.0	2.7	26.9	0.4	69.0	4,635
Fourth	7.1	4.4	34.4	0.7	60.5	4,680
Highest	18.2	40.7	49.0	8.2	32.6	5,810
Total	8.3	11.5	30.0	2.2	62.8	24,562

(5) (4)

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

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

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

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in red. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15-49 and their access to different types of media. In this case, 8.3%* of women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 11.5% watch television weekly, and 30.0% listen to the radio weekly.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women with more than secondary education access all three media weekly, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 19.5% of women age 15-49 with more than secondary education access all three types of media weekly.

Step 6: By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Malawi. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help programme planners and policy makers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

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

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

a) What percentage of women in Malawi do not access any of the three media at least once a week?

b) What age group of women are most likely to watch television weekly?

c) Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas—which group is more likely to read the newspaper weekly?

d) What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who do not access any of the three media at least once a week by region?

e) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to television on a weekly basis by education level?

f) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to radio on a weekly basis by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 62.8%

b) Women age 25-29: 14.2% of women in this age group watch television weekly

c) Women in urban areas, 17.1% read a newspaper weekly, compared to 6.3% of women in rural areas

d) 58.1% of women in the Northern region do not access any of the three media at least once a week, compared to 66.4% of women in the Southern region.

e) Exposure to television on a weekly basis increases as a woman's level of education increases; 2.4% of women with no education watch television weekly, compared to 61.9% of women with more than secondary education.

f) Exposure to radio on a weekly basis increases as household wealth increases; 12.5% of women in the lowest wealth quintile listen to the radio on a weekly basis, compared to 49.0% of women in the highest wealth.

Example 2: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI 1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5: Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children under age 5: Number of children	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Number of children
Age in months					
<6	4.6	1,674	70.2	40.7	77
6-11	6.5	1,692	79.8	48.5	110
12-23	6.2	3,230	81.4	56.7	201
24-35	6.1	3,261	78.0	53.7	197
36-47	4.7	3,391	72.0	43.1	158
48-59	4.5	3,300	79.8	54.7	150
Sex					
Male	5.7	8,242	76.5	50.5	467
Female	5.1	8,307	78.7	51.3	426
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	4.5	88	*	*	4
Does not smoke	5.4	16,461	77.5	50.9	890
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	0.7	249	*	*	2
Coal/lignite	*	7	*	*	0
Charcoal	4.9	2,427	78.1	55.7	119
Wood/straw[3]	5.6	13,865	77.6	50.2	773
Residence					
Urban	3.6	2,212	83.5	55.2	80
Rural	5.7	14,336	77.0	50.5	814
Region					
Northern	5.8	1,900	77.9	52.0	109
Central	5.9	7,003	79.2	53.4	414
Southern	4.8	7,645	75.6	47.8	370
Mother's education					
No education	4.6	2,224	76.2	39.8	102
Primary	5.7	10,962	78.1	51.7	625
Secondary	5.3	3,070	76.5	55.0	163
More than secondary	1.2	293	*	*	3
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.9	4,074	77.8	50.3	240
Second	4.9	3,707	76.7	47.3	183
Middle	6.2	3,203	77.1	53.8	197
Fourth	5.8	2,901	79.1	47.9	167
Highest	4.0	2,663	76.8	57.6	107
Total	5.4	16,548	77.6	50.9	894

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related.
[2] Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner
[3] Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues

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

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

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age five had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 5.4%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age five

are there who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 894 children or 5.4% of the 16,548 children under age five (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 5.4% of children under age five had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age five whose mothers have more than secondary education who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey sought advice or treatment? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children under age five whose mothers have more than secondary education had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey and sought treatment or advice. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

- Although not shown in the table above, you may find tables with percentages in parentheses. The percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 cases (unweighted) in the category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)

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

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in MDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the MDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or regional areas. However, doing so requires a minimum sample size per area. For the 2015-16 MDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and regional levels, for urban and rural areas, and for some, but not all indicators, estimates at the district level.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Region			
Northern	11.6	2,838	4,803
Central	42.9	10,529	8,417
Southern	45.6	11,194	11,342
Total 15-49	3 100.0	2 24,562	1 24,562

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the three regions, the number of women surveyed in each region should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the region. However, if some regions have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each region's population may not include sufficient women from each region for analysis. To solve this problem, regions with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 24,562 women and want to produce results that are representative of Malawi as a whole and its regions (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Malawi is not evenly distributed among the regions: some regions, such as Southern, are heavily populated while others, such as Northern are not. Thus, Northern must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each region in order to get reliable statistics. The blue column (1) in the table at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each region. Within the regions, the number of women interviewed ranges from 4,803 in Northern to 11,342 in Southern. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each region.

With this distribution of interviews, some regions are overrepresented and some regions are underrepresented. For example, the population in Southern is about 46% of the population in Malawi, while Northern's population contributes only 12% of the population in Malawi. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Northern accounts for about 20% of the total sample of women interviewed (4,803/24,562) and the number of women interviewed in Southern accounts for almost the same percentage of the total sample of women interviewed (46%, or 11,342/24,562). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Malawi, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small region, Northern, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Women from a large region, like Southern, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which is used to adjust the number of women from each region so that each region's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the region. The numbers in the purple column (2) represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at regional level. The total national sample size of 24,562 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the regions has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

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

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

MALAWI


N
Chitipa
Karonga
TANZANIA
Rumphi
Northern
Nkhata Bay
Mzimba
ZAMBIA
Likoma
Nkhotakota
Kasungu
MOZAMBIQUE
Ntchisi
Central
Mchinji
Dowa
Salima
Lilongwe
Dedza
Mangochi
Ntcheu
Machinga
Balaka
Southern
Zomba
Neno
Blantyre
Phalombe
Chiradzulu
Mwanza
Mulanje
Thyolo
Chikhwawa
Nsanje
0 25 50 100
Kilometers

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2015-16 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) was implemented by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in joint collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Data collection took place from 19 October 2015 to 17 February 2016. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and provides financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Other agencies and organisations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support include the National Aids Commission (NAC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women. Irish Aid and the World Bank provided assistance to the micronutrient component of the 2015-16 MDHS.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2015-16 MDHS is to provide current estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. The MDHS provides a comprehensive overview of population, maternal, and child health issues in Malawi. More specifically, the 2015-16 MDHS:

- collected data that allow the calculation of key demographic indicators, particularly fertility and under-5 and adult mortality rates
- provided data to explore the direct and indirect factors that determine the levels and trends of fertility and child mortality
- measured the levels of contraceptive knowledge and practice
- obtained data on key aspects of family health, such as immunisation coverage among children, prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea and other diseases among children under age 5, and maternity care indicators that include antenatal visits and assistance at delivery
- obtained data on child feeding practices including breastfeeding
- collected anthropometric measures that assess nutritional status, and conducted anaemia testing for all eligible children under age 5 and women age 15-49
- collected data on knowledge and attitudes of women and men about sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS, potential exposure to the risk of HIV infection (risk behaviours and condom use) and coverage of HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) and other key HIV programmes
- collected dried blood spot (DBS) specimens for HIV testing from women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 to provide information on the prevalence of HIV among the adult population in the prime reproductive ages.

The micronutrient component of the 2015-16 MDHS was designed to: (1) determine the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (vitamin A, B, iron, iodine, zinc) and anaemia among pre-school and school-age children, women, and men of child-bearing age; (2) estimate micronutrient supplementation and fortification coverage; and (3) assess the knowledge and practices in maternal and child nutrition. Information on the design and implementation of the micronutrient component and its findings will be presented in a separate report.

The information collected in the 2015-16 MDHS will assist policy makers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies that can improve the health of the country's population.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2015-16 MDHS is the frame of the Malawi Population and Housing Census (MPHC), conducted in Malawi in 2008, and provided by the Malawi National Statistical Office (NSO). The census frame is a complete list of all census standard enumeration areas (SEAs) created for the 2008 MPHC. A SEA is a geographic area that covers an average of 235 households. The sampling frame contains information about the SEA location, type of residence (urban or rural), and the estimated number of residential households.

Administratively, Malawi is divided into 28 districts. The sample for the 2015-16 MDHS was designed to provide estimates of key indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 28 districts. Indicators will also be shown for the Northern, Central, and Southern regions of the country.

The 2015-16 MDHS sample was stratified and selected in two stages. Each district was stratified into urban and rural areas; this yielded 56 sampling strata. Samples of SEAs were selected independently in each stratum in two stages. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels, and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 850 SEAs, including 173 SEAs in urban areas and 677 in rural areas, were selected with probability proportional to the SEA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum. The SEA size is the number of residential households in the SEA as defined in the 2008 MPHC. A household listing operation was implemented in all the selected SEAs during August-October 2016. The resulting lists of households served as a sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Some of the selected SEAs were large. To minimise the task of household listing, each large SEA (more than 250 households) selected for the 2015-16 MDHS was segmented. One segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to the segment size. A household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. Thus, in the 2015-16 MDHS, a cluster is either an SEA or a segment of an SEA.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 30 households per urban cluster and 33 per rural cluster were selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. All women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In one-third of all sampled households, all men age 15-54, including both usual residents and other persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview, were eligible for individual interview. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, anaemia testing was performed among eligible women who consented to being tested. With the parent's or guardian's consent, children age 6-59 months were also tested for anaemia. In the same subsample, blood samples were collected for laboratory testing of HIV from eligible women and men who consented. Height and weight information was also collected from eligible women and from children age 0-59 months.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the 2015-16 MDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. These questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Malawi. Input was solicited from stakeholders who represented government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organisations, and international donors. After the

preparation of the definitive questionnaires in English, the questionnaires were then translated into Chichewa and Tumbuka languages. All four questionnaires were programmed into tablet computers to facilitate computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for data collection, and to offer the option to choose either English, Chichewa or Tumbuka for each questionnaire.

The Household Questionnaire listed all members of and visitors to the selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed such as age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. Parents' survival status was determined for children under age 18. The data on age and sex of household members obtained in the Household Questionnaire were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit such as source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used for the floor of the dwelling unit, and ownership of various durable goods. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on the ownership and use of mosquito nets. An additional module developed by UNICEF to estimate the prevalence of disabilities among children age 5-17 was also included in the Household Questionnaire.

The Woman's Questionnaire collected information from all eligible women age 15-49 who were asked questions on:

- Background characteristics: age, education, media exposure
- Reproduction: children ever born, birth history, current pregnancy
- Family planning: knowledge and use of contraception, sources of contraceptive methods, information on family planning
- Maternal and child health, breastfeeding, and nutrition: prenatal care, delivery, postnatal care, breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, vaccination coverage, prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, knowledge and use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), breastfeeding, and feeding practices
- Marriage and sexual activity: marital status, age at first marriage, number of unions, age at first sexual intercourse, recent sexual activity, number and type of sexual partners, use of condoms
- Fertility preferences: desire for more children, ideal number of children, gender preferences, intention to use family planning
- Husband's background and woman's work: husband's age, level of education, and occupation, and woman's occupation and sources of earnings
- STDs and HIV: knowledge of STDs and HIV, methods of transmission, sources of information, behaviours to avoid STDs and HIV, and stigma
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to other health issues such as injections, smoking, fistula, tuberculosis
- Adult and maternal mortality
- Domestic violence

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY, ANAEMIA TESTING, AND HIV TESTING

In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, the 2015-16 MDHS incorporated the biomarkers for anthropometry, anaemia testing, and HIV testing. In contrast to the data collection procedure for the household and individual interviews, data related to the biomarkers were initially

recorded on the Biomarker Questionnaire and subsequently entered into interviewers' tablet computers. The survey protocol, including biomarker collection, was reviewed and approved by the National Health Sciences Research Committee in Malawi and the ICF Institutional Review Board.

Anthropometry: Height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-59 months and women age 15-49.

Anaemia testing: Blood specimens for anaemia testing were collected from women age 15-49 who voluntarily consented to be tested and from all children age 6-59 months for whom consent was obtained from their parents or the adult responsible for the children. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick from children age 6-11 months) and collected in a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was conducted on-site with a battery-operated portable HemoCue analyser. Test results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents of children with a haemoglobin level below 7 g/dl were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Non-pregnant women and pregnant women were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin levels were below 7 g/dl and 9 g/dl, respectively. All households in which anaemia testing was conducted were given a brochure that explained the causes and prevention of anaemia.

HIV testing: Interviewers collected finger-prick blood specimens from women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who consented to laboratory HIV testing. The protocol for blood specimen collection and analysis was based on the anonymous linked protocol developed for The DHS Program. This protocol allows for the merger of HIV test results with the sociodemographic data collected in the individual questionnaires after removal of all information that could potentially identify an individual.

Interviewers explained the procedure, the confidentiality of the data, and the fact that the test results would not be made available to respondents. If a respondent consented to HIV testing, five blood spots from the finger prick were collected on a filter paper card to which a barcode label unique to the respondent was affixed. A duplicate label was attached to the Biomarker Questionnaire. A third copy of the same barcode was affixed to the dried blood spot transmittal sheet to track the blood samples from the field to the laboratory.

Respondents were asked whether they would consent to allow the laboratory to store their blood sample for future unspecified testing. If respondents did not consent to additional testing, it was indicated on the Biomarker Questionnaire that they refused additional tests on their specimen, and the words "no additional testing" were written on the filter paper card. Each respondent, whether they provided consent or not, was given an informational brochure on HIV and a list of nearby sites that provide HIV testing services (HTS).

Blood samples were dried overnight and packaged for storage the following morning. Samples were collected periodically from the field and transported to the laboratory at the Community Health Sciences Unit (CHSU) in Lilongwe. Upon arrival at CHSU, each blood sample was logged into the CSPro HIV Test Tracking System database, given a laboratory number, and stored at -20˚C until tested.

The HIV testing protocol (**Figure 1.1**) stipulated that blood could be tested only after the questionnaire data collection had been completed, the data had been verified and cleaned, and all unique identifiers other than the anonymous barcode number had been removed from the data file.

The testing algorithm calls for testing all samples with the first assay, the Enzygnost Integral II (Siemens) enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA I). All samples that tested positive on the ELISA I are subjected to a second ELISA (ELISA II), the Murex HIV Ag/Ab combination (DiaSorin). Similar to samples that tested positive on ELISA I, 5% of the samples that tested negative on the ELISA I are also subjected on the ELISA II while the other 95% are recorded as negative.

Concordant negative results on the ELISA I and ELISA II are recorded as negative. If the results on ELISA I and ELISA II are discordant, the two ELISAs are repeated in parallel. If the results remain

discordant, a third confirmatory assay is used, the InnoLia HIV I/II Score (Fujirebio) line immunoassay. Concordant positive results on the ELISA I and ELISA II are also subjected to the third confirmatory assay.

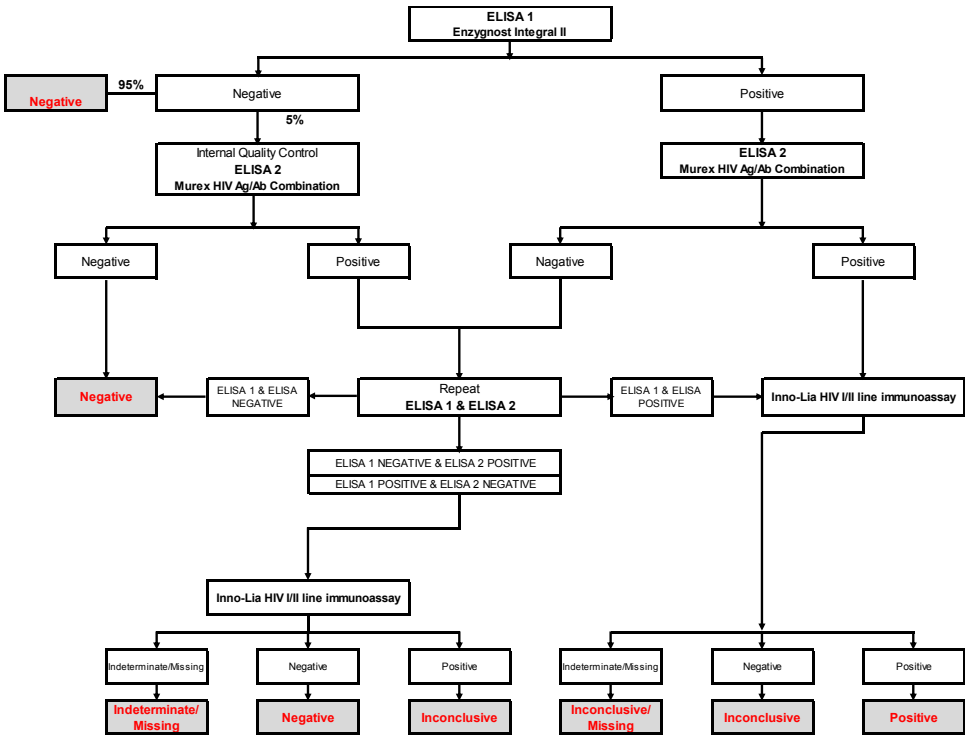
When both ELISA I and ELISA II are positive, the sample is rendered positive if InnoLia is positive, and inconclusive if InnoLia is negative or indeterminate. When ELISA I and ELISA II are discordant, the specimen is rendered inconclusive if InnoLia is positive, negative if InnoLia is negative, and indeterminate if InnoLia is indeterminate.

To monitor the quality of HIV testing and assess the validity of test results, two levels of quality control steps were employed. During HIV testing at CHSU, an internal quality control process was established through the use of control materials and retesting of a randomly selected proportion of negative samples. To assess the validity of results obtained by CHSU, a selected number of specimens that tested positive at CHSU were sent to the Global Clinical and Viral Laboratory (GCVL) in Durban, South Africa for retesting.

For the purpose of internal quality control: 1) positive and negative serum controls supplied by the manufacturer with the test kits were included on each microtiter plate of samples, and 2) known HIV-negative, low-positive, and high-positive DBS controls obtained from CDC, Atlanta, USA were tested in parallel with the kit controls on every microtiter plate of samples.

As a part of the external quality control, 23% of all specimens confirmed HIV positives at CHSU were randomly selected and sent to the GCVL for retesting. The external quality control testing yielded a 99% agreement with the CHSU results.

Figure 1.1 **HIV testing algorithm**



After HIV testing had been completed, the test results for the 2015-16 MDHS were entered into a spreadsheet with a barcode as the unique identifier. The barcode linked the HIV test results with the individual interview data.

1.5 PRETEST

The pretest for the 2015-16 MDHS was conducted from 28 July 2015 to 21 August 2015 in Malosa at the Chilema Training Centre. The pretest included in-class training, a visit to a health clinic to practice collecting biomarker data on children, and field practice days. The field practice was conducted in clusters that surround the Chilema Training Centre and were not included in the 2015-16 MDHS sample. A total of 38 trainees attended the pretest. All trainees had some experience with household surveys, either involvement in previous Malawi DHS surveys or in other similar surveys. After field practice, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff. Modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons from the training exercise.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The NSO recruited and trained 268 individuals to serve as team leaders, field editors, interviewers, secondary editors, and reserve interviewers for the main fieldwork. The training took place from 21 September 2015 to 10 October 2015 at St. Luke's Nursing School in Malosa. The training course included instruction on interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of questionnaire content, instruction on administering the paper and electronic questionnaires, mock interviews between participants in the classroom, and practice interviews with real respondents in areas beyond the survey sample.

A total of 90 individuals were recruited and trained on collecting biomarker data that included taking height and weight measurements, testing for anaemia by measuring haemoglobin level, and preparing dried blood spots (DBS) for subsequent HIV testing. The biomarker training was held from 28 September 2015 to 10 October 2015 in Malosa at the Chilema Training Centre. The training included lectures, demonstrations of biomarker measurement or testing procedures, field practice with children at a health clinic, and standardisation exercises for the height and weight measurements.

To put the importance of the 2015-16 MDHS into context for the trainees, the training also included presentations by the Ministry of Health staff on Malawi-specific policies and programmes on malaria, HIV/AIDS, child immunisations, child nutrition, and childhood diseases.

A four-day field practice from 12 October 2015 to 16 October 2015 provided trainees with additional hands-on practice before the actual fieldwork. A total of 39 teams were formed for field practice. Each team included a team leader, field editor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, and two biomarker technicians.

Training participants were evaluated through homework, in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations during field practice. A total of 148 participants were selected to serve as interviewers, 74 as biomarker technicians, 37 as field editors, and 37 as team leaders. The selection of team leaders and field editors was based on their experience in leading survey teams and their performance during the pretest and primary training. Team leaders and field editors received additional instructions and practice with the CAPI system to perform supervisory activities. These activities included assigning households and receiving completed interviews from interviewers, recognising and resolving with error messages, receiving a system update, distributing updates to interviewers, completing biomarker questionnaires and DBS transmittal sheets, preparing a micronutrient questionnaire for eligible households, resolving duplicated cases, closing clusters, and transferring interviews to the central office via a secure Internet file streaming system (IFSS). In addition to the CAPI material, team leaders and field editors received additional training on strategies to locate and contact households selected for the survey, procedures for data quality control, and fieldwork supervision.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection was completed by 37 field teams, with each including one team leader, one field editor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, two biomarker technicians, and one driver. Electronic

data files were transferred to the NSO central office in Zomba every day via the secured IFSS. Senior staff from the NSO; University of Malawi-Chancellor College; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development; and a survey technical specialist from The DHS Program coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. Data collection took place over a 4-month period, from 19 October 2015 through 17 February 2016.

1.8 Data Processing

All electronic data collected in the 2015-16 MDHS were received via IFSS at the NSO central office in Zomba, where the data were stored on a password-protected computer. The data processing operation included secondary editing, which required resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies and coding of open-ended questions. The data were processed by four individuals who took part in the fieldwork training, and were supervised by two senior staff from NSO. Data editing was accomplished with CSPro software. Secondary editing and data processing were initiated in October 2015 and completed in March 2016.

1.9 Response Rates

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2015-16 MDHS. A total of 27,516 households were selected for the sample, of which 26,564 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 26,361 were successfully interviewed, for a response rate of 99%.

In the interviewed households, 25,146 eligible women were identified for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 24,562 women, for a response rate of 98%. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 7,903 eligible men were identified and 7,478 were successfully interviewed, for a response rate of 95%. There is little variation in response rates according to residence.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	5,181	22,335	27,516
Households occupied	5,029	21,535	26,564
Households interviewed	4,991	21,370	26,361
Household response rate[1]	99.2	99.2	99.2
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	5,363	19,783	25,146
Number of eligible women interviewed	5,247	19,315	24,562
Eligible women response rate[2]	97.8	97.6	97.7
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,774	6,129	7,903
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,661	5,817	7,478
Eligible men response rate[2]	93.6	94.9	94.6

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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 2

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water:*** Eighty-seven percent of households use an improved source of drinking water. By residence, 85% of rural households use water from an improved source compared with 98% of urban households.
- ***Sanitation:*** Fifty-two percent of households use an improved facility and 31% use a facility that would be considered improved if it were not shared. Six percent of households have no facility.
- ***Electricity:*** Only 4% of rural households have access to electricity compared with 49% in urban areas.
- ***Household population and composition:*** Almost half (48%) of the population of Malawi is under age 15.
- ***Orphans:*** Among children under age 18, 12% are orphans (one or both parents are dead) and one in five is not living with either biological parent.
- ***School attendance:*** The net attendance ratio falls from 94% in primary school to 17% in secondary school. Girls and boys of the primary and secondary school age are about equally likely to attend primary and secondary schools (94% and 93% respectively for primary, 18% and 17% respectively for secondary school).

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2015-16 MDHS provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information describes the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on the sources of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, hand washing, composition of the household population, educational attainment, school attendance, birth registration, children's living arrangements, and parental survivorship.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Because the quality of bottled water is unknown, households that use bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if their water source for cooking and hand washing comes from an improved source.

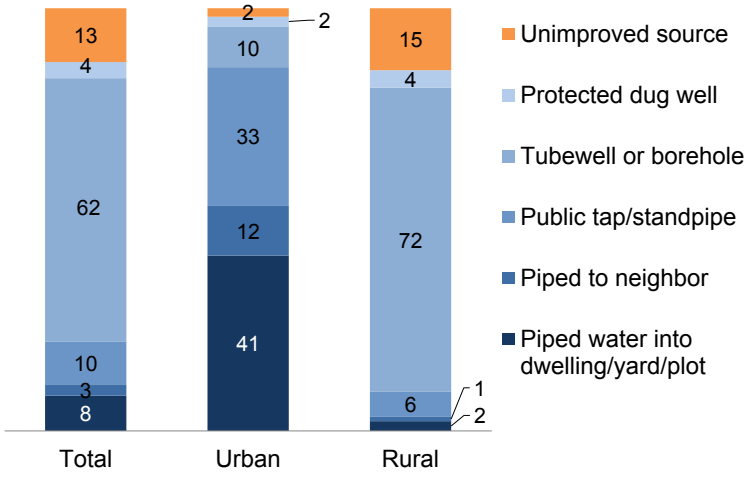
Sample: Households

In Malawi, almost all urban households (98%) have access to an improved source of drinking water compared with only 85% of rural households (**Table 2.1**). Improved sources of water protect against outside contamination so that the water is more likely to be safe to drink.

Urban and rural households rely on different sources of drinking water. The main sources of drinking water for urban households are piped water in their dwelling or yard (41%) and public tap or standpipe (33%). In contrast, rural households rely on tube well or borehole (72%), followed by unimproved sources (15%) (**Figure 2.1**). In rural areas, only 2% of households have piped water on their premises and 47% of households travel 30 minutes or longer round trip to fetch drinking water.

Figure 2.1 **Household drinking water by residence**

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water



Clean water is a basic need for human life. However, seven in ten households (69%) report that they do no treat their water prior to drinking. Treatment is less common in urban areas than rural areas; 78% of urban households do not treat water compared with 67% in rural areas. Adding bleach or chlorine to drinking water before drinking is the most common water treatment (20%). A total of 26% of households in Malawi are using an appropriate treatment method with 20% in urban areas and 27% in rural areas.

Table 2.2 presents information on the percentage of households using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole that reported availability of water in the last 2 weeks. Seventy-five percent of households in Malawi reported having water with no interruption of at least a single day in the last 2 weeks. Urban households are more likely to report no availability of water for at least 1 day compared with rural households (55% versus 18%).

Trends: There was little variation in the percentage of households using water from an improved water source between 1992 and 2004. However, the percentage has been increasing steadily from 65% in 2004 to 80% in 2010 and 87% in 2015-16.

2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

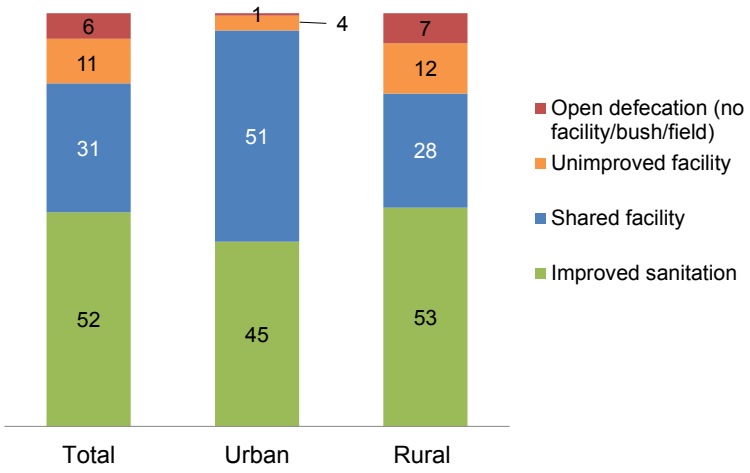
Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households

About half of Malawian households (52%) use improved toilet facilities, which are non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste and can reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases. Shared toilet facilities of an otherwise acceptable type are also common, especially in urban areas; 51% of urban households use shared facility compared with 28% of rural households (**Figure 2.2**). Seventeen percent of households in Malawi use unimproved toilet facilities, with 6% of households not using any toilet facility (**Table 2.3**).

Figure 2.2 **Household toilet facilities by residence**

Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities



2.3 Exposure to Smoke Inside the Home and Other Housing Characteristics

2.3.1 Exposure to Smoke Inside the Home

Exposure to smoke inside the home, either from cooking with solid fuels or smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. Ninety-eight percent of households in Malawi use some type of solid fuel for cooking, with virtually all being wood (**Table 2.4**); this figure has remained unchanged since 2010 (98%). Exposure to cooking smoke is greater when cooking takes place inside the house rather than in a separate building or outdoors. In Malawi, cooking is done in a separate building in 60% of households, a figure that is nearly identical to the 2010 MDHS (59%). In 12% of households, someone smokes inside the house on daily basis.

2.3.2 Other Housing Characteristics

The survey collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping. Forty-nine percent of urban households and 4% of rural households have access to electricity. Overall, 11% of households in Malawi have electricity.

The materials used for flooring include earth or sand (74% of households) and cement (25%). There exist, however, considerable differences in flooring material according to place of residence. The most common flooring material in rural areas is earth or sand (83%), while the most common flooring material in urban areas is cement (71%).

2.4 Household Wealth and Durable Goods

Wealth index

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

Sample: Households

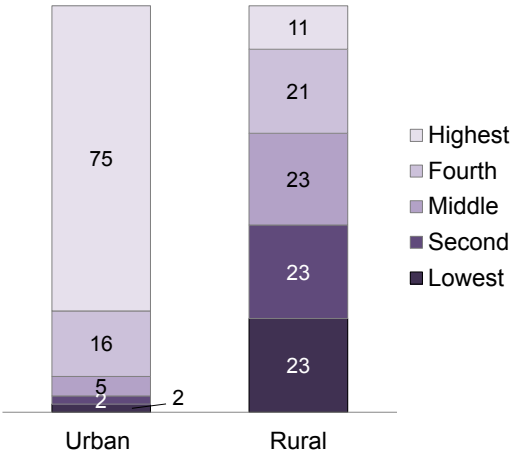
Table 2.5 presents wealth quintiles according to urban-rural residence and region. Included in the table is the Gini coefficient, which indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 an equal distribution and 1 a totally unequal distribution.

In Malawi, the wealthiest households are concentrated in urban areas. Ninety-one percent of the urban population belongs to the two highest wealth quintiles. By contrast, almost half of the rural population (46%) falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles (**Figure 2.3**).

The survey also collected information on household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and farm animals (**Table 2.6**). Urban households are more likely than rural households to own a radio (65% versus 36%), television (45% versus 6%), or mobile telephone (86% versus 48%). In contrast, rural households are more likely than urban households to own agricultural land (83% versus 37%) or farm animals (53% versus 23%).

***Figure 2.3* Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.5 HAND WASHING

To obtain hand washing information, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often wash their hands. A place for washing hands was observed in 83% of households. Soap and water were observed in 11% of the hand washing locations, while 26% had water only (**Table 2.7**). Water, soap, or other cleaning agents were not observed in 58% of hand washing locations.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

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

De facto population

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

De jure population

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

A total of 117,177 individuals stayed overnight in the 26,361 sample households in the 2015-16 MDHS. Fifty-two percent (60,819) were female, and 48% (56,358) were male (**Table 2.8**). The population pyramid in **Figure 2.4** illustrates the distribution by 5-year age groups and sex. The broad base of the pyramid shows that Malawi's population is young, which is typical of developing countries with low life expectancy. Children under age 15 represent 48% of the household population, while individuals age 65 and older represent only 4%.

Figure 2.4 **Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population

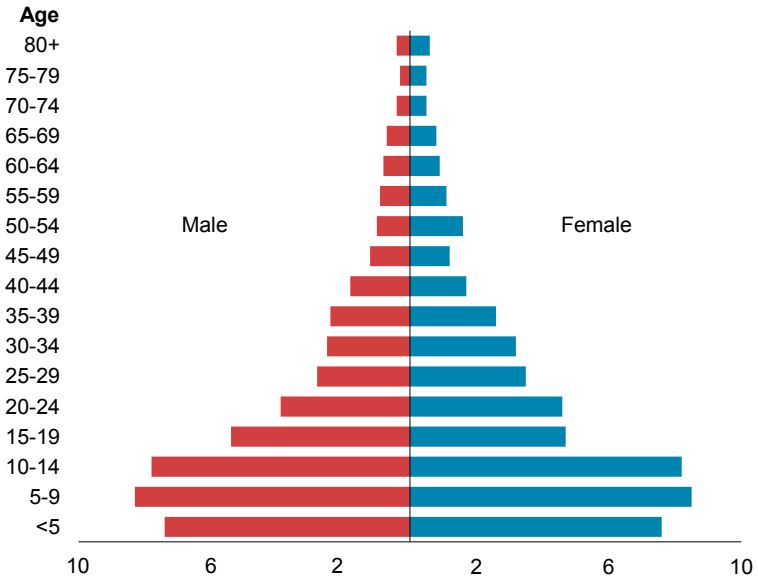


Table 2.9 shows that females head 3 in 10 households in Malawi. Urban and rural households are, on average, of the similar size (4.3 and 4.5 persons, respectively). Overall, 33% of households in Malawi are caring for foster or orphaned children.

Trends: Similar to the current distribution of the household population, children under age 15 were 49% of the population in 2010, with individuals age 65 and older at 4%. Average household size remained essentially the same between 2010 and 2015-16 (4.6 versus 4.5 persons, respectively), while the percentage of female-headed households has increased slightly from 28% in 2010 to 31% in 2015-16.

2.7 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth
Child has a birth certificate or his/her birth is registered with the civil authority.
Sample: De jure children under age 5

In 2009, the Malawian Parliament passed the National Registration Act of 2009. The law states that a parent must register a child's birth within 6 weeks. In the parents' absence, others must take responsibility for registering the birth of a child; this includes the head of the household in which the child was born, anyone who was present at the child's birth, or anyone in charge of the child. Those registering a birth after 6 weeks incur a fine. To register a birth, a parent or other representative must complete a birth report and deliver a copy to the district registrar. A mother can acquire a birth report from a health facility after giving birth, during her postnatal check-ups, or at the time of the baby's first immunisations. Upon receiving a birth report, the district registrar enters the birth in the birth register and offers a birth certificate.

Tables 2.10.1 presents information on birth registration of children under age 5. At the time of the survey, 67% of children under age 5 had births registered with the civil authority; this includes 17% of children with birth certificates. The percentage of children whose birth has been registered is higher among children under age 2 (71%) than those between age 2 and 4. Children in urban areas are more likely than children in rural areas to have their birth registered. Birth registration is higher in the Northern region (75%) than in Central and Southern regions (66% each).

For the majority of children whose birth were registered, the process was not completed as required by the National Registration Act of 2009. For 9 in 10 children (91%) whose births were registered, the birth was

registered at a health facility (**Table 2.10.2**); this means that they received a birth report but did obtain a birth certificate from a district officer.

2.8 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

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

One in five (20%) children under age 18 are not living with a biological parent (**Table 2.11**). Twelve percent of children under age 18 are orphans with one or both parents who have died. The percentage of children who are orphans rises rapidly with age, from 3% among children under age 5 to 10% among children age 5-9 and 24% among children age 15-17. The Southern region has the highest percentage of children who are orphans (14%).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 18 who do not live with a biological parent has remained essentially the same between 2010 and 2015-16 (18% and 20%, respectively). Similarly, the percentage of children under age 18 who are orphans has not changed since 2010; 13% children were orphans in 2010 compared with 12% in 2015-16.

2.9 EDUCATION

2.9.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment
Half the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling and half the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.
Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Overall, 86% of females and 92% of males age 6 and over have ever attended school. For the majority of women, the primary education is the highest level of schooling attended or completed; 67% of women have some primary education and 5% have completed primary education. Similarly, among men, 65% have some primary education and 6% have completed the primary education. Only 5% of females and 9% of males have completed secondary school or gone beyond secondary school. Fourteen percent of females and 8% of males have never attended school. Median educational attainment is slightly higher for males (3.9 years) than for females (3.1 years) (**Tables 2.12.1** and **2.12.2**).

Trends: Educational attainment at the household level has increased since 1992. Among women, the median number of years of schooling has increased from 0 years in 1992 to 2.5 years in 2010 and 3.1 years in 2015-16. Similar to women, the median number of years of schooling completed by men has increased from 1.9 years in 1992 to 3.5 years in 2010 and 3.9 years in 2015-16. Over the same period, the percentage of women and men with no education has decreased from 47% of women and 28% of men in 1992 to 19% of women and 11% of men in 2010 to 14% of women and 8% of men in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, the median number of years of schooling is higher in urban areas than in rural areas with 6.7 years versus 2.7 years among women and 7.6 versus 3.4 years among men.
- Educational attainment increases with household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have completed a median of 1.6 years of schooling compared with a median of 6.5 years for women in the highest wealth quintile. The median number of years of schooling increases from 2.1 years among men in the lowest wealth quintile to 7.3 among those in the highest quintile.
- The median number of years of schooling is highest in the Northern region (4.6 years for women and 7.6 years for men). Differences in the median number of years of schooling are minor between the Central region (3.0 years for women and 3.8 years for men) and the Southern region (2.9 years for women and 3.7 years for men).
- The percentage of household populations with no education is higher in rural areas than urban areas (16% versus 5% for females and 3% versus 9% for males).

2.9.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

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

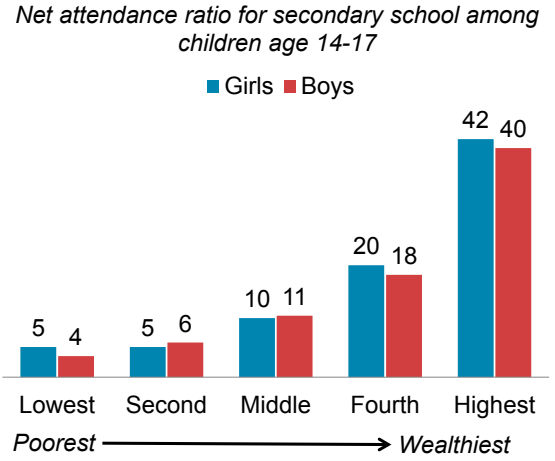
Sample: Children age 6-13 for primary school NAR and children age 14-17 for secondary school NAR

Ninety-four percent of girls age 6-13 attend primary school compared with 93% of boys (**Table 2.13**). The net attendance ratio (NAR) drops in secondary school: only 18% of girls and 17% of boys age 14-17 attend secondary school.

Patterns by background characteristics

- At the primary school level, there is little difference in NAR between urban and rural (95% and 94%, respectively). However, at the secondary school level, the NAR is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas (41% versus 13%).
- Among regions, the Northern region has the highest NAR both at the primary school level (96%) and the secondary school level (21%).
- The NARs increase with household wealth, especially at the secondary school level. Attendance in the lowest wealth quintile is 5% of girls and 4% of boys compared with 42% of girls and 40% of boys in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 2.5**).

Figure 2.5 **Secondary school attendance by household wealth**



2.9.3 Other Measures of School Attendance

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of primary and secondary school students expressed as a percentage of the official primary and secondary school-age population.

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

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male attendance rates at the primary and secondary levels that indicates the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary and secondary school students

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) is 127% at the primary school level and 37% at the secondary school level. These figures indicate that a number of children outside the official school age population for that level are attending primary school, and not all those who should be are attending secondary school (**Table 2.13**).

A gender parity index (GPI) of 1 indicates parity or equality between the school participation ratios for males and females. A GPI lower than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of males, with a higher proportion of males than females attending that level of schooling. A GPI higher than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of females.

The GPI for the NAR is 1.01 at the primary school level and 1.03 at the secondary school level. This indicates that there is relatively little difference in overall school attendance by school-age girls and boys at either the primary or secondary school level. Conversely, the GPI for the GAR is less than 1, which indicates that male children outside of the official school age population are more likely to attend school than their female counterparts; the GPIs for the GAR are 0.93 at the primary school level and 0.84 at the secondary school level.

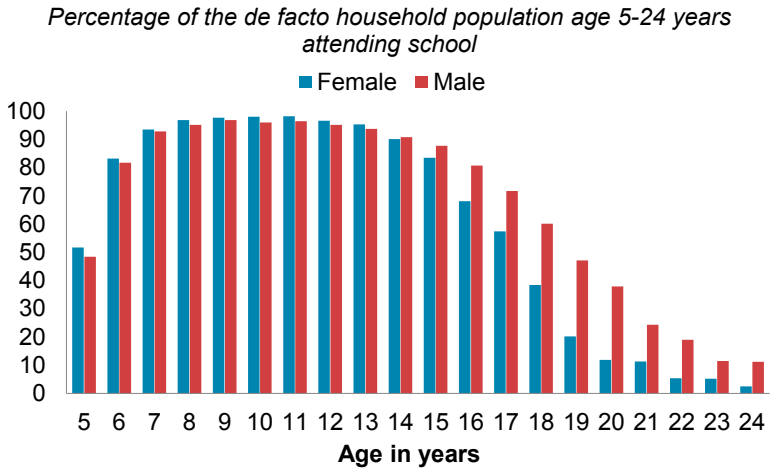
Age-specific attendance rate (ASAR)

Children attending school, irrespective of whether they are attending the appropriate grade for their age.

***Sample*:** De facto household population age 5-24 attending school

Age-specific attendance rates (ASARs) for the population age 5 to 24 are presented in **Figure 2.6** by age and sex. The ASAR indicates participation in schooling at any level, from primary to higher levels of education. The trends are generally the same for males and females. Approximately 80% of children attend school by age 6. In the age group 6-13, the ASARs are slightly higher for females than for males. Between ages 7 and 13, more than 90% of children attend

Figure 2.6 **Age-specific attendance rates**



school. The attendance rate declines rapidly from age 14 to 24, and in this age group, the ASARs are higher for males than females.

2.10 Child Functioning and Disability

The 2015-16 MDHS household questionnaire included questions on the functioning and disability among the usual resident children age 2-17. The questions were adapted from a module developed as a part of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), a UNICEF-supported household survey programme (**http://mics.unicef.org/surveys**). The respondents to the household questionnaire were asked questions about the specific functioning problems or disability of children. The questions included speech and language, hearing, vision, learning (cognition and intellectual development), mobility and motor skills, emotions, and behaviours.

Results displayed in **Table 2.14.1** indicate that 29% of children age 2-9 have at least one reported functioning problem or disability. One in five (21%) children age 2 cannot name at least one object such as an animal, toy, cup, or spoon, while 5% of children age 3-9 were reported to have speech that was different from normal.

Table 2.14.2 presents the percentage of children 10-17 with reported specific functioning problems or disability. Difficulty either hearing (5%) or remembering or concentrating (6%) among children age 10-17 were the two most commonly reported problems.

List of Tables

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

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- **Table 2.2 Availability of water**
- **Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 2.4 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles**
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Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	**98.0**	**85.2**	**87.2**	**98.2**	**85.1**	**87.0**
Piped into dwelling/yard plot	41.3	2.3	8.3	42.6	2.3	8.2
Piped to neighbour	11.7	1.0	2.7	11.1	0.9	2.4
Public tap/standpipe	32.7	5.9	10.0	32.1	5.9	9.7
Tube well or borehole	9.6	71.6	62.1	9.6	71.7	62.7
Protected dug well	2.3	4.1	3.8	2.6	4.1	3.9
Protected spring	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bottled water, improved source for cooking/washing[1]	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unimproved source	**2.0**	**14.6**	**12.7**	**1.7**	**14.7**	**12.8**
Unprotected dug well	1.6	9.2	8.0	1.3	9.3	8.2
Unprotected spring	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.1	1.0
Surface water	0.4	4.3	3.7	0.4	4.2	3.7
Other source	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[2]	55.8	8.1	15.4	56.3	8.1	15.1
Less than 30 minutes	25.6	43.5	40.7	25.2	43.1	40.5
30 minutes or longer	18.6	47.2	42.9	18.4	47.7	43.5
Don't know	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[3]						
Boil	6.7	8.6	8.3	6.6	9.1	8.7
Bleach/chlorine added	14.5	20.4	19.5	14.6	20.5	19.6
Strain through cloth	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.1
Ceramic, sand or other filter	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6
Let it stand and settle	1.6	5.7	5.1	1.6	5.9	5.3
Other	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.9
No treatment	78.4	67.0	68.7	78.4	66.3	68.0
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[4]	19.9	27.3	26.2	19.8	27.8	26.6
Number	4,042	22,319	26,361	17,230	101,536	118,766

[1] Because the quality of bottled water is unknown, households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and hand washing .
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbour.
[3] Since respondents may report multiple treatment methods, the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[4] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, percentage with lack of availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least one day	54.8	17.8	24.3	55.1	18.1	24.3
Available with no interruption of at least one day	44.4	82.1	75.4	44.5	81.8	75.6
Don't know/missing	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using piped water or water from a tube well	3,860	18,036	21,896	16,445	82,024	98,469

[1] Includes households reporting piped water or water from a tube well or borehole as their main source of drinking water and households reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water if their main source of water for cooking and hand washing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole.

Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation	**44.7**	**53.0**	**51.8**	**49.1**	**56.1**	**55.1**
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	2.7	0.1	0.5	2.8	0.1	0.5
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	10.8	0.3	1.9	11.2	0.3	1.9
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.3
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
Pit latrine with slab	29.7	51.6	48.3	33.5	54.6	51.6
Composting toilet	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Unimproved sanitation	**55.3**	**47.0**	**48.2**	**50.9**	**43.9**	**44.9**
Shared facility[1]	**51.1**	**27.6**	**31.2**	**46.9**	**25.4**	**28.6**
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pit latrine with slab	50.2	27.0	30.6	46.2	24.9	28.0
Composting toilet	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved facility	**3.6**	**12.2**	**10.8**	**3.6**	**12.3**	**11.0**
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	3.5	12.0	10.7	3.5	12.1	10.8
Bucket	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Open defecation (no facility/bush/ field)	**0.6**	**7.3**	**6.2**	**0.5**	**6.2**	**5.4**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	4,042	22,319	26,361	17,230	101,536	118,766
Location of the facility						
In own dwelling	14.8	2.8	4.7	15.5	2.8	4.7
In own yard/plot	80.8	85.5	84.8	80.6	86.9	85.9
Elsewhere	4.4	11.7	10.5	4.0	10.3	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	4,016	20,704	24,721	17,143	95,282	112,425

[1] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Households			Population		
Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	48.7	3.9	10.8	50.1	4.1	10.7
No	51.3	96.1	89.2	49.9	95.9	89.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	24.7	82.6	73.7	23.7	81.9	73.5
Dung	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
Ceramic tiles	3.4	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.1	0.6
Cement	71.1	16.6	24.9	71.8	17.2	25.1
Carpet	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	28.3	37.5	36.1	18.0	28.1	26.6
Two	38.4	38.5	38.5	39.0	40.3	40.1
Three or more	33.3	24.0	25.4	43.1	31.6	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	27.8	4.8	8.3	25.9	4.0	7.2
In a separate building	22.7	67.3	60.4	26.0	70.6	64.1
Outdoors	49.4	27.7	31.0	48.1	25.3	28.6
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	11.9	0.3	2.1	11.3	0.3	1.9
LPG/natural gas/biogas	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	64.4	6.9	15.7	62.5	6.0	14.2
Wood	23.0	91.4	80.9	25.6	92.6	82.8
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.8
Agricultural crop	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	87.7	99.4	97.6	88.4	99.6	98.0
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	8.0	12.8	12.1	7.9	13.4	12.6
Weekly	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.0	3.8
Monthly	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Less than once a month	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Never	88.1	82.3	83.2	87.9	81.6	82.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	4,042	22,319	26,361	17,230	101,536	118,766

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas.
[1] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung.

Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Residence/ region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	2.0	2.0	4.8	16.1	75.0	100.0	17,230	0.22
Rural	23.1	23.0	22.6	20.7	10.7	100.0	101,536	0.37
Region								
Northern	11.7	15.1	18.5	26.3	28.3	100.0	14,564	0.41
Central	23.0	22.1	18.8	17.4	18.7	100.0	49,389	0.43
Southern	19.5	19.4	21.5	20.7	19.0	100.0	54,813	0.39
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	118,766	0.39

Table 2.6 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	65.1	36.1	40.6
Television	45.3	5.6	11.7
Mobile phone	86.2	47.8	53.7
Non-mobile telephone	5.6	1.4	2.1
Computer	15.5	1.3	3.5
Refrigerator	26.7	2.3	6.0
Means of transport			
Bicycle	29.6	42.3	40.4
Animal drawn cart	1.2	2.3	2.1
Motorcycle/scooter	2.9	2.4	2.5
Car/truck	13.0	1.6	3.3
Boat with a motor	0.7	0.7	0.7
Ownership of agricultural land	36.6	83.3	76.2
Ownership of farm animals[1]	23.1	52.9	48.3
Number of households	4,042	22,319	26,361

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

Table 2.7 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed by whether the location was fixed or mobile and total percentage of households in which the place for hand washing was observed; and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap and other cleansing agents, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:			Number of households	Among households where place for hand washing was observed, percentage with:							Number of households in which place for hand washing was observed
	And place for hand washing was in fixed place	And place for hand washing was mobile	Total		Soap and water[1]	Water and cleansing agent[2] other than soap only[2]	Water only	Soap but no water[3]	Cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Total	
Residence												
Urban	29.1	63.4	92.5	4,042	16.9	0.9	24.3	2.0	0.7	55.2	100.0	3,739
Rural	17.8	63.9	81.7	22,319	9.2	1.9	26.8	2.9	1.1	58.2	100.0	18,237
Region												
Northern	24.7	65.5	90.2	2,960	14.6	0.4	30.5	3.8	0.3	50.5	100.0	2,670
Central	16.6	65.1	81.7	10,952	10.1	1.6	27.3	2.5	1.0	57.4	100.0	8,949
Southern	20.8	62.4	83.2	12,449	9.7	2.1	24.6	2.6	1.1	59.8	100.0	10,358
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	12.6	64.0	76.6	5,676	4.5	1.8	26.7	1.9	1.4	63.8	100.0	4,347
Second	16.4	65.2	81.6	5,446	7.0	2.3	28.2	2.2	1.1	59.2	100.0	4,446
Middle	17.2	65.4	82.7	5,141	7.8	1.8	25.9	2.4	1.4	60.7	100.0	4,250
Fourth	18.9	65.9	84.9	4,978	11.0	1.8	25.1	3.5	0.7	57.9	100.0	4,225
Highest	33.3	58.7	92.0	5,120	21.4	0.8	26.1	3.5	0.4	47.8	100.0	4,708
Total	19.5	63.9	83.4	26,361	10.5	1.7	26.4	2.7	1.0	57.7	100.0	21,977

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only, as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] Includes households with soap only, as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent.

Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distributions of the de facto household population by various age groups and percentage of the de facto household population age 10-19, according to sex and residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	13.5	13.2	13.3	15.8	15.0	15.4	15.5	14.7	15.1
5-9	13.9	13.5	13.7	17.8	17.0	17.4	17.2	16.5	16.8
10-14	12.6	13.3	12.9	17.0	16.2	16.6	16.3	15.8	16.0
15-19	11.6	10.8	11.2	11.3	8.7	9.9	11.3	9.0	10.1
20-24	10.6	11.7	11.1	7.6	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.9	8.5
25-29	8.9	10.2	9.6	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.8	6.4
30-34	7.5	8.7	8.1	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.2	6.1	5.7
35-39	7.2	5.6	6.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
40-44	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.5
45-49	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5
50-54	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.6
55-59	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0
60-64	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7
65-69	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
70-74	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
75-79	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8
80 +	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.6	48.1	49.3	49.0	47.0	48.0
15-64	58.1	58.2	58.1	45.4	46.7	46.1	47.3	48.4	47.9
65+	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.9	5.0	4.5	3.6	4.6	4.1
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0-17	47.5	46.3	46.9	57.9	53.3	55.5	56.4	52.3	54.3
18+	52.4	53.7	53.1	41.9	46.6	44.4	43.5	47.6	45.6
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10-19	24.2	24.1	24.1	28.2	24.9	26.5	27.6	24.8	26.1
Number of persons	8,431	8,697	17,128	47,927	52,122	100,049	56,358	60,819	117,177

Table 2.9 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of households; and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	75.8	68.2	69.4
Female	24.2	31.8	30.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1	8.7	6.0	6.4
2	10.6	10.8	10.8
3	18.4	17.1	17.3
4	19.7	17.9	18.2
5	17.1	17.4	17.3
6	12.2	13.5	13.3
7	7.3	8.6	8.4
8	3.2	4.7	4.4
9+	2.8	3.9	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.3	4.5	4.5
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age			
Double orphans	3.2	3.3	3.3
Single orphans[1]	12.1	13.5	13.3
Foster children[2]	25.4	28.4	28.0
Foster and/or orphan children	30.0	33.3	32.8
Number of households	4,042	22,319	26,361

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent.
[2] Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive.

Table 2.10.1 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have birth certificate		
Age				
<2	21.4	49.7	71.2	6,741
2-4	13.6	51.2	64.8	11,042
Sex				
Male	16.7	50.5	67.2	8,795
Female	16.4	50.8	67.2	8,988
Residence				
Urban	20.7	54.6	75.3	2,282
Rural	15.9	50.1	66.0	15,502
Region				
Northern	23.4	51.1	74.5	2,057
Central	17.5	48.9	66.4	7,424
Southern	14.0	52.1	66.1	8,302
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	14.8	49.9	64.7	4,378
Second	16.0	49.7	65.7	3,949
Middle	15.0	50.4	65.3	3,521
Fourth	18.0	50.4	68.4	3,146
Highest	20.5	53.9	74.4	2,789
Total	16.6	50.7	67.2	17,783

Table 2.10.2 Place of birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage distribution of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities by place of registration, and according to residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Place of registration	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
District commissioner	0.8	0.5	0.6
Hospital	95.7	89.7	90.5
Registrar general	0.2	0.4	0.4
Traditional village chief	2.8	9.3	8.4
Other	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children	1,718	10,235	11,953

Table 2.11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent				Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead					
Age														
0-4	64.9	24.9	1.9	0.8	0.1	5.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	7.1	3.3	17,783
<2	69.6	26.6	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.6	1.9	6,741
2-4	62.1	23.9	2.2	1.0	0.1	8.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	10.4	4.1	11,042
5-9	53.4	19.9	4.1	2.5	0.4	14.2	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.4	100.0	19.3	9.7	19,804
10-14	45.6	17.1	6.7	2.8	0.8	17.4	2.6	3.6	2.9	0.4	100.0	26.6	16.7	18,892
15-17	38.6	14.8	8.4	3.3	1.3	19.4	3.4	5.0	5.1	0.6	100.0	32.9	23.5	7,499
Sex														
Male	53.0	20.1	5.0	2.5	0.7	12.2	1.7	2.4	2.0	0.4	100.0	18.4	11.9	32,013
Female	52.2	19.7	4.6	1.9	0.4	14.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	0.3	100.0	20.9	11.3	31,966
Residence														
Urban	54.3	17.6	4.3	4.0	0.5	12.1	1.5	2.6	2.4	0.4	100.0	18.7	11.5	8,016
Rural	52.3	20.2	4.9	2.0	0.5	13.6	1.9	2.4	1.9	0.3	100.0	19.8	11.6	55,963
Region														
Northern	54.5	12.6	4.0	3.6	0.8	18.0	1.2	2.9	1.8	0.6	100.0	23.8	10.8	7,868
Central	57.4	18.6	4.0	2.4	0.6	11.8	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.3	100.0	16.8	9.6	25,817
Southern	48.0	22.9	5.6	1.7	0.5	13.6	2.0	2.8	2.6	0.4	100.0	21.0	13.6	30,294
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	43.1	29.9	7.2	1.5	0.4	11.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	0.2	100.0	17.8	13.9	13,701
Second	54.1	20.4	5.4	1.7	0.4	11.9	2.0	2.3	1.5	0.4	100.0	17.6	11.6	13,068
Middle	54.5	18.2	4.3	1.9	0.7	14.1	1.8	2.3	1.9	0.3	100.0	20.1	11.1	13,096
Fourth	56.4	15.8	3.8	2.4	0.6	14.3	1.7	2.7	1.9	0.4	100.0	20.6	10.8	12,756
Highest	55.8	13.8	2.8	3.9	0.7	15.8	1.7	2.9	2.2	0.5	100.0	22.6	10.3	11,359
Total <15	54.4	20.6	4.3	2.1	0.4	12.6	1.6	2.1	1.6	0.3	100.0	17.9	10.0	56,480
Total <18	52.6	19.9	4.8	2.2	0.5	13.4	1.8	2.4	2.0	0.4	100.0	19.6	11.6	63,979

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

Table 2.12.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	10.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,159	0.3
10-14	1.5	96.3	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,597	3.0
15-19	2.7	65.4	5.7	23.0	2.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	5,457	5.9
20-24	5.6	49.3	9.8	21.4	9.8	3.9	0.2	100.0	5,391	6.6
25-29	8.5	51.3	9.7	16.5	8.9	5.0	0.1	100.0	4,142	6.0
30-34	10.3	54.8	9.5	13.6	7.9	3.5	0.2	100.0	3,707	5.5
35-39	19.2	54.1	8.6	9.4	5.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	3,040	4.0
40-44	26.3	54.0	6.7	5.8	3.2	3.7	0.3	100.0	2,039	2.5
45-49	33.3	47.5	8.8	5.4	2.2	2.7	0.2	100.0	1,458	2.1
50-54	36.5	48.7	7.9	3.1	1.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,838	1.7
55-59	41.0	47.2	6.0	3.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	100.0	1,256	0.7
60-64	43.5	47.4	4.2	2.3	0.7	1.6	0.2	100.0	1,095	0.4
65+	54.3	40.9	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	100.0	2,772	0.0
Residence										
Urban	4.6	47.5	7.6	19.2	12.0	8.9	0.2	100.0	7,342	6.7
Rural	15.5	70.5	4.5	7.0	1.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	42,663	2.7
Region										
Northern	7.0	67.3	9.1	11.1	3.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	6,089	4.6
Central	13.2	68.0	4.4	8.5	3.4	2.4	0.1	100.0	20,667	3.0
Southern	16.3	66.4	4.4	8.5	3.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	23,249	2.9
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	22.4	71.1	2.9	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,000	1.6
Second	17.3	73.2	4.1	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,749	2.3
Middle	14.9	72.9	4.6	6.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	10,015	2.7
Fourth	10.7	69.7	6.2	10.3	2.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	10,032	3.6
Highest	4.4	49.4	7.0	19.5	11.4	8.0	0.2	100.0	10,209	6.5
Total	13.9	67.1	5.0	8.8	3.3	1.7	0.1	100.0	50,005	3.1

Note: Total includes 54 weighted cases with information missing on age.
[1] Completed 8th grade at the primary level.
[2] Completed 4th grade at the secondary level.

Table 2.12.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	11.3	88.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,888	0.1
10-14	2.2	96.1	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,185	2.7
15-19	2.3	69.5	3.8	22.1	2.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,384	5.6
20-24	4.3	40.5	9.0	26.4	15.1	4.3	0.3	100.0	4,522	7.4
25-29	7.0	38.6	9.1	18.3	19.0	7.6	0.3	100.0	3,330	7.4
30-34	6.8	41.8	10.3	17.9	15.3	7.2	0.6	100.0	2,952	7.1
35-39	8.1	41.2	10.7	17.7	15.3	6.1	0.9	100.0	2,839	7.0
40-44	12.7	45.4	10.5	11.2	12.9	6.9	0.5	100.0	2,059	6.0
45-49	15.0	44.9	16.2	9.7	8.4	4.9	0.8	100.0	1,453	6.1
50-54	15.5	47.3	16.1	8.8	6.4	4.3	1.6	100.0	1,196	5.4
55-59	16.9	45.4	18.5	6.4	6.3	5.5	1.1	100.0	1,035	5.3
60-64	18.8	47.6	15.5	5.5	6.3	4.8	1.5	100.0	897	4.5
65+	25.9	52.4	9.3	5.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	100.0	2,003	2.5
Residence										
Urban	3.0	41.9	6.5	19.9	17.0	11.1	0.6	100.0	7,059	7.6
Rural	8.8	69.5	5.9	9.5	4.6	1.2	0.4	100.0	38,749	3.4
Region										
Northern	3.7	62.7	7.9	14.8	7.5	3.2	0.2	100.0	5,804	5.3
Central	7.9	65.7	5.9	10.2	6.7	3.2	0.4	100.0	19,018	3.8
Southern	9.2	65.6	5.6	10.9	6.0	2.2	0.4	100.0	20,986	3.7
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	13.8	74.9	4.7	4.7	1.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	8,160	2.1
Second	10.1	72.6	6.2	7.8	2.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	8,779	3.0
Middle	8.1	72.1	6.0	9.7	3.6	0.2	0.4	100.0	9,206	3.4
Fourth	6.2	65.7	6.9	13.1	6.7	1.0	0.4	100.0	9,617	4.4
Highest	2.8	44.4	6.1	18.7	16.2	11.3	0.5	100.0	10,045	7.3
Total	7.9	65.3	6.0	11.1	6.5	2.8	0.4	100.0	45,807	3.9

Note: Total includes 65 weighted cases with information missing on age.
[1] Completed 8th grade at the primary level.
[2] Completed 4th grade at the secondary level.

Table 2.13 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	95.0	94.4	94.7	0.99	129.9	121.0	125.3	0.93
Rural	93.2	94.3	93.8	1.01	131.7	122.7	127.1	0.93
Region								
Northern	96.4	96.1	96.3	1.00	135.5	122.6	128.8	0.90
Central	93.1	94.7	93.9	1.02	134.5	125.2	129.7	0.93
Southern	92.9	93.6	93.2	1.01	128.1	120.3	124.2	0.94
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	89.2	91.0	90.1	1.02	120.1	115.7	117.9	0.96
Second	92.6	93.9	93.2	1.01	134.4	123.3	128.7	0.92
Middle	94.7	95.1	94.9	1.00	134.2	125.0	129.5	0.93
Fourth	95.4	96.9	96.2	1.02	135.4	126.3	130.7	0.93
Highest	95.4	94.6	95.0	0.99	134.1	122.1	127.8	0.91
Total	93.4	94.3	93.9	1.01	131.5	122.5	126.9	0.93
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	41.3	40.5	40.9	0.98	87.5	79.4	83.7	0.91
Rural	13.1	13.5	13.3	1.03	31.6	25.0	28.7	0.79
Region								
Northern	20.4	21.6	20.9	1.06	52.5	38.9	46.5	0.74
Central	14.0	15.0	14.5	1.07	32.9	28.7	31.0	0.87
Southern	19.1	19.2	19.1	1.01	42.3	36.3	39.6	0.86
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.7	5.3	4.4	1.44	12.5	10.7	11.7	0.86
Second	6.1	5.3	5.7	0.88	21.6	10.5	16.5	0.48
Middle	10.8	10.4	10.6	0.96	30.4	18.7	25.1	0.62
Fourth	18.0	19.7	18.7	1.10	40.5	36.8	38.9	0.91
Highest	40.3	41.9	41.0	1.04	80.8	79.3	80.1	0.98
Total	17.1	17.7	17.4	1.03	39.7	33.4	36.9	0.84

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (age 6-13) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (age 14-17) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.
[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males.

Table 2.14.1 Child functioning and disability: Children age 2-9

Percentage of children age 2-9 with reported specific functioning problems or disability, according to selected background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 2-9 with reported functioning problems or disability:									Percentage of children age 2-9 with at least one reported functioning problem or disability	Number of children age 2-9	Children age 3-9		Children age 2	
	Delay in sitting, standing or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Appear to have difficulty hearing	Not understanding of instructions	Difficulty walking moving arms, weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	Not learning to do things like other children their age	Not speaking/ cannot be understood in words	Appear mentally backward, dull or slow			Percentage with speech different from normal	Number of children age 3-9	Percentage who cannot name at least one object	Number of children age 2
Age															
2-4	4.5	2.3	3.1	7.9	2.2	4.2	5.1	6.2	6.5	26.7	11,042	6.5	7,638	20.6	3,404
5-6	4.2	3.1	5.8	8.6	2.5	4.0	5.3	4.3	7.0	28.1	7,879	5.3	7,879	na	na
7-9	4.7	3.2	7.5	9.7	3.3	3.8	5.2	3.9	9.5	30.9	11,925	4.6	11,925	na	na
Sex															
Male	4.8	2.9	5.4	8.6	2.9	4.1	5.4	5.2	8.4	29.1	15,163	6.1	13,519	21.1	1,644
Female	4.3	2.8	5.6	8.9	2.6	3.9	4.9	4.5	7.3	28.3	15,683	4.6	13,923	20.1	1,760
Residence															
Urban	2.7	3.0	3.5	5.1	1.7	1.7	3.0	3.5	4.4	20.1	3,725	4.4	3,284	16.2	441
Rural	4.8	2.8	5.8	9.3	2.8	4.3	5.5	5.0	8.3	29.9	27,121	5.5	24,158	21.2	2,963
Region															
Northern	3.4	2.8	3.8	5.7	1.7	3.0	3.6	4.1	3.2	21.3	3,842	4.2	3,443	26.3	399
Central	4.5	3.2	5.5	9.8	2.6	5.5	5.9	5.0	8.5	30.5	12,389	4.7	11,020	18.8	1,370
Southern	4.9	2.6	5.9	8.7	3.1	3.1	5.0	4.9	8.4	29.1	14,614	6.2	12,979	20.7	1,635
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	5.9	3.6	6.5	10.0	3.5	5.7	6.5	5.3	9.6	33.2	6,914	6.8	6,101	22.0	813
Second	5.5	2.6	5.8	9.5	2.9	4.8	5.7	4.8	8.4	30.9	6,590	5.7	5,811	20.7	779
Middle	4.2	2.4	5.8	9.2	3.0	4.2	5.4	5.3	8.8	29.5	6,264	4.6	5,603	21.1	661
Fourth	3.8	2.6	5.7	8.0	2.1	3.1	4.4	4.6	6.7	26.8	5,953	5.0	5,335	21.0	618
Highest	2.6	3.0	3.0	6.6	1.7	1.7	3.3	4.0	4.7	20.9	5,125	4.2	4,592	17.1	533
Total	4.5	2.9	5.5	8.8	2.7	4.0	5.2	4.8	7.8	28.7	30,846	5.3	27,442	20.6	3,404

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.
na: Not applicable.

Table 2.14.2 Child functioning and disability: Children age 10-17

Percentage of children age 10-17 with reported specific functioning problems or disability, according to selected background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage with difficulty seeing		Percentage with difficulty hearing		Percentage with difficulty communicating using usual language		Percentage with difficulty remembering/ concentrating		Percentage with difficulty walking/ climbing steps		Percentage with difficulty washing all over/dressing		Number of children age 10-17
	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty/ can't see at all	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty/ can't hear at all	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty/ can't communicate at all	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty/ can't remember/ concentrate at all	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty/ can't walk/ climb steps at all	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty/ can't wash/ dress at all	
Age													
10-12	1.6	0.6	3.2	1.2	1.5	0.6	4.1	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.4	12,334
13-15	2.4	0.7	3.6	1.3	1.7	0.7	3.8	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	6,559
16-17	2.0	0.6	3.9	0.9	1.4	0.6	4.7	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	7,499
Sex													
Male	1.7	0.6	3.4	1.3	1.6	0.7	3.9	1.5	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.5	13,457
Female	2.1	0.6	3.7	1.0	1.4	0.5	4.4	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	12,935
Residence													
Urban	2.6	0.8	3.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	4.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	3,384
Rural	1.8	0.6	3.6	1.1	1.6	0.6	4.2	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.5	23,008
Region													
Northern	2.0	0.6	3.1	0.9	1.2	0.5	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.6	3,245
Central	1.9	0.5	3.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	4.7	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	10,558
Southern	1.9	0.7	3.7	1.4	1.6	0.7	4.3	1.6	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.5	12,589
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	1.6	0.6	3.6	1.3	1.8	0.8	3.6	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.5	5,046
Second	1.9	0.4	4.0	1.6	2.1	0.7	4.4	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.6	4,941
Middle	1.8	0.6	3.5	1.0	1.2	0.5	4.4	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.4	5,515
Fourth	2.0	0.5	3.4	1.2	1.5	0.7	4.3	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.4	5,687
Highest	2.3	0.8	3.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	4.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	5,203
Total	1.9	0.6	3.5	1.1	1.5	0.6	4.2	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	26,392

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** About 1 in 4 women (26%) and 36% of men have at least some secondary education. Only 3% of women and 5% of men have more than secondary education.
- ***Literacy:*** Seventy-two percent of women and 83% of men are literate.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** Sixty-three percent of women and 43% of men do not read a newspaper, listen to the radio, or watch television at least once a week.
- ***Internet usage:*** In the past 12 months, 6% of women and 18% of men used the Internet. Among those who used the Internet in past 12 months, 58% of women and 48% of men used it nearly every day.
- ***Employment***: Men are more likely to be employed than women; 63% of women are currently employed, as compared with 81% of men.
- ***Tobacco use:*** Fewer than 1% of women and 12% of men age 15-49 use tobacco products.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect the use of reproductive health services and contraception, and other health behaviours.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A total of 24,562 women age 15-49 and 7,478 men age 15-54 were interviewed in the 2015-16 MDHS. Forty-two percent of women and 45% of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 31% of women and 27% of men are in the 25-34 age group (**Table 3.1**).

Among respondents age 15-49, women are more likely than men to be married (62% versus 53%), divorced/separated (10% versus 3%), or widowed (3% versus <1%). There were no differences in the percentage of women and men who were living together (4% each).

The distribution of respondents by religion shows that a majority of the respondents are Christians, while 13% of women and 11% of men are Muslims. Fewer than 1% of women and 3% of men reported no religious affiliation.

Eight in ten women (82%) and men (81%) live in rural areas. By region, the majority of women and men live in the Central and Southern regions, while 12% of women and 13% of men live in the Northern region.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who have attended higher than secondary school are assumed to be literate. All other respondents were given a sentence to read, and were considered literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

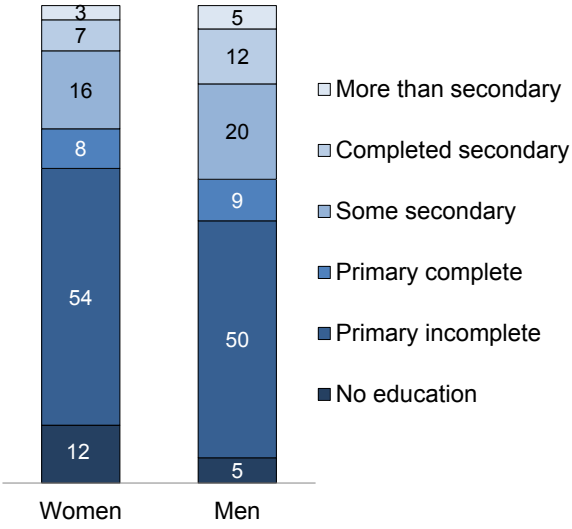
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

About one in four (26%) women and one in three men (36%) age 15-49 have at least some secondary education (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**). Twelve percent of women and 5% of men have no education. Advanced education is relatively rare; only 3% of women and 5% of men have more than secondary education (**Figure 3.1**). Seventy-two percent of women and 83% of men are literate (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**).

Trends: Since 1992, the median number of years of schooling completed by women and men age 15-49 has increased substantially, and the gap between them has narrowed. The median number of years of schooling completed in 1992 was 0.4 years for women and 4.3 years for men compared with 5.6 years for women and 6.6 years for men in 2015-16.

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

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

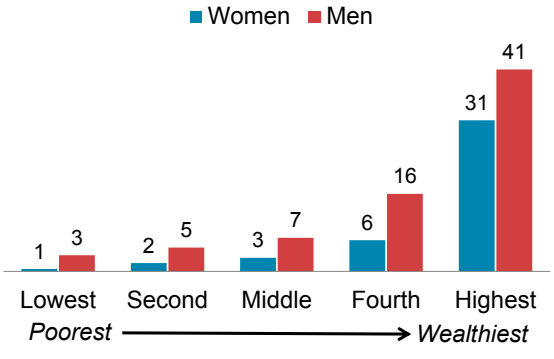


Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger respondents are more likely to have attended school and to have reached higher levels of education than the older respondents. Only 3% of women age 15-19 and 6% of women age 20-24 have no education while 30% of women age 40-44 and 36% of women age 45-49 have no education (**Table 3.2.1**).
- Urban women are more educated than their rural counterparts. Fourteen percent of rural women have never attended school compared with 3% of urban women. In rural areas, only 1% of women have attended more than secondary school compared with 12% in urban areas.
- The Northern region has the lowest percentage of women and men with no education; 4% of women and 1% of men in the Northern region have no education compared with 12% of women and 6% of men who live in the Central region and 14% of women and 6% of men in the Southern region.
- The percentage of women and men who have completed secondary school or higher increases by wealth quintile; less than 1% of women and 3% of men in the lowest wealth quintile completed secondary school or higher compared with 31% of women and 41% of men in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 3.2**).

***Figure 3.2* Secondary education by household wealth**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with secondary education complete or higher



- Women and men living in urban areas are more likely to be literate than those living in rural areas. Ninety percent of urban women and 96% of urban men are literate compared with 68% of rural women and 80% of rural men.

- The literacy rate increases with wealth, and rises from 53% of women in the lowest wealth quintile to 91% in the highest, and from 66% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 95% in the highest.

3.3 Mass Media Exposure and Internet Usage

Exposure to mass media

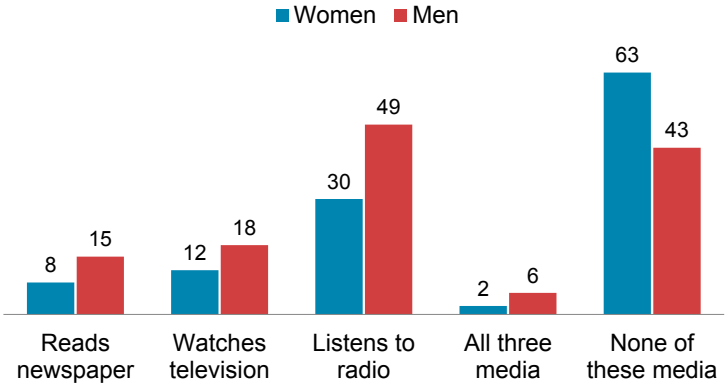
Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered to be regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Information on the exposure of women and men to mass media is especially important to the development of educational programmes and the dissemination of all types of information, particularly information about family planning, HIV/AIDS awareness, and other important health topics. Men are more likely than women to be exposed to any and all forms of media, including newspapers, television, and radio (**Figure 3.3**). Radio is the most common form of media exposure for both women and men across nearly all subgroups. Large proportions of women and men do not access to any of the three media on a weekly basis (63% of women and 43% of men) (**Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**).

Figure 3.3 **Exposure to mass media**

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



The Internet is also a critical tool through which information is shared. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media. Overall, 6% of women and 18% of men age 15-49 have used the Internet in the past 12 months (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**). Among those who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, women are more likely than men to have used it on a daily basis; 58% of women report that they have used it nearly every day in the past month, compared with 48% of men.

Trends: Exposure to the three mass media for both women and men has decreased between 2000 and 2015-16. The percentage of women who did not access any of the media types at least once a week decreased from 46% in 2000 to 31% in 2004 before going up from 38% in 2010 to 63% in 2015-16. In 2000, 26% of men did not access any of the media types at least once a week, compared with 43% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women are more likely to have no regular exposure to any form of mass media than their urban counterparts (69% versus 38%). The same pattern holds true for men (47% versus 26%) (**Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**).

- Women and men in the Southern region are the most likely to report no regular exposure to any of the three mass media (66% and 49%, respectively).

- Only 17% of women and 13% of men with more than a secondary education lack regular exposure to any mass media compared with 81% of women and 61% of men with no education.
- Internet usage is more common in urban than rural areas (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**). In urban areas, 21% of women and 45% of men have used the Internet in the past 12 months compared with 2% of women and 11% of men in the rural areas.
- Internet use rises sharply with increasing education and wealth. The use of the Internet in the past 12 months was non-existent among of women with no education while 76% of women with more than secondary education have used the Internet in the past 12 months. Similarly, less than 1% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have used the Internet in the past 12 months compared with 21% in the highest wealth quintile.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

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

Men are more likely to be employed than women; 63% of women age 15-49 are currently employed compared with 81% of men age 15-49 (**Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2**). An additional 5% of women and 5% of men reported working in the past 12 months although they were not currently employed.

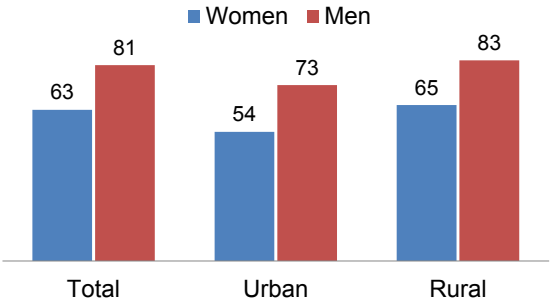
Trends: Since 2010, current employment levels have remained stable or slightly increased. Fifty-six percent of women were currently employed in 2010 compared with 63% in 2015-16. Among men, the percentage of currently employed remained essentially unchanged (82% in 2010 and 81% in 2015-16).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married or divorced, separated, or widowed women and men are more likely to be employed compared with those who have never married.
- A greater percentage of rural women and men are currently employed than their urban counterparts (**Figure 3.4**).
- Women and men in the highest wealth quintiles are less likely to be currently employed than those in the lower wealth quintiles.

Figure 3.4 **Employment status by residence**

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



3.5 OCCUPATION

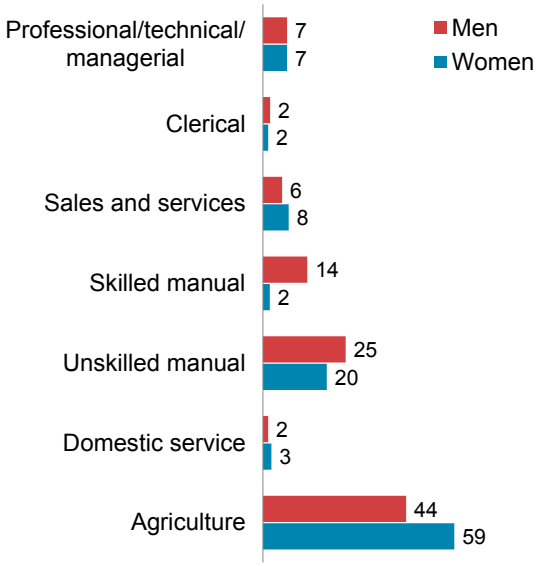
Occupation
Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and other.
Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Women and men are most commonly employed in agriculture (59% and 44%, respectively), followed by unskilled manual labour (20% and 25%, respectively) (**Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**, **Figure 3.5**). Women are much less likely to be employed in skilled manual labour than men (2% versus 14%), but are equally likely to be employed in professional, technical, or managerial occupations (7% each).

Women who did agriculture work in past year were less likely to receive any payment for their work than those who did non-agriculture work (73% versus 36%). More than 6 in 10 women (64%) who worked in past year were self-employed (**Table 3.8**).

***Figure 3.5* Occupation**

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



Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are most likely to be employed in sales and services (26%) and in the professional, technical or managerial sector (26%), while urban men are most likely to be employed in skilled manual sector (31%). In rural areas, however, the majority of women and men work in agriculture (68% and 52%, respectively).

- Women and men with more than secondary education are equally likely to work in professional, technical, and managerial occupations (67% each). Women and men with no primary or secondary education most often work in agriculture.

3.6 Health Insurance Coverage

Ninety-nine percent of women and 98% of men age 15-49 do not have health insurance coverage (**Tables 3.9.1** and **3.9.2**). Coverage is extremely low across all background characteristics except those with more than secondary education; 25% of women and 28% of men with more than secondary school have some form of insurance.

3.7 Tobacco Use

Tobacco use is rare among women age 15-49 with fewer than 1% reporting that they currently smoke cigarettes (**Table 3.10.1**). Among men age 15-49, 12% currently smoke tobacco including 8% of men who smoke on a daily basis (**Table 3.10.2**). Among men who smoke cigarettes daily, three-quarters (74%) smoke between 1 and 9 cigarettes each day; and 5% of daily cigarette smokers who smoke 25 or more cigarettes each day (**Table 3.11**). Fewer than 1% of women and men use smokeless tobacco products (**Table 3.12**).

Trends: The percentage of men age 15-49 who do not smoke tobacco has increased from 77% in 2000 to 87% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Tobacco smoking rises sharply with age among men, from a low of 2% among those age 15-19 to a high of 25% among those age 40-44.

- Tobacco use declines markedly by education level; only 6% of men with more than secondary education smoke compared with 28% of men with no education.

- Only 8% of men from the highest wealth quintile are smokers compared with 20% from the lowest.

3.8 Knowledge and Attitudes regarding Tuberculosis

Tables 3.13.1 and **3.13.2** present information on knowledge and attitudes about tuberculosis (TB) among women and men age 15-49. Ninety-four percent of women and 97% of men have heard of TB. Among women and men who report having heard of TB:

- 68% of women and 77% of men reported that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing
- 75% of women and 81% of men believe that TB can be cured
- 34% of women and 27% of men would want a family member's TB status kept secret

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men in rural areas (66% and 75%, respectively) are less likely to have correctly reported that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing than women and men in urban areas (80% and 88%, respectively).

- The percentage of women and men who correctly reported that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing increases with education; from 61% of women and 67% of men with no education to 97% of women and 98% of men with more than secondary education.

- The percentage of women and men who correctly reported that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing increases with the level of wealth quintile; from 60% of women and 68% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 80% of women and 85% of men in the highest wealth quintile.

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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	21.4	5,263	5,273	25.5	1,818	1,846
20-24	21.0	5,159	5,094	19.8	1,408	1,380
25-29	16.1	3,953	3,976	14.3	1,022	1,030
30-34	14.9	3,668	3,648	13.0	925	945
35-39	11.9	2,924	2,988	12.4	882	866
40-44	8.3	2,029	2,022	8.7	624	619
45-49	6.4	1,567	1,561	6.3	450	452
Religion						
Anglican	2.6	639	1,258	2.5	179	373
Catholic	18.1	4,442	4,320	19.4	1,384	1,321
CCAP[1]	17.4	4,268	3,878	18.9	1,345	1,205
Muslim	12.5	3,069	2,726	10.7	766	685
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	6.9	1,704	1,839	6.8	488	520
Other Christian	41.9	10,281	10,390	38.6	2,751	2,853
No religion	0.5	123	113	2.9	208	171
Other	0.1	36	38	0.1	7	10
Ethnic group						
Chewa	34.7	8,529	7,317	36.3	2,585	2,223
Lomwe	19.1	4,692	4,453	18.3	1,302	1,257
Mang'anja	2.5	621	569	2.5	175	174
Ngoni	11.8	2,895	3,085	12.9	920	918
Nkhonde	0.8	207	335	1.1	77	118
Nyanja	1.1	264	547	0.7	51	125
Sena	3.6	889	1,153	3.3	233	305
Tonga	1.8	446	942	1.6	115	273
Tombuka	9.4	2,298	2,612	9.4	668	783
Yao	13.4	3,289	2,782	12.2	870	732
Other	1.8	433	767	1.8	132	230
Marital status						
Never married	21.0	5,170	5,326	40.2	2,863	2,929
Married	61.7	15,149	14,912	52.5	3,742	3,734
Living together	4.0	981	1,040	4.0	288	238
Divorced/separated	10.4	2,558	2,542	2.9	206	210
Widowed	2.9	704	742	0.4	29	27
Residence						
Urban	18.3	4,496	5,247	18.8	1,340	1,602
Rural	81.7	20,066	19,315	81.2	5,788	5,536
Region						
Northern	11.6	2,838	4,803	12.9	922	1,508
Central	42.9	10,529	8,417	44.6	3,176	2,548
Southern	45.6	11,194	11,342	42.5	3,030	3,082
Education						
No education	12.1	2,977	2,779	5.3	375	339
Primary	62.1	15,245	15,028	58.3	4,153	4,034
Secondary	22.8	5,598	6,061	31.5	2,249	2,432
More than secondary	3.0	742	694	4.9	351	333
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.3	4,745	4,279	15.9	1,134	992
Second	19.1	4,692	4,429	18.6	1,325	1,266
Middle	18.9	4,635	4,508	19.8	1,409	1,373
Fourth	19.1	4,680	4,897	20.5	1,462	1,494
Highest	23.7	5,810	6,449	25.2	1,798	2,013
Total 15-49	100.0	24,562	24,562	100.0	7,128	7,138
50-54	na	na	na	na	350	340
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	7,478	7,478

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

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	4.4	56.9	7.7	22.2	6.5	2.2	100.0	6.2	10,422
15-19	2.6	64.1	6.3	23.5	3.1	0.4	100.0	6.0	5,263
20-24	6.2	49.6	9.3	20.9	10.0	4.1	100.0	6.5	5,159
25-29	8.9	49.6	9.7	17.4	9.4	5.0	100.0	6.2	3,953
30-34	11.4	54.3	9.2	14.3	7.6	3.3	100.0	5.5	3,668
35-39	20.2	53.1	8.3	9.7	5.8	2.8	100.0	4.0	2,924
40-44	29.5	51.7	6.5	5.5	3.4	3.4	100.0	2.5	2,029
45-49	35.9	46.5	8.1	5.2	1.9	2.5	100.0	1.8	1,567
Residence									
Urban	3.4	27.4	9.8	28.3	18.9	12.3	100.0	9.1	4,496
Rural	14.1	59.7	7.9	13.6	3.7	0.9	100.0	5.0	20,066
Region									
Northern	4.0	49.5	15.0	20.8	7.3	3.4	100.0	6.8	2,838
Central	12.2	54.8	7.1	15.2	6.4	4.2	100.0	5.3	10,529
Southern	14.1	53.9	7.6	16.2	6.3	1.8	100.0	5.4	11,194
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	21.6	66.3	5.4	6.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	3.4	4,745
Second	15.6	66.2	7.8	8.7	1.6	0.1	100.0	4.3	4,692
Middle	12.5	63.6	8.4	12.7	2.6	0.2	100.0	5.0	4,635
Fourth	9.7	52.7	10.7	20.5	5.6	0.8	100.0	6.1	4,680
Highest	3.3	26.6	8.9	30.2	19.0	12.0	100.0	9.1	5,810
Total	12.1	53.8	8.3	16.3	6.5	3.0	100.0	5.6	24,562

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

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	2.2	57.2	5.5	23.8	9.2	2.1	100.0	6.4	3,226
15-19	1.3	69.5	3.8	22.2	2.9	0.3	100.0	5.8	1,818
20-24	3.3	41.3	7.7	26.0	17.4	4.4	100.0	7.5	1,408
25-29	6.3	39.8	8.8	18.4	18.0	8.6	100.0	7.4	1,022
30-34	5.0	44.4	11.4	17.7	12.7	8.8	100.0	7.1	925
35-39	6.4	40.2	11.7	21.1	15.1	5.5	100.0	7.3	882
40-44	13.4	47.9	8.2	13.6	9.8	7.1	100.0	5.7	624
45-49	12.0	49.1	20.0	7.5	6.6	4.8	100.0	6.1	450
Residence									
Urban	2.1	21.2	6.8	29.5	22.9	17.6	100.0	9.9	1,340
Rural	6.0	56.2	9.1	17.8	8.9	2.0	100.0	6.1	5,788
Region									
Northern	0.9	44.4	11.2	26.6	12.4	4.6	100.0	7.3	922
Central	5.5	51.4	7.5	17.2	12.1	6.3	100.0	6.3	3,176
Southern	6.4	49.3	9.1	20.9	10.7	3.6	100.0	6.5	3,030
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	11.2	68.0	9.1	8.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	4.4	1,134
Second	7.0	62.4	9.6	16.1	4.7	0.2	100.0	5.4	1,325
Middle	5.0	60.4	10.2	17.5	6.7	0.2	100.0	6.1	1,409
Fourth	4.0	46.4	10.5	23.2	13.9	2.0	100.0	7.0	1,462
Highest	1.5	22.7	4.9	29.5	23.7	17.7	100.0	9.9	1,798
Total 15-49	5.3	49.6	8.7	20.0	11.5	4.9	100.0	6.6	7,128
50-54	20.9	48.7	14.2	6.6	3.5	6.1	100.0	4.5	350
Total 15-54	6.0	49.6	8.9	19.4	11.2	5.0	100.0	6.5	7,478

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

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
Age									
15-24	2.2	70.2	8.6	18.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.1	10,422
15-19	0.4	74.5	9.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.4	5,263
20-24	4.1	65.8	7.8	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.7	5,159
25-29	5.0	62.2	8.8	23.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	76.0	3,953
30-34	3.3	60.7	8.5	27.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	72.5	3,668
35-39	2.8	52.3	7.6	37.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.7	2,924
40-44	3.4	39.2	9.5	47.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	52.0	2,029
45-49	2.5	35.2	7.1	54.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	44.8	1,567
Residence									
Urban	12.3	72.3	5.8	9.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.4	4,496
Rural	0.9	57.9	9.1	31.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	68.0	20,066
Region									
Northern	3.4	68.5	8.9	18.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	80.8	2,838
Central	4.2	59.2	7.3	29.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	70.8	10,529
Southern	1.8	59.8	9.5	28.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	71.1	11,194
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.0	44.1	9.3	46.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	53.4	4,745
Second	0.1	52.3	10.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.4	4,692
Middle	0.2	60.4	9.7	29.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	70.3	4,635
Fourth	0.8	68.5	9.2	21.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	78.4	4,680
Highest	12.0	74.3	5.1	8.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.4	5,810
Total	3.0	60.6	8.5	27.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	72.1	24,562

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

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
Age									
15-24	2.1	69.6	12.8	15.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	84.6	3,226
15-19	0.3	69.0	14.7	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.9	1,818
20-24	4.4	70.5	10.4	14.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	85.4	1,408
25-29	8.6	64.6	10.3	16.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	83.4	1,022
30-34	8.8	61.7	11.9	16.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	82.5	925
35-39	5.5	69.4	10.1	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.0	882
40-44	7.1	58.2	10.9	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.3	624
45-49	4.8	57.7	14.0	23.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	76.5	450
Residence									
Urban	17.6	72.9	5.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	1,340
Rural	2.0	64.5	13.4	19.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	79.9	5,788
Region									
Northern	4.6	71.3	12.1	11.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	88.0	922
Central	6.3	63.0	11.2	19.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	80.6	3,176
Southern	3.6	67.7	12.6	16.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	83.9	3,030
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.0	53.6	12.6	33.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	66.2	1,134
Second	0.2	61.5	15.9	22.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.5	1,325
Middle	0.2	66.8	14.3	18.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	81.4	1,409
Fourth	2.0	72.4	13.4	12.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.8	1,462
Highest	17.7	71.7	5.4	5.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.8	1,798
Total 15-49	4.9	66.1	11.9	16.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	82.9	7,128
50-54	6.1	55.7	10.1	27.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	71.9	350
Total 15-54	5.0	65.6	11.8	17.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	82.4	7,478

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

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	9.8	11.5	26.4	2.1	64.7	5,263
20-24	8.9	11.5	31.2	2.2	61.1	5,159
25-29	9.5	14.2	33.0	2.4	57.8	3,953
30-34	7.7	11.1	32.7	2.4	61.5	3,668
35-39	7.0	10.6	29.1	2.4	65.0	2,924
40-44	6.1	9.8	28.5	1.8	66.6	2,029
45-49	4.5	9.5	28.0	1.8	68.7	1,567
Residence						
Urban	17.1	39.2	42.3	7.2	37.6	4,496
Rural	6.3	5.3	27.2	1.1	68.5	20,066
Region						
Northern	10.0	16.5	33.2	3.5	58.1	2,838
Central	8.5	10.4	31.7	1.8	60.2	10,529
Southern	7.6	11.3	27.6	2.2	66.4	11,194
Education						
No education	0.3	2.4	17.4	0.0	81.1	2,977
Primary	5.5	5.5	27.1	0.6	68.1	15,245
Secondary	15.3	26.0	42.2	5.5	44.7	5,598
More than secondary	43.2	61.9	48.0	19.5	17.3	742
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.4	1.0	12.5	0.1	85.0	4,745
Second	4.2	1.7	22.8	0.1	74.1	4,692
Middle	6.0	2.7	26.9	0.4	69.0	4,635
Fourth	7.1	4.4	34.4	0.7	60.5	4,680
Highest	18.2	40.7	49.0	8.2	32.6	5,810
Total	8.3	11.5	30.0	2.2	62.8	24,562

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	11.1	17.2	40.2	2.7	50.2	1,818
20-24	17.1	19.6	52.4	6.1	39.3	1,408
25-29	15.7	16.5	52.3	5.3	41.7	1,022
30-34	16.9	18.2	52.0	8.0	42.7	925
35-39	18.1	22.2	56.4	8.9	36.8	882
40-44	12.9	14.7	49.8	5.8	45.1	624
45-49	14.7	14.9	48.9	4.5	43.2	450
Residence						
Urban	29.6	46.7	57.9	16.7	26.3	1,340
Rural	11.6	11.3	47.3	3.0	47.2	5,788
Region						
Northern	13.6	22.7	47.7	4.9	43.0	922
Central	17.7	18.2	55.3	6.6	37.8	3,176
Southern	12.5	16.3	43.4	4.8	49.2	3,030
Education						
No education	0.7	6.7	36.2	0.1	60.8	375
Primary	8.5	10.6	43.7	1.6	50.4	4,153
Secondary	22.5	26.9	58.9	9.7	32.0	2,249
More than secondary	58.0	59.5	67.6	31.9	12.7	351
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.3	5.0	28.9	0.6	66.8	1,134
Second	9.6	5.8	44.4	1.4	51.1	1,325
Middle	9.9	8.9	46.4	1.5	47.4	1,409
Fourth	14.6	12.0	54.4	4.2	39.4	1,462
Highest	28.6	47.0	63.8	16.1	22.8	1,798
Total 15-49	15.0	18.0	49.3	5.6	43.3	7,128
50-54	11.1	12.6	43.9	5.3	51.6	350
Total 15-54	14.8	17.7	49.0	5.6	43.7	7,478

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the Internet, and percentage who have used the Internet in the past 12 months; and among women who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of Internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the Internet in the past 12 months	Number of women	Among women who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the Internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age										
15-19	4.7	4.1	5,263	46.5	32.9	16.2	4.4	0.0	100.0	216
20-24	10.1	8.6	5,159	56.9	25.8	9.7	7.6	0.0	100.0	445
25-29	8.3	7.5	3,953	65.7	17.6	10.4	6.4	0.0	100.0	295
30-34	6.1	5.3	3,668	57.3	29.0	10.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	194
35-39	4.1	3.6	2,924	65.3	26.2	7.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	106
40-44	3.6	3.1	2,029	55.5	18.0	22.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	63
45-49	2.4	2.1	1,567	(66.6)	(22.5)	(9.8)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
Residence										
Urban	23.3	21.2	4,496	61.8	23.2	10.4	4.7	0.0	100.0	953
Rural	2.5	2.0	20,066	49.2	30.0	14.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	399
Region										
Northern	7.5	6.4	2,838	57.7	25.6	12.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	181
Central	7.4	6.7	10,529	61.0	22.4	12.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	707
Southern	5.0	4.1	11,194	53.8	29.2	10.5	6.4	0.0	100.0	464
Education										
No education	0.0	0.0	2,977	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Primary	0.7	0.4	15,245	27.6	17.4	40.1	14.9	0.0	100.0	56
Secondary	15.3	13.0	5,598	47.5	32.1	13.3	7.1	0.0	100.0	729
More than secondary	79.5	76.2	742	74.8	17.0	6.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	565
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.3	0.2	4,745	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Second	0.4	0.3	4,692	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Middle	0.8	0.5	4,635	(39.0)	(25.6)	(31.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	24
Fourth	2.5	1.8	4,680	37.2	33.8	18.7	10.3	0.0	100.0	84
Highest	23.4	21.0	5,810	60.4	24.3	10.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	1,222
Total	6.3	5.5	24,562	58.1	25.2	11.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	1,352

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

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever used the Internet, and percentage who have used the Internet in the past 12 months; and among men who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of Internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the Internet in the past 12 months	Number of men	Among men who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the Internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age										
15-19	15.6	14.2	1,818	42.5	31.6	16.9	9.0	0.0	100.0	258
20-24	28.6	25.2	1,408	44.4	28.6	17.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	355
25-29	24.2	21.8	1,022	47.6	28.6	9.4	14.4	0.0	100.0	222
30-34	19.5	18.1	925	55.1	19.3	14.5	11.1	0.0	100.0	168
35-39	16.8	14.8	882	54.2	25.5	9.0	11.3	0.0	100.0	130
40-44	13.3	11.9	624	54.7	27.4	9.9	8.0	0.0	100.0	74
45-49	9.3	8.3	450	(56.1)	(23.8)	(2.1)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	37
Residence										
Urban	48.4	45.2	1,340	59.0	21.9	10.3	8.8	0.0	100.0	606
Rural	12.7	11.0	5,788	37.6	32.7	16.6	13.1	0.0	100.0	639
Region										
Northern	25.2	23.0	922	45.1	37.1	9.8	8.0	0.0	100.0	212
Central	18.9	17.0	3,176	53.1	21.4	13.1	12.4	0.0	100.0	541
Southern	18.2	16.2	3,030	43.8	29.9	15.8	10.6	0.0	100.0	492
Education										
No education	0.9	0.6	375	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Primary	5.3	4.1	4,153	34.0	31.3	15.3	19.5	0.0	100.0	171
Secondary	38.2	34.4	2,249	39.6	32.0	16.0	12.4	0.0	100.0	774
More than secondary	87.1	84.6	351	78.4	12.9	6.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	297
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.7	1.9	1,134	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Second	4.9	3.8	1,325	16.3	36.8	23.2	23.7	0.0	100.0	51
Middle	10.0	8.5	1,409	35.8	35.3	14.0	14.9	0.0	100.0	120
Fourth	17.5	14.2	1,462	27.7	35.7	22.2	14.5	0.0	100.0	207
Highest	49.7	47.0	1,798	57.6	23.7	10.5	8.2	0.0	100.0	846
Total 15-49	19.5	17.5	7,128	48.0	27.4	13.6	11.0	0.0	100.0	1,245
50-54	6.9	5.4	350	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Total 15-54	18.9	16.9	7,478	48.3	27.2	13.5	11.0	0.0	100.0	1,264

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

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	40.0	4.5	55.5	100.0	5,263
20-24	58.9	5.2	35.8	100.0	5,159
25-29	66.9	5.2	27.9	100.0	3,953
30-34	72.3	4.3	23.4	100.0	3,668
35-39	75.6	4.2	20.2	100.0	2,924
40-44	75.5	4.2	20.3	100.0	2,029
45-49	76.2	2.0	21.9	100.0	1,567
Marital status					
Never married	38.7	4.2	57.1	100.0	5,170
Married or living together	67.3	4.7	28.0	100.0	16,130
Divorced/separated/ widowed	77.2	4.3	18.5	100.0	3,262
Number of living children					
0	42.2	4.9	53.0	100.0	5,739
1-2	63.8	4.9	31.4	100.0	7,834
3-4	71.2	4.5	24.3	100.0	6,344
5+	74.1	3.4	22.4	100.0	4,644
Residence					
Urban	53.5	5.4	41.2	100.0	4,496
Rural	64.6	4.3	31.0	100.0	20,066
Region					
Northern	52.7	4.4	42.9	100.0	2,838
Central	71.8	5.0	23.2	100.0	10,529
Southern	56.5	4.1	39.4	100.0	11,194
Education					
No education	68.6	4.1	27.3	100.0	2,977
Primary	63.5	4.4	32.1	100.0	15,245
Secondary	55.2	5.1	39.7	100.0	5,598
More than secondary	76.1	4.7	19.2	100.0	742
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	67.9	4.3	27.8	100.0	4,745
Second	66.2	4.4	29.4	100.0	4,692
Middle	65.2	4.4	30.4	100.0	4,635
Fourth	60.5	4.6	34.9	100.0	4,680
Highest	55.0	4.8	40.3	100.0	5,810
Total	62.6	4.5	32.9	100.0	24,562

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

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	55.9	6.7	37.4	100.0	1,818
20-24	79.8	5.3	14.9	100.0	1,408
25-29	92.6	3.7	3.7	100.0	1,022
30-34	94.3	3.0	2.7	100.0	925
35-39	94.5	3.5	2.0	100.0	882
40-44	92.8	5.0	2.1	100.0	624
45-49	92.1	5.8	2.1	100.0	450
Marital status					
Never married	61.7	6.6	31.7	100.0	2,863
Married or living together	94.3	3.7	2.0	100.0	4,030
Divorced/separated/ widowed	91.9	5.0	3.0	100.0	235
Number of living children					
0	64.7	6.1	29.2	100.0	3,107
1-2	93.7	3.9	2.4	100.0	1,567
3-4	94.1	3.3	2.6	100.0	1,325
5+	93.6	5.0	1.5	100.0	1,129
Residence					
Urban	72.8	4.5	22.8	100.0	1,340
Rural	83.1	5.0	11.9	100.0	5,788
Region					
Northern	77.5	4.2	18.3	100.0	922
Central	84.2	6.5	9.4	100.0	3,176
Southern	79.1	3.5	17.4	100.0	3,030
Education					
No education	90.5	5.4	4.1	100.0	375
Primary	81.0	5.5	13.4	100.0	4,153
Secondary	78.6	4.1	17.4	100.0	2,249
More than secondary	88.8	2.3	9.0	100.0	351
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	85.9	5.5	8.6	100.0	1,134
Second	84.9	5.3	9.8	100.0	1,325
Middle	82.4	5.5	12.1	100.0	1,409
Fourth	81.5	4.6	13.9	100.0	1,462
Highest	74.1	4.0	21.9	100.0	1,798
Total 15-49	81.1	4.9	14.0	100.0	7,128
50-54	93.9	3.6	2.5	100.0	350
Total 15-54	81.7	4.8	13.4	100.0	7,478

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

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	2.2	0.8	4.0	1.7	17.9	2.6	70.9	100.0	2,343
20-24	6.0	1.5	9.4	1.5	17.5	3.2	60.9	100.0	3,310
25-29	9.3	2.1	10.7	2.5	20.1	2.2	53.0	100.0	2,850
30-34	9.8	1.9	8.0	2.3	21.0	2.9	54.0	100.0	2,809
35-39	9.2	1.6	8.0	2.3	19.8	2.9	56.2	100.0	2,332
40-44	8.5	1.3	5.6	2.3	20.2	2.6	59.4	100.0	1,617
45-49	6.9	1.4	7.9	2.0	22.7	1.0	58.1	100.0	1,224
Marital status									
Never married	8.5	2.1	8.0	2.2	16.9	4.4	57.8	100.0	2,218
Married or living together	7.4	1.4	7.8	2.0	19.2	1.6	60.5	100.0	11,608
Divorced/separated/ widowed	6.6	1.8	8.4	2.4	23.4	5.5	51.8	100.0	2,658
Number of living children									
0	7.6	1.8	7.2	2.4	16.2	3.4	61.3	100.0	2,700
1-2	9.6	2.0	9.8	2.2	19.7	3.0	53.7	100.0	5,378
3-4	7.7	1.7	8.0	2.1	20.2	2.1	58.2	100.0	4,804
5+	3.8	0.5	5.6	1.7	21.1	2.1	65.1	100.0	3,603
Residence									
Urban	26.3	5.9	25.7	3.7	20.8	8.7	8.9	100.0	2,646
Rural	3.8	0.7	4.5	1.8	19.4	1.4	68.3	100.0	13,839
Region									
Northern	11.2	1.5	12.3	2.9	11.2	1.4	59.5	100.0	1,620
Central	5.0	1.5	9.4	1.7	19.9	2.6	59.8	100.0	8,083
Southern	9.4	1.7	5.1	2.3	21.2	2.9	57.4	100.0	6,783
Education									
No education	2.2	0.5	3.3	1.2	19.7	2.1	71.0	100.0	2,165
Primary	2.9	0.8	6.0	1.9	20.5	2.7	65.3	100.0	10,347
Secondary	14.4	3.3	16.6	3.1	18.9	3.0	40.7	100.0	3,374
More than secondary	66.5	9.4	9.7	2.7	8.1	0.7	2.9	100.0	599
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.2	0.4	2.7	1.4	19.6	2.2	72.5	100.0	3,426
Second	1.4	0.5	3.5	1.9	19.1	1.0	72.6	100.0	3,312
Middle	2.3	0.6	4.8	1.8	18.9	1.4	70.1	100.0	3,228
Fourth	6.4	1.2	9.4	1.9	20.1	2.2	58.8	100.0	3,048
Highest	25.1	4.9	19.0	3.4	20.2	6.1	21.3	100.0	3,471
Total	7.4	1.6	7.9	2.1	19.6	2.6	58.8	100.0	16,485

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of men
Age									
15-19	0.9	1.0	3.6	6.7	27.2	2.3	58.3	100.0	1,137
20-24	4.5	2.1	5.3	13.0	27.7	2.8	44.5	100.0	1,198
25-29	9.5	2.5	9.5	16.6	23.8	1.4	36.8	100.0	984
30-34	11.5	2.2	5.4	17.4	23.5	0.6	39.4	100.0	900
35-39	10.5	3.2	6.9	15.7	26.2	0.7	36.9	100.0	864
40-44	9.9	2.2	4.7	15.0	22.8	1.0	44.3	100.0	610
45-49	9.7	2.9	5.8	12.4	23.4	0.9	44.9	100.0	440
Marital status									
Never married	4.5	2.1	4.6	10.6	26.1	2.8	49.2	100.0	1,956
Married or living together	9.1	2.2	6.4	14.6	24.8	0.9	42.0	100.0	3,950
Divorced/separated/ widowed	3.5	3.0	8.2	20.8	28.2	2.0	34.2	100.0	228
Number of living children									
0	4.8	1.8	5.2	10.7	25.8	2.5	49.1	100.0	2,201
1-2	11.5	2.6	7.6	16.6	25.7	1.2	34.7	100.0	1,529
3-4	8.5	1.8	6.5	14.8	26.8	0.9	40.6	100.0	1,291
5+	5.7	2.7	4.1	13.7	22.4	0.8	50.7	100.0	1,112
Residence									
Urban	20.7	5.9	15.0	31.0	17.3	3.5	6.5	100.0	1,035
Rural	4.7	1.4	4.0	10.0	27.0	1.1	51.6	100.0	5,099
Region									
Northern	6.7	3.1	6.8	11.5	35.2	2.8	33.8	100.0	753
Central	7.3	1.0	5.1	12.5	24.0	1.3	48.7	100.0	2,879
Southern	7.7	3.3	6.5	15.4	23.9	1.4	41.7	100.0	2,501
Education									
No education	0.6	1.1	4.1	8.9	25.4	1.2	58.7	100.0	360
Primary	2.1	1.5	4.0	11.2	28.0	1.4	51.9	100.0	3,596
Secondary	8.7	3.5	10.0	18.7	24.0	2.2	32.9	100.0	1,858
More than secondary	67.3	3.5	5.5	16.0	3.6	0.2	3.9	100.0	320
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.8	0.8	3.4	9.5	23.3	0.4	61.9	100.0	1,037
Second	1.2	0.4	2.5	10.9	29.3	1.0	54.6	100.0	1,195
Middle	1.5	1.4	4.4	10.1	28.7	1.0	52.9	100.0	1,238
Fourth	6.5	2.6	5.9	13.4	29.3	1.6	40.7	100.0	1,259
Highest	23.6	5.1	11.9	22.1	17.1	3.4	16.9	100.0	1,405
Total 15-49	7.4	2.2	5.9	13.6	25.4	1.6	44.0	100.0	6,134
50-54	7.3	1.4	4.6	13.4	20.8	0.5	52.0	100.0	341
Total 15-54	7.4	2.2	5.8	13.6	25.1	1.5	44.4	100.0	6,475

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Malawi DHS 2015-16

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	13.1	57.2	31.3
Cash and in-kind	8.7	5.5	7.4
In-kind only	5.0	1.7	3.6
Not paid	73.2	35.7	57.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	23.0	13.8	19.2
Employed by nonfamily member	7.8	30.7	17.3
Self-employed	69.1	55.5	63.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	26.1	51.3	36.5
Seasonal	69.7	37.6	56.5
Occasional	4.1	11.1	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	9,686	6,799	16,485

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Employer based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	None	Number of women
Age				
15-19	0.7	0.1	99.3	5,263
20-24	0.7	0.3	99.0	5,159
25-29	1.2	0.9	97.9	3,953
30-34	1.5	0.8	97.7	3,668
35-39	1.6	0.1	98.2	2,924
40-44	1.7	0.3	98.0	2,029
45-49	1.4	0.3	98.2	1,567
Residence				
Urban	4.3	1.9	93.9	4,496
Rural	0.4	0.1	99.5	20,066
Region				
Northern	1.6	0.3	98.2	2,838
Central	1.2	0.7	98.1	10,529
Southern	0.9	0.2	98.9	11,194
Education				
No education	0.4	0.0	99.6	2,977
Primary	0.3	0.0	99.7	15,245
Secondary	1.7	0.7	97.5	5,598
More than secondary	17.2	7.7	75.1	742
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.1	0.0	99.9	4,745
Second	0.1	0.0	99.9	4,692
Middle	0.1	0.0	99.9	4,635
Fourth	0.5	0.1	99.5	4,680
Highest	4.2	1.6	94.1	5,810
Total	1.1	0.4	98.5	24,562

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Employer based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Number of men
Age					
15-19	0.3	0.8	0.2	98.6	1,818
20-24	1.0	1.3	0.2	97.5	1,408
25-29	1.5	1.4	0.2	97.0	1,022
30-34	2.9	0.8	0.1	96.2	925
35-39	3.0	1.4	0.5	95.5	882
40-44	3.1	0.8	0.0	96.1	624
45-49	2.4	0.4	0.0	97.4	450
Residence					
Urban	6.5	3.3	0.2	90.2	1,340
Rural	0.5	0.5	0.2	98.8	5,788
Region					
Northern	1.8	0.4	0.1	97.7	922
Central	2.3	1.6	0.2	96.1	3,176
Southern	1.0	0.6	0.2	98.1	3,030
Education					
No education	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	375
Primary	0.3	0.2	0.1	99.4	4,153
Secondary	1.9	1.4	0.2	96.5	2,249
More than secondary	18.2	9.9	1.4	71.9	351
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.7	1,134
Second	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.8	1,325
Middle	1.0	0.3	0.1	98.6	1,409
Fourth	0.3	0.2	0.1	99.5	1,462
Highest	5.6	3.7	0.4	90.7	1,798
Total 15-49	1.7	1.0	0.2	97.2	7,128
50-54	1.1	1.3	0.0	97.6	350
Total 15-54	1.6	1.0	0.2	97.2	7,478

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[2]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	0.3	0.1	0.3	5,263
20-24	0.5	0.2	0.5	5,159
25-29	0.4	0.1	0.4	3,953
30-34	0.4	0.2	0.4	3,668
35-39	0.2	0.0	0.3	2,924
40-44	0.6	0.2	0.7	2,029
45-49	3.2	0.7	3.2	1,567
Residence				
Urban	0.1	0.1	0.1	4,496
Rural	0.7	0.2	0.7	20,066
Region				
Northern	0.8	0.1	0.8	2,838
Central	0.3	0.0	0.3	10,529
Southern	0.8	0.3	0.8	11,194
Education				
No education	1.8	0.7	1.9	2,977
Primary	0.5	0.1	0.5	15,245
Secondary	0.2	0.0	0.2	5,598
More than secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	742
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.9	0.2	0.9	4,745
Second	0.7	0.3	0.7	4,692
Middle	0.7	0.2	0.7	4,635
Fourth	0.4	0.1	0.4	4,680
Highest	0.2	0.1	0.2	5,810
Total	0.6	0.2	0.6	24,562

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

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Non-smoker		
Age								
15-19	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.9	1.0	98.1	100.0	1,818
20-24	8.4	0.9	8.5	3.8	5.6	90.6	100.0	1,408
25-29	12.5	0.5	12.6	9.6	4.3	86.1	100.0	1,022
30-34	19.0	2.1	19.0	12.7	7.0	80.3	100.0	925
35-39	17.4	1.1	17.4	12.4	5.6	82.0	100.0	882
40-44	25.0	1.0	25.1	19.2	7.3	73.5	100.0	624
45-49	20.2	0.7	20.3	17.2	4.2	78.6	100.0	450
Residence								
Urban	11.9	0.6	11.9	7.9	4.7	87.4	100.0	1,340
Rural	12.0	0.9	12.1	8.4	4.4	87.2	100.0	5,788
Region								
Northern	10.9	0.7	11.1	7.9	4.1	88.0	100.0	922
Central	14.7	1.3	14.9	10.3	5.3	84.4	100.0	3,176
Southern	9.4	0.4	9.4	6.4	3.7	89.9	100.0	3,030
Education								
No education	27.3	1.9	27.7	22.3	6.7	71.1	100.0	375
Primary	13.0	1.0	13.1	9.3	4.4	86.3	100.0	4,153
Secondary	8.6	0.5	8.6	4.7	4.7	90.6	100.0	2,249
More than secondary	5.5	0.1	5.5	4.3	1.5	94.2	100.0	351
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.1	1.7	20.4	13.7	7.6	78.7	100.0	1,134
Second	14.5	1.7	14.5	10.4	4.8	84.8	100.0	1,325
Middle	9.8	0.5	9.8	7.3	3.6	89.1	100.0	1,409
Fourth	11.1	0.3	11.2	7.8	4.2	88.0	100.0	1,462
Highest	7.4	0.4	7.5	4.6	3.1	92.3	100.0	1,798
Total 15-49	12.0	0.8	12.1	8.3	4.5	87.2	100.0	7,128
50-54	23.9	1.1	24.2	18.6	6.8	74.6	100.0	350
Total 15-54	12.5	0.9	12.6	8.8	4.6	86.6	100.0	7,478

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

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]						Total	Number of men who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	Don't know/ missing		
Age								
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
20-24	(38.5)	(33.9)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	52
25-29	41.3	32.1	19.0	4.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	97
30-34	36.5	48.0	12.6	0.0	0.4	2.6	100.0	115
35-39	29.5	46.1	13.5	9.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	109
40-44	26.6	41.6	5.7	15.4	10.7	0.0	100.0	117
45-49	26.6	39.0	15.4	11.2	6.6	1.4	100.0	74
Residence								
Urban	41.0	31.6	19.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	105
Rural	31.4	42.6	11.7	7.7	5.7	0.8	100.0	476
Region								
Northern	46.1	26.4	10.7	8.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	70
Central	31.8	43.0	8.6	9.9	5.5	1.2	100.0	321
Southern	30.8	41.8	21.4	4.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	191
Education								
No education	36.9	36.1	10.3	5.5	11.2	0.0	100.0	81
Primary	32.9	41.5	13.6	7.6	3.3	1.0	100.0	381
Secondary	29.8	43.8	13.4	7.8	5.3	0.0	100.0	104
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	32.9	42.8	13.8	4.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	152
Second	30.0	42.1	10.5	9.4	5.0	2.9	100.0	137
Middle	42.1	37.0	8.1	8.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	101
Fourth	24.4	47.7	14.2	8.5	5.2	0.0	100.0	110
Highest	39.8	28.8	20.5	9.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	82
Total 15-49	33.2	40.6	13.1	7.8	4.7	0.7	100.0	581
50-54	35.1	33.9	15.3	10.8	4.9	0.0	100.0	64
Total 15-54	33.4	39.9	13.3	8.1	4.7	0.6	100.0	645

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

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Snuff, by mouth	0.1	0.1
Snuff, by nose	0.1	0.3
Chewing tobacco	0.0	0.0
Other type of smokeless tobacco	0.0	0.1
Any type of smokeless tobacco[1]	0.3	0.4
Any type of tobacco[2]	0.7	12.9
Number	24,562	7,128

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

Table 3.13.1 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

			Among women who heard of TB:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who heard of TB	Number of women	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women
Age						
15-19	89.9	5,263	58.8	59.2	41.1	4,732
20-24	94.0	5,159	65.6	73.1	38.7	4,847
25-29	95.4	3,953	71.3	81.2	34.4	3,771
30-34	95.3	3,668	72.9	82.5	31.4	3,495
35-39	95.3	2,924	75.1	83.4	28.6	2,786
40-44	94.8	2,029	72.4	81.6	27.4	1,922
45-49	94.0	1,567	70.6	78.2	26.2	1,472
Residence						
Urban	99.0	4,496	79.7	87.8	35.2	4,453
Rural	92.6	20,066	65.6	72.3	34.2	18,573
Region						
Northern	95.1	2,838	61.1	71.1	31.3	2,700
Central	95.8	10,529	65.8	69.4	33.2	10,091
Southern	91.4	11,194	72.7	82.2	36.5	10,236
Education						
No education	86.3	2,977	60.8	68.9	35.1	2,568
Primary	93.3	15,245	64.1	70.5	36.0	14,225
Secondary	98.2	5,598	78.9	87.9	31.7	5,495
More than secondary	99.5	742	96.9	95.6	20.5	738
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	90.1	4,745	59.9	63.2	37.8	4,276
Second	91.6	4,692	63.3	69.1	34.4	4,297
Middle	93.1	4,635	66.9	73.9	34.8	4,316
Fourth	95.2	4,680	68.1	78.3	33.5	4,455
Highest	97.8	5,810	79.7	87.6	32.3	5,683
Total	93.7	24,562	68.3	75.3	34.4	23,026

Table 3.13.2 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

			Among men who heard of TB:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who heard of TB	Number of men	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men
Age						
15-19	91.2	1,818	68.9	64.2	41.0	1,659
20-24	97.0	1,408	76.8	79.0	29.4	1,366
25-29	99.3	1,022	80.1	86.3	21.1	1,015
30-34	99.0	925	79.4	90.3	24.7	916
35-39	97.7	882	82.9	90.2	19.2	862
40-44	99.7	624	82.0	88.8	19.4	622
45-49	99.7	450	80.6	88.8	16.1	448
Residence						
Urban	99.1	1,340	88.3	89.1	24.4	1,328
Rural	96.0	5,788	74.5	79.0	28.0	5,559
Region						
Northern	96.8	922	69.0	76.2	26.3	892
Central	96.6	3,176	75.7	76.6	23.8	3,069
Southern	96.6	3,030	81.3	86.9	31.3	2,926
Education						
No education	95.6	375	67.1	75.2	26.8	358
Primary	95.0	4,153	71.5	74.1	31.5	3,945
Secondary	99.4	2,249	85.8	91.2	22.4	2,236
More than secondary	99.0	351	97.6	98.1	12.0	348
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.7	1,134	68.1	71.3	30.4	1,074
Second	96.1	1,325	73.2	75.3	29.3	1,273
Middle	96.4	1,409	75.3	79.5	28.8	1,359
Fourth	96.2	1,462	79.6	84.3	25.9	1,405
Highest	98.7	1,798	85.1	89.2	24.0	1,775
Total 15-49	96.6	7,128	77.2	80.9	27.3	6,887
50-54	98.6	350	83.2	85.9	18.3	345
Total 15-54	96.7	7,478	77.5	81.2	26.9	7,232

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Age at first marriage:*** Marriage is nearly universal in Malawi, although women marry about 5 years earlier than men, on average. The median age at first marriage is 18.2 years for women and 23.0 years for men age 25-49.
- ***Polygyny:*** Thirteen percent of currently married women reported that their husband has more than one (multiple) wives.
- ***Sexual initiation:*** The median age at first sexual intercourse is 1.4 years earlier than the median age at first marriage for women and 4.5 years earlier for men; this indicates that both women and men engage in sex before marriage.
- ***Widowhood:*** One in ten women in their 40s is widowed.

Marriage and sexual activity help to determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy, and are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married

Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey.

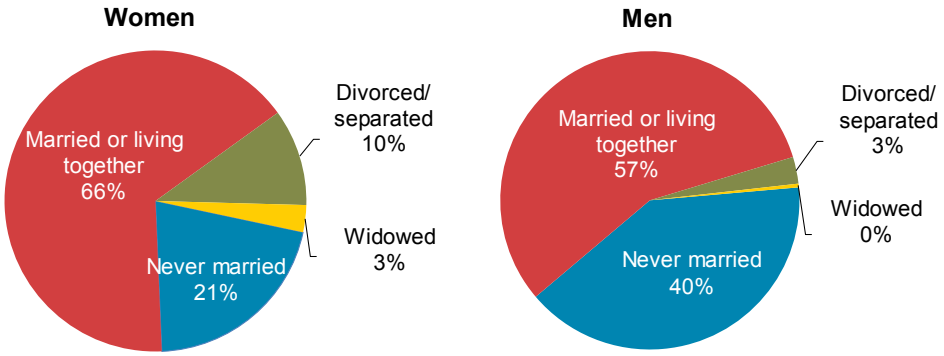
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Marriage is nearly universal in Malawi. By age 45-49, only 1% of women and 2% of men have never been married (**Table 4.1**). Sixty-six percent of women and 57% of men age 15-49 are currently married or living together with a partner as though they are married (**Figure 4.1**). Women are more likely than men to be divorced or separated (10% versus 3%). One in ten of women age 45-49 is widowed, compared with one in fifty men.

Trends: The percentage of women married or living together has declined from 72% in 1992 to 68% in 2010 and to 66% in 2015-16. The percentage of men married or living together decreased substantially between 1992 and 2010 (from 74% to 57%) but is unchanged since 2010.

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



4.2 POLYGYNY

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

Thirteen percent of women reported that their husband or partner has other wives (**Table 4.2.1**). The percentage of men who report multiple wives was about half that of women (7%) (**Table 4.2.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who reported that they were in polygynous unions has decreased since 1992, from 20% in 1992 to 13% in 2015-16. The percentage of men who reported having multiple wives has changed slightly since 1992, from 9% in 1992 to 7% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women are much more likely than younger women to have co-wives. The percentage of women with co-wives peaks among women age 40-44 (22%) (**Table 4.2.1**).
- Women living in the rural areas are more likely to report co-wives (14%) compared with their counterparts living in the urban areas (5%).
- Women in the Northern region report the highest percentage of co-wives. Eighteen percent of women living in the Northern region report having co-wives, compared with 11% of women in the Southern region (**Figure 4.2**).
- Less educated women are more likely to have co-wives. Twenty-one percent of women with no education report that their husband has multiple wives compared with only 3% of women with more than secondary education.

Figure 4.2 Polygyny by region

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49, and men age 20-49, 25-49, 20-54 and 25-54

Women tend to marry considerably earlier than men in Malawi. The median age at first marriage is 18.2 years among women age 25-49 and 23 years among men age 25-49 (**Table 4.4**). Although 47% of women marry before their eighteenth birthday, only 8% of men marry at that young age.

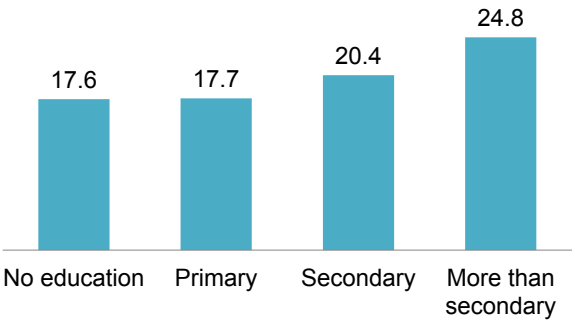
Trends: The median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 has increased slightly, from 17.8 years in 1992 to 18.2 years in 2015-16. During the same time period, the percentage of women who were married before age 18 declined from 52% to 47%. For men age 25-54, the median age at first marriage remained essentially unchanged between 1992 and 2015-16 (23.5 years and 23.0 years, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women marry later than rural women. For women age 25-49, the median age at first marriage is 1.7 years older among urban women than rural women (19.7 years versus 18.0 years) (**Table 4.4**).
- Regional variations indicate that women in the Central region marry at a slightly older age than women in the Southern and Northern regions.
- Educated women marry much later. The median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 increases from 17.6 years for women with no education to 24.8 years for women with more than secondary education (**Figure 4.3**).
- Median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 is higher among women in the highest wealth quintile (19.6 years) than in other quintiles (17.8-18.0 years).

Figure 4.3 **Women's median age at marriage by education**

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49



4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49 and men age 20-49, 25-49, 20-54, and 25-54

In Malawi, the median age at first sexual intercourse is 16.8 years for women age 25-49 (**Table 4.5**). Nineteen percent of women age 25-49 have first sex before age 15, and 64% before age 18. By age 20, 85% of women have had sexual intercourse.

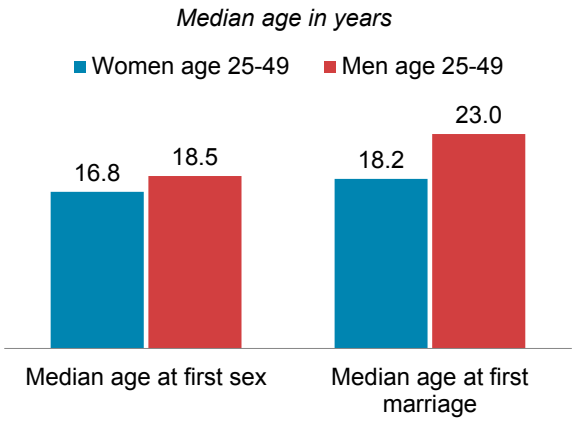
On average, men in Malawi initiate sexual intercourse at slightly older ages than women. The median age at first intercourse for men age 25-49 is 18.5 years. Eleven percent of men age 25-49 first have sex before age 15 and 42% do so before age 18. By age 20, 66% of men have experienced sexual intercourse.

Age at first marriage is widely considered a proxy indicator for the age at which women begin to be exposed to the risks inherent in sexual activity. A comparison of the median age at first intercourse with the median age at first marriage can be used as a measure of whether respondents engage in sex before

marriage. The median age at first intercourse for women age 25-49 in Malawi is 1.4 years younger than the median age at first marriage of women age 25-49 (16.8 years versus 18.2 years). This indicates that many women engage in sex before marriage (**Figure 4.4**). Thus, women in Malawi may be exposed to the risk of pregnancy and begin childbearing at an even earlier age than indicated by the median age at first marriage.

The median age at first intercourse for men age 25-49 is 18.5 years. By contrast, the median age at first marriage for men age 25-49 is 23.0. Thus, on average, men in Malawi are initiating sexual intercourse several years (4.5 years) before marriage.

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



Trends: Between 2000 and 2015-16, the median age at first sexual intercourse has not changed among women age 25-49 (16.8 years in 2000 and in 2015-16) or men age 25-54 (18.4 years versus 18.6 years).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women age 25-49 begin having sex about a year earlier than urban women. The median age at first sex is 16.7 for rural women compared with 17.6 for urban women (**Table 4.6**).
- The median age at first sex for women age 25-49 is lowest in the Southern region (16.3 years), followed by the Northern region (16.9 years) and the Central region (17.5 years).
- The median age at first intercourse generally increases with education for both women and men. Among women age 25-49 and men age 25-54, there is a 3.7 year and 1.8 year gap, respectively, in the median age of first sex between those with no education and those with more than secondary education.
- Age at first sexual intercourse increases with household wealth. The median age at first sex for women age 25-49 in the lowest quintile is 1.3 years younger than in the highest wealth quintile (16.5 years versus 17.8 years). The median age at first sex for men age 25-54 in the lowest quintile is 1.1 years younger than in the highest wealth quintile (18.2 years versus 19.3 years).

4.5 Recent Sexual Activity

The survey also collected data on recent sexual activity. Fifty-five percent of women and 58% of men age 15-49 reported having sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks before the survey. More than one in ten women and men (12% and 14%, respectively) has never had sexual intercourse. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Tables 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**.

LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives**
- **Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.3 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
					WOMEN				
15-19	73.2	21.5	2.0	1.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	23.5	5,263
20-24	18.9	65.2	5.7	3.6	6.2	0.4	100.0	70.8	5,159
25-29	5.5	76.8	4.5	6.4	5.4	1.3	100.0	81.4	3,953
30-34	1.8	76.9	4.7	7.3	6.0	3.3	100.0	81.5	3,668
35-39	0.9	75.3	4.0	8.2	6.1	5.4	100.0	79.4	2,924
40-44	1.1	73.5	3.2	7.8	5.2	9.2	100.0	76.7	2,029
45-49	0.6	70.6	3.4	8.9	6.5	10.0	100.0	74.0	1,567
Total 15-49	21.0	61.7	4.0	5.3	5.1	2.9	100.0	65.7	24,562
					MEN				
15-19	96.6	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.1	1,818
20-24	58.9	35.0	3.2	0.9	1.9	0.1	100.0	38.2	1,408
25-29	18.7	71.1	6.7	1.5	1.9	0.1	100.0	77.8	1,022
30-34	4.5	83.0	6.5	2.4	3.0	0.5	100.0	89.5	925
35-39	2.8	86.4	6.2	1.6	2.4	0.6	100.0	92.6	882
40-44	1.6	89.1	4.4	1.7	2.2	1.1	100.0	93.5	624
45-49	2.1	85.6	6.1	2.4	1.5	2.3	100.0	91.7	450
Total 15-49	40.2	52.5	4.0	1.2	1.7	0.4	100.0	56.5	7,128
50-54	1.0	86.1	4.6	3.2	3.1	2.1	100.0	90.6	350
Total 15-54	38.3	54.1	4.1	1.3	1.7	0.5	100.0	58.1	7,478

Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives[1]	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Age							
15-19	95.6	3.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	3.9	1,235
20-24	92.5	6.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	7.0	3,653
25-29	88.5	10.1	0.8	0.6	100.0	10.9	3,216
30-34	84.3	13.7	1.3	0.7	100.0	15.1	2,990
35-39	81.3	16.5	1.8	0.5	100.0	18.3	2,321
40-44	77.4	19.2	2.9	0.4	100.0	22.2	1,556
45-49	82.2	14.5	2.6	0.7	100.0	17.2	1,160
Residence							
Urban	94.3	4.9	0.2	0.7	100.0	5.1	2,612
Rural	85.1	12.9	1.4	0.6	100.0	14.4	13,518
Region							
Northern	81.4	15.8	2.2	0.6	100.0	18.1	1,999
Central	86.2	11.9	1.5	0.4	100.0	13.5	6,966
Southern	88.5	10.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	10.9	7,165
Education							
No education	79.0	18.0	2.5	0.4	100.0	20.6	2,291
Primary	86.0	12.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	13.6	10,368
Secondary	93.2	5.5	0.5	0.8	100.0	6.1	3,082
More than secondary	96.4	2.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	2.8	390
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	82.0	15.6	1.7	0.7	100.0	17.5	3,009
Second	86.7	11.8	0.9	0.5	100.0	12.8	3,374
Middle	86.0	12.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	13.6	3,191
Fourth	86.1	11.8	1.5	0.7	100.0	13.3	3,153
Highest	91.7	7.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	7.8	3,404
Total	86.6	11.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	12.9	16,130

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

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	96.9	3.1	100.0	57
20-24	97.4	2.6	100.0	538
25-29	96.5	3.5	100.0	795
30-34	92.5	7.5	100.0	828
35-39	91.2	8.8	100.0	817
40-44	89.7	10.3	100.0	583
45-49	86.4	13.6	100.0	412
Residence				
Urban	97.5	2.5	100.0	664
Rural	91.8	8.2	100.0	3,366
Region				
Northern	89.3	10.7	100.0	516
Central	93.0	7.0	100.0	1,830
Southern	93.4	6.6	100.0	1,684
Education				
No education	90.4	9.6	100.0	306
Primary	91.2	8.8	100.0	2,345
Secondary	95.1	4.9	100.0	1,149
More than secondary	99.3	0.7	100.0	229
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	92.2	7.8	100.0	738
Second	91.7	8.3	100.0	863
Middle	91.2	8.8	100.0	809
Fourth	92.6	7.4	100.0	790
Highest	95.8	4.2	100.0	831
Total 15-49	92.7	7.3	100.0	4,030
50-54	85.2	14.8	100.0	317
Total 15-54	92.2	7.8	100.0	4,347

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
				WOMEN				
15-19	3.5	na	na	na	na	73.2	5,263	a
20-24	9.0	42.1	66.3	na	na	18.9	5,159	18.6
25-29	13.2	46.4	68.1	82.5	91.7	5.5	3,953	18.3
30-34	12.1	47.6	72.5	84.9	92.3	1.8	3,668	18.2
35-39	13.0	47.0	71.6	84.2	92.8	0.9	2,924	18.2
40-44	10.9	46.9	69.6	81.8	90.2	1.1	2,029	18.2
45-49	13.0	45.0	64.6	76.5	88.3	0.6	1,567	18.4
20-49	11.6	45.5	68.9	na	na	6.8	19,299	18.3
25-49	12.5	46.7	69.8	82.7	91.5	2.4	14,140	18.2
				MEN				
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	96.6	1,818	a
20-24	0.0	6.5	19.6	na	na	58.9	1,408	a
25-29	0.0	6.4	21.5	39.3	67.1	18.7	1,022	23.1
30-34	0.0	11.4	24.8	44.6	67.8	4.5	925	22.6
35-39	0.0	4.9	18.6	37.9	69.4	2.8	882	23.0
40-44	0.0	7.8	23.6	40.2	66.4	1.6	624	22.8
45-49	0.0	8.0	22.2	35.0	57.9	2.1	450	23.9
20-49	0.0	7.4	21.4	na	na	20.8	5,310	a
25-49	0.0	7.6	22.0	39.9	66.6	7.1	3,902	23.0
20-54	0.0	7.4	21.3	na	na	19.6	5,660	a
25-54	0.0	7.7	21.9	39.7	66.3	6.6	4,252	23.0

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

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage according to background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age
	20-49	25-49	25-54
Residence			
Urban	a	19.7	a
Rural	18.1	18.0	22.6
Region			
Northern	18.2	18.2	23.6
Central	18.7	18.6	23.2
Southern	17.9	17.8	22.7
Education			
No education	17.6	17.6	22.5
Primary	17.7	17.7	22.0
Secondary	a	20.4	24.4
More than secondary	a	24.8	a
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	17.9	18.0	22.5
Second	17.9	17.9	22.4
Middle	17.9	17.8	22.6
Fourth	18.2	18.0	22.6
Highest	a	19.6	a
Total	18.3	18.2	23.0

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

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had		Median age at first
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	intercourse	Number	intercourse
				WOMEN				
15-19	12.8	na	na	na	na	48.1	5,263	a
20-24	15.1	57.6	83.3	na	na	5.7	5,159	17.4
25-29	17.7	60.5	83.3	90.7	94.3	1.1	3,953	17.2
30-34	18.9	62.8	85.7	93.0	95.3	0.2	3,668	16.9
35-39	19.8	67.9	88.1	94.4	96.3	0.1	2,924	16.7
40-44	17.7	63.9	85.7	92.4	95.7	0.1	2,029	16.8
45-49	23.5	67.2	84.8	92.3	95.2	0.0	1,567	16.5
20-49	18.0	62.2	84.8	na	na	1.8	19,299	17.0
25-49	19.1	63.9	85.4	92.5	95.3	0.4	14,140	16.8
15-24	13.9	na	na	na	na	27.1	10,422	a
				MEN				
15-19	22.2	na	na	na	na	46.9	1,818	a
20-24	14.5	49.7	76.2	na	na	9.4	1,408	18.0
25-29	12.1	43.0	67.7	83.5	94.0	1.3	1,022	18.4
30-34	10.5	42.8	67.9	81.6	92.2	0.7	925	18.4
35-39	9.9	40.7	62.9	78.0	90.1	0.8	882	18.7
40-44	11.4	40.9	65.7	80.7	91.3	0.8	624	18.6
45-49	12.8	38.9	62.2	77.5	88.6	0.3	450	18.7
20-49	12.1	43.8	68.5	na	na	3.1	5,310	18.4
25-49	11.2	41.7	65.7	80.7	91.6	0.9	3,902	18.5
15-24	18.9	na	na	na	na	30.5	3,226	a
20-54	11.9	43.7	68.0	na	na	2.9	5,660	18.4
25-54	11.0	41.7	65.3	80.5	91.3	0.8	4,252	18.6

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

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20-54 and age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20-49	25-49	20-54	25-54
Residence				
Urban	17.8	17.6	18.9	18.9
Rural	16.9	16.7	18.3	18.5
Region				
Northern	17.0	16.9	18.9	19.1
Central	17.7	17.5	18.5	18.6
Southern	16.4	16.3	18.1	18.3
Education				
No education	16.0	16.0	18.2	18.3
Primary	16.6	16.6	18.1	18.3
Secondary	18.4	18.3	18.7	18.8
More than secondary	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.1
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16.6	16.5	18.0	18.2
Second	16.8	16.6	18.1	18.3
Middle	16.9	16.7	18.4	18.5
Fourth	16.9	16.6	18.4	18.5
Highest	18.0	17.8	19.1	19.3
Total	17.0	16.8	18.4	18.6

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	22.7	20.3	8.9	0.0	48.1	100.0	5,263
20-24	57.1	25.5	11.7	0.0	5.7	100.0	5,159
25-29	66.4	20.7	11.8	0.1	1.1	100.0	3,953
30-34	67.0	19.7	13.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,668
35-39	67.6	18.3	14.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,924
40-44	64.4	17.1	18.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,029
45-49	59.6	16.2	24.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,567
Marital status							
Never married	8.6	20.6	15.2	0.0	55.6	100.0	5,170
Married or living together	78.1	16.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,130
Divorced/separated/ widowed	12.1	39.7	48.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,262
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	74.5	22.1	3.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,491
5-9 years	76.9	16.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,959
10-14 years	79.6	14.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,270
15-19 years	79.9	14.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,862
20-24 years	82.7	10.5	6.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,237
25+ years	80.2	14.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,077
Married more than once	78.7	17.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,233
Residence							
Urban	52.1	20.6	12.9	0.0	14.3	100.0	4,496
Rural	55.3	20.6	13.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	20,066
Region							
Northern	55.0	18.6	14.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	2,838
Central	58.2	16.4	12.6	0.0	12.9	100.0	10,529
Southern	51.4	25.0	13.1	0.0	10.4	100.0	11,194
Education							
No education	63.1	19.8	15.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	2,977
Primary	56.1	20.3	12.0	0.0	11.7	100.0	15,245
Secondary	47.6	21.2	13.8	0.0	17.3	100.0	5,598
More than secondary	47.3	25.1	16.8	0.0	10.8	100.0	742
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	51.0	24.3	16.5	0.0	8.2	100.0	4,745
Second	60.0	19.2	11.3	0.0	9.4	100.0	4,692
Middle	55.5	20.5	12.4	0.0	11.6	100.0	4,635
Fourth	56.1	19.7	12.0	0.0	12.3	100.0	4,680
Highest	51.8	19.4	12.7	0.0	16.1	100.0	5,810
Total	54.7	20.6	13.0	0.0	11.7	100.0	24,562

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

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
Age						
15-19	18.3	19.9	14.8	46.9	100.0	1,818
20-24	47.5	27.9	15.3	9.4	100.0	1,408
25-29	74.7	18.0	6.0	1.3	100.0	1,022
30-34	83.6	12.5	3.2	0.7	100.0	925
35-39	82.4	13.7	3.2	0.8	100.0	882
40-44	85.8	10.8	2.6	0.8	100.0	624
45-49	80.8	12.3	6.6	0.3	100.0	450
Marital status						
Never married	19.1	26.0	19.3	35.5	100.0	2,863
Married or living together	87.8	11.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	4,030
Divorced/separated/ widowed	32.5	43.2	24.0	0.2	100.0	235
Marital duration[2]						
0-4 years	85.0	14.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	873
5-9 years	87.0	12.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	624
10-14 years	87.7	11.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	522
15-19 years	88.0	11.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	340
20-24 years	85.4	12.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	210
25+ years	87.2	9.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	83
Married more than once	90.3	8.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,377
Residence						
Urban	51.6	21.7	10.9	15.8	100.0	1,340
Rural	60.0	17.4	8.7	13.9	100.0	5,788
Region						
Northern	55.1	19.6	8.0	17.3	100.0	922
Central	60.3	16.1	9.8	13.8	100.0	3,176
Southern	57.4	20.0	8.7	13.9	100.0	3,030
Education						
No education	74.1	15.8	4.9	5.2	100.0	375
Primary	58.7	16.7	8.1	16.4	100.0	4,153
Secondary	53.9	21.0	11.5	13.6	100.0	2,249
More than secondary	66.0	20.4	9.9	3.7	100.0	351
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	63.0	17.2	8.4	11.4	100.0	1,134
Second	64.7	16.2	7.1	12.0	100.0	1,325
Middle	59.7	18.2	7.9	14.3	100.0	1,409
Fourth	56.4	18.3	10.4	14.9	100.0	1,462
Highest	51.4	20.2	11.0	17.3	100.0	1,798
Total 15-49	58.4	18.2	9.1	14.3	100.0	7,128
50-54	77.2	13.7	9.1	0.0	100.0	350
Total 15-54	59.3	18.0	9.1	13.6	100.0	7,478

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

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate:*** The total fertility rate is 4.4 children per woman, which is a decline from 5.7 children in 2010.
- ***Birth intervals:*** The median birth interval has increased from 32.7 months in 1992 to 41 months in 2015-16.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 has changed little since 1992; the current age is 19 years, which is virtually identical to 1992 (18.9 years).
- ***Teenage childbearing:*** Of women age 15-19, 29% have begun childbearing.

The number of children a woman bears depends on many factors such as the age of first childbearing, intervals between births, and fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have helped to reduce fertility levels in many countries, and have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age has an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

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

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

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

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Malawi is 4.4 children per woman (**Table 5.1**). Women in rural areas have higher fertility, on average, when compared to women in urban areas (TFR of 4.7 versus 3.0 children). The age specific-fertility rates start at 136 births per 1,000 women among women age 15-19, peak among women age 20-24 (216 births per 1,000 women), decline thereafter, and reach the lowest level among women age 45-49 (18 births per 1,000 women).

Trends: The TFR has declined markedly in Malawi over time. Between 1992 and 2015-16, the TFR has declined by 2.3 children (TFR of 6.7 in 1992 versus 4.4 children in 2015-16). The TFR among women in rural areas has declined from 6.9 children in 1992 to 4.7 children in 2015-16. The corresponding decline among women in urban areas was from 5.5 children in 1992 to 3 children in 2015-16 (**Figure 5.1**). In all MDHS surveys, the fertility rate peaks at age 20-24, after which it declines steadily (**Figure 5.2**).

Figure 5.1 **Trends in fertility by residence**

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

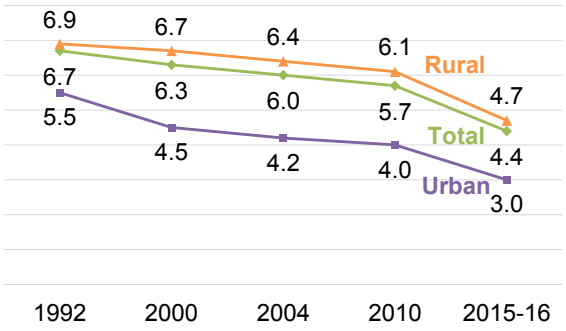
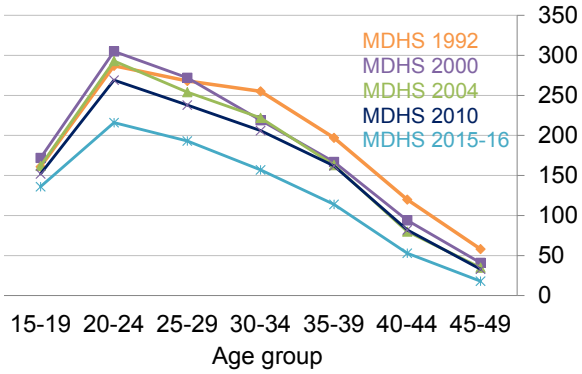


Figure 5.2 **Trends in age-specific fertility**

Births per 1,000 women

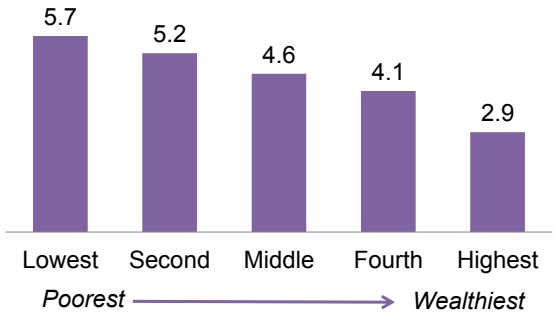


Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR ranges from a low of 4.2 children per woman in the Northern region to a high of 4.6 children per woman in the Southern region (**Table 5.2**).
- The number of children per woman declines with a woman's education level. A woman with no education has an average 5.5 children compared with 2.3 children for a woman with more than secondary education.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile have an average 2.8 more children than women in the highest wealth quintile (TFR of 5.7 versus 2.9 children) (**Figure 5.3**).

Figure 5.3 **Fertility by household wealth**

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The 2015-16 MDHS collected data on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49 and those still living. On average, women age 45-49 give birth to 6.3 children over their lives. Of these, 5.2 have survived to the time of the survey. Currently married women age 45-49 had an average 6.4 children, and of these, 5.3 were alive at the time of the survey (**Table 5.4**).

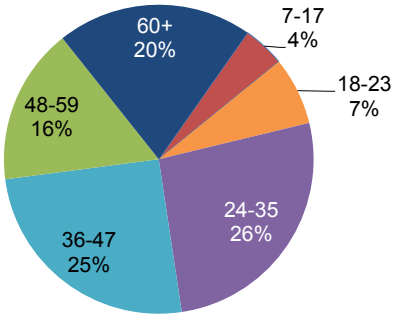
5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

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

Short birth intervals (<24 months) are associated with increased health risks for both mothers and newborns. The median birth interval in Malawi is 41 months (**Table 5.5**). Twelve percent of births occurred less than 24 months since the preceding birth (**Figure 5.4**).

Figure 5.4 **Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months preceding birth



Trends: Between 1992 and 2010, the median birth interval increased slightly but steadily from 32.7 months in 1992 to 33.8 months in 2000, 35.9 months in 2004 and 36.1 months in 2010. However, the birth interval has increased considerably since 2010 and is estimated at 41.0 months in 2015-16. At the same time, the percentage of children born too soon (after an interval of less than 24 months) has decreased from 21% in 1992 to 15% in 2010 and 12% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to older women occur after longer intervals than births to younger women. The median birth interval among women age 40-49 is 21 months longer than among women age 15-19 (47.9 months versus 26.7 months).
- The median birth interval is 12 months longer if the preceding birth is living than if the preceding birth has died.
- The median birth interval between births in urban areas is 8 months longer than between rural births in rural areas (48.6 versus 40.2 months).
- Birth intervals are longer by almost 20 months for births to women with more than secondary education compared with women with no education (49.5 months versus 40 months).
- Births to women in wealthier households occur after longer birth intervals. The median birth interval in the highest wealth quintile is 10 months longer than in the lowest quintile (48.4 versus 38.4 months).

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea
Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility
Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy either by postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sex.
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhoea refers to the interval between childbirth and the return of menstruation. The length and intensity of breastfeeding influence the duration of amenorrhoea, which offers protection from conception. Postpartum abstinence is the period between childbirth and the time when a woman resumes sexual activity. Almost all women are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first 2 months after a birth. Continued postpartum amenorrhoea and abstinence from sexual intercourse may protect women from pregnancy for longer periods.

Among births in the 3 years before the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 9.8 months, while the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse is 4.1 months after giving birth. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth for a median of 12.3 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: Since 2000, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility has steadily declined. For instance, from 2000 to 2015-16, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea declined from 12.7 months to 9.8. The median duration of abstinence also declined from 5.8 months in 2000 to 4.1 months in 2015-16. During this same period, median duration for postpartum insusceptibility fell from 14.5 to 12.3 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women have a longer duration of postpartum amenorrhoea: 12.7 months among women age 30-49 versus 7.7 months among women age 15-29 (**Table 5.7**). However, older women have a similar duration of postpartum abstinence as younger women (4.2 and 4 months, respectively).
- Rural women remain amenorrhoeic much longer than urban women (10.6 versus 3.9 months). The duration of postpartum abstinence is also longer among rural than urban women (4.2 months and 3.4 months, respectively).

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal.

Sample: Women age 30-49

Women who have reached menopause are no longer able to become pregnant. About 12% of women age 30-49 are menopausal. The percentage of menopausal women increases with age, rising from 6% among women age 30-34 to 50% among women age 48-49 (**Table 5.8**).

5.5 Age at First Birth

Median age at first birth
Age by which half of women have had their first child.
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

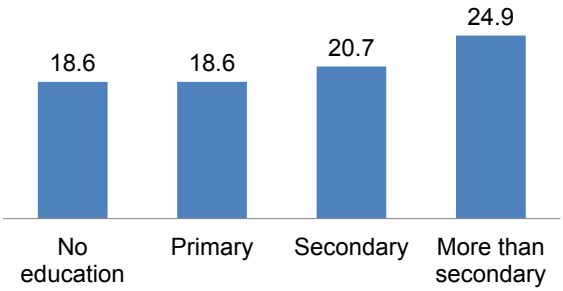
The median age at first birth among women age 20-49 and 25-49 in Malawi is 19.1 and 19 years, respectively (**Table 5.9**). The median age at first birth has changed little over the last two decades. Among women age 25-49, for example, the median age at first birth was 18.9 years in 1992 and is 19 in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25-49 in urban areas have their first birth, on average, 1 year later than women in rural areas (19.9 years versus 18.9 years) (**Table 5.10**).
- The median age at first birth ranges from 18.6 years among women age 25-49 in the Southern region to 19.5 among women in the Central region.
- The median age at first birth increases from 18.6 years among women age 25-49 with no education or primary education only to 24.9 years among women with more than secondary education (**Figure 5.5**).

Figure 5.5 **Median age at birth by education**

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49



5.6 Teenage Childbearing and Sexual and Reproductive Behaviours before Age 15

Teenage childbearing
Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.
Sample: Women age 15-19

5.6.1 Teenage Childbearing

In Malawi, 29% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing; 22% have had a live birth and 7% are pregnant with first child (**Table 5.11**).

Trends: Teenage childbearing generally declined between 1992 (35%) and 2010 (26%) before increasing slightly in 2015-16 (29%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Teenage childbearing increases with age. The percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing rises from 5% among women age 15 to 59% among women age 19 (**Table 5.11**).
- In rural areas, 31% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing, compared with 21% in urban areas.

- The percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing ranges from 25% in the Central region to 32% in both Northern and Southern regions (**Figure 5.6**).
- Teenage women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have begun childbearing than women in the highest wealth quintile. The percentage of women who have began childbearing decreases from 44% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 15% of women in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 5.7**).

Figure 5.7 **Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by household wealth**

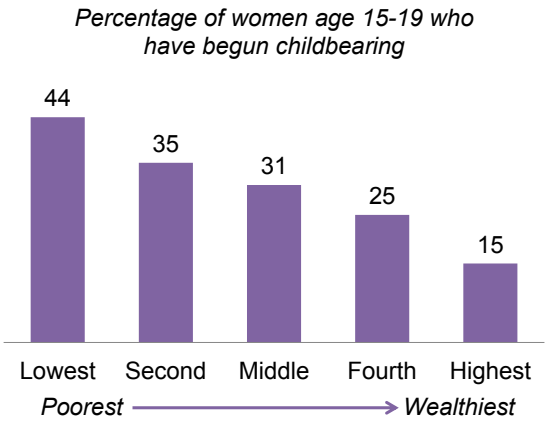
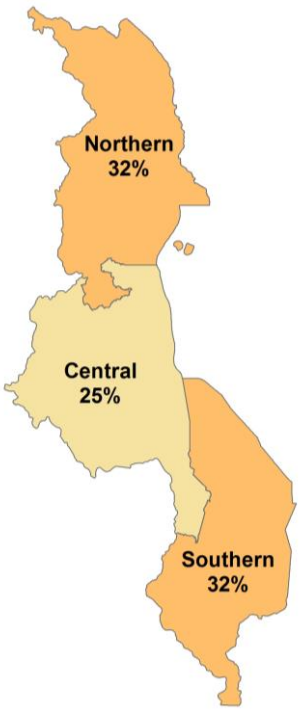


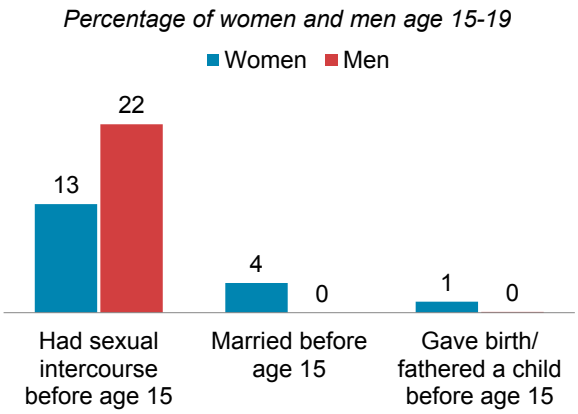
Figure 5.6 **Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by region**



5.6.2 Sexual and Reproductive Behaviours before Age 15

Among women and men age 15-19, 13% of women and 22% of men had their first sexual intercourse before age 15. However, within this same age group, only 4% women and less than 1% of men were married by age 15. This indicates that many young people have their first sexual intercourse before marriage. One percent of women and no men age 15-19 gave birth or fathered a child, respectively, before age 15 (**Figure 5.8**).

Figure 5.8 **Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15**



LIST OF TABLES

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

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- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.5 Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8 Menopause**
- **Table 5.9 Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.10 Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, general fertility rate, and crude birth rate for the 3 years before the survey, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	92	145	136
20-24	150	233	216
25-29	150	204	193
30-34	120	166	157
35-39	71	123	114
40-44	22	58	53
45-49	0	20	18
TFR(15-49)	3.0	4.7	4.4
GFR	116	168	158
CBR	29.5	32.6	32.2

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman.
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44.
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population.

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	3.0	6.1	4.6
Rural	4.7	8.0	6.2
Region			
Northern	4.2	8.1	5.7
Central	4.4	7.8	6.2
Southern	4.6	7.3	5.7
Education			
No education	5.5	6.0	6.4
Primary	4.8	8.0	6.1
Secondary	3.3	7.6	4.3
More than secondary	2.3	7.3	2.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.7	9.1	6.4
Second	5.2	9.4	6.2
Middle	4.6	7.5	6.4
Fourth	4.1	7.0	6.0
Highest	2.9	5.6	4.9
Total	4.4	7.6	5.9

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months before interview.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5 year periods before the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Mother's age at birth	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	137	158	172	169
20-24	227	265	294	296
25-29	202	242	275	279
30-34	165	220	235	[260]
35-39	117	167	[201]	
40-44	58	[107]		
45-49	[21]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3 year period before several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Malawi DHS 1989-16

Mother's age at birth	1992 MDHS 1989-1992	2000 MDHS 1997-2000	2004 MDHS 2001-2004	2010 MDHS 2007-2010	2015-16 MDHS 2012/03-2015/16
15-19	161	172	162	152	136
20-24	287	305	293	269	216
25-29	268	272	254	238	193
30-34	255	219	222	206	157
35-39	197	167	163	162	114
40-44	120	94	80	82	53
45-49	58	41	35	33	18
TFR 15-49	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.7	4.4

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born and mean number of living children, according to age group, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age group	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	77.8	20.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,263	0.24	0.22
20-24	21.3	37.7	30.6	8.9	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,159	1.32	1.24
25-29	5.3	11.7	28.0	31.2	16.9	5.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,953	2.65	2.46
30-34	1.6	4.2	11.1	23.1	27.3	21.0	7.9	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,668	3.86	3.52
35-39	1.2	2.5	5.1	11.6	19.3	23.3	19.8	9.8	5.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	2,924	4.92	4.37
40-44	1.0	2.2	5.1	8.4	11.6	16.5	19.0	16.6	10.4	5.5	3.7	100.0	2,029	5.68	4.84
45-49	1.2	2.6	6.1	5.5	9.1	11.1	14.5	17.5	13.6	9.0	9.9	100.0	1,567	6.29	5.20
Total	22.5	15.5	14.3	12.8	10.9	8.9	6.2	4.1	2.5	1.3	1.0	100.0	24,562	2.79	2.48
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	37.6	56.9	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,235	0.68	0.63
20-24	9.2	41.0	37.1	10.8	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,653	1.55	1.46
25-29	2.0	11.0	29.3	32.4	18.2	5.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,216	2.77	2.58
30-34	0.7	3.3	10.5	22.5	28.4	22.2	8.2	2.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,990	3.96	3.63
35-39	1.1	2.0	4.4	11.0	19.6	24.7	19.4	10.1	5.1	2.0	0.7	100.0	2,321	4.99	4.46
40-44	0.8	1.9	4.0	7.1	10.6	16.4	19.6	17.6	11.7	5.9	4.4	100.0	1,556	5.89	5.07
45-49	1.0	2.4	5.6	5.4	8.5	10.7	14.8	16.8	14.0	9.6	11.0	100.0	1,160	6.41	5.31
Total	5.8	17.1	18.0	15.8	13.7	11.2	7.5	5.0	3.1	1.6	1.3	100.0	16,130	3.44	3.08

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years before the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Age									
15-19	15.2	27.1	37.5	15.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	89	26.7
20-29	5.4	8.1	31.5	27.6	15.7	11.6	100.0	6,176	37.6
30-39	3.1	5.9	22.1	23.7	17.6	27.6	100.0	5,405	45.6
40-49	3.5	6.0	19.1	21.5	15.1	34.7	100.0	1,179	47.9
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.1	6.7	26.4	25.5	16.3	19.9	100.0	6,365	40.6
Female	3.6	7.6	26.4	25.1	16.5	20.9	100.0	6,483	41.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	2.9	6.6	26.5	26.2	16.9	20.9	100.0	11,896	41.8
Dead	22.8	13.9	25.1	14.2	10.5	13.5	100.0	953	29.8
Birth order									
2-3	4.8	7.4	27.6	25.9	16.0	18.3	100.0	6,400	40.0
4-6	3.4	6.3	24.5	24.8	17.4	23.7	100.0	5,068	43.3
7+	5.8	9.0	28.0	24.6	14.4	18.2	100.0	1,381	38.4
Residence									
Urban	4.7	4.7	17.9	21.5	17.1	34.1	100.0	1,506	48.6
Rural	4.3	7.5	27.6	25.8	16.3	18.6	100.0	11,342	40.2
Region									
Northern	2.5	5.5	24.5	28.3	18.0	21.2	100.0	1,451	42.6
Central	5.0	7.6	27.0	26.5	15.1	18.9	100.0	5,394	40.1
Southern	4.2	7.2	26.4	23.5	17.2	21.5	100.0	6,004	41.6
Education									
No education	5.5	8.6	25.9	25.7	15.1	19.2	100.0	2,082	40.0
Primary	4.1	7.0	28.0	25.5	16.6	18.8	100.0	8,701	40.2
Secondary	4.0	6.0	20.5	24.6	17.1	27.7	100.0	1,925	44.8
More than secondary	6.1	6.6	16.9	18.3	14.2	38.0	100.0	140	49.5
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.2	7.4	30.9	24.7	16.6	15.1	100.0	3,243	38.4
Second	5.4	8.5	28.4	27.0	13.4	17.4	100.0	2,900	38.3
Middle	3.6	7.7	27.2	26.6	17.3	17.6	100.0	2,543	40.5
Fourth	3.2	6.3	23.3	25.1	18.3	23.8	100.0	2,263	43.7
Highest	3.8	4.8	18.4	22.2	17.1	33.6	100.0	1,900	48.4
Total	4.4	7.1	26.4	25.3	16.4	20.4	100.0	12,849	41.0

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

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years before the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
<2	86.7	93.6	98.4	557
2-3	71.1	62.8	82.8	575
4-5	62.9	42.1	74.3	573
6-7	57.1	31.3	63.4	540
8-9	50.3	22.7	57.8	593
10-11	49.9	20.5	56.3	616
12-13	46.1	17.3	52.5	611
14-15	30.5	14.1	38.4	542
16-17	34.7	15.7	42.0	536
18-19	24.0	10.8	30.8	525
20-21	21.2	11.7	30.1	502
22-23	17.1	9.8	24.6	598
24-25	12.5	8.9	19.4	640
26-27	10.3	11.5	19.4	566
28-29	6.3	7.2	12.6	584
30-31	7.9	6.4	12.6	495
32-33	8.3	4.8	12.2	523
34-35	5.6	5.7	10.2	573
Total	33.7	22.1	41.3	10,149
Median	9.8	4.1	12.3	na
Mean	12.4	8.2	15.0	na

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

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	7.7	4.0	10.9
30-49	12.7	4.2	14.4
Residence			
Urban	3.9	3.4	6.1
Rural	10.6	4.2	12.8
Region			
Northern	9.3	3.9	12.7
Central	9.6	2.5	11.7
Southern	10.1	5.9	13.2
Education			
No education	13.3	4.4	14.7
Primary	10.7	4.2	12.7
Secondary	6.1	3.7	9.6
More than secondary	*	(3.2)	(4.8)
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	12.4	4.4	14.9
Second	10.6	3.8	11.8
Middle	11.4	4.1	13.1
Fourth	10.1	4.6	12.1
Highest	3.9	3.4	5.6
Total	9.8	4.1	12.3

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth.

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30-34	5.8	3,668
35-39	6.1	2,924
40-41	12.1	930
42-43	12.1	834
44-45	18.2	685
46-47	29.4	625
48-49	49.5	521
Total	11.5	10,187

[1] Percentage of all women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic whose last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months before the survey.

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	1.3	na	na	na	na	77.8	5,263	a
20-24	4.4	30.6	60.5	na	na	21.3	5,159	19.2
25-29	7.0	36.2	64.9	81.1	91.9	5.3	3,953	18.9
30-34	6.2	35.9	65.6	83.9	93.7	1.6	3,668	18.9
35-39	5.4	34.1	62.2	81.7	93.7	1.2	2,924	19.1
40-44	4.9	32.7	61.3	79.1	91.4	1.0	2,029	19.3
45-49	8.4	35.9	57.4	72.1	85.2	1.2	1,567	19.3
20-49	5.8	34.0	62.4	na	na	7.5	19,299	19.1
25-49	6.3	35.2	63.2	80.7	91.9	2.4	14,140	19.0

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

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 and 25-49, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
Residence		
Urban	a	19.9
Rural	18.9	18.9
Region		
Northern	18.9	18.9
Central	19.6	19.5
Southern	18.7	18.6
Education		
No education	18.5	18.6
Primary	18.6	18.6
Secondary	a	20.7
More than secondary	a	24.9
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.9	19.0
Second	18.8	18.8
Middle	18.8	18.7
Fourth	19.0	18.9
Highest	a	19.9
Total	19.1	19.0

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

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	9.3	4.3	13.6	3,158
15	3.1	1.5	4.5	1,250
16	8.3	3.8	12.2	940
17	18.2	8.4	26.6	967
18	34.6	11.0	45.6	1,073
19	49.1	10.0	59.2	1,033
Residence				
Urban	16.2	5.0	21.3	918
Rural	23.5	7.2	30.7	4,345
Region				
Northern	23.3	8.8	32.1	590
Central	19.1	6.4	25.4	2,260
Southern	25.0	6.7	31.6	2,413
Education				
No education	46.7	7.4	54.1	137
Primary	24.8	7.5	32.2	3,704
Secondary	13.6	5.0	18.6	1,401
More than secondary	*	*	*	21
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	34.3	9.3	43.6	962
Second	27.9	6.9	34.8	1,004
Middle	22.8	7.6	30.5	1,047
Fourth	17.7	7.0	24.7	1,017
Highest	11.5	3.8	15.3	1,233
Total	22.2	6.8	29.0	5,263

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

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child***: Ten percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon and 33% want to wait at least 2 years before having another child.
- ***Limiting childbearing:*** Women are more likely than men to want no more children, no matter how many children they have. Overall, 49% of women and 43% of men age 15-49 do not want another child.
- ***Ideal family size:*** Both women and men report 3.7 children as their ideal family size.
- ***Unwanted births:*** Of all the births in the past 5 years and current pregnancies, 59% were wanted at the time of conception, 30% were mistimed, and 11% were not wanted.
- ***Wanted fertility:*** The total wanted fertility rate (3.4) is lower than the actual fertility rate (4.4). On average, women in Malawi are currently having one child more than they want.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception that spaces or limits births. This information may suggest the direction of fertility patterns in the future.

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

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

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

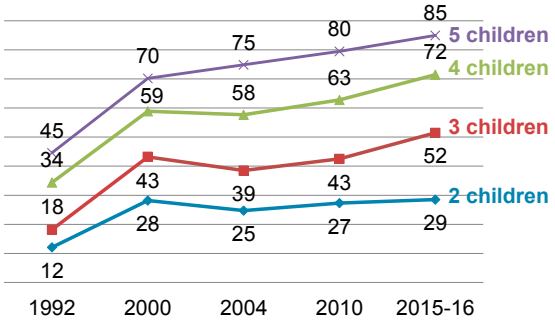
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Four in ten currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child; 10% want to have another child soon and 33% want to wait at least 2 years before having another child (**Table 6.1**). Most other women want to limit childbearing: 38% want no more children and 11% are sterilised. Of currently married men age 15-49, 12% want to have another child soon, 40% want to wait at least 2 years before having another child, 41% want no more children, and 2% are sterilised.

Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children (including women who are sterilised) increased from 25% in 1992 to 49% in 2015-16. This trend is particularly striking when examined by a woman's number of living children (**Figure 6.1**). For example, the percentage of currently married women with five living children who want no more children increased from 45% in 1992 to 85% in 2015-16; the percentage of currently married women with two living children who want no more children rose from 12% in 1992 to 29% in 2015-16 (**Figure 6.1**).

Figure 6.1 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children



Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the less likely she is to want another child. Seventy-four percent of currently married women with no children want to have a child within the next 2 years, compared with 17% women with one child and 10% of women with two children (**Table 6.1**).
- The desire to have more children is slightly higher among currently married men than women, regardless of their number of living children. For example, 15% of men with two children want another child soon compared with 10% of women.
- There are large differences in desire to limit childbearing among women and men by education. Specifically, 66% of currently married women with no education want no more children compared with 51% of currently married men with no education (**Tables 6.2.1** and **6.2.2**).

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

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

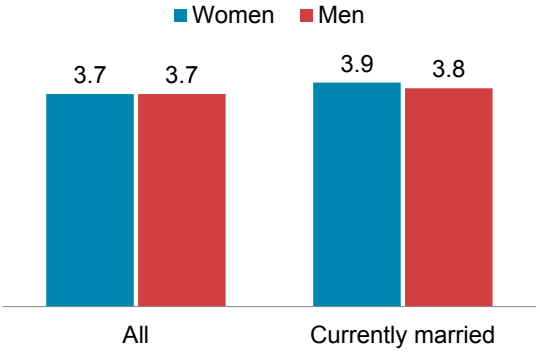
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

If they could choose their family size, women and men in Malawi would both choose to have an average 3.7 children (**Table 6.3**). The ideal family size is slightly higher among women and men who are currently married (**Figure 6.2**).

Trends: From 1992 to 2015-16, there has been a gradual decline in the preferred family size in Malawi. For both women and men, the ideal number of children fell from 5.1 to 3.7.

Figure 6.2 **Ideal family size**

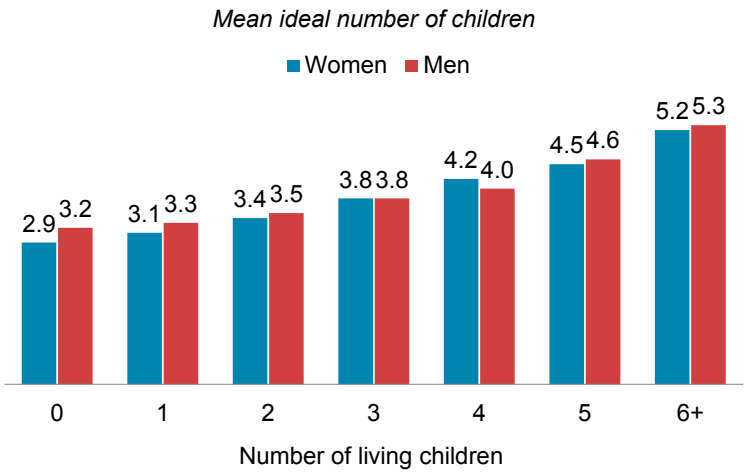
Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children that respondents already have, the more children they consider ideal. For example, women who have one child consider 3.1 children to be ideal, on average. In contrast, women who have six or more children consider 5.2 children to be ideal (**Figure 6.3**).
- Older women want larger families. Ideal family size increases from 3 children among women age 15-19 to 5 children among women age 45-49 (**Table 6.4**).

Figure 6.3 **Ideal family size by number of living children**



- Urban women (3.1) want fewer children than rural women (3.8).
- The average ideal number of children decreases as the education level of the respondent rises. Women with no education want 4.6 children, while women with more than secondary education want 2.8 children.
- Women in wealthy households want slightly smaller families. The average ideal number of children is 3.9 among women in the lowest wealth quintile compared with 3.2 children among women in the highest quintile.

6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of birth

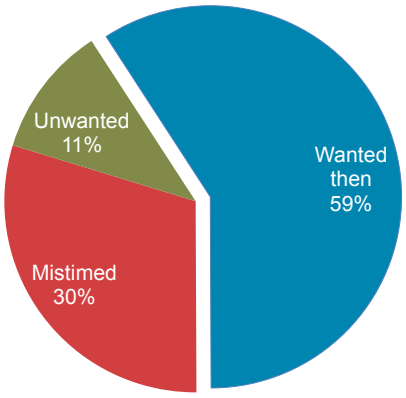
Women reported whether their most recent birth was wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Mothers reported that 59% of births were wanted at the time of conception, 11% were unwanted, and 30% were mistimed or wanted at a later date (**Table 6.5** and **Figure 6.4**).

Figure 6.4 **Fertility planning status**

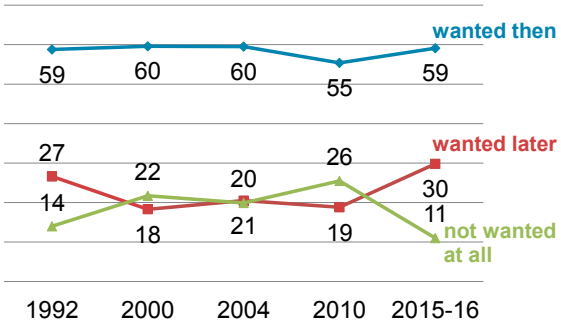
Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the five years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



Trends: Since 1992, the proportion of births wanted at the time of conception has remained relatively constant at about 6 in 10 births (55-60%). However, the proportion of births that were mistimed or unwanted has fluctuated. Mistimed births fell from 27% in 1992 to 18-21% between 2000 and 2010, before rising to 30% in 2015-16. Relative to mistimed births, unwanted births experienced an inverse trend, rising from 14% in 1992 to 26% in 2010, before decreasing to 11% in 2015-16 (**Figure 6.5**).

***Figure 6.5* Trends in fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in 5 years preceeding the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the more likely it is that her last birth was unwanted. Two percent of first births were unwanted, compared with 7% of third births and 25% of fourth or higher order births (**Table 6.5**).
- The percentage of births that were unwanted increases with the mother's age, ranging from 3% of births to women less than age 20 to 53% of births to women age 45-49.
- The percentage of births that were mistimed decreases with the mother's age, ranging from 38% of births to women less than age 20 to 11% of births to women age 45-49.

6.4 Wanted Fertility Rates

Wanted fertility rate

The number of children the average woman would have over the course of her lifetime if she bore children at current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception is lower than the ideal number of children currently reported by the respondent.

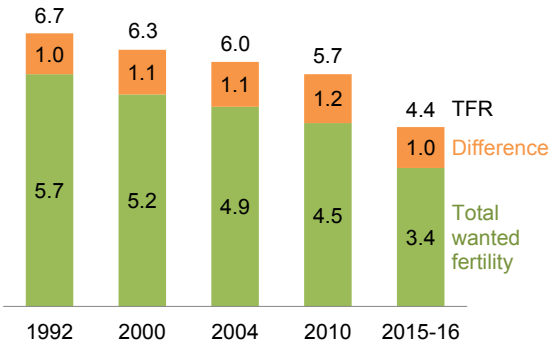
Sample: Births to women age 15-49 during the 3 years before the survey

The wanted fertility rate reflects the level of fertility that would result if all unwanted births were prevented. The wanted fertility rate in Malawi is 3.4 children, compared with the actual total fertility rate of 4.4 children (**Table 6.6**). Thus, on average, women in Malawi are currently having one child more than they want.

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Malawi has declined from 5.7 children in 1992 to 3.4 children in 2015-16. However, the gap between wanted and actual fertility has remained relatively constant over time (**Figure 6.6**).

***Figure 6.6* Trends in wanted and actual fertility**

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Patterns by background characteristics

- The total wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate, although the size of the gap varies by women's background characteristics (**Table 6.6**).

- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is twice as large in rural areas (1.1 children) than in urban areas (0.5 children).

- Women with no education have the largest gap between wanted and actual fertility (1.3 children). Women with more than a secondary education have almost eliminated all unwanted births, with a gap between wanted and actual fertility of 0.1 children.

- The gap between wanted and actual fertility steadily narrows with wealth, falling from 1.4 children in the lowest wealth quintile to 0.5 children in the highest wealth quintile.

List of Tables

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

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

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
				WOMEN[1]					
Have another soon[2]	73.9	17.0	10.4	7.0	4.5	2.2	1.0	10.3	na
Have another later[3]	6.4	66.9	51.5	33.5	15.1	8.2	3.4	32.9	na
Have another, undecided when	4.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.1	1.4	na
Undecided	2.0	3.3	6.7	6.0	6.0	3.0	2.6	4.7	na
Want no more	3.9	9.0	25.5	43.4	56.7	62.1	60.4	38.2	na
Sterilized[4]	0.5	0.8	3.1	8.1	14.8	22.9	30.5	11.0	na
Declared infecund	9.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.5	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	593	3,090	3,181	2,879	2,441	1,837	2,109	16,130	na
				MEN[5]					
Have another soon[2]	75.2	17.5	15.2	9.4	6.6	4.5	4.2	12.4	11.7
Have another later[3]	12.8	72.8	57.9	43.1	24.2	21.1	15.4	40.0	37.4
Have another, undecided when	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.1
Undecided	1.0	2.5	3.3	2.9	4.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0
Want no more	6.4	5.3	21.7	42.2	60.5	66.4	72.8	41.3	44.3
Sterilized[4]	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.9	4.3	2.7	1.5	1.8
Declared infecund	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	143	719	713	738	576	429	712	4,030	4,347

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

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	7.9	13.4	47.3	67.7	85.9	94.0	94.0	52.8
Rural	3.8	8.8	23.1	48.0	69.2	83.9	90.7	48.6
Region								
Northern	5.0	6.1	17.8	45.3	66.9	86.6	89.2	45.5
Central	4.1	8.6	27.3	55.2	75.9	89.3	95.3	50.8
Southern	4.5	12.1	32.4	49.9	68.7	80.1	86.9	48.7
Education								
No education	(17.7)	13.6	31.3	51.8	70.1	77.0	90.2	65.5
Primary	2.3	9.6	23.1	47.2	69.7	86.7	91.1	48.4
Secondary	4.9	8.7	34.9	61.9	80.8	90.1	94.9	40.3
More than secondary	*	15.1	55.3	85.5	*	*	*	45.9
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.2	8.0	19.9	41.9	65.9	81.9	94.6	43.4
Second	2.6	8.8	18.8	44.3	66.3	83.0	87.0	43.4
Middle	2.5	8.7	23.4	48.6	70.1	84.9	91.9	51.2
Fourth	5.4	10.0	31.4	52.0	74.7	85.8	89.4	54.3
Highest	8.8	13.0	43.3	66.5	81.5	89.9	92.0	53.6
Total	4.4	9.8	28.5	51.5	71.5	85.0	90.9	49.2

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

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	(19.0)	7.1	31.8	58.5	72.0	88.5	83.3	44.1
Rural	3.6	4.8	19.6	39.8	60.8	68.7	74.7	42.5
Region								
Northern	(0.0)	5.4	17.7	34.3	55.1	74.7	74.3	40.0
Central	(8.6)	3.7	24.0	48.2	72.0	76.8	83.4	46.2
Southern	7.2	7.2	21.6	39.7	54.5	63.0	68.2	40.0
Education								
No education	*	*	(25.2)	36.8	(60.4)	(62.6)	77.1	50.7
Primary	2.8	3.6	16.0	36.1	59.0	71.1	74.7	43.1
Secondary	13.2	5.4	24.9	50.3	67.5	71.8	77.1	39.7
More than secondary	*	11.9	44.8	(70.7)	*	*	*	44.9
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	*	5.6	14.5	29.8	69.1	64.6	68.0	34.6
Second	(2.4)	2.8	22.3	30.3	57.9	69.6	74.0	39.0
Middle	*	4.3	20.6	43.2	55.5	72.6	74.0	44.6
Fourth	*	3.8	16.6	44.4	57.0	69.0	76.4	44.7
Highest	(20.1)	8.9	33.5	63.9	73.7	78.8	84.1	50.4
Total 15-49	6.9	5.3	22.3	43.0	62.4	70.7	75.4	42.8
50-54	*	*	*	(80.2)	(93.2)	(84.3)	90.6	87.9
Total 15-54	7.4	6.0	23.1	44.7	63.6	71.9	78.8	46.1

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

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
0	3.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.1
1	2.1	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3
2	34.9	27.6	18.9	9.1	7.4	4.2	3.0	18.0
3	26.6	32.2	27.5	20.6	9.1	12.2	5.4	21.2
4	25.8	29.6	43.0	50.5	50.5	34.1	30.2	36.9
5	4.6	4.0	5.0	10.6	16.9	23.6	15.1	9.8
6+	1.7	1.8	2.5	5.7	12.4	21.6	39.5	9.4
Non-numeric responses	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	2.2	3.8	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	5,122	4,307	3,839	3,539	2,952	2,279	2,524	24,562
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.5	5.2	3.7
Number of women	5,060	4,285	3,821	3,510	2,908	2,228	2,429	24,240
Currently married women	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.5	5.2	3.9
Number of currently married	588	3,076	3,172	2,851	2,408	1,799	2,024	15,918
				MEN[3]				
0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8
1	1.5	2.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.1
2	26.5	24.3	19.5	9.5	10.5	5.2	2.3	18.5
3	31.0	33.2	30.6	26.3	14.3	12.8	9.2	26.0
4	28.2	30.5	38.5	44.2	46.3	34.4	32.3	33.6
5	7.4	5.6	6.7	12.6	15.4	21.6	16.0	10.1
6+	3.8	2.9	3.9	6.0	10.8	23.3	36.3	9.0
Non-numeric responses	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.1	2.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	2,970	853	764	776	602	442	721	7,128
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	5.3	3.7
Number of men	2,956	846	762	773	596	433	700	7,066
Currently married men	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.3	4.0
Number of currently married men	142	712	711	735	571	419	692	3,981
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-54:[2]								
All men	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.8	5.5	3.8
Number of men	2,963	856	773	815	624	472	893	7,397
Currently married men	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.4	4.1
Number of currently married men	147	716	719	769	594	458	876	4,279

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

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49 according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15-19	3.0	5,202
20-24	3.2	5,139
25-29	3.6	3,926
30-34	3.9	3,639
35-39	4.2	2,864
40-44	4.5	1,971
45-49	5.0	1,497
Residence		
Urban	3.1	4,447
Rural	3.8	19,792
Region		
Northern	3.7	2,790
Central	3.6	10,397
Southern	3.7	11,052
Education		
No education	4.6	2,884
Primary	3.7	15,053
Secondary	3.1	5,567
More than secondary	2.8	737
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.9	4,671
Second	3.8	4,647
Middle	3.8	4,563
Fourth	3.7	4,618
Highest	3.2	5,742
Total	3.7	24,240

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response.

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth			Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
Birth order					
1	64.5	33.5	2.0	100.0	5,119
2	66.2	31.3	2.4	100.0	3,923
3	63.5	29.8	6.7	100.0	3,195
4+	49.1	26.3	24.6	100.0	7,031
Mother's age at birth					
<20	58.9	38.4	2.7	100.0	4,058
20-24	65.2	31.9	2.9	100.0	5,715
25-29	62.2	28.4	9.4	100.0	4,297
30-34	55.2	25.3	19.5	100.0	2,985
35-39	44.3	19.8	35.9	100.0	1,587
40-44	39.0	12.5	48.5	100.0	535
45-49	36.4	10.8	52.9	100.0	92
Total	59.1	29.8	11.1	100.0	19,269

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	2.5	3.0
Rural	3.6	4.7
Region		
Northern	3.4	4.2
Central	3.4	4.4
Southern	3.5	4.6
Education		
No education	4.2	5.5
Primary	3.7	4.8
Secondary	2.7	3.3
More than secondary	2.2	2.3
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.3	5.7
Second	4.0	5.2
Middle	3.5	4.6
Fourth	3.1	4.1
Highest	2.4	2.9
Total	3.4	4.4

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

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Modern contraceptive use:*** Modern contraceptive use by currently married women has increased steadily during the last 25 years, increasing from 7% in 1992 to 58% in 2015-16. Injectables are the most popular contraceptive, which are used by 30% of currently married women.
- ***Contraceptive discontinuation*****:** In the 5 years before the survey, 37% of the women who began using a contraceptive method discontinued the method in less than 12 months. The leading reasons for discontinuation are method-related health concerns and side effects (26%) and a desire to become pregnant (26%).
- ***Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied:*** Seventy-six percent of the demand for family planning among currently married women is satisfied; 53% of the demand for family planning among unmarried sexually active women is satisfied.
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** The unmet need for family planning has been declining over the years, from 37% in 1992 to 19% in 2015-16.
- ***Future use of contraception:*** Sixty-nine percent of currently married women who are not currently using contraception intend to use family planning at some future time.

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

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is almost universal in Malawi, with 98% of women and nearly 100% of men age 15-49 knowing at least one method of contraception. For more information on contraceptive knowledge by method, see **Table 7.1**.

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

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

Overall, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is 59% of currently married women age 15-49. Nearly all currently married women who use contraception use a modern method (58%). The CPR among currently married women is highest among women age 35-39 (67%). Among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-49, 44% use a contraceptive method and 43% use a modern method (**Table 7.2**).

Modern methods

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

Among currently married women, the most commonly used methods are injectables (30%), implants (12%), and female sterilisation (11%). Among sexually active unmarried women, injectables are also the most commonly used method (15%), followed by male condoms (14%), implants (6%), and female sterilisation (5%) (**Figure 7.1**).

Trends: From 1992 to 2015-16, modern contraceptive use by currently married women has steadily increased, from 7% in 1992 to 58% in 2015-16 (**Figure 7.2**). The greatest gains were in the use of injectables, which increased from 2% in 1992 to 30% in 2015-16; implants, which increased from less than 1% in 2000 to 12% in 2015-16; and female sterilisation, which increased from 2% in 1992 to 11% in 2015-16. Use of traditional methods declined from 4% in 1992 to 1% in 2015-16.

Figure 7.1 **Contraceptive use**

Percentage of women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method

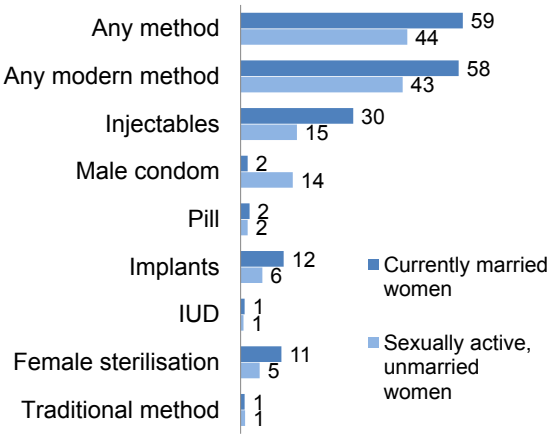
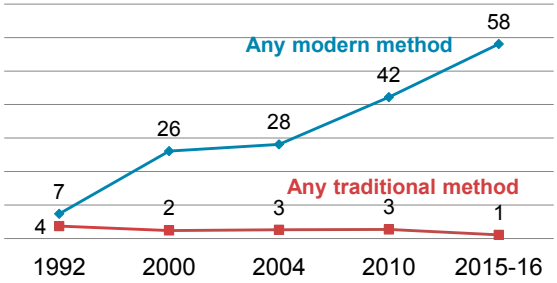


Figure 7.2 **Trends in contraceptive use**

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



Patterns by background characteristics

- Contraceptive use among currently married women rises with an increasing number of living children; 4% of women with no living child use modern contraception compared with 58% of women with 1-2 living children, and 66% of women with five or more children (**Table 7.3**).
- By region, the use of modern contraceptive ranges from 54% among currently married women in the Northern and Southern regions to 63% of currently married women in the Central region (**Figure 7.3**).
- Contraceptive use increases with wealth. Fifty-three percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile use any modern method compared with 61% of women in the highest quintile (**Figure 7.4**).
- Half of the women who undergo sterilisation do so by the age of 33.2 years (**Table 7.4**). The median age at sterilisation among those sterilised in the past 2 years was age 34.0.

Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by region

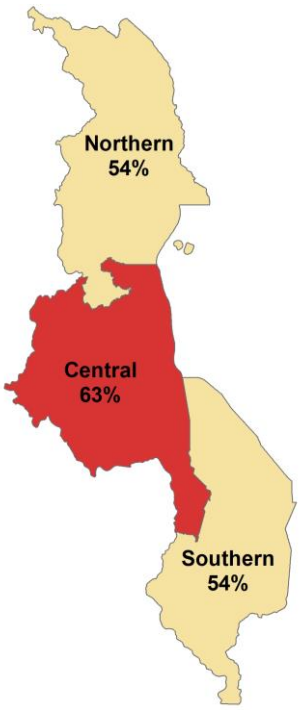
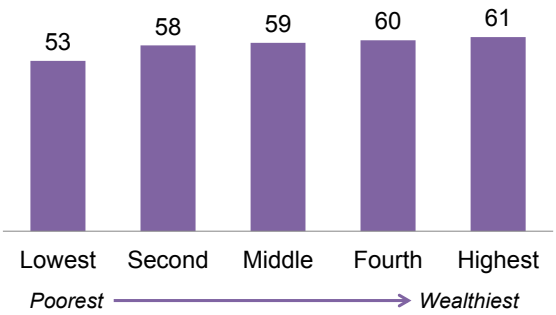


Figure 7.4 Use of modern methods by household wealth

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method



7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

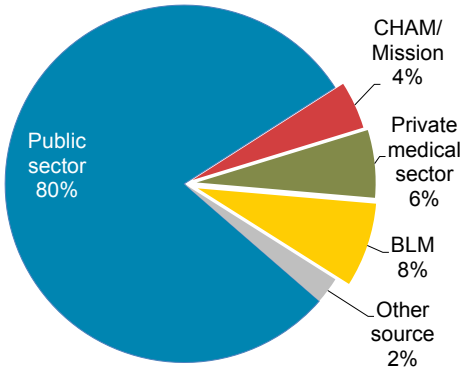
The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

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

Nearly 8 in 10 (79%) of all modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector, 8% from Banja la Mtsogolo (BLM), 6% from the private medical sector, 4% from the Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM) and 2% from other sources (**Figure 7.5**).

Figure 7.5 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method



The public sector is a major source of each specific method. However, the importance of each source varies, depending on the specific method.

- **Female sterilisation:** Two-thirds of women who underwent sterilisation (68%) underwent the procedure in a government hospital or health centre, and 23% at BLM.
- **Injectables, implants, and IUDs:** Nearly 9 in 10 users of injectables (87%) and 8 in 10 users of implants (81%) obtain their method from a public sector source. A majority of IUD users obtained their method from a public sector source (70%), while 22% obtained their IUD from BLM (**Table 7.5**).
- **Pill:** Eight in ten users (81%) obtain their pills from the government sector, followed by 13% from private medical sector, primarily private hospitals and clinics (11%).
- **Male condoms:** The predominant sources for male condoms are government health posts (32%) and shops (31%).
- Among pill users, Microgynon is the most common social marketing brand (80%). Among condom users, Chishango is the most common social marketing brand (43%), followed by Manyuchi (16%) and Silvertouch (8%) (**Table 7.6**).

7.3 Informed Choice

Informed choice

Informed choice is women being informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the method's side effects, what to do if they experience side effects, and other methods they could use.

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

Seventy-eight percent of women currently using modern contraceptives were informed about the potential side effects or other problems associated with the method they used, and 73% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. A higher proportion of women (86%) were informed about other available methods. Overall, 68% of all women currently using modern contraceptives were informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the side effects of the method, what to do if they experience side effects, and other available methods (**Table 7.7**).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

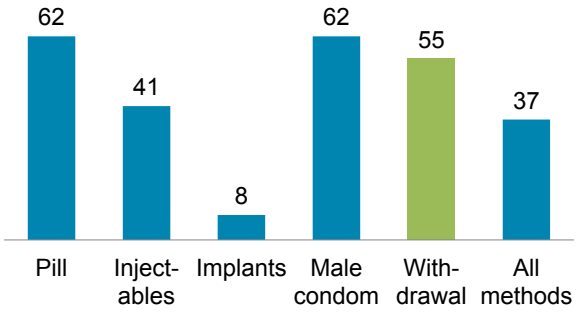
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey for women who are currently age 15-49

About four in ten (37%) episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey were discontinued within 12 months (**Figure 7.6**). Contraceptive discontinuation rates are higher for pills and male condoms (62% each) than for either injectables (41%) or implants (8%). Only 5% of episodes of contraceptive use were discontinued because the woman switched to another method (**Table 7.8**).

Women cited method-related health concerns or side effects (26%) and desire to become pregnant (26%) as the primary reasons for discontinuing a method (**Table 7.9**). Among the other reasons cited for discontinuation were the need for a more effective method (10%), infrequent sex or husband was away (10%) and lack of access (6%).

***Figure 7.6* Contraceptive discontinuation rates**

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months, among women age 15-49



7.4.1 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

The survey also collected information on women's knowledge of the fertile period. Only 16% of women know that a woman is most likely to conceive halfway between two periods. Among users of rhythm method, 29% of women know that a woman is most likely to conceive halfway between two periods (**Table 7.10**). For information on knowledge of the fertile period by age, see **Table 7.11**.

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic, are considered fecund, and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

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

Demand for family planning:

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

Proportion of demand satisfied:

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

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

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

Seventy-eight percent of currently married women age 15-49 in Malawi have a demand for family planning; 37% want to space births, and 41% want to limit births. Fifty-nine percent of currently married women are already using a contraceptive method either to space or to limit births, and therefore have their need met. However, 19% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning: 11% want to space or limit (8%) births but are not currently using contraception (**Table 7.12.1**, **Figure 7.7**). If all married women who want to space or limit their children were to use a family planning method, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 59% to 78%.

Trends: Total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-49 in Malawi has increased over time, rising from 50% in 1992, to 61% in 2000, 63% in 2004, 72% in 2010, and 78% in 2015-16 (**Figure 7.8**). However, contraceptive use has also increased over time. As a result, unmet need for family planning among currently married women has been declining over the years, from 37% in 1992 to 19% in 2015-16.

Figure 7.7 Demand for family planning

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

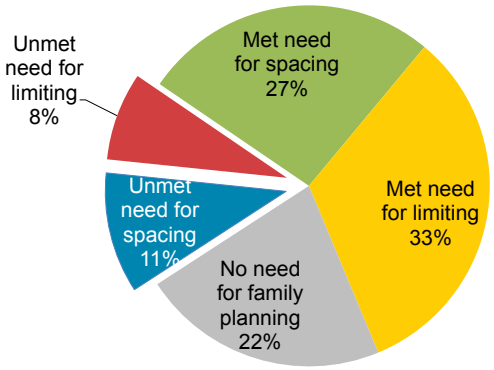


Figure 7.8 Trends in demand for family planning

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49

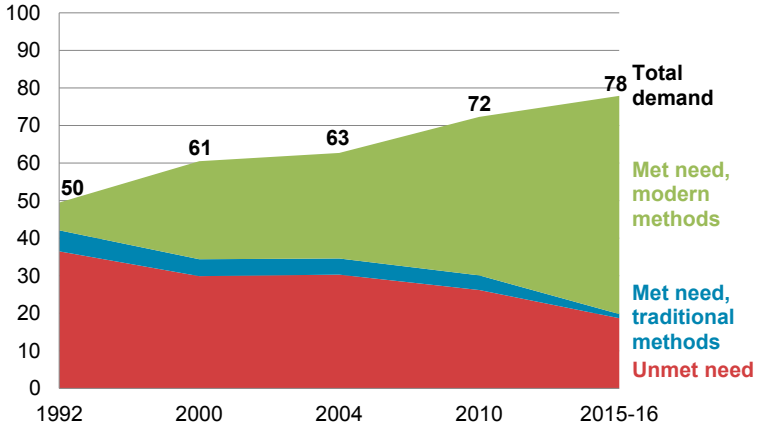
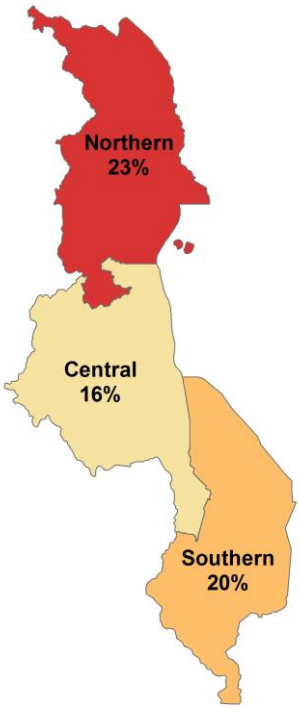


Figure 7.9 Unmet need by region



Patterns by background characteristics

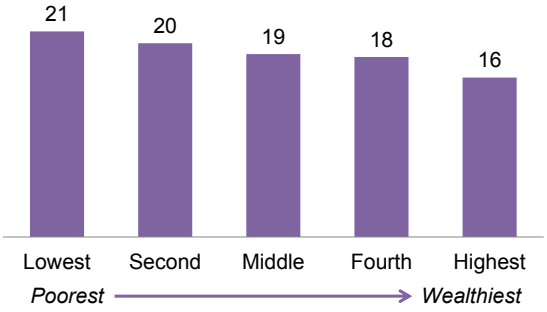
- Unmet need for family planning among currently married women ranges from a low of 16% among women age 45-49 to a high of 22% among women age 15-19 (**Table 7.12.1**).

- Married women in the Central region (16%) are less likely to have an unmet need for family planning than their counterparts in the Southern (20%) and Northern (23%) regions (**Figure 7.9**).

- Unmet need for family planning also declines with increasing wealth quintile, from 21% among currently married women in the lowest wealth quintile to 16% among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 7.10**).
- For more information on need and demand for family planning among all women and sexually active unmarried women, see **Table 7.12.2**. The total demand for family planning among sexually active unmarried women exceeds that of currently married women (84% versus 78%), although the percentage of demand satisfied is much lower for sexually active unmarried women than for married women (53% versus 76%).

Figure 7.10 **Unmet need by wealth quintile**

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



7.5.1 Decision-making about Family Planning

Eight in ten currently married women who are current users of family planning reported that using contraception is usually a joint decision between the wife and her husband; 13% said that it is usually the wife's decision, and 7% said it is usually the husband's decision. Among the currently married who are not using family planning, however, only 56% reported that a decision for not using contraception is usually a joint decision between the wife and her husband, whereas one in three (31%) reported that it is usually the wife's decision and 9% reported that it is usually the husband's decision (**Table 7.13**).

7.5.2 Future Use of Contraception

The 2015-16 MDHS also collected information on nonusers' intent to use contraception in the future. Sixty-nine percent of currently married women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception intend to use family planning at some future time (**Table 7.14**). Intention to use contraception in the future among nonusers decreased with increasing number of living children. Seventy-nine percent of women with one child intend to use contraception in the future, compared with 59% of those with four or more children.

7.5.3 Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

The survey also collected information on exposure to family planning messages in the media and other sources among women and men age 15-49 (**Table 7.15**). In the few months before the survey, 41% of women and 64% of men reported hearing a family planning message on the radio; this made radio the most common source of family planning messages. Respondents were also exposed to family planning messages via dramas (31% of women and 44% of men), clothing (26% of women and 52% of men), and posters (26% of women and 39% of men). Despite these available messages, 42% of women and 17% of men were not exposed to any family planning messages in the past few months.

7.6 Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

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

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

Almost three-quarters (73%) of women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method said they had not discussed family planning with a fieldworker or health facility staff member in the 12 months before

the survey (**Table 7.16**). Ten percent reported discussing family planning with a fieldworker and 22% with a provider at a health facility. In the past 12 months, 31% of nonusers had visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning during that visit.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas are more likely than women in urban areas to have been visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning (11% and 6%, respectively) or to have discussed family planning during a health facility visit (23% and 16%, respectively).

- Women in the Northern region (28%) are much more likely to have been visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning than women living in the Central or Southern regions (8% each). Women in the Northern region are also more likely to have discussed family while visiting a health facility (30%) than women in the Central or Southern regions (21% each).

- The percentage of women who discussed family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility decreases with increasing level of education.

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For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

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- **Table 7.2 Current use of contraception according to age**
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Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, according to specific method, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[1]	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	98.3	99.6	99.3	99.5	100.0	99.9
Any modern method	**98.3**	**99.6**	**99.3**	**99.4**	**100.0**	**99.9**
Female sterilisation	88.2	92.6	88.3	85.3	94.0	79.7
Male sterilisation	65.3	71.5	61.0	68.5	79.3	59.3
Pill	93.1	97.4	92.5	86.4	94.5	81.5
IUD	83.8	90.5	82.2	74.5	88.9	59.1
Injectables	95.5	98.8	96.5	91.2	97.9	88.9
Implants	91.8	96.3	91.5	82.1	93.3	72.9
Male condom	96.8	98.6	98.5	98.8	99.5	99.9
Female condom	92.5	95.4	93.2	94.2	97.5	94.6
Emergency contraception	45.0	49.6	42.8	47.4	55.3	43.4
Standard days method (SDM)	43.4	49.1	40.6	40.3	49.2	36.4
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	74.3	82.7	70.8	63.3	73.9	53.9
Other modern method	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.5
Any traditional method	**80.4**	**87.6**	**83.8**	**81.2**	**91.2**	**80.9**
Rhythm	63.3	68.9	66.4	63.0	73.1	58.6
Withdrawal	69.5	77.5	71.7	70.4	81.0	70.7
Other traditional method	15.7	18.5	12.8	11.8	16.8	7.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	10.2	10.9	10.1	9.8	11.0	9.1
Number of respondents	24,562	16,130	849	7,128	4,030	627
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-54[59]	na	na	na	9.8	11.0	9.1
Number of respondents	na	na	na	7,478	4,347	631

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

Table 7.2 Current use of contraception according to age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

			Modern method								Any tradi-	Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-sation	Male sterili-sation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Im-plants	Male condom	Other[1]	tional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other	Not current-ly using	Total	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																	
15-19	15.4	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	9.1	1.7	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	84.6	100.0	5,263
20-24	46.7	46.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.7	29.7	10.6	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	53.3	100.0	5,159
25-29	57.1	56.6	1.9	0.1	1.9	1.3	33.2	15.8	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	42.9	100.0	3,953
30-34	60.6	59.7	8.4	0.1	3.5	1.0	30.0	14.5	2.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	39.4	100.0	3,668
35-39	61.2	59.4	20.8	0.1	2.2	1.3	23.0	9.5	2.4	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	38.8	100.0	2,924
40-44	54.1	52.8	27.9	0.2	1.9	0.6	15.7	4.3	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	45.9	100.0	2,029
45-49	44.8	43.4	30.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	7.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	55.2	100.0	1,567
Total	46.0	45.2	8.3	0.1	1.7	0.8	22.5	9.0	2.6	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	54.0	100.0	24,562
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	38.1	37.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	28.2	5.1	2.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	61.9	100.0	1,235
20-24	55.6	54.8	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.9	37.5	12.3	1.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	44.4	100.0	3,653
25-29	62.1	61.6	2.2	0.1	2.3	1.4	36.4	17.2	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	37.9	100.0	3,216
30-34	65.1	64.0	8.7	0.1	4.0	1.2	32.8	15.2	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	34.9	100.0	2,990
35-39	66.7	64.5	22.7	0.1	2.5	1.6	25.4	10.0	2.1	0.1	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	33.3	100.0	2,321
40-44	61.7	60.1	31.6	0.1	2.4	0.8	17.8	4.9	2.3	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	38.3	100.0	1,556
45-49	51.6	50.3	35.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	8.6	2.7	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	48.4	100.0	1,160
Total	59.2	58.1	10.9	0.1	2.4	1.1	30.0	11.5	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	40.8	100.0	16,130
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[2]																	
15-19	33.7	32.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	7.6	1.3	21.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	66.3	100.0	296
20-24	44.4	43.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	16.1	9.2	15.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	55.6	100.0	197
25+	53.3	52.2	12.1	0.0	2.6	1.0	20.5	7.7	6.7	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	46.7	100.0	356
Total	44.4	43.2	5.1	0.0	1.9	0.8	15.0	5.8	13.9	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	55.6	100.0	849

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
na = Not applicable.
[1] Other includes female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
[2] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days before the survey.

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Other[1]	Any traditional method	Traditional method: Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of living children																	
0	4.8	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	95.2	100.0	1,072
1-2	58.7	57.8	2.0	0.0	2.6	1.4	36.1	13.3	2.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	41.3	100.0	6,070
3-4	65.2	64.1	11.3	0.2	3.0	1.2	33.4	13.1	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	34.8	100.0	5,187
5+	67.3	65.7	27.8	0.2	1.9	0.8	23.5	9.7	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	32.7	100.0	3,800
Residence																	
Urban	63.1	61.4	10.5	0.1	4.1	2.3	28.8	12.8	2.8	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	36.9	100.0	2,612
Rural	58.5	57.5	11.0	0.1	2.1	0.9	30.2	11.3	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	41.5	100.0	13,518
Region																	
Northern	56.3	54.0	9.3	0.0	2.8	1.8	22.5	13.6	3.8	0.2	2.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	43.7	100.0	1,999
Central	63.9	63.1	15.1	0.2	2.4	1.0	30.5	12.5	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	36.1	100.0	6,966
Southern	55.5	54.4	7.4	0.1	2.2	1.0	31.5	10.0	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	44.5	100.0	7,165
Education																	
No education	54.6	53.7	18.3	0.3	2.1	0.8	23.3	7.3	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	45.4	100.0	2,291
Primary	60.1	59.0	11.0	0.1	2.1	0.9	31.8	11.3	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	39.9	100.0	10,368
Secondary	59.9	58.7	5.3	0.0	3.4	1.4	30.4	15.4	2.7	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	40.1	100.0	3,082
More than secondary	58.6	55.3	10.7	0.0	5.0	5.4	18.2	12.7	2.7	0.6	3.2	2.3	1.0	0.0	41.4	100.0	390
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	54.0	53.2	7.3	0.2	1.7	0.8	30.5	10.4	2.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	46.0	100.0	3,009
Second	58.9	58.0	9.3	0.2	1.8	0.6	34.0	10.5	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	41.1	100.0	3,374
Middle	59.7	58.8	11.4	0.1	2.2	1.1	30.5	11.7	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	40.3	100.0	3,191
Fourth	60.6	59.6	14.5	0.1	2.0	0.8	28.9	11.4	1.7	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	39.4	100.0	3,153
Highest	62.4	60.6	12.1	0.0	4.1	2.0	26.1	13.5	2.6	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	37.6	100.0	3,404
Total	59.2	58.1	10.9	0.1	2.4	1.1	30.0	11.5	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	40.8	100.0	16,130

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Other includes female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

Table 7.4 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, according to the number of years since the operation, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilisation: <25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
<2	1.3	15.2	27.7	33.3	17.1	5.4	100.0	361	34.0
2-3	5.3	9.2	28.8	36.1	15.6	5.1	100.0	352	34.2
4-5	4.4	17.3	34.5	30.5	13.1	0.1	100.0	394	33.3
6-7	2.4	22.6	28.3	31.1	15.7	0.0	100.0	412	32.7
8-9	5.5	17.2	39.8	34.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	203	33.3
10+	10.6	22.1	47.7	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	322	a
Total	4.7	17.4	33.7	30.7	11.7	1.9	100.0	2,044	33.2

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

Table 7.5 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Source	Female sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Total
Public sector	**67.9**	**81.3**	**70.4**	**86.5**	**81.0**	**52.7**	**79.4**
Government hospital	28.7	13.4	17.9	12.3	13.8	9.0	15.6
Government health centre	39.2	43.7	45.0	57.0	58.4	31.6	51.7
Government health post/outreach	0.0	6.0	4.8	7.6	5.0	3.9	5.3
Mobile clinic	0.0	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.6	1.7	2.2
Health Surveillance Assistant (HSA)	0.0	13.6	0.3	6.4	1.0	6.2	4.3
Community Based Distribution Agents (CBDA)/door to door	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM)/Mission	**5.4**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**4.8**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**4.3**
CHAM/Mission hospital	4.5	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.7	1.7	2.2
CHAM/Mission health centre	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.9
CHAM/Mission mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
CHAM/Mission door to door	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	**2.8**	**12.5**	**5.8**	**6.8**	**6.2**	**5.4**	**6.1**
Private hospital/clinic	2.8	10.5	3.0	5.9	5.5	3.3	5.2
Private pharmacy	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2
Private doctor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Private CBDA/door to door	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM)	**23.4**	**2.8**	**21.5**	**1.5**	**9.6**	**2.0**	**7.6**
Other source	**0.3**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**35.3**	**2.4**
Shop	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	30.5	1.8
Other[1]	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	6.2	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,044	427	197	5,525	2,200	631	11,070

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
[1] Other includes Malawi AIDS Counselling and Resource Organisation (MACRO), Youth Drop-In Centre, church, friend/relative, and other sources.

Table 7.6 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15-49 using a specific social marketing brand, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among pill users				Among condom users[1]					
Background characteristic	Percentage using Lofeminol	Percentage using Microgynon	Percentage using Ovrette	Number of women	Percentage using Chishango	Percentage using Manyuchi	Percentage using Silvertouch	Percentage using Care (female condom)	Percentage using Public sector condoms	Number of women
Residence										
Urban	13.8	76.9	6.7	112	35.3	23.4	10.0	2.9	21.7	158
Rural	13.2	81.0	5.7	268	46.7	12.9	7.8	3.2	29.4	391
Region										
Northern	21.4	76.1	2.4	56	48.4	6.4	11.4	3.1	30.5	88
Central	7.4	84.1	6.7	163	47.9	16.8	11.3	3.1	15.9	195
Southern	16.6	76.7	6.4	161	38.5	18.5	5.3	3.1	34.3	266
Education										
No education	(14.2)	(85.8)	(0.0)	45	(34.5)	(3.2)	(10.1)	(6.3)	(46.0)	37
Primary	15.2	77.2	7.6	204	48.3	9.9	7.1	2.5	32.1	270
Secondary	11.8	82.3	3.2	111	41.3	25.3	6.2	1.8	21.5	201
More than secondary	*	*	*	20	(29.4)	(21.1)	(26.4)	(10.7)	(5.7)	42
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	(16.5)	(77.8)	(5.7)	59	36.9	10.3	14.9	0.0	37.9	76
Second	14.5	81.9	3.5	59	53.2	5.4	5.6	3.9	31.9	84
Middle	15.5	78.1	6.3	66	41.5	14.8	8.5	3.1	32.1	94
Fourth	8.3	81.9	9.8	58	41.7	21.2	6.8	2.9	27.5	100
Highest	12.6	79.6	5.4	139	43.5	20.5	7.9	4.1	18.4	195
Total	13.4	79.8	6.0	380	43.4	15.9	8.4	3.1	27.2	549

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

Table 7.7 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three, according to method and initial source, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years before the survey:				
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
Method					
Female sterilisation	66.5	58.2	74.2	51.4	898
Pill	72.3	67.5	83.4	64.5	383
IUD	86.3	82.8	92.7	79.8	185
Injectables	77.8	71.8	87.7	68.4	5,124
Implants	85.0	80.9	88.0	75.3	2,106
Initial source of method[1]					
Public sector	78.8	73.4	86.5	69.1	7,268
Government hospital	76.6	70.7	84.7	66.4	1,277
Government health centre	80.0	74.6	87.0	70.4	4,870
Government health post/ outreach	78.1	72.1	87.0	67.6	528
Mobile clinic	71.4	65.8	83.8	60.1	195
Health Surveillance Assistant (HSA)	75.0	71.2	85.5	68.5	374
Community Based Distribution Agents (CBDA)/door to door	*	*	*	*	23
Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM)/Mission	77.2	71.5	88.6	68.8	399
Private medical sector	75.3	68.0	85.6	62.7	501
Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM)	76.9	69.4	84.8	65.4	496
Other source	(38.5)	(33.4)	(57.7)	(31.0)	28
Total	78.3	72.6	86.3	68.4	8,695

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 7.8 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who experienced an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years before the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Reason for discontinuation									
Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reasons[2]	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons[3]	Other reasons	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
Female sterilisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,042
IUD	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.9)	(6.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(13.3)	(1.7)	229
Injectables	0.6	8.3	5.2	13.9	3.1	5.0	4.4	40.7	3.8	10,253
Implants	0.1	1.5	0.2	4.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	7.6	1.0	2,631
Pill	2.3	9.3	7.0	20.9	9.0	6.1	7.3	61.9	13.1	1,038
Male condom	1.4	8.2	16.4	2.2	16.7	4.7	12.1	61.9	14.2	1,381
Withdrawal	4.3	10.6	8.4	0.4	20.4	0.6	10.4	55.1	18.3	270
Other[1]	(5.1)	(4.5)	(1.4)	(2.5)	(40.6)	(4.5)	(6.7)	(65.2)	(34.2)	269
All methods	0.8	6.7	5.2	10.6	4.8	3.9	4.5	36.6	5.3	17,226

Notes: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that began 3-62 months before the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
[2] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation.
[3] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use.
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[5] The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.
[6] Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

Table 7.9 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years before the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Reason	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	All methods
Became pregnant while using	1.0	2.9	2.8	5.0	3.3	13.3	13.9	20.1	3.7
Wanted to become pregnant	30.6	29.1	26.0	18.8	14.4	24.6	27.2	20.7	26.3
Husband/partner disapproved	0.3	2.6	3.5	1.9	9.2	0.0	9.2	2.4	3.4
Wanted a more effective method	3.0	6.6	2.6	13.2	23.6	29.4	28.3	17.7	9.3
Side effects/health concerns	44.0	28.5	45.2	29.6	3.6	2.7	0.6	4.4	26.4
Lack of access/too far	0.0	7.5	2.0	5.9	3.0	0.0	0.2	2.9	6.2
Cost too much	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Inconvenient to use	0.0	3.0	2.2	4.5	4.3	7.6	1.3	4.4	3.2
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.9	3.1	0.9
Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.6	1.1	0.4
Infrequent sex/husband away	10.8	8.3	4.4	9.4	24.7	7.0	9.2	9.1	9.8
Marital dissolution/separation	0.5	2.2	0.6	2.4	3.0	0.0	1.9	1.6	2.2
Other	9.8	5.4	8.2	5.7	5.4	6.4	3.0	8.6	5.6
Don't know	0.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	3.0	8.4	0.8	4.0	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	66	6,943	759	834	1,005	52	237	138	10,033

Table 7.10 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Nonusers of rhythm method	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	19.9	18.9	18.9
During her menstrual period	1.5	1.6	1.6
Right after her menstrual period has ended	37.5	37.0	37.0
Halfway between two menstrual periods	28.5	15.7	15.7
Other	0.0	0.2	0.2
No specific time	11.4	14.9	14.9
Don't know	1.1	11.7	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	46	24,516	24,562

Table 7.11 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15-19	13.2	5,263
20-24	17.9	5,159
25-29	16.7	3,953
30-34	16.4	3,668
35-39	15.0	2,924
40-44	15.1	2,029
45-49	14.8	1,567
Total	15.7	24,562

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

Table 7.12.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	21.0	1.3	22.2	34.8	3.3	38.1	55.8	4.5	60.3	63.1	62.2	1,235
20-24	16.5	1.9	18.4	46.3	9.3	55.6	62.8	11.2	74.0	75.1	74.1	3,653
25-29	12.8	4.7	17.5	39.4	22.8	62.1	52.2	27.5	79.7	78.0	77.3	3,216
30-34	9.3	10.0	19.2	22.1	43.0	65.1	31.4	53.0	84.4	77.2	75.9	2,990
35-39	5.4	13.6	19.0	8.1	58.6	66.7	13.5	72.2	85.7	77.8	75.3	2,321
40-44	2.9	16.7	19.7	2.2	59.5	61.7	5.1	76.2	81.3	75.8	73.9	1,556
45-49	1.4	14.3	15.7	0.9	50.7	51.6	2.4	65.0	67.3	76.6	74.7	1,160
Residence												
Urban	7.0	9.1	16.1	26.7	36.4	63.1	33.7	45.5	79.2	79.7	77.5	2,612
Rural	11.5	7.7	19.2	26.5	32.0	58.5	38.0	39.6	77.7	75.3	74.0	13,518
Region												
Northern	12.6	9.9	22.5	28.5	27.7	56.3	41.1	37.6	78.7	71.5	68.6	1,999
Central	9.0	6.9	16.0	27.7	36.3	63.9	36.7	43.2	79.9	80.0	79.0	6,966
Southern	12.0	8.3	20.3	24.9	30.6	55.5	36.8	38.9	75.7	73.2	71.9	7,165
Education												
No education	8.4	10.9	19.3	13.9	40.8	54.6	22.3	51.6	73.9	73.9	72.6	2,291
Primary	11.3	7.6	18.8	27.3	32.8	60.1	38.5	40.4	78.9	76.1	74.8	10,368
Secondary	11.3	6.7	18.1	33.0	26.9	59.9	44.3	33.6	78.0	76.8	75.3	3,082
More than secondary	7.5	8.5	16.0	29.9	28.7	58.6	37.4	37.1	74.5	78.6	74.2	390
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	13.6	7.2	20.9	26.9	27.2	54.0	40.5	34.4	74.9	72.1	71.0	3,009
Second	12.9	6.8	19.7	30.6	28.4	58.9	43.4	35.2	78.6	75.0	73.8	3,374
Middle	10.2	8.3	18.6	26.1	33.6	59.7	36.3	42.0	78.3	76.3	75.1	3,191
Fourth	9.8	8.6	18.3	24.3	36.4	60.6	34.1	44.9	79.0	76.8	75.5	3,153
Highest	7.6	8.6	16.2	24.8	37.6	62.4	32.4	46.1	78.5	79.4	77.2	3,404
Total	10.8	7.9	18.7	26.5	32.7	59.2	37.3	40.6	77.9	76.0	74.6	16,130

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

Table 7.12.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for women who are not currently married

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
					ALL WOMEN							
Age												
15-19	10.3	0.6	10.8	14.0	1.4	15.4	24.2	2.0	26.2	58.8	57.9	5,263
20-24	14.5	1.6	16.1	38.2	8.5	46.7	52.7	10.0	62.8	74.4	73.4	5,159
25-29	11.8	4.3	16.2	35.4	21.7	57.1	47.2	26.0	73.2	77.9	77.2	3,953
30-34	8.6	9.0	17.6	19.9	40.8	60.6	28.5	49.7	78.2	77.5	76.3	3,668
35-39	5.1	12.5	17.6	7.4	53.8	61.2	12.5	66.3	78.8	77.7	75.4	2,924
40-44	2.3	13.7	16.1	1.9	52.2	54.1	4.2	65.9	70.1	77.1	75.3	2,029
45-49	1.2	11.2	12.4	0.8	44.0	44.8	2.0	55.2	57.2	78.3	76.0	1,567
Residence												
Urban	6.4	6.0	12.4	19.7	24.8	44.5	26.1	30.8	56.9	78.2	76.3	4,496
Rural	10.0	5.8	15.8	21.0	25.3	46.3	31.0	31.0	62.0	74.6	73.4	20,066
Region												
Northern	10.3	7.2	17.6	22.5	22.1	44.5	32.8	29.3	62.1	71.7	69.1	2,838
Central	8.0	5.2	13.1	21.4	27.2	48.7	29.4	32.4	61.8	78.7	77.7	10,529
Southern	10.3	6.1	16.4	19.7	24.0	43.8	30.0	30.1	60.2	72.7	71.5	11,194
Education												
No education	7.5	9.8	17.3	12.2	36.5	48.8	19.7	46.3	66.0	73.8	72.3	2,977
Primary	9.9	5.8	15.6	21.5	26.2	47.7	31.3	32.0	63.3	75.3	74.1	15,245
Secondary	9.0	4.1	13.1	23.4	17.4	40.9	32.4	21.5	53.9	75.7	74.5	5,598
More than secondary	7.6	4.6	12.2	21.1	16.7	37.8	28.7	21.3	50.0	75.6	72.2	742
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	11.4	6.0	17.3	20.5	22.5	43.0	31.8	28.5	60.3	71.3	70.0	4,745
Second	11.2	5.5	16.6	24.7	24.4	49.1	35.9	29.9	65.7	74.7	73.7	4,692
Middle	9.2	6.2	15.4	21.1	26.4	47.5	30.4	32.5	62.9	75.5	74.5	4,635
Fourth	8.9	6.2	15.2	19.7	27.8	47.5	28.6	34.0	62.6	75.8	74.6	4,680
Highest	6.5	5.4	11.9	18.4	24.9	43.3	25.0	30.3	55.3	78.4	76.5	5,810
Total	9.3	5.8	15.1	20.8	25.2	46.0	30.1	31.0	61.1	75.2	73.9	24,562
					SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]							
Age												
15-19	49.5	2.3	51.7	31.1	2.6	33.7	80.6	4.9	85.4	39.4	37.5	296
20-24	36.3	0.6	36.9	35.4	9.0	44.4	71.7	9.6	81.3	54.6	53.8	197
25-29	24.0	9.7	33.7	34.9	14.4	49.3	58.9	24.1	83.0	59.4	56.9	107
30-34	18.5	15.4	33.9	20.0	32.6	52.6	38.5	48.0	86.5	60.8	60.8	104
35-39	9.4	17.8	27.2	11.8	50.2	62.1	21.3	68.1	89.3	69.5	67.1	77
40-44	(0.0)	(30.1)	(30.1)	(0.4)	(63.5)	(63.9)	(0.4)	(93.6)	(94.1)	(68.0)	(66.9)	41
45-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	28
Residence												
Urban	32.3	8.2	40.5	30.3	15.3	45.6	62.6	23.4	86.0	52.9	51.8	240
Rural	32.0	7.5	39.5	25.8	18.2	44.0	57.7	25.7	83.5	52.7	51.1	609
Region												
Northern	27.1	9.3	36.4	28.7	19.3	48.0	55.9	28.6	84.4	56.9	55.8	61
Central	35.6	6.2	41.7	26.6	15.4	42.0	62.2	21.6	83.8	50.2	48.1	302
Southern	30.5	8.5	39.0	27.1	18.3	45.5	57.6	26.8	84.4	53.8	52.7	486
Education												
No education	21.8	15.5	37.3	10.7	33.1	43.7	32.5	48.6	81.0	54.0	50.6	76
Primary	30.1	8.9	38.9	25.8	18.9	44.7	55.8	27.8	83.6	53.4	51.7	474
Secondary	36.0	4.5	40.5	33.7	12.0	45.7	69.7	16.5	86.2	53.0	52.2	247
More than secondary	(46.5)	(1.2)	(47.7)	(30.9)	(6.3)	(37.1)	(77.3)	(7.5)	(84.8)	(43.8)	(43.8)	52
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	25.7	9.0	34.6	23.0	21.0	44.0	48.7	29.9	78.6	55.9	50.1	161
Second	32.1	5.9	37.9	20.6	25.6	46.2	52.7	31.5	84.1	54.9	54.9	133
Middle	33.5	10.8	44.3	28.8	7.2	36.0	62.3	18.0	80.3	44.9	44.5	128
Fourth	31.6	10.2	41.8	29.3	19.0	48.3	60.9	29.2	90.1	53.6	53.3	165
Highest	35.6	4.9	40.4	30.6	14.9	45.5	66.2	19.7	85.9	52.9	51.9	262
Total	32.1	7.7	39.8	27.1	17.4	44.4	59.1	25.1	84.2	52.8	51.3	849

Notes: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days before the survey.

Table 7.13 Decision-making about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning, among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning						Among currently married women who are not using family planning					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/ don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/ don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	8.4	82.9	8.3	0.3	100.0	470	20.9	63.9	9.1	6.1	100.0	451
20-24	9.5	83.0	7.2	0.3	100.0	2,031	28.7	59.5	8.6	3.2	100.0	1,048
25-29	11.0	81.9	6.7	0.5	100.0	1,998	32.5	55.0	9.2	3.4	100.0	886
30-34	14.5	78.5	5.9	1.0	100.0	1,947	36.2	52.2	9.1	2.5	100.0	800
35-39	13.8	79.0	5.9	1.2	100.0	1,548	33.2	54.8	7.6	4.5	100.0	642
40-44	18.0	74.8	5.6	1.6	100.0	960	32.1	52.6	9.6	5.7	100.0	572
45-49	16.9	73.0	6.2	3.9	100.0	599	30.8	57.1	6.0	6.1	100.0	545
Number of living children												
0	13.4	70.1	11.2	5.3	100.0	51	19.0	67.7	6.6	6.7	100.0	542
1-2	10.3	82.8	6.0	0.9	100.0	3,561	29.7	57.9	8.4	4.1	100.0	1,835
3-4	13.3	79.0	6.9	0.9	100.0	3,382	34.0	53.2	9.4	3.4	100.0	1,442
5+	15.7	76.7	6.4	1.2	100.0	2,559	35.5	51.9	8.7	3.9	100.0	1,125
Residence												
Urban	16.6	80.3	2.2	0.9	100.0	1,649	29.4	62.0	5.3	3.3	100.0	733
Rural	12.0	79.6	7.3	1.0	100.0	7,904	31.4	55.2	9.1	4.3	100.0	4,211
Region												
Northern	12.4	78.0	8.2	1.4	100.0	1,125	19.9	67.0	9.3	3.8	100.0	662
Central	10.4	84.2	4.5	1.0	100.0	4,453	28.1	60.2	5.7	5.9	100.0	1,779
Southern	15.7	75.3	8.2	0.9	100.0	3,975	36.1	50.5	10.3	3.0	100.0	2,502
Education												
No education	16.7	73.3	8.3	1.6	100.0	1,251	40.5	46.3	9.4	3.8	100.0	888
Primary	12.6	79.7	6.8	0.9	100.0	6,227	29.7	57.2	8.7	4.4	100.0	3,067
Secondary	10.5	83.8	4.9	0.7	100.0	1,846	27.5	61.0	7.6	3.9	100.0	872
More than secondary	16.0	81.8	0.5	1.7	100.0	228	22.2	71.4	4.8	1.7	100.0	117
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	13.1	78.1	8.1	0.7	100.0	1,626	34.6	52.6	9.2	3.6	100.0	1,021
Second	13.8	77.4	7.7	1.2	100.0	1,988	29.4	55.8	8.9	5.9	100.0	988
Middle	11.1	80.3	7.2	1.3	100.0	1,904	32.9	53.8	9.6	3.7	100.0	986
Fourth	12.8	80.3	6.0	0.9	100.0	1,911	31.7	55.6	8.7	4.0	100.0	953
Highest	13.1	82.2	3.8	0.9	100.0	2,122	26.8	63.4	6.4	3.5	100.0	996
Total	12.8	79.7	6.5	1.0	100.0	9,552	31.1	56.2	8.5	4.2	100.0	4,944

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant.

Table 7.14 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children[1]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	74.4	78.5	74.9	69.1	59.2	69.3
Unsure	4.8	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.9
Does not intend to use	20.7	17.3	21.7	26.9	37.2	26.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	542	1,422	1,289	1,064	2,260	6,578

[1] Includes current pregnancy.

Table 7.15 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio or television or in a newspaper or magazine, on mobile phone, on Internet, website, on poster, on clothing or in a drama in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women										Men									
Background characteristic	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ maga-zine	Mobile phone	Internet/ Web site	Poster	Clothing	Drama	None of these eight media sources	Number of women	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ maga-zine	Mobile phone	Internet/ Web site	Poster	Clothing	Drama	None of these eight media sources	Number of men
Age																				
15-19	32.4	8.4	9.2	2.4	1.7	22.1	23.4	27.4	48.1	5,263	51.6	8.8	16.0	10.5	2.8	32.6	45.2	38.5	25.3	1,818
20-24	43.0	10.5	10.7	6.0	4.1	27.8	27.9	30.1	39.0	5,159	66.4	12.6	27.1	21.1	6.5	42.7	56.6	45.3	14.6	1,408
25-29	46.5	14.2	12.7	7.4	4.7	30.0	31.0	35.7	36.2	3,953	69.0	12.9	25.7	25.7	8.8	40.8	53.6	46.0	13.9	1,022
30-34	44.5	11.5	8.9	6.9	3.0	28.0	27.8	33.7	38.0	3,668	66.4	16.1	26.4	27.7	7.7	40.3	54.7	47.6	15.2	925
35-39	41.9	10.6	8.1	5.8	2.5	25.3	24.4	31.2	42.7	2,924	71.2	18.5	24.0	28.5	6.2	42.1	58.7	45.8	11.9	882
40-44	41.1	9.7	7.9	4.9	2.4	21.5	22.0	29.5	44.2	2,029	70.2	14.9	23.4	27.8	3.2	39.5	49.0	46.2	14.8	624
45-49	37.9	10.0	7.9	4.4	2.2	20.9	20.5	29.4	46.8	1,567	70.4	12.7	24.3	29.7	2.3	37.6	49.7	44.8	13.2	450
Residence																				
Urban	56.4	31.8	22.5	13.6	9.7	42.9	47.9	46.6	20.1	4,496	72.3	34.9	37.9	17.9	14.0	56.5	66.8	44.4	10.1	1,340
Rural	37.5	6.0	6.9	3.5	1.6	21.9	21.2	27.5	46.6	20,066	62.3	8.0	19.7	22.9	3.5	34.8	48.8	44.0	18.5	5,788
Region																				
Northern	49.4	16.6	15.3	7.9	4.2	38.0	34.9	46.0	31.1	2,838	71.4	22.1	32.0	20.2	6.5	53.2	56.6	60.3	9.0	922
Central	42.7	9.7	9.5	5.8	3.6	25.1	27.1	32.1	39.8	10,529	63.1	12.2	22.6	22.1	5.2	32.2	46.9	37.6	21.0	3,176
Southern	37.1	10.1	8.5	4.4	2.3	23.1	22.8	26.2	46.2	11,194	63.1	11.2	21.0	22.4	5.4	41.5	56.4	46.0	15.0	3,030
Education																				
No education	24.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	7.8	6.8	17.5	64.3	2,977	52.4	2.4	1.6	21.9	0.9	7.8	13.2	31.9	29.4	375
Primary	36.5	5.8	5.5	3.2	1.1	21.4	20.0	27.3	46.5	15,245	57.6	6.7	13.5	19.2	1.3	30.7	43.8	40.1	21.7	4,153
Secondary	58.6	22.4	19.8	10.6	4.6	41.5	46.6	44.5	21.3	5,598	75.7	21.3	37.4	26.4	9.7	54.0	70.4	52.6	8.2	2,249
More than secondary	65.4	58.3	54.9	29.1	40.7	67.7	72.3	58.6	5.8	742	81.1	46.2	68.0	26.7	32.8	71.2	76.2	49.4	2.3	351
Wealth quintile																				
Lowest	22.3	2.1	3.2	1.6	0.7	14.8	13.5	20.0	61.2	4,745	49.6	4.3	11.1	18.9	0.4	25.2	39.5	36.8	25.7	1,134
Second	32.6	3.1	4.2	2.2	0.8	18.7	17.1	24.3	51.4	4,692	58.9	4.9	15.3	21.5	1.8	29.8	40.8	37.7	22.8	1,325
Middle	38.5	3.3	6.4	2.9	1.2	20.4	21.1	27.2	45.4	4,635	61.6	6.2	18.9	23.4	2.8	36.9	48.4	44.7	18.5	1,409
Fourth	45.5	6.3	8.2	4.3	1.8	28.4	26.8	33.8	36.6	4,680	68.5	9.0	23.7	24.8	4.4	39.0	56.6	48.4	14.0	1,462
Highest	61.1	33.4	23.4	13.9	9.4	42.4	46.9	46.1	19.2	5,810	75.7	33.4	39.2	20.9	14.3	55.5	68.0	49.3	8.2	1,798
Total 15-49	40.9	10.7	9.7	5.4	3.1	25.7	26.1	31.0	41.7	24,562	64.2	13.1	23.1	22.0	5.5	38.9	52.2	44.1	16.9	7,128
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	60.7	14.4	21.7	30.2	4.1	31.2	42.2	39.7	21.0	350
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	64.0	13.1	23.0	22.4	5.4	38.5	51.7	43.9	17.1	7,478

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant.

Table 7.16 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	5.0	10.3	27.8	86.6	4,452
20-24	11.4	27.3	32.0	67.8	2,751
25-29	14.7	31.1	36.5	63.4	1,697
30-34	16.3	34.6	30.6	59.0	1,445
35-39	14.0	30.8	32.9	62.8	1,134
40-44	13.0	23.1	30.3	70.5	932
45-49	9.2	14.6	32.8	79.9	865
Residence					
Urban	6.0	16.4	33.7	81.1	2,495
Rural	11.4	23.4	30.4	71.3	10,781
Region					
Northern	28.3	30.4	21.2	60.8	1,574
Central	7.7	20.9	34.5	75.1	5,406
Southern	8.3	21.0	30.5	74.6	6,296
Education					
No education	10.1	23.4	30.6	71.1	1,525
Primary	11.1	22.9	30.1	71.9	7,978
Secondary	9.4	20.2	32.7	76.0	3,311
More than secondary	7.8	16.5	35.9	81.1	461
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	10.2	25.2	29.7	69.3	2,704
Second	11.4	25.0	31.3	70.4	2,387
Middle	12.3	24.5	29.0	69.7	2,433
Fourth	11.7	22.9	30.7	72.0	2,458
Highest	7.5	15.0	33.7	81.7	3,292
Total	10.4	22.1	31.0	73.1	13,275

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Current levels:*** For the 5-year period before the survey, the under-5 mortality rate is 63 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate is 42 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that one in 16 children in Malawi dies before his or her fifth birthday, and two-thirds of these deaths occur during infancy.
- ***Trends:*** Under-5 mortality declined from 234 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 63 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015-16. Infant mortality declined from 135 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 42 deaths per 1000 births in 2015-16.
- ***Perinatal mortality:*** The perinatal mortality rate for the 5 years before the survey is 35 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.

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

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

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

- The selective omission of the birth histories of the children that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This can happen when an interviewer is trying to decrease his or her overall work load, because live births that occur during the 5 years before the interview require a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is transferring deaths from one age bracket to another.

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

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in **Appendix D, Tables D.4-D.6**.

8.1 Infant and Child Mortality

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

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

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

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

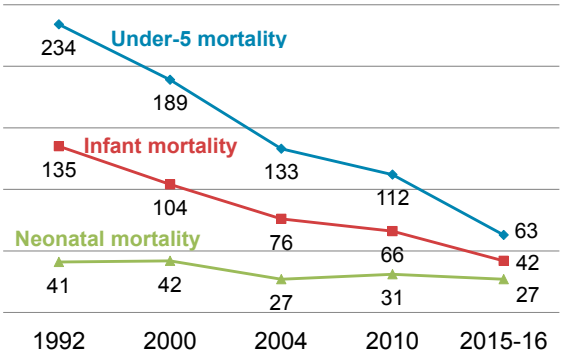
Under-five mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

In the 5-year period before the 2015-16 MDHS, the neonatal mortality rate was 27 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that 1 of every 37 children in Malawi dies in the first month of life. The infant mortality rate is higher, with 42 deaths per 1,000 live births; these means that 1 of every 24 children dies before celebrating their first birthday. The under-5 mortality rate of 63 deaths per 1,000 live births translates to 1 of every 16 children dying before their fifth birthday (**Table 8.1**). Two-thirds of all deaths in the first 5 years of life occur during infancy. About 43% of all deaths occur during the first month of life.

Trends: Under-5 mortality declined from 234 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 63 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015-16 (**Figure 8.1**). This represents a 73% decrease in under-5 mortality over a period of 24 years. Infant mortality declined from 135 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 42 deaths per 1,000 births in 2015-16. Neonatal mortality declined from 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 27 deaths per 1,000 births in 2004, and has essentially remained at same level since then.

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

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

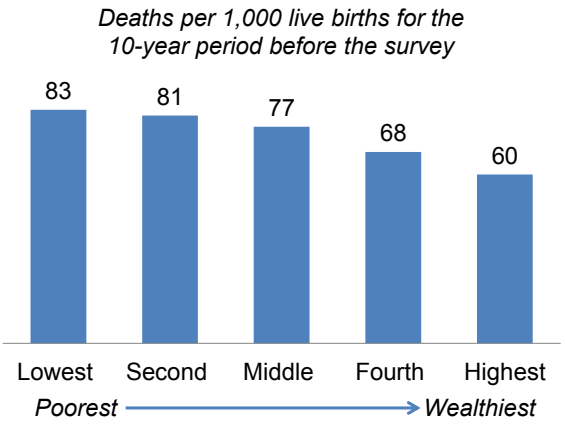


Patterns by background characteristics

- Mortality estimates by background characteristics are calculated for the 10-year period before the survey to ensure that there are sufficient cases to produce statistically reliable estimates (**Table 8.2**).
- Under-5 mortality is higher in rural areas than urban areas (77 deaths per live 1,000 births versus 61 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- By region, the under-5 mortality rate is highest in the Central region (81 deaths per 1,000 live births) and lowest in the Northern region (57 deaths per 1,000 live births).

- Under-5 mortality declines with increasing level of the mother's education.
- Under-5 mortality declines with the level of household wealth from 83 deaths per 1,000 live births in lowest wealth quintile to 60 deaths per 1,000 live births in highest wealth quintile (**Figure 8.2**).

Figure 8.2 Under-5 mortality by household wealth

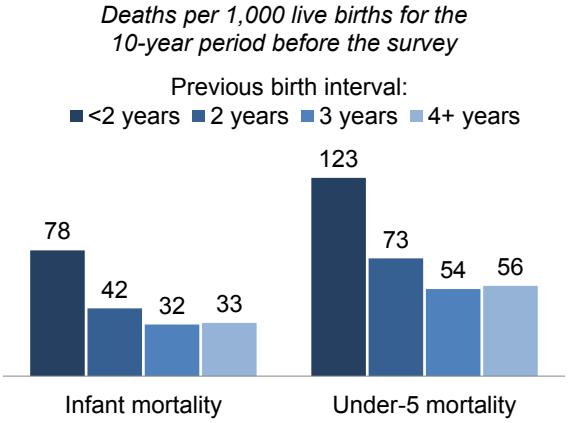


8.2 Biodemographic Risk Factors

Researchers have identified multiple risk factors for infant and child mortality based on the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances of the birth. **Table 8.3** illustrates the relationship between these risk factors and neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality.

- Boys are more likely to die before their fifth birthday than girls. The gender gap is most pronounced in the neonatal period (within 1 month after birth).
- Shorter birth intervals are associated with higher mortality. The under-5 mortality rate for children born less than 2 years after the preceding birth is over twice as high as that of children born 4 or more years after their preceding sibling (**Figure 8.3**).
- Children reported to be small or very small are almost twice as likely to die in the first month of life as children reported to be average or larger (44 deaths per 1,000 live births versus 22 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Figure 8.3 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval



8.3 Perinatal Mortality

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths include stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to determine whether a death is one or the other. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and offers a better measure of the level of mortality and quality of service around delivery. During the 5 years before the survey, the perinatal mortality rate is 35 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By age, perinatal mortality rates are highest among mothers who are younger than age 20 (45 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- By birth interval, the perinatal mortality rate is highest among pregnancies to women in which the previous pregnancy interval was less than 15 months (55 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) followed by first pregnancies (48 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in urban than rural areas (40 deaths versus 34 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, respectively).
- The perinatal mortality rate is highest among pregnancies to women with more than secondary education (82 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) compared with pregnancies to women with no or less education.

For additional information on high-risk fertility behaviour, see **Table 8.5**.

List of Tables

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

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates according to socioeconomic characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates according to demographic characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods before the survey, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Years before the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	27	15	42	23	63
5-9	26	25	51	37	86
10-14	27	35	62	53	112

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

Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates according to socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period before the survey, according to socioeconomic characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Socioeconomic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	26	18	44	17	60
Rural	27	20	47	31	77
Region					
Northern	21	16	37	21	57
Central	29	20	50	33	81
Southern	25	20	46	29	73
Mother's education					
No education	25	18	43	37	79
Primary	28	21	48	31	78
Secondary	23	19	42	17	58
More than secondary	(32)	(12)	(44)	(4)	(48)
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	27	19	47	38	83
Second	29	21	50	32	81
Middle	26	21	48	31	77
Fourth	24	19	43	27	68
Highest	25	18	43	17	60

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates according to demographic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period before the survey, according to demographic characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	33	22	54	32	85
Female	21	18	38	27	65
Mother's age at birth					
<20	37	22	59	32	90
20-29	22	18	40	27	66
30-39	26	19	46	33	77
40-49	27	46	73	(39)	(109)
Birth order					
1	37	21	57	26	82
2-3	22	18	40	28	67
4-6	22	19	41	33	72
7+	32	29	61	37	95
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	48	29	78	49	123
2 years	22	20	42	32	73
3 years	14	18	32	23	54
4+ years	18	15	33	24	56
Birth size[3]					
Small/very small	44	19	63	na	na
Average or larger	22	14	36	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.
na = Not available.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.
[2] Excludes first-order births.
[3] Rates for the 5-year period before the survey.

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Perinatal mortality rate[3]	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	59	106	45	3,690
20-29	112	169	31	9,035
30-39	51	95	35	4,169
40-49	14	8	36	592
Previous pregnancy interval in months[4]				
First pregnancy	86	125	48	4,382
<15	28	53	55	1,466
15-26	34	50	31	2,691
27-38	29	57	28	3,104
39+	60	93	26	5,841
Residence				
Urban	40	53	40	2,342
Rural	196	325	34	15,144
Region				
Northern	33	31	33	1,979
Central	122	190	42	7,455
Southern	81	156	29	8,051
Mother's education				
No education	16	50	28	2,323
Primary	159	247	35	11,610
Secondary	45	71	36	3,233
More than secondary	16	11	82	319
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	46	97	33	4,305
Second	52	83	34	3,931
Middle	50	68	35	3,390
Fourth	27	60	29	3,028
Highest	60	70	46	2,833
Total	236	378	35	17,485

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years before the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years before the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category	**31.4**	**1.00**	**33.5[a]**
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34	18.3	1.30	5.0
In any avoidable high-risk category	**50.2**	**1.46**	**61.6**
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	8.2	2.40	0.6
Mother's age >34	0.5	4.28	2.2
Birth interval <24 months	4.2	1.71	9.8
Birth order >3	23.1	0.99	18.7
Subtotal	**36.1**	**1.44**	**31.3**
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.3	(0.71)	0.3
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.0
Age >34 and birth order >3	10.0	1.19	18.9
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.0	3.66	3.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.9	1.95	7.9
Subtotal	**14.2**	**1.52**	**30.2**
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	8.4	2.34	0.9
Mother's age >34	11.5	1.55	24.3
Birth interval <24 months	8.5	2.00	21.2
Birth order >3	37.1	1.19	48.6
Number of births/women	17,395	na	16,130

Notes: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Ratios in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a ratio is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable.
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3.
[a] Includes sterilised women.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care:*** The proportion of women age 15-49 in Malawi who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider has risen from 90% in 1992 to 95% in 2010 and in 2015-16. In 2015-16, only 24% of women had their first ANC visit during the first trimester of pregnancy and only 51% completed four or more visits.
- ***Components of antenatal care:*** Pregnant women are more likely to have their weight measured (97%), foetal heartbeat checked (96%), blood sample taken (93%), and blood pressure measured (83%) than to have their height checked (52%) or only a urine sample taken (32%).

  Protection against neonatal tetanus: Of women's last live births, 90% were protected against neonatal tetanus.
- ***Delivery:*** Institutional deliveries have increased from 55% in 1992 to 91% in 2015-16. Over the same period, home deliveries decreased from 43% in 1992 to 7% in 2015-16.
- ***Postnatal checks:*** Only 42% of women and 60% of newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the infant. Maternal and newborn health, as highlighted in the 2012 Ministry of Health Road Map for Accelerating Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Morbidity and Mortality and the 2011-2016 Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP), are priorities for the Government of Malawi.

Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce the health risks for mothers and their babies by monitoring pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery. In 2009, after a WHO ban on traditional birth attendants conducting deliveries, the Ministry of Health created a deliberate policy that called for pregnant women to deliver at a facility. This policy was complemented by the establishment of maternity waiting homes, facilities that are within an easy reach of a hospital or health centre that provides emergency obstetric care. Women stay in the maternity waiting home at the end of their pregnancy and await labour

This chapter presents information on ANC providers, the number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of maternal care. The chapter examines childbirth and postnatal care and presents information on the place of delivery, assistance during delivery, caesarean delivery, postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns, and awareness and self-reports of obstetric fistula. The chapter concludes with an examination of the barriers women may face when seeking care during pregnancy, delivery, and the postnatal period.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers such as doctors, medical officers, clinical officers, medical assistants, nurses and midwives.

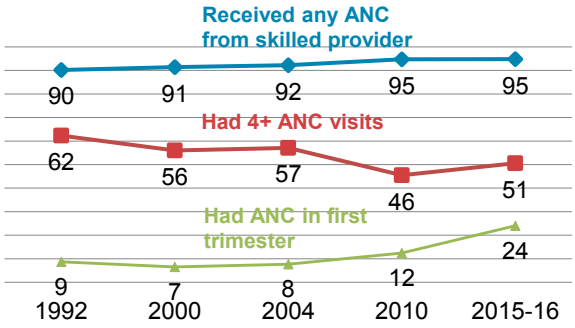
Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

Ninety-five percent of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once for their last birth (**Table 9.1**).The vast majority of women receive antenatal care from nurses or midwives (72%).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 in Malawi who received ANC from a skilled provider has risen from 90% in 1992 to 95% in 2010 and 2015-16 (**Figure 9.1**).

Figure 9.1 **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of a skilled provider for ANC services is slightly higher in urban areas than rural areas (97% and 94%, respectively).
- Use of a skilled provider for ANC services increases with rising education. Ninety-three percent of women with no education obtained ANC services from a skilled attendant, compared with 99% of women with more than secondary education.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are slightly more likely to receive ANC from a skilled provider (97%) than those in the lowest quintile (93%).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

Half of the women (51%) had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy, as recommended by the WHO (**Table 9.2**). Only 2% of women had no ANC visits. Urban women are more likely to have had four or more ANC visits than rural women (59% and 49%, respectively).

Only 24% of women had their first ANC visit during the first trimester, as recommended. Another 51% of women had their first ANC visit during the fourth and fifth month of pregnancy, and 2% did not receive any ANC until the eighth month or later.

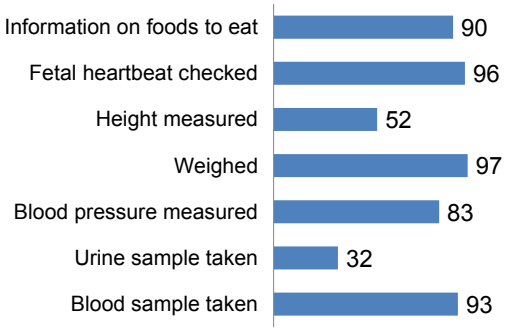
Trends: The proportion of women that received the recommended four or more ANC visits generally declined from 1992 (62%) to 2010 (46%) before rising modestly in 2015-16 to 51% (**Figure 9.1**). Over this same time period, the proportion of women who received ANC in the first trimester has more than doubled from 9% in 1992 to 24% in 2015-16.

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

Pregnant women are more likely to have their weight measured to monitor foetal growth (97%), foetal heartbeat checked (96%), a blood sample taken (93%), and their blood pressure measured (83%) than to have their height checked (52%). A urine sample was only taken from 32% of women; this reflects the fact that providing a urine sample is not part of routine ANC but is requested only when the health provider suspects pre-eclampsia. Nine in ten women (90%) received information on the recommended foods to eat during pregnancy (**Table 9.3** and **Figure 9.2**).

***Figure 9.2* Components of antenatal care**

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, the percentage with selected services



Trends: Between 2010 and 2015-16, there has been an increase in three components of ANC visits. The proportion of pregnant women who received information on foods to eat rose from 81% in 2010 to 90% in 2015-16, blood samples increased from 82% in 2010 to 93% in 2015-16, and urine sample collection rose from 28% in 2010 to 32% in 2015-16. The proportions of women who had height, weight, and blood pressure measurements were nearly identical between 2010 and 2015-16.

Other Components of ANC

The survey also collected data on other components of care that are important to maternal and newborn health outcomes. Nine in 10 women (89%) took iron tables and 5 in 10 women (52%) took medications for intestinal parasites. The percentage of women who took iron tablets is similar to the percentage in 2010 (91%). In the same time period, the percentage of women who took medications for intestinal parasites has risen markedly (27% in 2010 versus 52% in 2015-16).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during that pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Neonatal tetanus, a major cause of early infant death in many developing countries, is often due to failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery. **Table 9.4** shows that 90% of women's last births were protected against neonatal tetanus.

Trends: Between 2010 and 2015-16, the proportion of births protected against neonatal tetanus increased slightly from 87% to 90%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women less than age 20 are less likely to have had their last birth protected against neonatal tetanus than older women (83% compared with 91-92%).
- Women who have only given birth once are more likely to receive two or more doses of tetanus toxoid during the last pregnancy than women with six or more births (82% and 66%, respectively).
- The percentage of women whose last birth was protected from tetanus increases with education, from 88% among women with no education to 98% among those with more than secondary education.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

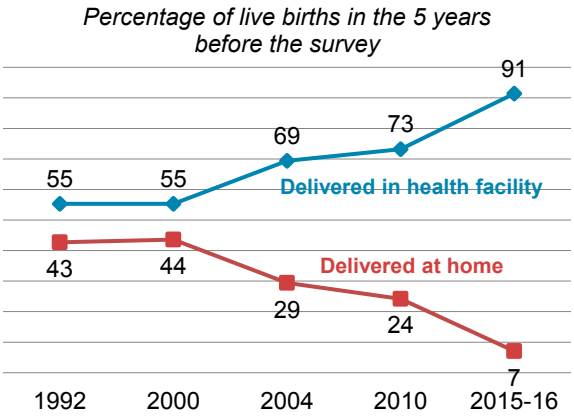
9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries
Deliveries that occur in a health facility.
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Increasing institutional deliveries is an important factor in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. Ninety-one percent of live births in the 5 years before the survey were delivered in a health facility (**Table 9.5**).

Trends: Institutional deliveries have increased from 55%% in 1992 to 91% in 2015-16. Over the same period, home deliveries decreased from 43% in 1992 to 7% in 2015-16 (**Figure 9.3**).

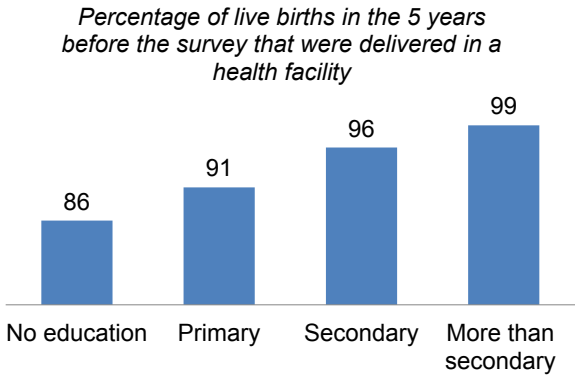
Figure 9.3 **Trends in place of birth**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births are much more likely to be home deliveries; 85% of sixth or higher order births occurred at a health facility compared with 95% of first births.
- Antenatal care increases the likelihood of an institutional delivery. Ninety-five percent of births to mothers who attended more than four ANC visits were delivered in a health facility compared with mothers with 61% of births to mothers with no ANC visits (**Table 9.5**).
- Ninety-six percent of births to urban mothers were delivered in a health facility compared with 91% of births to rural women.
- The mother's educational status is highly correlated with place of delivery. Ninety-nine percent of births to mothers with more than a secondary education were delivered in a health facility compared with 86% of births to mothers with no education (**Figure 9.4**).

Figure 9.4 **Health facility births by education**



9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

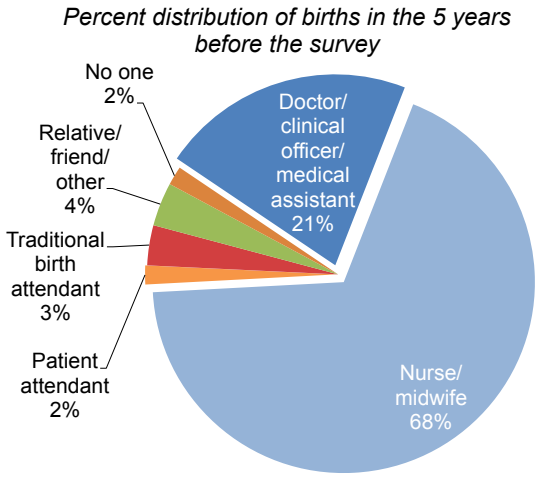
Births delivered with the assistance of skilled providers such as doctors, clinical officers, medical assistants, nurses, and midwives.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Assistance during childbirth can influence the birth outcome and the health of the mother and the newborn. A skilled attendant can manage complications of pregnancy and delivery or refer the mother and/or the baby to the next level of care. In the 5 years before the survey, 9 in 10 live births (90%) were delivered by a skilled provider (**Table 9.6**). The majority of births are attended by nurses or midwives (68%) followed by doctors, clinical officers, and medical assistants (22%) (**Figure 9.5**).

Trends: Skilled assistance during deliveries in Malawi is increasing: the proportion of births in health facilities assisted by a skilled provider rose from 55% in 1992 to 90% in 2015-16.

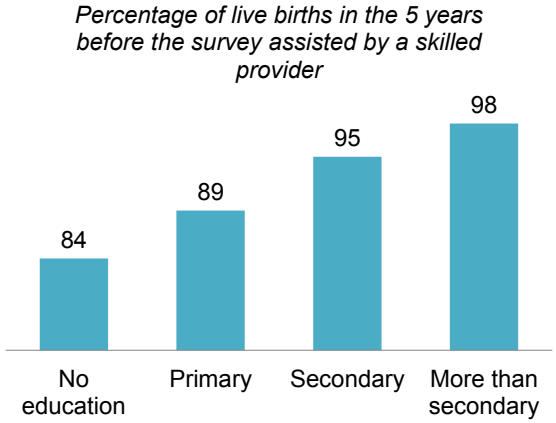
***Figure 9.5* Assistance during delivery**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-three percent of births to mothers who attended four or more ANC visits were delivered by a skilled attendant compared to 62% of births to mothers with no ANC visits.
- Only 9% of births that took place outside of health facilities were delivered by a skilled provider.
- Births to women in urban areas (95%) are more likely to be delivered by a skilled provider compared with rural women (89%).
- The mothers' educational status is highly correlated with skilled delivery. Ninety-eight percent of births to mothers with more than a secondary education were delivered by a skilled attendant, compared with 84% of births to mothers with no education (**Figure 9.6**).

***Figure 9.6* Skilled assistance at delivery by education**



9.4.3 Delivery by Caesarean

Access to caesarean section can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, caesarean section without a medical need can put women at risk of short and long-term health problems. The WHO advises that caesarean section should only be done when medically necessary, and does not recommend a target rate for countries to achieve at the population level.

The 2015-16 MDHS found that 6% of live births in the 5 years before the survey were delivered by caesarean section (C-section). Five percent of the C-sections were decided after the onset of labour pains, compared to the 1% that was decided before onset of labour pains (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: Since 1992, the rates of C-sections have risen slightly. Only 3% of births occurred with C-section in 1992-2000 compared with 5% in 2010 and 6% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Caesarean deliveries are more common among first births (10%) than higher-order births (which range from 6% to 3%).
- The caesarean delivery rate is higher in urban than rural areas (12% versus 5%).
- More educated women are more likely to undergo caesarean deliveries. The caesarean rate for deliveries for women with more than secondary education is 19%, compared with women with secondary education (10%), primary education (5%), and no education (3%).
- There is correlation between wealth quintile and delivery by C-section. Mothers in highest wealth quintile are more likely to deliver through C-section (12%) compared with mothers in the second and lowest wealth quintile (4% each).
- Among women who had their most recent live birth in a health facility, 92% of those who gave birth by C-section spent three or more days at the facility after delivery compared with 16% of those who had a vaginal birth (**Table 9.8**).

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur during the first 24 hours after delivery. For both the mother and infant, prompt postnatal care is important to treat complications that arise from delivery and to provide the mother with important information on caring for herself and her baby. The Malawi Ministry of Health recommends that all women who deliver in a health facility receive a postnatal health check within the first 24 hours after delivery and that women giving birth outside of a health facility should be referred to a health facility for a postnatal check within 12 hours after giving birth.

The 2015-16 MDHS found that among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years before the survey, 42% had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth. Half of mothers (50%) did not receive a postnatal check (**Table 9.9**).

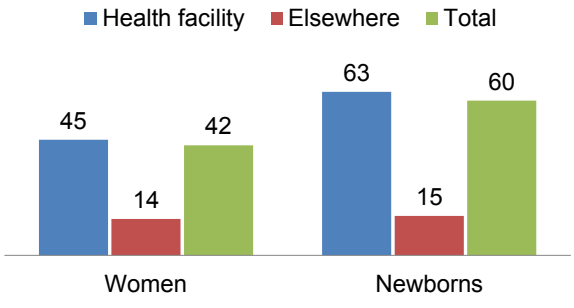
Trends: The proportion of mothers who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after delivery has held steady between 2010 and 2015-16 (41% and 42%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who delivered in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal health check within 2 days of delivery than those who delivered elsewhere (45% versus 14%) (**Figure 9.7**).
- Fifty-two percent of urban women received a postnatal checkup within 2 days compared to 41% of rural women.

Figure 9.7 **Postnatal care by place of delivery**

Percentage of last births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



- Mothers with more than a secondary education (73%) are more likely than women with no education (37%) to have a timely postnatal health check.
- Women from the wealthiest households (48%) are more likely to receive timely postnatal care as compared with women from the bottom two quintiles (39% each).

Type of Provider

The skills of the provider determine the provider's ability to diagnose problems and recommend appropriate treatment or referral. Ten percent of women received a postnatal check from a doctor, clinical officer, or medical assistant. Thirty-one percent received a postnatal check from a nurse or midwife. Only a combined 1% of women received a check from a patient attendant, health surveillance attendant, or traditional birth attendant (**Table 9.10**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Checks for Newborns

The first 48 hours of life is a critical phase in the lives of newborn babies and a period in which many neonatal deaths occur. Lack of postnatal health checks during this period can delay the identification of newborn complications and the initiation of appropriate care and treatment.

In Malawi, 60% of newborns had a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.11**). Thirty-six percent of newborns do not receive any postnatal health check.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Newborns delivered in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal health check within 2 days of birth than those delivered elsewhere (63% versus 15%).
- Newborns born to women who reside in urban areas (71%) are more likely to receive a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth compared with newborns born to women from rural areas (58%).
- There is a correlation between the mother's level of education and a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth. Eighty-one percent of babies born to mothers with more than secondary education received postnatal check within 2 days compared with 51% of babies born to mothers with no education.

Type of Provider and Content of Postnatal Care

Thirteen percent of newborns received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, clinical officer, or medical assistant, while 45% received a postnatal check from a nurse or midwife (**Table 9.12**). For information on the content of care provided, see **Table 9.13**.

A summary of pregnancy outcomes for all pregnancies in the 5 years before the survey is presented in **Table 9.14**.

9.6 Obstetric Fistula

Obstetric fistula is a hole between the vagina and rectum or bladder that causes urinary or faecal incontinence. Fistula typically results from problems during labour, surgical error, or trauma. In Malawi, only 4 in 10 women age 15-49 (43%) have heard of obstetric fistula. One percent of women report that they have experienced obstetric fistula; 78% of these women sought treatment (**Table 9.15**).

9.7 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- obtaining permission to go to the doctor
- obtaining money for advice or treatment
- distance to a health facility
- not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

Seven in ten women in Malawi reported at least one problem accessing health care for themselves (**Table 9.16**). Women in rural areas were more likely to report at least one problem accessing health care than women in urban areas (76% and 56%, respectively).

The most commonly reported problems are distance to the health facility (56%) and obtaining money to pay for treatment (53%). Fewer women report that not wanting to go alone (30%) or needing to obtain permission to go for treatment (16%) is a major problem in seeking treatment.

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1 Antenatal care**
- **Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care**
- **Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections**
- **Table 9.5 Place of delivery**
- **Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery**
- **Table 9.7 Caesarean section**
- **Table 9.8 Duration of stay in health facility after birth**
- **Table 9.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.10 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for newborns**
- **Table 9.14 Pregnancy outcomes**
- **Table 9.15 Prevalence of obstetric fistula**
- **Table 9.16 Problems in accessing health care**

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Skilled antenatal care provider		Unskilled antenatal care provider			No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor/ clinical officer/ medical assistant	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	Health surveillance attendant	Traditional birth attendant				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	23.8	70.6	1.2	2.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	94.4	2,643
20-34	23.1	72.0	1.4	1.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	95.1	9,162
35-49	21.2	72.7	1.5	2.2	0.2	2.2	100.0	93.9	1,710
Birth order									
1	23.6	71.9	1.1	1.8	0.0	1.6	100.0	95.5	3,311
2-3	23.1	72.0	1.4	2.0	0.1	1.4	100.0	95.1	5,029
4-5	23.3	71.3	1.4	1.9	0.0	2.2	100.0	94.6	3,192
6+	21.5	71.8	1.7	2.3	0.2	2.5	100.0	93.3	1,984
Residence									
Urban	28.0	69.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	97.4	1,940
Rural	22.2	72.2	1.5	2.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	94.4	11,576
Region									
Northern	21.0	75.3	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.8	100.0	96.2	1,580
Central	24.2	72.9	0.6	1.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	97.1	5,711
Southern	22.5	69.8	2.1	2.8	0.0	2.7	100.0	92.3	6,224
Education									
No education	23.1	69.6	1.9	2.1	0.2	3.1	100.0	92.7	1,690
Primary	22.5	71.8	1.5	2.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	94.3	8,863
Secondary	22.6	74.8	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.4	2,700
More than secondary	44.0	55.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	262
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	23.4	69.7	2.0	2.0	0.1	2.8	100.0	93.2	3,188
Second	23.3	71.3	1.3	2.3	0.1	1.6	100.0	94.7	2,929
Middle	21.2	73.0	1.2	2.1	0.1	2.4	100.0	94.2	2,599
Fourth	21.4	74.4	1.0	2.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	95.8	2,430
Highest	25.7	71.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	96.8	2,369
Total	23.0	71.8	1.4	1.9	0.1	1.8	100.0	94.8	13,515

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, and midwife.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	1.0	2.0	1.8
1	2.1	2.0	2.0
2-3	37.2	46.5	45.2
4+	58.9	49.2	50.6
Don't know	0.8	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	1.0	2.0	1.8
<4	25.5	23.7	24.0
4-5	51.1	51.2	51.2
6-7	20.9	21.5	21.4
8+	1.4	1.5	1.5
Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,940	11,576	13,515
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	4.8	4.9	4.8
Number of women with ANC	1,920	11,350	13,270

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey, percentages who took iron tablets and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent birth; and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years before the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth:		Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services							Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
	Took iron tablets	Took intestinal parasite drugs		Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Weighed	Height measured	Foetal heartbeat checked	Received information on what foods to eat	
Mother's age at birth											
<20	90.5	55.6	2,643	80.7	31.0	92.2	97.4	53.0	95.6	90.2	2,587
20-34	89.5	51.6	9,162	83.3	32.5	92.7	97.3	51.8	96.2	90.2	9,009
35-49	86.7	45.1	1,710	86.1	33.2	91.7	97.8	51.8	96.0	89.0	1,673
Birth order											
1	91.4	54.5	3,311	82.6	34.2	93.1	97.4	54.9	96.4	91.0	3,257
2-3	89.8	52.3	5,029	82.3	33.5	91.6	97.1	51.3	95.8	90.2	4,957
4-5	88.2	50.4	3,192	84.8	30.4	93.2	97.7	51.4	96.4	90.3	3,123
6+	86.6	46.6	1,984	83.4	29.3	92.3	97.5	50.2	95.6	87.9	1,933
Residence											
Urban	94.3	48.4	1,940	89.3	40.9	93.2	96.3	58.4	97.7	92.7	1,920
Rural	88.5	52.1	11,576	82.1	30.9	92.3	97.5	50.9	95.8	89.6	11,350
Region											
Northern	94.1	47.5	1,580	93.8	36.1	95.6	97.9	51.2	96.4	86.2	1,567
Central	89.4	50.8	5,711	80.7	30.5	91.9	96.9	48.4	96.8	88.6	5,648
Southern	88.1	53.3	6,224	82.7	33.0	92.2	97.7	55.6	95.3	92.5	6,056
Education											
No education	82.1	46.6	1,690	78.0	29.9	89.6	97.0	50.4	93.4	85.4	1,638
Primary	89.3	53.0	8,863	82.0	31.0	92.5	97.6	50.8	96.0	89.9	8,686
Secondary	93.7	49.4	2,700	88.9	35.1	93.5	96.8	55.8	97.8	92.9	2,684
More than secondary	94.7	55.2	262	93.6	62.1	97.3	98.5	63.4	98.8	96.2	262
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	85.8	51.5	3,188	80.2	29.7	91.5	97.9	51.4	96.3	88.0	3,100
Second	89.3	54.4	2,929	80.1	29.4	91.8	97.0	50.0	95.1	88.4	2,883
Middle	88.6	52.3	2,599	83.1	30.4	91.8	97.5	50.8	94.8	90.7	2,537
Fourth	90.9	49.9	2,430	84.4	31.8	93.4	97.7	50.4	96.7	90.4	2,403
Highest	93.5	49.1	2,369	89.6	41.9	94.3	96.6	58.4	97.7	93.8	2,346
Total	89.4	51.6	13,515	83.1	32.3	92.5	97.4	52.0	96.1	90.1	13,270

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during last pregnancy	Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Mother's age at birth			
<20	79.5	83.4	2,643
20-34	72.3	92.1	9,162
35-49	66.5	90.6	1,710
Birth order			
1	82.0	83.8	3,311
2-3	73.3	92.8	5,029
4-5	67.8	92.3	3,192
6+	65.7	91.0	1,984
Residence			
Urban	80.5	91.9	1,940
Rural	71.7	89.9	11,576
Region			
Northern	69.6	88.5	1,580
Central	75.8	91.7	5,711
Southern	71.3	89.2	6,224
Education			
No education	70.4	87.6	1,690
Primary	71.9	90.0	8,863
Secondary	76.7	91.9	2,700
More than secondary	91.2	97.5	262
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	72.6	88.5	3,188
Second	73.4	91.0	2,929
Middle	70.8	90.2	2,599
Fourth	69.6	88.6	2,430
Highest	79.0	93.2	2,369
Total	73.0	90.2	13,515

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her most recent birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years before the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Health facility		Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector					
Mother's age at birth							
<20	81.2	11.9	6.2	0.7	100.0	93.1	3,669
20-34	78.8	12.9	6.8	1.6	100.0	91.6	11,723
35-49	74.2	13.0	10.7	2.1	100.0	87.1	2,004
Birth order							
1	82.8	12.2	4.3	0.6	100.0	95.1	4,547
2-3	78.2	13.9	6.5	1.5	100.0	92.0	6,400
4-5	78.6	11.7	7.9	1.8	100.0	90.3	3,995
6+	72.9	12.0	12.5	2.7	100.0	84.9	2,454
Antenatal care visits[1]							
None	53.9	7.1	33.8	5.2	100.0	60.9	245
1-3	78.6	12.2	7.6	1.6	100.0	90.8	6,382
4+	81.3	13.4	4.1	1.1	100.0	94.7	6,836
Don't know	74.5	21.7	3.3	0.5	100.0	96.2	52
Residence							
Urban	85.8	10.6	3.0	0.7	100.0	96.4	2,318
Rural	77.7	13.0	7.7	1.6	100.0	90.7	15,077
Region							
Northern	80.1	11.9	5.9	2.0	100.0	92.0	1,972
Central	78.7	12.3	7.8	1.2	100.0	91.0	7,403
Southern	78.4	13.2	6.7	1.6	100.0	91.7	8,021
Mother's education							
No education	76.2	10.2	11.5	2.1	100.0	86.4	2,331
Primary	78.6	12.3	7.5	1.6	100.0	90.9	11,549
Secondary	82.7	13.6	3.0	0.7	100.0	96.3	3,211
More than secondary	62.0	37.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	304
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	77.2	11.3	9.8	1.6	100.0	88.6	4,293
Second	78.3	12.4	7.6	1.8	100.0	90.7	3,918
Middle	78.2	11.9	8.2	1.7	100.0	90.1	3,364
Fourth	79.6	13.8	5.5	1.0	100.0	93.4	3,025
Highest	81.3	15.0	2.6	1.1	100.0	96.4	2,795
Total	78.7	12.7	7.1	1.5	100.0	91.4	17,395

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey.

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years before the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Skilled attendant providing assistance during delivery		Unskilled attendant providing assistance during delivery						
	Doctor/clinical officer/medical assistant	Nurse/midwife	Patient attendant	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ friend/other	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	22.7	68.1	2.0	3.2	2.9	1.0	100.0	90.8	3,669
20-34	21.7	68.6	1.4	3.1	3.7	1.5	100.0	90.3	11,723
35-49	18.3	66.9	1.8	5.1	4.9	3.0	100.0	85.2	2,004
Birth order									
1	24.7	68.6	1.6	2.1	2.2	0.7	100.0	93.3	4,547
2-3	21.7	68.3	1.7	3.2	4.0	1.1	100.0	90.0	6,400
4-5	19.8	69.6	1.5	3.6	4.0	1.7	100.0	89.4	3,995
6+	17.9	65.4	1.6	5.8	5.0	4.3	100.0	83.3	2,454
Antenatal care visits[2]									
None	21.6	40.6	1.5	14.7	13.0	8.5	100.0	62.2	245
1-3	20.8	67.9	1.9	3.1	4.5	1.8	100.0	88.7	6,382
4+	23.7	69.2	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.3	100.0	92.9	6,836
Don't know	31.6	65.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	52
Place of delivery									
Health facility	23.3	74.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	97.4	15,904
Elsewhere	2.9	6.1	0.4	38.5	40.5	11.5	100.0	9.1	1,491
Residence									
Urban	34.8	60.6	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.6	100.0	95.4	2,318
Rural	19.5	69.4	1.8	3.7	4.0	1.6	100.0	88.9	15,077
Region									
Northern	23.8	66.8	1.4	1.9	4.3	1.8	100.0	90.6	1,972
Central	21.5	67.7	1.6	4.6	3.1	1.5	100.0	89.1	7,403
Southern	21.0	69.2	1.6	2.6	4.0	1.5	100.0	90.2	8,021
Mother's education									
No education	16.4	68.0	2.0	5.0	5.4	3.2	100.0	84.4	2,331
Primary	20.7	68.6	1.7	3.6	3.9	1.6	100.0	89.3	11,549
Secondary	26.1	68.7	1.1	1.4	2.0	0.6	100.0	94.8	3,211
More than secondary	44.5	53.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	98.2	304
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	20.0	66.9	1.8	4.5	5.1	1.6	100.0	87.0	4,293
Second	18.1	70.7	2.0	4.2	3.4	1.5	100.0	88.9	3,918
Middle	19.0	69.4	1.7	3.5	4.5	2.0	100.0	88.4	3,364
Fourth	22.5	69.1	1.3	2.7	3.0	1.5	100.0	91.6	3,025
Highest	30.6	64.6	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.3	100.0	95.2	2,795
Total	21.5	68.3	1.6	3.4	3.7	1.6	100.0	89.8	17,395

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, and midwife.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey.

Table 9.7 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided after the onset of labour pains, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	7.0	1.0	6.1	3,669
20-34	6.0	1.5	4.4	11,723
35-49	4.9	0.6	4.3	2,004
Birth order				
1	9.5	1.3	8.2	4,547
2-3	6.2	1.8	4.5	6,400
4-5	3.6	1.0	2.6	3,995
6+	3.3	0.5	2.8	2,454
Antenatal care visits[1]				
None	1.1	1.0	0.1	245
1-3	5.1	1.0	4.1	6,382
4+	7.6	1.8	5.8	6,836
Don't know	7.8	0.0	7.8	52
Place of delivery				
Health facility	6.6	1.4	5.2	15,904
Elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,491
Residence				
Urban	11.7	3.1	8.6	2,318
Rural	5.2	1.0	4.2	15,077
Region				
Northern	9.2	2.3	6.9	1,972
Central	6.2	1.4	4.8	7,403
Southern	5.2	1.0	4.3	8,021
Mother's education				
No education	2.9	0.5	2.4	2,331
Primary	5.3	1.1	4.2	11,549
Secondary	10.1	2.3	7.8	3,211
More than secondary	18.8	5.8	13.0	304
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	3.8	0.7	3.1	4,293
Second	4.2	0.9	3.3	3,918
Middle	4.5	0.9	3.5	3,364
Fourth	7.9	1.7	6.2	3,025
Highest	12.1	2.7	9.4	2,795
Total	6.1	1.3	4.8	17,395

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not undergo a C-section.

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey.

Table 9.8 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 years before the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Type of delivery	< 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
Vaginal birth	2.7	2.5	3.9	74.5	16.1	0.2	100.0	11,569
Caesarean section	0.7	0.3	0.0	7.4	91.5	0.2	100.0	856

Table 9.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years before the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]								Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	25.3	4.7	7.8	1.2	5.1	2.4	53.4	100.0	37.9	1,402
20-34	28.3	5.9	9.2	1.2	5.0	1.6	48.8	100.0	43.5	4,479
35-49	29.4	5.6	9.2	2.1	2.5	1.6	49.7	100.0	44.2	812
Birth order										
1	28.2	5.7	8.4	1.0	5.3	2.4	48.9	100.0	42.3	1,864
2-3	28.5	5.2	10.4	1.4	4.5	1.4	48.5	100.0	44.1	2,431
4-5	27.8	6.6	7.7	1.4	5.4	1.3	49.7	100.0	42.2	1,496
6+	25.2	4.9	8.0	1.5	2.7	2.1	55.6	100.0	38.0	901
Place of delivery										
Health facility	29.4	5.8	9.4	1.3	4.8	1.8	47.5	100.0	44.6	6,214
Elsewhere	7.8	3.2	3.0	1.2	3.1	1.1	80.7	100.0	14.0	478
Residence										
Urban	30.4	8.1	12.9	1.7	8.2	0.6	38.0	100.0	51.5	911
Rural	27.4	5.2	8.3	1.3	4.1	2.0	51.7	100.0	40.9	5,781
Region										
Northern	35.8	7.6	12.4	1.1	5.8	2.6	34.6	100.0	55.8	767
Central	27.7	5.6	9.8	1.5	5.8	1.4	48.2	100.0	43.1	2,826
Southern	26.0	5.1	7.3	1.2	3.4	1.9	55.1	100.0	38.4	3,099
Education										
No education	26.5	4.6	6.0	1.8	3.3	2.2	55.7	100.0	37.0	794
Primary	26.8	5.5	8.4	1.1	4.4	1.9	52.0	100.0	40.7	4,480
Secondary	29.7	6.6	12.2	1.8	6.1	1.4	42.2	100.0	48.4	1,286
More than secondary	52.0	7.2	13.4	2.1	9.2	0.0	16.1	100.0	72.6	133
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	25.9	5.0	7.9	1.1	4.0	2.1	54.1	100.0	38.7	1,698
Second	26.1	4.8	8.0	1.1	3.8	1.6	54.6	100.0	38.9	1,512
Middle	28.8	4.3	9.2	1.3	4.9	1.6	49.9	100.0	42.3	1,295
Fourth	29.7	7.1	10.2	1.1	4.4	2.4	45.1	100.0	47.0	1,132
Highest	30.2	7.7	10.2	2.3	7.2	1.2	41.0	100.0	48.2	1,056
Total	27.8	5.6	8.9	1.3	4.7	1.8	49.8	100.0	42.4	6,693

[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, midwife, patient attendant, health surveillance attendant (HSA), and traditional birth attendant,
[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days.

Table 9.10 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check							
	Doctor/clinical officer/ medical assistant	Nurse/midwife	Patient attendant	Health Surveillance Attendant	Traditional birth attendant	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	8.3	28.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	62.1	100.0	1,402
20-34	10.8	31.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	56.5	100.0	4,479
35-49	10.2	33.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	55.8	100.0	812
Birth order								
1	10.3	31.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	57.7	100.0	1,864
2-3	10.6	32.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	55.9	100.0	2,431
4-5	10.2	30.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	57.8	100.0	1,496
6+	8.6	28.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	62.0	100.0	901
Place of delivery								
Health facility	10.7	32.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	55.4	100.0	6,214
Elsewhere	2.9	8.2	0.7	0.0	2.2	86.0	100.0	478
Residence								
Urban	14.2	37.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	48.5	100.0	911
Rural	9.5	30.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	59.1	100.0	5,781
Region								
Northern	13.1	41.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	44.2	100.0	767
Central	11.4	30.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	56.9	100.0	2,826
Southern	8.3	29.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	61.6	100.0	3,099
Education								
No education	9.3	26.7	0.8	0.0	0.3	63.0	100.0	794
Primary	9.1	30.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	59.3	100.0	4,480
Secondary	12.9	35.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	51.6	100.0	1,286
More than secondary	26.3	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	100.0	133
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.6	28.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	61.3	100.0	1,698
Second	9.5	28.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	61.1	100.0	1,512
Middle	9.7	30.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	57.7	100.0	1,295
Fourth	10.9	35.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	53.0	100.0	1,132
Highest	13.4	34.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	51.8	100.0	1,056
Total	10.2	31.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	57.6	100.0	6,693

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first postnatal check[1]								Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	20.2	19.3	6.3	11.1	2.0	3.2	37.7	100.0	57.0	1,402
20-34	20.1	20.1	7.3	12.7	1.6	2.3	35.8	100.0	60.2	4,479
35-49	21.4	21.2	6.9	11.6	1.4	1.8	35.5	100.0	61.2	812
Birth order										
1	21.2	20.3	6.8	11.7	1.8	2.4	35.7	100.0	60.0	1,864
2-3	19.7	20.8	7.0	13.2	1.6	2.7	35.0	100.0	60.7	2,431
4-5	19.7	19.6	7.8	12.0	1.5	2.2	37.1	100.0	59.1	1,496
6+	21.1	18.6	6.4	11.0	1.9	2.3	38.7	100.0	57.1	901
Place of delivery										
Health facility	21.6	21.4	7.3	12.8	1.6	2.6	32.7	100.0	63.1	6,214
Elsewhere	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.3	3.2	0.3	81.3	100.0	15.2	478
Residence										
Urban	19.7	21.9	9.6	19.4	1.1	2.6	25.7	100.0	70.7	911
Rural	20.4	19.8	6.6	11.1	1.8	2.4	37.8	100.0	57.9	5,781
Region										
Northern	31.5	20.5	7.8	15.0	1.6	3.2	20.4	100.0	74.7	767
Central	22.8	18.3	7.6	12.7	2.1	2.0	34.3	100.0	61.5	2,826
Southern	15.2	21.6	6.3	11.1	1.3	2.7	41.8	100.0	54.2	3,099
Mother's education										
No education	16.1	21.5	6.2	7.4	1.5	2.2	45.1	100.0	51.2	794
Primary	19.9	20.3	6.8	11.8	1.7	2.3	37.2	100.0	58.8	4,480
Secondary	23.1	17.8	8.1	16.6	1.8	3.3	29.3	100.0	65.6	1,286
More than secondary	29.9	28.5	9.3	13.7	1.6	0.5	16.5	100.0	81.4	133
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	20.0	19.1	6.7	10.2	2.0	2.5	39.5	100.0	56.0	1,698
Second	19.4	21.6	6.3	11.2	1.6	1.8	38.2	100.0	58.4	1,512
Middle	20.8	20.2	5.8	12.1	1.7	2.0	37.5	100.0	58.9	1,295
Fourth	21.1	18.7	8.0	13.4	1.7	2.8	34.3	100.0	61.2	1,132
Highest	20.7	21.0	9.1	15.8	1.5	3.5	28.4	100.0	66.6	1,056
Total	20.3	20.1	7.0	12.2	1.7	2.5	36.2	100.0	59.7	6,693

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, midwife, patient attendant, health surveillance attendant (HSA), and traditional birth attendant

[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life.

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check							Number of births
	Doctor/clinical officer/ medical assistant	Nurse/midwife	Patient attendant	Health Surveillance Attendant	Traditional birth attendant	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	
Mother's age at birth								
<20	12.4	43.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	43.0	100.0	1,402
20-34	13.0	45.5	1.1	0.4	0.2	39.8	100.0	4,479
35-49	13.5	46.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	38.8	100.0	812
Birth order								
1	13.2	45.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	40.0	100.0	1,864
2-3	13.3	46.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	39.3	100.0	2,431
4-5	11.7	45.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	40.9	100.0	1,496
6+	13.5	41.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	42.9	100.0	901
Place of delivery								
Health facility	13.8	48.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	36.9	100.0	6,214
Elsewhere	2.3	8.4	1.8	0.4	2.4	84.8	100.0	478
Residence								
Urban	15.9	54.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	29.3	100.0	911
Rural	12.5	43.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	42.1	100.0	5,781
Region								
Northern	16.7	55.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	25.3	100.0	767
Central	13.8	45.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	38.5	100.0	2,826
Southern	11.3	41.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	45.8	100.0	3,099
Mother's education								
No education	9.9	39.3	1.5	0.3	0.2	48.8	100.0	794
Primary	13.0	44.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	41.2	100.0	4,480
Secondary	14.1	50.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	34.4	100.0	1,286
More than secondary	18.2	63.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	100.0	133
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	12.1	42.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	44.0	100.0	1,698
Second	13.3	43.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	41.6	100.0	1,512
Middle	12.7	44.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	41.1	100.0	1,295
Fourth	12.2	47.5	1.1	0.2	0.2	38.8	100.0	1,132
Highest	14.8	51.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	33.4	100.0	1,056
Total	12.9	45.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	40.3	100.0	6,693

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among most recent births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after birth:							
Background characteristic	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counselling on danger signs	Counselling on breast-feeding	Observation of breast-feeding	Weighed[1]	Percentage with at least 2 signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth								
<20	59.4	64.3	66.3	82.7	71.0	85.2	86.6	1,402
20-34	60.0	64.2	69.8	82.8	69.7	87.1	86.1	4,479
35-49	59.3	65.0	68.7	79.7	67.5	81.5	82.9	812
Birth order								
1	61.7	66.7	68.7	84.1	71.6	87.1	87.9	1,864
2-3	60.9	65.6	70.4	83.6	71.5	88.0	86.7	2,431
4-5	59.3	61.5	68.2	81.2	66.8	85.2	84.5	1,496
6+	53.8	60.8	66.7	77.5	65.6	79.6	81.1	901
Place of delivery								
Health facility	62.4	67.5	72.0	85.6	72.7	90.6	89.2	6,214
Elsewhere	26.1	23.9	28.8	40.6	31.4	25.4	41.9	478
Residence								
Urban	66.6	69.3	76.0	89.1	70.9	93.6	93.2	911
Rural	58.7	63.6	67.8	81.3	69.5	84.8	84.6	5,781
Region								
Northern	77.8	76.8	73.6	86.3	82.9	91.8	89.8	767
Central	57.5	64.0	67.0	83.1	70.2	84.8	87.0	2,826
Southern	57.4	61.6	69.6	80.7	66.0	85.6	83.8	3,099
Mother's education								
No education	53.0	57.2	61.8	73.6	64.2	74.5	77.5	794
Primary	58.9	63.4	68.1	81.7	69.1	85.4	85.2	4,480
Secondary	64.9	69.8	76.1	89.7	74.8	93.8	92.1	1,286
More than secondary	80.4	84.4	68.8	89.0	75.0	99.3	96.1	133
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	57.0	61.2	64.1	77.4	67.4	80.6	81.5	1,698
Second	56.7	62.2	66.7	80.1	68.9	84.6	84.0	1,512
Middle	60.0	64.7	69.2	83.4	68.8	86.9	85.3	1,295
Fourth	61.3	66.0	73.0	86.1	74.4	86.8	89.4	1,132
Highest	66.9	70.2	75.3	88.5	70.7	94.6	92.1	1,056
Total	59.8	64.4	68.9	82.4	69.7	86.0	85.8	6,693

[1] Includes newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

Table 9.14 Pregnancy outcomes

Percent distribution of pregnancies in the 5 years before the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome					
	Live births	Stillbirths	Miscarriages	Induced abortions	Total	Number of pregnancies
Age						
15-19	84.9	4.7	8.6	1.8	100.0	1,383
20-34	91.4	3.4	4.5	0.7	100.0	31,780
35-49	91.4	3.3	4.7	0.5	100.0	33,616
Marital status						
Never married	89.0	3.0	5.8	2.2	100.0	972
Married or living together	91.2	3.4	4.7	0.6	100.0	54,423
Divorced/separated/ widowed	91.7	3.3	4.3	0.7	100.0	11,383
Residence						
Urban	90.3	3.4	5.7	0.6	100.0	9,072
Rural	91.4	3.4	4.5	0.6	100.0	57,707
Region						
Northern	93.9	1.8	4.0	0.4	100.0	7,721
Central	89.3	4.5	5.5	0.7	100.0	28,710
Southern	92.5	2.8	4.1	0.6	100.0	30,347
Education						
No education	91.8	3.2	4.4	0.6	100.0	13,556
Primary	91.4	3.4	4.5	0.6	100.0	43,071
Secondary	90.2	3.6	5.4	0.8	100.0	9,181
More than secondary	87.2	4.5	8.0	0.2	100.0	971
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	92.4	3.1	4.0	0.6	100.0	14,174
Second	92.0	3.1	4.4	0.5	100.0	13,309
Middle	91.4	3.0	4.9	0.7	100.0	13,536
Fourth	90.2	4.3	4.8	0.7	100.0	13,376
Highest	90.2	3.6	5.5	0.6	100.0	12,383
Total	91.3	3.4	4.7	0.6	100.0	66,778

Table 9.15 Prevalence of obstetric fistula

Percentage of women 15-49 who have heard of obstetric fistula, percentage who have experienced obstetric fistula and percentage who know any women who have experienced has obstetric fistula, and among women who have experienced obstetric fistula, percentage who have sought treatment for obstetric fistula, according to selected background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of obstetric fistula	Percentage who have experienced obstetric fistula	Percentage who know any women who have experienced obstetric fistula	Number of women	Among women who have experienced obstetric fistula	
					Percentage who sought treatment for obstetric fistula	Number of women
Age						
15-19	27.1	0.4	5.4	5,263	*	19
20-34	45.2	0.7	10.8	12,779	81.3	83
35-49	49.5	0.6	16.0	6,520	(84.9)	37
Number of living children						
0	32.5	0.2	5.6	5,739	*	12
1-2	44.2	0.8	10.3	7,834	73.7	65
3-4	46.6	0.7	13.2	6,344	(85.3)	44
5+	46.3	0.4	15.9	4,644	*	18
Marital status						
Never married	32.9	0.2	5.1	5,170	*	10
Married or living together	44.9	0.6	12.4	16,130	79.0	101
Divorced/separated/ widowed	45.7	0.9	13.7	3,262	(74.0)	28
Residence						
Urban	59.2	0.3	8.8	4,496	*	13
Rural	38.7	0.6	11.5	20,066	77.2	126
Region						
Northern	39.4	0.7	13.8	2,838	(67.5)	20
Central	43.7	0.4	12.0	10,529	(74.8)	43
Southern	42.1	0.7	9.4	11,194	83.2	76
Education						
No education	36.3	0.5	11.6	2,977	*	14
Primary	37.8	0.7	11.0	15,245	78.4	104
Secondary	53.2	0.3	10.7	5,598	(73.1)	19
More than secondary	81.3	0.2	10.4	742	*	1
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	33.4	0.8	10.6	4,745	(76.1)	37
Second	35.9	0.6	9.8	4,692	(68.7)	30
Middle	38.5	0.5	10.8	4,635	(89.9)	25
Fourth	42.6	0.5	12.6	4,680	(77.4)	26
Highest	58.2	0.4	11.2	5,810	(83.8)	20
Total	42.5	0.6	11.0	24,562	78.4	139

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

Table 9.16 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age						
15-19	17.2	49.7	54.0	33.1	70.7	5,263
20-34	16.4	52.1	55.0	29.4	71.5	12,779
35-49	15.6	56.8	58.2	29.6	74.5	6,520
Number of living children						
0	17.1	48.3	52.5	33.4	69.3	5,739
1-2	15.4	50.0	52.6	27.8	69.4	7,834
3-4	17.0	55.2	56.8	29.6	73.5	6,344
5+	16.2	60.0	62.9	31.3	78.2	4,644
Marital status						
Never married	17.0	47.3	50.8	33.0	67.7	5,170
Married or living together	16.5	52.7	56.3	29.7	72.6	16,130
Divorced/separated/ widowed	14.5	62.1	60.0	28.7	76.8	3,262
Employed past 12 months						
Not employed	15.9	47.3	52.5	29.2	67.8	8,077
Employed for cash	14.4	47.5	50.3	26.0	66.2	6,368
Employed not for cash	18.0	60.6	61.5	33.8	79.3	10,117
Residence						
Urban	10.1	36.9	35.1	22.5	55.7	4,496
Rural	17.8	56.4	60.3	32.0	75.8	20,066
Region						
Northern	7.6	28.6	42.7	14.7	53.3	2,838
Central	18.5	58.0	58.6	36.2	76.8	10,529
Southern	16.6	54.1	56.1	28.6	72.5	11,194
Education						
No education	21.7	64.3	64.0	35.3	80.3	2,977
Primary	17.0	56.0	59.0	31.8	75.3	15,245
Secondary	13.1	43.0	46.5	24.9	63.6	5,598
More than secondary	6.8	15.8	22.3	19.2	38.5	742
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.7	65.7	65.8	37.4	82.0	4,745
Second	18.8	60.3	62.2	33.8	78.6	4,692
Middle	17.6	57.7	61.6	32.6	77.5	4,635
Fourth	14.8	50.3	56.2	27.3	72.1	4,680
Highest	11.2	34.3	36.8	22.1	54.6	5,810
Total	16.4	52.8	55.6	30.3	72.1	24,562

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Vaccination:*** Seventy-six percent of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at the time of the survey, and 70% received the basic vaccinations by age 12 months.
- ***Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):*** Five percent of children under age 5 had symptoms of an ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 78% of these children; advice or treatment was sought for 51% on the same or next day.
- ***Fever:*** Twenty-nine percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, and 67% of these children were taken for advice or treatment. For 46% of children, treatment was sought on the same or next day. Twenty-four percent children with fever took antibiotics.
- ***Diarrhoea:*** Twenty-two percent of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, and advice or treatment was sought for 66%. Seventy-eight percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirteen percent of the children with diarrhoea received no treatment.

Information on child health and survival can help policy makers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Malawi.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. The chapter also looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrhoeal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's faecal matter.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight <2.5 kilogrammes regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, either from a written record or mother's report

Birth weight is an important indicator when assessing a child's health for early exposure to childhood morbidity and mortality. Children who weigh less than 2.5 kilogrammes (kg) at birth are reported to be *very small* or *smaller than average,* and are considered to have a higher-than-average risk of early

childhood death. In the 2015-16 MDHS, birth weight was recorded from either a written record or the mother's report. The mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth was obtained because birth weight is unknown for many infants.

Written records or the mother's report of birth weight were available for 84% of live births in the 5 years before the survey. Twelve percent of these infants had a low birth weight of less than 2.5 kg (**Table 10.1**). Written records of birth weights were available for 79% of births to mothers age 35-49, 78% of the highest order births, 72% of births to mothers with no education, and 78% of births in the lowest wealth quintile, and are therefore under-represented. Thus, the pattern of birth weights by background characteristics may be affected by the availability of birth weight records and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 10.1 also includes information on a mother's estimate of her infant's size at birth. The mother's estimate of size is subjective, but can be a useful proxy for the child's weight. Four percent of births are reported as very small, 12% as smaller than average, and 83% as average or larger than average.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

10.2.1 Vaccination Coverage

Immunising children against vaccine preventable diseases can greatly reduce childhood morbidity and mortality. Information on vaccination coverage was collected from the child's health card and direct report from the mother.

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- one dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- three doses of DPT, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- three doses of polio vaccine
- one dose of measles vaccine

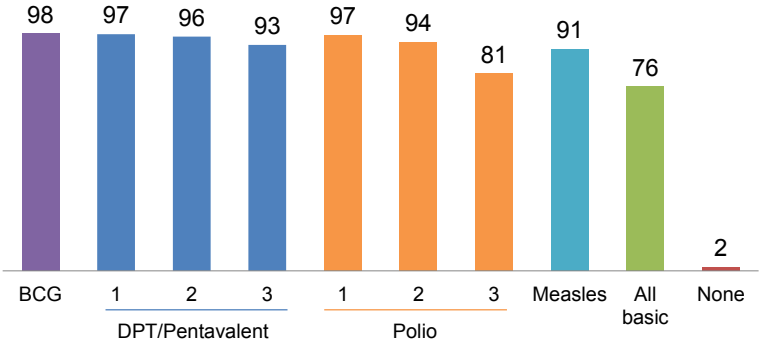
Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

In Malawi, 76% of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey, and 70% received the basic vaccinations by age 12 months (**Table 10.2**).

Figure 10.1 shows the coverage for each of the basic vaccinations among children age 12-23 months. Coverage was highest for the BCG vaccine (98%), and the first doses of DPT-HepB-Hib and polio vaccines (97%). Coverage was lowest for the third dose of polio

Figure 10.1 **Childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey

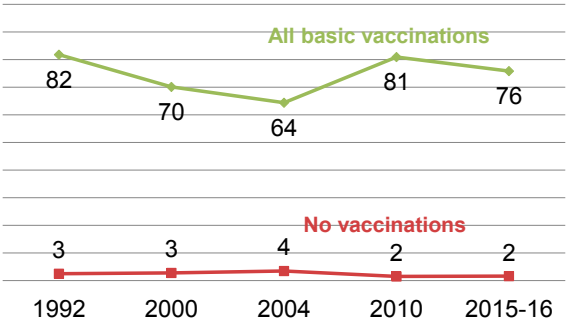


vaccine (81%). Although more children received first doses of the DPT-HepB-Hib and polio than the second or third doses, dropout rates are generally low (**Table 10.2**). Ninety-seven percent of children age 12-23 months received the first DPT-HepB-Hib dose and 93% received the last dose. These percentages were 97% and 81% for the polio vaccine. Two percent of children age 12-23 months received no vaccinations.

Trends: The percentage of children 12-23 months in Malawi who have received all basic vaccinations declined from 82% in 1992 to 64% in 2004 before rebounding to 81% in 2010. Between 2010 and 2015-16, the percentage dropped slightly to 76%. During this same period, the proportion of children who received no vaccinations remained low between 2% and 4% (**Figure 10.2**).

***Figure 10.2* Trends in childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey



10.2.2 Uptake of the Newly Introduced Vaccines

The Government of Malawi introduced the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) and monovalent human rotavirus vaccine (RV1) into the national's infant immunisation programme in November 2011 and October 2012. The pneumococcal vaccine protects against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria, which cause severe pneumonia, meningitis, and other illnesses. Rotavirus causes gastroenteritis, an inflammation of the stomach and intestines. If untreated, rotavirus can lead to severe dehydration and death.

In addition to the basic vaccinations, it is recommended that all children 12-23 months receive one dose of polio vaccine at birth, three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of the rotavirus vaccine before their first birthday. Ninety-six percent of children age 12-23 months received the first dose of the pneumococcal vaccine, and 95% the first dose of rotavirus vaccine. Coverage rates decline for subsequent doses, with 89% of children age 12-23 months receiving the third dose of the pneumococcal vaccine, and 91% the second dose of the rotavirus vaccine. Overall, half of children age 12-23 months (51%) received all recommended vaccinations for their age group, and 48% received the recommended vaccinations by age 12 months (**Table 10.2**).

A single measles vaccine given at 9 months has long been part of the child immunisation schedule in Malawi. In 2015 the Government of Malawi introduced a second dose of measles vaccine to be administered at 15 months. Ninety-three percent of children age 24-35 months received the first dose of measles vaccine, but only 18% received the second. The low coverage for the second dose of measles vaccine reflects the fact that the survey fieldwork was conducted when the vaccine had just been introduced. Some children may have missed the opportunity to receive the second dose of measles vaccine because the vaccine was not yet available in their area.

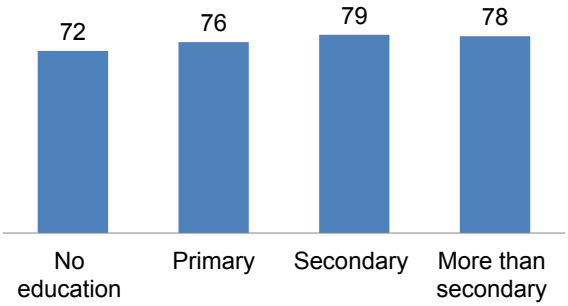
Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 12-23 months who reside in rural areas are more likely to receive all basic vaccinations compared with children residing in urban areas (77% versus 70%) (**Table 10.3**).

- Vaccination coverage generally increases with increasing mother's education; 79% of children age 12-23 months whose mothers have a secondary education have received all basic vaccinations compared with 72% of children whose mothers have no education (**Figure 10.3**).

***Figure 10.3* Vaccination coverage by mother's education**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey



10.2.3 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. The proportions of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who ever had a Child Health Passport or other health cards were 99% and 98%, respectively. All mothers were not able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview; only 79% of vaccination cards of children age 12-23 months and 66% of vaccination cards for children age 24-35 months were available (**Table 10.4**).

10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection

Mothers reported that 5% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. The prevalence of ARI (7%) is highest among children age 6-11 months (**Table 10.5**).

Treatment of ARI symptoms

Children with ARI symptoms for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms include cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Among children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey, advice or treatment was sought for 3 out of 4 (78%) children; 51% sought treatment the same or next day. Treatment was sought the same or next day for only 41% children under age 6 months.

10.4 Fever

Fever is a symptom of malaria, but is also associated with other childhood illnesses that may contribute to high levels of malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality in young children. Information about malaria is discussed in detail in Chapter 12.

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Among children under age 5, 29% had fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Prevalence of fever peaks at 36% among children age 12-23 months (**Table 10.6**). Sixty-one percent of children with fever were taken for advice or treatment and 46% sought treatment the same or next day. Twenty-four percent of children under age 5 with fever received antibiotics.

10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

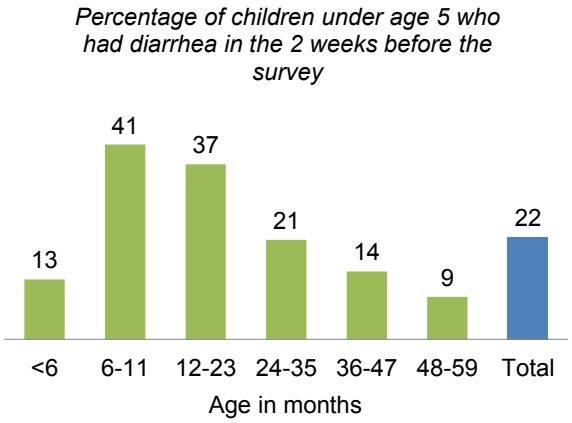
10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea and Treatment Seeking Behaviour

Mothers reported that 22% of children under age 5 had a diarrhoeal episode in the 2 weeks before the survey (**Table 10.7**). Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, advice or treatment was sought for 66%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhoea rises after age 6 months, from 13% among children under age 6 months to 41% among those 6-11 months, when complimentary foods and other liquids are introduced. Prevalence remains high (37%) at age 12-23 months, which is the time when children begin to walk and are at increased risk of contamination from the environment (**Figure 10.4**).

***Figure 10.4* Diarrhoea prevalence by age**



- The prevalence of diarrhoea is slightly higher for children living in households with a shared toilet facility (24%) than for children living in households with improved toilets (20%) or unimproved toilets (22%).
- The percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey is higher in urban than rural areas (26% versus 21%). Rural children with diarrhoea are more likely to be taken for advice or treatment than urban children (67% versus 60%).
- Children are less likely to be taken for advice or treatment if their mothers have no education (58%), compared with children whose mothers have a primary (68%) or secondary education (65%).

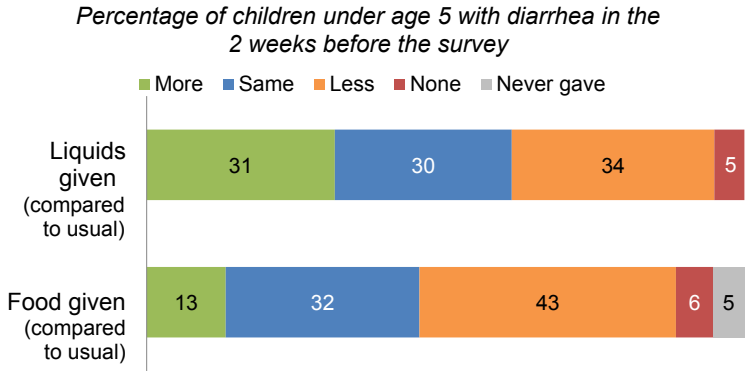
10.5.2 Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea

Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual, and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

***Figure 10.5* Feeding practices during diarrhoea**



- To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids.
- Thirty-one percent of children under 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended. Thirty percent received the same amount of liquids. Of greater concern, mothers gave less (34%) or no fluid (5%) to sick children (**Figure 10.5**). Only 45% of children with diarrhoea were fed according to the recommended practice

of giving the same or more food to the sick child. Forty-three percent of children are given less food than usual, while 6% received no food during diarrhoea.

- For additional information on feeding practices during diarrhoea, see **Table 10.8**.

10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy and other Treatments for Diarrhoea

Oral rehydration therapy

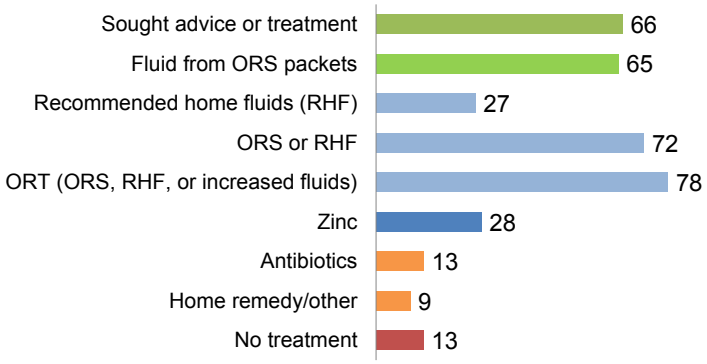
Children with diarrhoea are given a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF), or increased fluids,

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple and effective way to reduce dehydration caused by diarrhoea. About 8 in 10 children with diarrhoea (78%) receive some form of ORT, either ORS packets (65%), recommended home fluids (27%), or increased fluids (**Figure 10.6**). While 13% of children received antibiotics, 24% were given both zinc and ORS, which can reduce the duration and severity of diarrhoea. Thirteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment.

Figure 10.6 **Treatment of diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Trends: The proportion of children with diarrhoea who received fluids from ORS packets rose from 43% in 1992 to 69% in 2010 before declining slightly to 65% in 2015-16. The percentage of children who received no treatment decreased from 21% in 1992 to 13% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural children with diarrhoea are more likely than urban children to receive fluid from an ORS packet (66% versus 60%) (**Table 10.9**).
- Children in the Northern region (43%) are less likely to receive continued feeding and ORT compared with children in the Central and Southern regions (58% each).

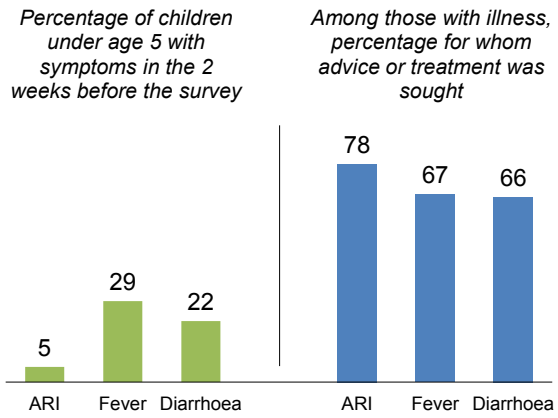
10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

Ninety-two percent of women in Malawi know about ORS packets for the treatment of diarrhoea (**Table 10.10**). Knowledge of ORS packets is highest among women living in urban areas (97%), with more than secondary education (100%), and in the wealthiest households (96%).

10.5.5 Treatment of Childhood Illness

During the 2 weeks before the survey, fever was the most common illness reported among children under age 5. Children with ARI symptoms were most often taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment (78%) (**Figure 10.7**). Advice or treatment was sought less often for children with fever (67%) or diarrhoea (66%).

Figure 10.7 **Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness**



10.6 Disposal of Children's Stools

Safe disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest child under age 2 living with the mother

Proper disposal of children's faeces is important to prevent the spread of disease. Eighty-six percent of children under age 5 had their last stool disposed safely (**Table 10.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Safe disposal of stools generally increases with children's age.
- Children's stools are more likely to be disposed safely in households with an improved toilet facility (87%) and a shared toilet (85%), compared with an unimproved facility (81%).
- Children's stools are more likely to be disposed safely in urban households (92%) compared with rural households (84%).

List of Tables

For detailed information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI**
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- **Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.8 Feeding practices during diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.9 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.10 Knowledge of ORS packets**
- **Table 10.11 Disposal of children's stools**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years before the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years before the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight[1]	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	4.9	14.0	80.0	1.0	100.0	83.0	3,669	15.8	3,045
20-34	3.7	10.8	84.5	0.9	100.0	85.0	11,723	11.1	9,964
35-49	6.3	11.5	81.5	0.6	100.0	79.4	2,004	13.1	1,591
Birth order									
1	4.8	14.4	80.0	0.8	100.0	85.5	4,547	15.8	3,887
2-3	4.0	10.3	84.8	0.9	100.0	85.3	6,400	11.0	5,459
4-5	3.8	10.4	84.9	0.9	100.0	83.8	3,995	10.9	3,350
6+	4.7	11.7	82.6	1.0	100.0	77.6	2,454	11.3	1,904
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	0.4	31.2	67.1	1.3	100.0	78.9	94	18.8	75
Does not smoke	4.3	11.5	83.3	0.9	100.0	84.0	17,301	12.3	14,525
Residence									
Urban	2.7	8.6	88.2	0.4	100.0	93.2	2,318	9.8	2,160
Rural	4.5	12.0	82.5	1.0	100.0	82.5	15,077	12.7	12,440
Region									
Northern	5.4	11.7	82.3	0.5	100.0	89.1	1,972	11.8	1,758
Central	4.1	12.4	83.1	0.4	100.0	83.0	7,403	12.4	6,141
Southern	4.1	10.8	83.6	1.5	100.0	83.5	8,021	12.4	6,701
Mother's education									
No education	4.6	13.3	80.6	1.5	100.0	72.3	2,331	13.5	1,685
Primary	4.6	12.0	82.5	1.0	100.0	83.4	11,549	13.1	9,632
Secondary	3.2	9.5	86.9	0.4	100.0	93.0	3,211	9.6	2,986
More than secondary	1.6	6.4	91.7	0.3	100.0	97.7	304	5.4	297
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.3	12.8	80.5	1.4	100.0	78.2	4,293	14.1	3,357
Second	4.4	12.3	82.3	1.0	100.0	82.0	3,918	13.6	3,212
Middle	3.9	12.5	82.8	0.9	100.0	83.8	3,364	12.2	2,821
Fourth	4.2	11.1	84.1	0.6	100.0	86.4	3,025	11.5	2,615
Highest	2.9	8.3	88.3	0.5	100.0	92.9	2,795	9.2	2,595
Total	4.3	11.6	83.2	0.9	100.0	83.9	17,395	12.3	14,600

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall.

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Children age 12-23 months				Children age 24-35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by
Vaccine	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	appropriate age[2,3]	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	appropriate age[3,4]
BCG	78.2	19.4	97.6	97.0	65.3	31.6	96.9	95.0
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	78.5	18.9	97.4	97.2	65.6	31.5	97.1	95.3
2	78.1	18.3	96.4	95.7	65.4	30.6	96.0	93.5
3	76.7	16.3	93.0	91.9	64.5	26.9	91.4	88.1
Polio								
0 (birth dose)	55.4	16.7	72.1	72.0	49.5	24.7	74.2	73.2
1	78.3	18.6	96.9	96.6	65.8	30.4	96.2	94.5
2	77.4	16.8	94.2	93.2	65.1	27.6	92.7	90.6
3	73.9	7.3	81.2	79.7	62.0	13.5	75.5	72.4
Pneumococcal								
1	78.0	18.4	96.4	96.0	64.9	30.6	95.5	93.8
2	77.4	16.8	94.2	93.4	64.7	28.1	92.9	90.7
3	75.0	14.2	89.2	88.1	63.2	24.2	87.4	84.1
Rotavirus								
1	76.4	18.4	94.8	94.2	63.5	30.0	93.6	91.8
2	74.5	16.8	91.4	90.2	62.0	27.5	89.5	86.9
Measles								
1	73.2	18.1	91.3	85.5	62.7	30.7	93.4	82.8
2	na	na	na	na	9.8	7.9	17.7	15.3
All basic vaccinations[5]	69.0	6.8	75.8	70.0	58.7	12.6	71.3	61.1
All age appropriate vaccinations[6]	47.1	4.3	51.4	47.7	8.2	2.1	10.4	6.7
No vaccinations	0.2	1.4	1.6	na	0.3	1.8	2.2	na
Number of children	2,548	682	3,230	3,230	2,163	1,098	3,261	3,261

na = Not applicable.
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin.
DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus.
HepB = Hepatitis B.
Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b.
[1] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record.
[2] Received by age 12 months.
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles vaccine 2, which should be received by age 24 months.
[5] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles vaccine.
[6] For children 12-23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB, four doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles. For children 24-35 months, all of these plus a second dose of measles.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age appropriate vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

		DPT-HepB-Hib			Polio[1]				Pneumococcal			Rotavirus							Children age 24-35 months:		
Background characteristic	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	Measles 1	All basic vaccina-tions[2]	All age appropriate vaccina-tions[3]	No vaccina-tions	Number of children	Measles 2	All age appropriate vaccina-tions[4]	Number of children
Sex																					
Male	97.8	97.6	96.5	92.9	73.5	96.8	94.0	80.3	96.5	94.7	89.9	95.3	92.1	91.6	75.1	52.4	1.4	1,589	18.1	11.7	1,561
Female	97.5	97.2	96.4	93.0	70.7	97.1	94.4	82.2	96.3	93.7	88.4	94.3	90.7	91.0	76.5	50.4	1.7	1,642	17.4	9.1	1,700
Birth order																					
1	98.0	97.1	95.9	92.6	75.1	96.7	94.8	80.7	95.8	93.3	89.4	94.6	90.8	93.2	76.7	53.5	1.4	855	19.8	10.4	827
2-3	98.1	98.2	97.6	94.2	76.0	97.6	94.7	81.5	97.0	95.0	89.8	95.5	92.2	91.4	75.9	53.8	1.0	1,185	16.1	9.7	1,211
4-5	97.8	98.6	97.7	95.1	68.2	97.3	95.4	84.6	97.6	96.5	91.3	96.9	93.7	92.5	78.5	51.5	1.1	714	22.1	13.9	770
6+	95.7	93.9	92.6	87.4	62.6	95.1	90.3	76.5	94.0	90.6	83.9	90.3	86.9	85.7	69.8	41.5	3.9	476	10.7	6.1	453
Residence																					
Urban	98.2	96.6	96.2	90.1	87.9	96.5	93.6	75.3	96.5	92.8	85.7	95.0	93.1	88.5	69.7	58.0	1.5	439	22.6	12.2	439
Rural	97.5	97.5	96.5	93.4	69.6	97.0	94.3	82.2	96.4	94.5	89.7	94.7	91.1	91.7	76.8	50.4	1.6	2,792	16.9	10.1	2,822
Region																					
Northern	97.9	97.9	96.0	93.6	79.2	96.8	94.8	84.0	95.9	93.3	91.4	96.2	90.9	91.8	78.7	62.6	1.5	379	17.7	13.2	384
Central	99.1	98.5	97.8	94.7	75.7	98.5	95.8	82.5	97.0	94.8	89.3	95.3	92.4	92.3	76.8	52.3	0.5	1,384	21.2	12.8	1,349
Southern	96.2	96.2	95.3	91.2	66.9	95.5	92.7	79.3	95.9	93.9	88.5	93.9	90.5	90.3	74.1	47.6	2.6	1,468	14.6	7.5	1,527
Mother's education																					
No education	95.4	94.9	94.1	89.4	60.0	95.5	90.8	79.8	92.9	91.7	82.2	91.1	89.0	86.2	72.1	39.4	2.9	378	14.7	7.4	432
Primary	97.6	97.6	96.5	93.1	69.6	96.9	94.0	81.3	96.8	94.4	89.6	94.8	90.7	91.4	75.6	49.3	1.7	2,181	17.6	10.0	2,176
Secondary	99.4	98.4	97.9	94.2	86.8	97.9	96.9	81.9	97.9	95.8	91.7	96.8	95.2	94.2	78.5	64.8	0.2	609	19.6	13.6	602
More than secondary	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	90.0	96.0	96.0	82.0	89.5	89.5	89.5	96.0	92.2	91.9	77.9	66.7	4.0	63	26.1	12.1	51
Wealth quintile																					
Lowest	96.9	96.5	95.1	92.2	65.7	95.5	92.0	77.5	94.7	92.8	87.2	92.7	88.5	90.0	71.5	43.4	1.8	841	15.5	7.6	778
Second	97.4	97.7	96.9	92.8	66.9	97.1	94.1	84.1	96.9	95.0	90.9	95.9	91.6	92.4	78.2	48.6	1.5	705	17.3	11.5	766
Middle	98.0	98.1	97.2	93.8	70.8	97.9	95.5	81.8	97.3	94.0	88.7	93.7	90.6	90.0	74.7	50.0	1.2	648	17.3	9.2	613
Fourth	97.8	97.4	96.5	93.8	77.0	97.8	95.4	83.1	97.2	95.7	91.7	96.8	93.9	91.3	79.2	58.8	2.0	518	18.9	12.7	584
Highest	98.4	97.5	97.1	92.5	86.2	96.9	95.3	80.9	96.4	94.4	87.9	96.1	94.2	93.5	77.4	62.6	1.3	517	20.8	11.4	520
Total	97.6	97.4	96.4	93.0	72.1	96.9	94.2	81.2	96.4	94.2	89.2	94.8	91.4	91.3	75.8	51.4	1.6	3,230	17.7	10.4	3,261

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

[2] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles.

[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB, four doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine.

[4] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB, four doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of measles vaccine.

Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	98.7	79.4	1,589	98.0	64.9	1,561
Female	98.4	78.3	1,642	98.1	67.6	1,700
Birth order						
1	99.1	77.0	855	98.9	58.2	827
2-3	98.9	79.2	1,185	97.0	67.6	1,211
4-5	98.9	81.9	714	98.8	72.9	770
6+	96.2	77.1	476	98.5	66.6	453
Residence						
Urban	99.6	73.6	439	99.4	60.7	439
Rural	98.4	79.7	2,792	97.9	67.2	2,822
Region						
Northern	98.8	75.0	379	98.4	64.8	384
Central	99.6	79.9	1,384	99.3	68.4	1,349
Southern	97.5	79.0	1,468	96.9	64.9	1,527
Mother's education						
No education	97.9	80.1	378	96.4	64.2	432
Primary	98.4	78.2	2,181	98.3	66.3	2,176
Secondary	99.2	80.6	609	98.5	68.5	602
More than secondary	100.0	79.1	63	100.0	58.8	51
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.3	76.8	841	97.3	63.9	778
Second	99.6	82.0	705	98.1	71.2	766
Middle	98.1	80.3	648	97.5	64.3	613
Fourth	97.5	78.6	518	99.4	66.6	584
Highest	99.1	76.5	517	98.5	64.8	520
Total	98.6	78.9	3,230	98.1	66.3	3,261

[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record.

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	4.6	1,674	70.2	40.7	77
6-11	6.5	1,692	79.8	48.5	110
12-23	6.2	3,230	81.4	56.7	201
24-35	6.1	3,261	78.0	53.7	197
36-47	4.7	3,391	72.0	43.1	158
48-59	4.5	3,300	79.8	54.7	150
Sex					
Male	5.7	8,242	76.5	50.5	467
Female	5.1	8,307	78.7	51.3	426
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	4.5	88	*	*	4
Does not smoke	5.4	16,461	77.5	50.9	890
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	0.7	249	*	*	2
Coal/lignite	*	7	*	*	0
Charcoal	4.9	2,427	78.1	55.7	119
Wood/straw[3]	5.6	13,865	77.6	50.2	773
Residence					
Urban	3.6	2,212	83.5	55.2	80
Rural	5.7	14,336	77.0	50.5	814
Region					
Northern	5.8	1,900	77.9	52.0	109
Central	5.9	7,003	79.2	53.4	414
Southern	4.8	7,645	75.6	47.8	370
Mother's education					
No education	4.6	2,224	76.2	39.8	102
Primary	5.7	10,962	78.1	51.7	625
Secondary	5.3	3,070	76.5	55.0	163
More than secondary	1.2	293	*	*	3
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.9	4,074	77.8	50.3	240
Second	4.9	3,707	76.7	47.3	183
Middle	6.2	3,203	77.1	53.8	197
Fourth	5.8	2,901	79.1	47.9	167
Highest	4.0	2,663	76.8	57.6	107
Total	5.4	16,548	77.6	50.9	894

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related.
[2] Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[3] Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues.

Table 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey and among children with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	24.3	1,674	61.2	45.3	28.7	407
6-11	34.3	1,692	63.3	41.9	29.4	581
12-23	35.9	3,230	65.1	44.5	23.6	1,161
24-35	31.3	3,261	72.2	49.4	22.9	1,020
36-47	26.6	3,391	67.7	45.8	23.0	903
48-59	21.3	3,300	67.0	45.2	21.9	701
Sex						
Male	29.0	8,242	67.4	45.1	23.3	2,387
Female	28.7	8,307	66.3	46.2	25.2	2,387
Residence						
Urban	22.1	2,212	59.1	46.0	27.2	489
Rural	29.9	14,336	67.7	45.6	23.9	4,285
Region						
Northern	26.8	1,900	57.1	41.0	28.1	510
Central	29.9	7,003	68.5	46.6	23.0	2,097
Southern	28.3	7,645	67.5	45.9	24.5	2,167
Mother's education						
No education	28.0	2,224	63.4	39.5	20.4	623
Primary	29.8	10,962	67.6	45.6	23.5	3,269
Secondary	26.8	3,070	66.6	49.7	28.6	821
More than secondary	20.5	293	64.3	55.7	44.8	60
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	31.3	4,074	66.7	44.0	22.0	1,276
Second	29.1	3,707	69.1	46.7	22.5	1,079
Middle	30.5	3,203	67.6	44.6	26.7	976
Fourth	29.2	2,901	66.1	45.6	24.1	847
Highest	22.4	2,663	63.1	49.2	28.3	597
Total	28.8	16,548	66.8	45.7	24.2	4,774

[1] Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey; among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	12.7	1,674	50.1	213
6-11	41.3	1,692	67.3	699
12-23	37.1	3,230	68.6	1,200
24-35	21.1	3,261	66.5	688
36-47	14.4	3,391	64.7	488
48-59	9.0	3,300	62.3	297
Sex				
Male	23.3	8,242	66.6	1,918
Female	20.0	8,307	65.0	1,665
Source of drinking water[2]				
Improved	21.3	12,687	66.4	2,708
Unimproved	21.0	2,234	65.2	470
Other/missing	24.9	1,628	62.9	405
Toilet facility[3]				
Improved	19.9	8,358	65.8	1,666
Shared[4]	24.3	5,177	64.1	1,257
Unimproved	21.9	3,013	69.1	661
Residence				
Urban	25.5	2,212	59.6	563
Rural	21.1	14,336	67.0	3,020
Region				
Northern	17.8	1,900	68.0	339
Central	24.0	7,003	65.5	1,683
Southern	20.4	7,645	65.8	1,562
Mother's education				
No education	18.1	2,224	57.6	403
Primary	22.5	10,962	67.6	2,472
Secondary	21.6	3,070	64.5	662
More than secondary	16.1	293	(60.4)	47
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	22.4	4,074	66.2	914
Second	22.6	3,707	63.3	840
Middle	20.2	3,203	69.8	646
Fourth	21.5	2,901	68.8	623
Highest	21.1	2,663	61.0	561
Total	21.7	16,548	65.8	3,584

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[2] See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.
[3] See Table 2.2 for definition of categories.
[4] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

Table 10.8 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
<6	21.3	31.0	12.4	16.0	18.6	0.7	100.0	7.5	23.4	14.0	12.4	1.4	40.6	0.7	100.0	213
6-11	31.8	26.5	19.9	16.6	4.7	0.5	100.0	11.4	30.0	27.0	18.6	7.4	5.1	0.5	100.0	699
12-23	32.8	29.2	19.1	14.0	4.5	0.4	100.0	11.8	32.0	26.0	17.5	8.7	3.8	0.2	100.0	1,200
24-35	33.5	28.2	20.6	13.6	3.7	0.3	100.0	16.6	35.2	28.1	13.8	4.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	688
36-47	28.5	35.6	19.0	14.2	2.5	0.3	100.0	15.3	35.9	28.0	16.7	2.5	1.6	0.1	100.0	488
48-59	31.9	29.6	22.1	11.3	4.4	0.8	100.0	15.8	32.7	31.7	13.0	6.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	297
Sex																
Male	33.1	28.5	18.7	14.6	4.7	0.4	100.0	14.4	32.6	26.1	16.4	5.4	4.6	0.4	100.0	1,918
Female	29.4	30.6	20.2	14.1	5.2	0.4	100.0	11.9	31.9	27.2	16.0	7.1	5.7	0.2	100.0	1,665
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfeeding	30.6	28.3	19.9	14.8	6.0	0.4	100.0	11.6	30.6	25.1	17.1	7.2	8.1	0.2	100.0	1,970
Not breastfeeding	32.3	31.0	18.8	13.8	3.7	0.5	100.0	15.2	34.3	28.4	15.2	5.1	1.5	0.3	100.0	1,614
Residence																
Urban	30.0	40.8	17.8	9.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	12.3	40.5	29.8	10.0	5.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	563
Rural	31.6	27.4	19.7	15.2	5.6	0.5	100.0	13.4	30.8	26.0	17.4	6.4	5.8	0.3	100.0	3,020
Region																
Northern	23.3	25.9	15.4	30.9	4.4	0.2	100.0	10.6	23.7	23.8	34.6	4.0	3.2	0.2	100.0	339
Central	30.8	32.0	21.2	11.9	4.1	0.1	100.0	12.1	34.5	28.6	13.5	6.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	1,683
Southern	33.7	27.6	18.3	13.5	6.0	0.9	100.0	14.9	31.7	25.0	15.2	6.4	6.1	0.6	100.0	1,562
Mother's education																
No education	26.3	31.6	21.5	14.0	5.8	0.8	100.0	10.6	37.2	22.2	13.7	8.5	7.8	0.1	100.0	403
Primary	31.6	27.9	19.7	15.1	5.3	0.4	100.0	13.7	30.1	27.2	17.2	6.2	5.2	0.4	100.0	2,472
Secondary	33.3	32.5	17.7	12.7	3.5	0.3	100.0	12.3	37.4	26.9	14.3	5.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	662
More than secondary	(38.6)	(49.8)	(8.6)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(23.7)	(35.4)	(29.1)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	29.6	28.3	21.4	13.8	6.7	0.1	100.0	10.8	30.6	30.2	16.5	6.4	5.3	0.1	100.0	914
Second	28.2	27.8	20.4	17.9	5.1	0.5	100.0	13.0	30.5	22.4	19.2	8.3	6.3	0.4	100.0	840
Middle	33.2	26.7	19.3	14.8	5.1	1.0	100.0	12.9	30.9	28.7	16.4	4.5	6.2	0.5	100.0	646
Fourth	33.3	30.6	18.2	13.3	4.3	0.3	100.0	15.2	33.5	23.5	16.2	6.4	4.9	0.4	100.0	623
Highest	34.7	36.0	15.9	10.5	2.4	0.4	100.0	15.8	38.1	28.0	11.2	4.5	2.3	0.1	100.0	561
Total	31.4	29.5	19.4	14.4	5.0	0.4	100.0	13.2	32.3	26.6	16.2	6.2	5.2	0.3	100.0	3,584

Notes: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 10.9 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:														
									Other treatments						
Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packets	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT[1]	Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Don't know/ missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months															
<6	38.8	6.3	40.9	13.5	10.7	49.0	51.1	26.4	7.0	11.4	0.0	13.0	0.5	32.0	213
6-11	61.3	23.5	68.9	26.2	22.5	71.2	76.7	52.8	11.9	16.4	0.3	7.4	0.1	13.2	699
12-23	69.7	27.1	76.2	30.9	27.0	77.8	82.2	57.1	13.2	17.0	0.0	9.5	0.4	9.2	1,200
24-35	68.1	32.5	75.0	32.4	28.8	75.9	80.7	64.1	14.2	16.3	0.0	7.7	0.2	10.9	688
36-47	65.1	28.6	72.3	27.3	23.9	71.8	77.3	60.8	12.9	19.5	0.0	10.1	0.0	12.7	488
48-59	62.7	28.7	71.1	23.8	18.9	72.7	77.1	62.0	13.1	19.9	0.2	10.5	0.4	14.6	297
Sex															
Male	64.5	25.9	71.6	27.3	23.7	73.2	78.1	58.1	13.5	17.3	0.0	9.4	0.3	11.7	1,918
Female	65.0	27.2	71.4	29.1	25.1	73.1	77.7	55.0	11.9	16.6	0.1	8.8	0.2	13.6	1,665
Residence															
Urban	59.8	23.1	65.8	31.3	26.6	68.6	73.0	60.3	16.4	18.8	0.4	6.6	0.7	14.5	563
Rural	65.7	27.2	72.6	27.6	24.0	74.0	78.8	56.0	12.1	16.6	0.0	9.6	0.2	12.2	3,020
Region															
Northern	61.2	8.6	63.8	28.7	24.1	70.1	72.2	43.4	13.4	19.2	0.2	9.6	0.4	13.9	339
Central	63.7	26.5	70.8	27.8	24.0	71.8	76.7	58.0	13.4	16.8	0.0	10.1	0.3	12.6	1,683
Southern	66.6	30.4	73.9	28.4	24.9	75.3	80.5	58.2	11.9	16.7	0.2	7.9	0.1	12.3	1,562
Mother's education															
No education	60.7	25.2	67.7	22.0	15.8	69.1	75.3	52.3	13.9	13.5	0.0	10.0	0.1	12.8	403
Primary	65.5	27.5	72.7	27.5	24.0	73.7	78.5	56.5	12.3	16.7	0.1	9.7	0.2	12.2	2,472
Secondary	64.8	24.8	70.0	33.2	30.8	74.2	78.0	60.3	13.6	20.5	0.0	6.5	0.7	14.1	662
More than secondary	(59.6)	(10.7)	(61.5)	(44.5)	(27.2)	(66.6)	(67.2)	(56.0)	(14.7)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(8.1)	47
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	62.9	28.2	71.8	28.0	24.3	72.1	78.1	55.5	12.2	16.5	0.0	9.7	0.1	13.3	914
Second	64.2	25.6	71.7	25.0	21.6	72.0	77.7	52.7	12.2	15.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	13.0	840
Middle	66.0	27.0	70.9	26.8	23.1	74.8	78.6	58.3	11.7	15.5	0.0	11.6	0.8	11.8	646
Fourth	70.1	28.5	76.0	30.6	26.4	76.5	79.5	58.0	13.9	18.3	0.5	7.9	0.4	10.5	623
Highest	61.0	22.3	66.4	31.9	28.0	71.2	75.4	61.2	14.3	20.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	14.1	561
Total	64.7	26.5	71.5	28.1	24.4	73.2	77.9	56.7	12.7	17.0	0.1	9.1	0.3	12.6	3,584

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts.
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 10.10 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	85.5	1,168
20-24	92.1	3,884
25-34	93.3	5,858
35-49	92.1	2,605
Residence		
Urban	96.5	1,940
Rural	91.3	11,576
Region		
Northern	92.8	1,580
Central	93.4	5,711
Southern	90.6	6,224
Education		
No education	85.3	1,690
Primary	91.8	8,863
Secondary	96.5	2,700
More than secondary	99.7	262
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	89.4	3,188
Second	91.0	2,929
Middle	91.5	2,599
Fourth	93.3	2,430
Highest	96.3	2,369
Total	92.1	13,515

ORS = Oral rehydration salts.

Table 10.11 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Age of child in in months										
0-1	3.9	62.7	1.5	17.7	7.7	4.2	2.4	100.0	68.0	531
2-3	2.1	64.1	0.6	17.1	9.9	5.2	0.9	100.0	66.9	552
4-5	3.0	70.4	2.8	14.7	5.2	3.6	0.3	100.0	76.2	544
6-8	2.6	77.0	1.9	9.2	4.9	3.4	1.0	100.0	81.5	780
9-11	2.3	86.8	1.8	5.8	2.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	876
12-17	2.8	88.2	2.0	3.8	2.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	93.0	1,609
18-23	5.3	85.2	2.4	3.4	3.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	92.9	1,492
6-23	3.5	85.1	2.1	4.9	2.9	1.3	0.2	100.0	90.7	4,757
Toilet facility[2]										
Improved	3.4	82.2	1.7	7.1	3.5	1.7	0.4	100.0	87.3	3,155
Shared[3]	2.7	81.0	1.4	8.6	4.1	2.0	0.2	100.0	85.1	2,091
Unimproved	4.3	73.1	3.7	8.7	5.7	3.3	1.1	100.0	81.2	1,139
Residence										
Urban	2.7	88.4	1.2	4.2	2.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	92.4	872
Rural	3.4	78.9	2.1	8.5	4.3	2.3	0.5	100.0	84.4	5,513
Region										
Northern	3.7	77.4	1.6	8.1	6.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	82.7	737
Central	2.0	81.6	2.4	7.6	4.3	1.3	0.8	100.0	86.0	2,691
Southern	4.5	79.7	1.6	8.1	3.3	2.6	0.2	100.0	85.8	2,956
Mother's education										
No education	3.7	74.9	4.1	10.5	3.9	2.8	0.1	100.0	82.8	764
Primary	3.6	79.5	1.8	8.0	4.4	2.3	0.5	100.0	84.8	4,272
Secondary	2.5	86.2	0.9	5.9	2.7	1.0	0.7	100.0	89.7	1,225
More than secondary	0.7	77.7	6.6	6.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.0	124
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.6	75.3	2.6	10.3	5.0	3.0	0.1	100.0	81.5	1,627
Second	3.0	78.0	2.4	9.1	4.5	2.5	0.4	100.0	83.5	1,448
Middle	4.2	81.3	1.5	6.7	4.2	1.5	0.6	100.0	86.9	1,241
Fourth	3.8	81.9	1.7	7.5	3.0	1.2	1.0	100.0	87.4	1,078
Highest	1.7	88.2	1.2	4.1	2.8	1.6	0.4	100.0	91.2	991
Total	3.3	80.2	2.0	7.9	4.1	2.1	0.5	100.0	85.5	6,385

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine or if it was buried.
[2] See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN 11

Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:*** Thirty-seven percent of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age); 3% are wasted (thin for their height); 12% are underweight (thin for their age) and 5% are overweight (heavy for their height).
- ***Breastfeeding***: Almost all children (98%) are breastfed at some time. Sixty-one percent of infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- ***Minimum acceptable diet:*** Feeding practices of only 8% of children age 6-23 months meet the minimum acceptable dietary standards.
- ***Anaemia:*** Sixty-three percent of children age 6-59 months and 33% of women age 15-49 are anaemic.
- ***Iron:*** One-third of women with a child born in the past 5 years took iron tablets for 90 days or more during the pregnancy of their last child.
- ***Obesity:*** One in five (21%) of women age 15-49 are overweight or obese.
- ***Salt iodisation:*** Nine of ten households used iodised salt for cooking.

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children and women. The chapter describes the nutritional status of children under age 5 and infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and feeding with solid/semisolid foods. The chapter also addresses the diversity of foods, the frequency of feeding, micronutrient status, supplementation, fortification, and other relevant aspects of the nutritional status of women age 15-49.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The anthropometric data on height and weight collected in the 2015-16 MDHS permit the measurement and evaluation of the nutritional status of young children in Malawi. This evaluation allows identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development, and death.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

The 2015-16 MDHS measured the weight and height of children under age 5 in a subsample of one-third of households, regardless of whether their mothers were interviewed in the survey. Weight was measured with an electronic SECA 878 flat scale designed for mobile use. For the weighing of very young children, the mother or caretaker was weighed first. The mother or caretaker was weighed again while holding the child. An automatic two-in-one adjustment button allowed the mother's stored weight to be deducted, and

which the baby's weight to be displayed on the scale. Height was measured with a Shorr Board® measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down on the board (recumbent length) while standing height was measured for the older children.

Children's height/length, weight, and age data were used to calculate three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition for assessing nutritional status. As indicated below, *stunting* or low height-for-age is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness. *Wasting* or low weight-for-height is a measure of acute undernutrition that represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness that caused weight loss. The opposite of wasting is overweight (high weight-for-height), a measure of overnutrition. Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, weight-for-age includes both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition and is an indicator of overall undernutrition.

Stunting or height-for-age

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting or weight-for-height

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight or weight-for-age

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that accounts for both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight in children

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the Z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean Z-score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward

shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away the mean Z-scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of undernutrition.

11.1.2 Data Collection

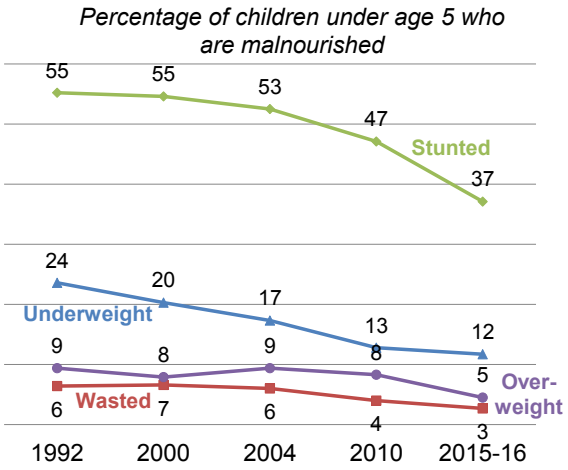
A total of 6,033 children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements. The analysis of height-for-age indices includes 94% of eligible children with complete and valid height measurement and age data. Analysis of weight-for-height indices includes 95% of eligible children with complete and valid height and weight measurements. Analysis of weight-for-age indices includes 96% of eligible children with complete and valid weight measurement and age data.

11.1.3 Levels of Child Malnutrition

According to the 2015-16 MDHS, 37% of children under age 5 are stunted or too short for their age. This is a sign of chronic undernutrition. Three percent of children under age 5 are wasted (too thin for their height), which is a sign of acute undernutrition, while 5% of children under age 5 are overweight, which is a sign of over nutrition. In addition, 12% are underweight or too thin for their age (**Table 11.1**).

Trends: The prevalence of stunting and underweight has decreased markedly since 1992, with the greatest decrease in stunting between 2010 (47%) and 2015-16 (37%). Over this same time period, changes in the prevalence of wasting and overweight have been small, although the prevalence of each is at its lowest point since 1992 (**Figure 11.1**).

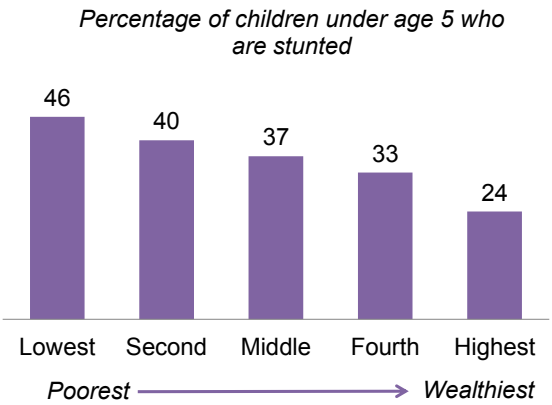
Figure 11.1 **Trends in nutritional status of children**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of stunting generally increases with a child's age, and peaks at 42-45% at age 18-47 months (**Table 11.1**).
- Over half of children who were reported to be very small at birth are stunted.
- Children born from thin mothers (BMI less than 18.5) are more likely to be stunted, wasted, or underweight than children born to mothers with normal BMI or those who are overweight/obese.
- Stunting is higher among children in rural areas (39%) than children in urban areas (25%).
- Forty-two percent of children born to mothers with no education are stunted compared with 12% of children born to mothers with more than secondary education.
- Forty-six percent of children in the lowest wealth quintile are stunted compared with 24% in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 11.2**).

Figure 11.2 **Stunting in children by household wealth**



11.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding through age 2, introduction of solid and semisolid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child grows older. It is also important for young children to eat a diverse diet that includes foods from different food groups that help to meet the growing micronutrient needs (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Breastfeeding

Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn and facilitates the regular production of breast milk. It is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding (feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is regularly given) be discouraged.

Early breastfeeding
Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.
Sample: Last born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.2 shows that 98% of last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey were breastfed at some time. There were no major differences in background characteristics, although the percentage of infants whose delivery received no assistance was slightly lower (94%) than those infants who received any assistance at delivery (97-99%). More than three-quarters (76%) of infants were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and nearly all infants (96%) began breastfeeding within 1 day of birth. Only 3% of infants received a prelacteal feed.

Early breastfeeding practices by background characteristics:

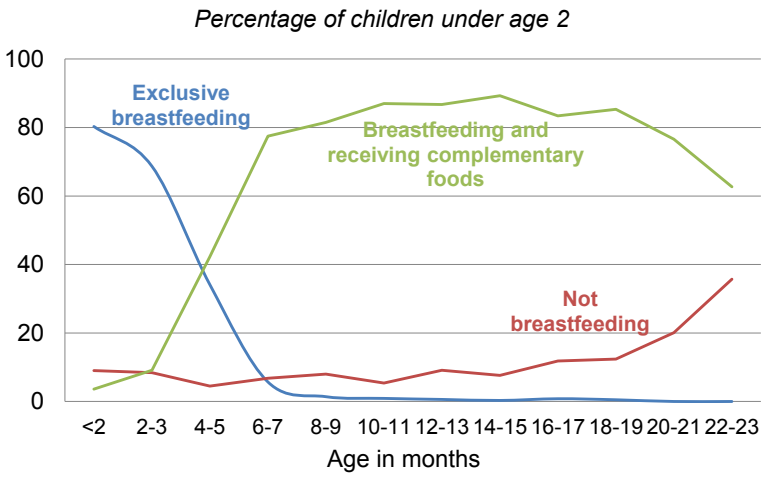
- Children delivered by a health professional (77%) or born at a health facility (77%) were more likely to start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth than those delivered by non-professionals (70-73%) or no one (63%) and those delivered outside a health facility (67-68%).
- Infants in urban areas were less likely to start breastfeeding in the first hour of birth than those in rural areas (63% and 78%, respectively).
- The likelihood of an infant breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth varied inversely by the education level of the mother; only 61% of children whose mothers have more than secondary education started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth compared with 79% of those whose mothers have no education.
- The percentage of infants who breastfed within 1 hour of birth was higher among those in the lowest four wealth quintiles (76-78%) than those in the highest wealth quintile (67%).

Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life and is an uncontaminated nutritional source. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life, and given nothing but breast milk. Complementing breast milk before age 6 months is unnecessary and is discouraged because of potential contamination and the high risk of diarrheal disease. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is stimulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Table 11.3 and **Figure 11.3** show breastfeeding practices by child's age. Sixty-one percent of infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding declines with age. Only 34% of infants age 4-5 months are exclusively breastfed compared with 80% of infants age 0-1 month and 69% of infants age 2-3 months. Contrary to the recommendation that children under the age of 6 months be exclusively breastfed, many infants consume other liquids, such as plain water (9%), and complementary foods in addition to breast milk (18%).

***Figure 11.3* Breastfeeding practices by age**



Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months increased from 4% in 1992 to 44% in 2000 and 72% in 2010. However, between 2010 and 2015-16, the percentage of exclusive breastfeeding has fallen by 11 percentage points (61%).

Median Duration of Breastfeeding

The median duration of breastfeeding in Malawi is 23 months. This means that half of children have stopped breastfeeding by age 23 months (**Table 11.4**). The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 3.2 months, and the median duration of predominant breastfeeding (the period in which an infant receives only water or other non-milk liquids in addition to breast milk) is 4.2 months.

Trends: The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding has steadily risen between 1992 and 2010. In 1992, the median duration was only 0.4 months, but this increased to 2.0 months in 2000 and 2.5 months in 2004 before reaching 3.8 months in 2010. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding declined slightly between 2010 and 2015-16 from 3.8 months to 3.2 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, children from rural areas are breastfed longer (23.2 months) than their counterparts from urban areas (21.5 months).
- The median duration for any breastfeeding is shorter for children in the highest wealth quintile (21.6 months) than for children in the other quintiles (22.1-24.0).

11.2.2 Complementary Feeding

After the first 6 months, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child because breast milk is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional needs of the infant. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is called complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children because during this transition, children are the most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be *timely*, which means that all infants should start receiving foods in addition to breast milk at age 6 months.

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that the requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies

have shown that plant-based complementary foods alone are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, meat, poultry, fish, or eggs should be part of the daily diet and eaten as often as possible (WHO 1998).

Table 11.5 shows that type of foods and liquids received by children during the day and night before the survey depends on the child's age and breastfeeding status. Overall, foods made from fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A are the most consumed complementary food items irrespective of breastfeeding status, followed by food made from grains.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, there were no major variations in consumption of different complementary foods between breastfed infants and non-breastfed infants. Nevertheless, consumption of other liquids is lower among breastfed children (69%) than among non-breastfed infants (74%) of the same age (6-23 months).
- Relatively fewer breastfed children age 6-23 months (74%) eat foods from fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A compared to non-breastfeeding children (77%).
- Among children age 6-23 months, the least consumed food items are cheese, yoghurt, and other milk products for both breastfed (5%) and non-breastfed children (8%).

11.2.3 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infant and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. The definition of the composite indicator of a MAD for all children 6-23 months is shown below.

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least four food groups. The cut-off of four food groups is associated with better quality diets for both breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Consumption of food from at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers (WHO 2008). The four food groups should come from seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yoghurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. For infants and young children, the indicator is based on the child's energy needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not satisfied by breast milk. Breastfed children are considered to be consuming minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months. Nonbreastfed children ages 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk). This composite indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

$$\frac{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

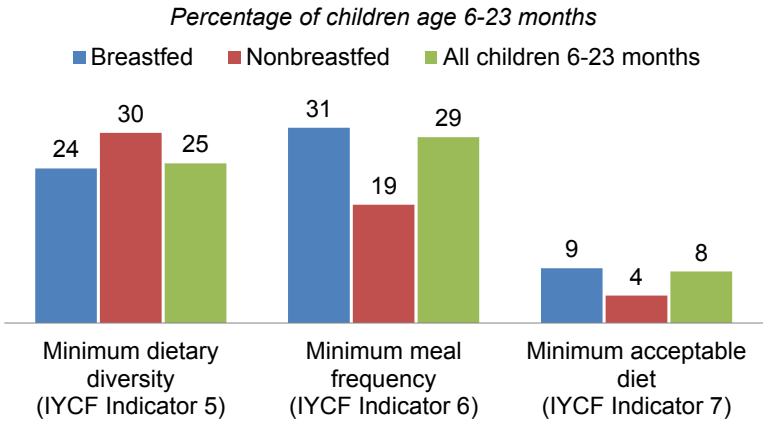
and

$$\frac{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feedings) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

The 2015-16 MDHS indicates that 88 % of Malawian children age 6-23 months received breast milk, breast milk substitutes, milk, or milk products (2+ times) during the day or night before the interview (**Table 11.6**).

Twenty-five percent of breastfed children had an adequately diverse diet and had been given foods from the appropriate number of food groups, while 29% had been fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age. The feeding practices of only 8% of children age 6-23 months meet the minimum standards for all three IYCF feeding practices. The IYCF indicators for minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status among children age 6-23 months are summarised in **Figure 11.4**.

Figure 11.4 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet (MAD)**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Breastfed children are less likely than non-breastfed children to receive the minimum number of food groups (24% and 30%, respectively).
- Children in urban areas (43%) are twice as likely as those in rural areas (22%) to have an adequately diverse diet (**Table 11.6**).
- Breastfed infants (9%) are more likely to meet the minimum acceptable diets than the non-breastfed infants (4%).
- The percentage of children who receive the minimum acceptable diet increases with the mother's education and wealth. For example, only 4% of children whose mothers have no education receive the minimum acceptable diet compared with 24% of those whose mothers have more than secondary education.

11.3 Anaemia Prevalence in Children

Anaemia prevalence

Any anaemia is defined as a blood haemoglobin level below 11.0 g/dl in children. In the MDHS, severe anaemia is defined as <7.0 g/dl, and moderate anaemia as 7.0-9.9 g/dl.

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

Anaemia is a condition marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of haemoglobin. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anaemia globally. Other causes of anaemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, stunt growth, and increase morbidity from infectious diseases.

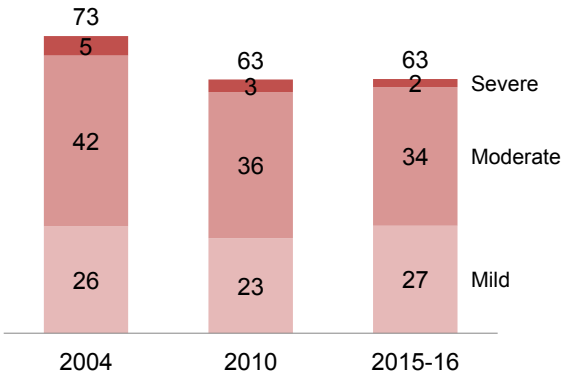
In the MDHS, haemoglobin testing was performed on children age 6-59 months. The testing was successfully completed for 95% of the children eligible for testing. The methodology used to measure haemoglobin is described in Chapter 1.

Overall, 63% of children suffered from some degree of anaemia (haemoglobin levels below 11.0 g/dl). Twenty-seven percent of children were classified with mild anaemia, 34% with moderate anaemia, and 2% with severe anaemia (**Table 11.7**).

Trends: Between 2004 and 2010, the prevalence of anaemia among Malawian children declined from 73% to 63%, and remains at 63% in 2015-16 (**Figure 11.5**).

Figure 11.5 **Trends in childhood anaemia**

Percentage of children age 6-59 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- Anaemia is more prevalent among children under age 24 months than among older children, with a peak prevalence of 91% observed among children age 9-11 months (**Table 11.7**).
- Anaemia prevalence is higher among children in rural areas (64%) than urban areas (56%).
- The prevalence of anaemia declines as the mother's education household wealth increases.

11.4 Presence of Iodised Salt in Households

Iodine is an essential micronutrient. Iodised salt prevents goitre and other thyroid-related health problems among children and adults. Food and drug regulations require household salt to be fortified with iodine to at least 15 parts per million (ppm).

The 2015-16 MDHS tested for the presence of potassium iodate in household salt. Overall, salt was tested in 85% of households. Salt was not tested in 13% of the households because there was no salt in the household during the survey period (**Table 11.8**). Among households in which salt was tested, 90% had iodised salt. Household salt was tested for the presence or absence of iodine only, and the iodine content in the salt was not measured.

11.5 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can be provided through direct supplementation. Breastfeeding children benefit from supplements given to the mother.

The information collected on food consumption among the youngest children under age 2 is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia, which has serious health consequences for both women and children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. In addition, VAD increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease in children, and slows recovery from illness. Severe VAD is common in dry environments where fresh fruits and vegetables are not readily available.

Seventy-nine percent of children age 6-23 months ate foods rich in vitamin A in the day or night before the interview, and 38% consumed iron-rich foods (**Table 11.9**). Intake of both vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods increases as children are weaned. Only 2% of children age 6-23 months were given micronutrient powder in the 7 days before the survey.

The 2015-16 MDHS also included questions about whether young children had received iron supplements in the 7 days before the survey or whether they had received vitamin A supplements or deworming medication in the 6 months before the survey. Vitamin A supplementation is an important intervention in preventing VAD in young children.

Among children age 6-59 months, 12% were given iron supplements in the 7 days before the survey. In the six months before the survey, 64% of children age 6-59 months were given vitamin A supplements and 45% were given deworming medication. Nine in 10 children live in households with iodised salt.

Ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTFs) are a remedy for acute malnutrition. The survey asked if young children received RUTFs in the 7 days prior to the survey. In Malawi, the most commonly available RUTFs are Chiponde and Likuni Phala. Among children age 6-35 months, in the 7 days before the survey, 2% received Chiponde and 5% received Likuni Phala (**Table 11.10**).

11.6 WOMEN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS

The 2015-16 MDHS collected anthropometric data on height and weight for women age 15-49. These data were used to calculate several measures of nutritional status such as maternal height and body mass index (BMI).

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2). A BMI less than 18.5 indicates that the woman is too thin for her height and has a chronic energy deficiency. At the other end of the scale, women are considered overweight if their BMI falls between 25.0 and 29.9 and are obese if their BMI is greater than or equal to 30.0.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

Information on BMI is presented in **Table 11.11** and **Figure 11.6**. Twenty-one percent of women in Malawi are overweight or obese, 7% are thin, and 72% have a BMI in the normal range.

Trends: Between 1992 and 2010, the percentage of women who are thin, which is indicative of under-nutrition, was steady at 9%. Between 2010 and 2015-16, the percentage of thin women declined slightly (7%). In contrast, the proportion of women who are overweight or obese (indicative of over-nutrition) has increased steadily, from 10% in 1992 to 21% in 2015-16 (**Figure 11.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The women most likely to be thin (BMI below 18.5) are those in the 15-19 age group (13%) (**Table 11.11**).
- The percentage of women who are overweight/obese is much higher among women in urban areas (36%) than those in rural areas (17%).
- Overweight/obesity increases with education and wealth. For example, 12% of women in the lowest wealth quintile are overweight or obese compared with 36% in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 11.6 **Nutritional status of women**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49

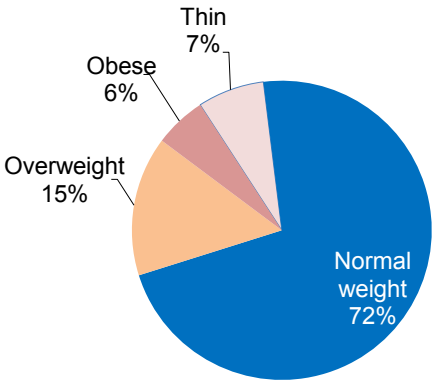


Figure 11.7 **Trends in women's nutritional status**

Percentage of women age 15-49

11.7 Anaemia Prevalence in Women

Anaemia prevalence

Anaemia is defined as a blood haemoglobin level below 11.0 g/dl in pregnant women and below 12.0 g/dl in nonpregnant women. The cutoffs are adjusted for altitude of the enumeration areas that are above 1,000 metres and for cigarette smoking.

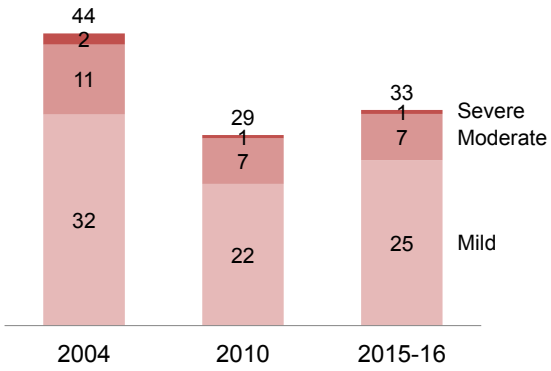
Sample: Women age 15-49

Anaemia among women was measured with similar procedures used for children age 6-59 months except that capillary blood was collected exclusively from a finger prick. Haemoglobin levels were successfully measured for 94% of eligible women. Anaemia results are adjusted for altitude and smoking status.

Thirty-three percent of women in Malawi are anaemic (**Table 11.12**). Twenty-five percent of women are classified as mildly anaemic, 7% moderately anaemic, and 1% severely anaemic.

Trends: Anaemia prevalence among women fell from 44% in 2004 to 29% in 2010. However, between the 2010 and 2015-16 MDHS, the prevalence increased slightly to 33% (**Figure 11.8**).

***Figure 11.8* Trends in anaemia status among women**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have never had a child and who have anaemia is higher than those who have had one or more children (38% compared with 30-32%) (**Table 11.12**).
- Anaemia varies by maternity status - 45% of women who are pregnant are anaemic compared with 30% who are breastfeeding and 33% who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding.
- Women living in urban areas are slightly more likely to be anaemic (36%) than those living in rural areas (32%).

11.8 Micronutrient Intake among Mothers

Pregnant women should take iron supplements, eat iron-rich foods, and prevent parasites to prevent anaemia. The 2015-16 MDHS included questions to ascertain whether mothers had received iron supplements and/or took deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy. Only one-third of women took iron supplements for 90 days or more, as recommended, during their pregnancy. Eleven percent of women did not take any iron supplements. Fifty-two percent of women took deworming medication (**Table 11.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Intake of iron supplements for 90 days or more was highest among women with more than secondary education (50%) and lowest among women with no education (24%).
- The percentage of women who took deworming medication decreased with increasing age: 54% of women age 15-29 took deworming medication compared with 43% of women age 40-49.

List of Tables

For more information on nutrition of children and adults, see the following tables:

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- **Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding**
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- **Table 11.4 Median duration of breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.5 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night before the interview**
- **Table 11.6 Minimum acceptable diet**
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- **Table 11.8 Presence of iodised salt in household**
- **Table 11.9 Micronutrient intake among children**
- **Table 11.10 Therapeutic and supplemental foods**
- **Table 11.11 Nutritional status of women**
- **Table 11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in women**
- **Table 11.13 Micronutrient intake among mothers**

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD[2]	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD[2]	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	7.7	23.7	-1.0	515	1.1	3.7	18.0	0.7	513	3.9	8.0	4.1	-0.2	526
6-8	7.6	19.0	-0.9	273	0.8	2.9	6.7	0.2	275	0.9	8.6	1.3	-0.4	277
9-11	3.9	26.5	-1.1	299	0.2	4.8	4.1	-0.0	301	1.7	10.2	1.2	-0.7	305
12-17	9.0	35.1	-1.4	589	0.5	3.5	4.2	0.1	596	1.5	9.5	3.3	-0.6	602
18-23	10.9	43.0	-1.6	503	0.2	3.0	3.5	0.1	506	3.1	11.4	2.4	-0.8	512
24-35	11.9	42.3	-1.7	1,153	1.0	2.2	2.5	0.1	1,155	2.2	11.8	0.7	-0.9	1,168
36-47	15.6	44.8	-1.8	1,222	0.1	1.9	3.1	0.2	1,245	3.0	13.8	0.2	-1.0	1,238
48-59	10.5	35.4	-1.6	1,153	0.5	2.6	2.4	-0.0	1,172	2.4	13.5	0.5	-1.0	1,159
Sex														
Male	12.1	39.0	-1.6	2,771	0.9	3.3	5.8	0.2	2,801	3.0	13.0	1.7	-0.8	2,820
Female	10.0	35.4	-1.5	2,936	0.2	2.2	3.3	0.1	2,963	2.0	10.5	1.0	-0.8	2,966
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	10.2	36.5	-1.5	1,289	0.9	3.8	4.2	0.1	1,280	3.1	11.1	1.1	-0.8	1,306
<24	15.7	44.4	-1.8	376	0.2	3.3	4.1	0.1	381	3.3	14.7	1.1	-0.9	379
24-47	10.5	36.8	-1.5	2,048	0.4	2.1	4.1	0.2	2,064	2.2	11.8	1.2	-0.8	2,078
48+	9.3	34.1	-1.5	1,452	0.7	2.8	5.6	0.2	1,464	2.0	10.2	1.8	-0.7	1,477
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	18.4	54.5	-1.9	218	1.9	5.4	4.7	-0.1	220	6.3	20.2	0.7	-1.2	224
Small	14.7	44.6	-1.8	608	0.6	4.7	2.8	-0.1	609	5.5	20.3	0.6	-1.2	618
Average or larger	9.4	34.6	-1.5	4,293	0.5	2.4	4.8	0.2	4,316	1.8	9.7	1.5	-0.7	4,352
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	10.5	36.5	-1.5	5,165	0.6	2.8	4.5	0.1	5,189	2.4	11.4	1.3	-0.8	5,240
Not interviewed but in household	18.6	45.5	-1.7	122	0.2	1.5	4.5	0.3	124	5.4	16.6	4.3	-0.7	124
Not interviewed and not in the household[5]	15.5	42.4	-1.6	420	0.3	2.2	4.7	0.1	450	2.4	14.5	0.6	-0.9	421
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Thin (BMI <18.5)	18.1	49.2	-2.0	239	0.9	5.0	1.1	-0.4	241	5.8	23.3	1.5	-1.3	244
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	10.5	38.1	-1.6	3,476	0.6	2.7	4.1	0.1	3,501	2.5	11.7	1.2	-0.8	3,529
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥25)	7.0	27.4	-1.3	847	0.4	2.1	5.1	0.4	851	1.7	7.9	1.5	-0.5	852
Residence														
Urban	4.9	25.0	-1.2	720	0.8	3.3	4.6	0.2	723	1.6	7.9	1.6	-0.5	726
Rural	11.9	38.9	-1.6	4,986	0.5	2.6	4.5	0.1	5,041	2.6	12.3	1.3	-0.8	5,060
Region														
Northern	10.2	35.1	-1.6	633	0.3	2.1	6.0	0.2	639	1.8	10.7	0.9	-0.7	637
Central	9.8	38.2	-1.6	2,413	0.3	2.0	4.3	0.2	2,444	2.1	10.5	1.5	-0.8	2,445
Southern	12.4	36.6	-1.5	2,661	0.8	3.5	4.5	0.1	2,681	3.0	13.0	1.3	-0.8	2,704
Mother's education[7]														
No education	15.5	42.7	-1.7	707	0.5	2.3	3.8	0.1	720	3.3	14.4	1.0	-0.9	725
Primary	11.3	38.3	-1.6	3,480	0.6	2.7	4.6	0.1	3,487	2.6	11.9	1.4	-0.8	3,527
Secondary	6.1	29.6	-1.3	996	0.7	3.0	4.2	0.1	1,002	1.9	9.0	1.0	-0.7	1,009
More than secondary	1.5	12.1	-0.3	104	0.0	5.1	10.2	0.5	104	0.3	2.7	8.9	0.1	104
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	15.3	45.7	-1.8	1,372	0.5	2.7	4.1	0.1	1,390	3.6	14.6	1.7	-0.9	1,406
Second	12.4	40.4	-1.6	1,305	0.5	2.4	4.8	0.2	1,321	2.9	12.2	0.8	-0.8	1,318
Middle	9.5	36.8	-1.5	1,105	0.7	3.1	4.8	0.1	1,113	2.5	11.9	1.2	-0.8	1,126
Fourth	9.6	33.1	-1.5	1,032	0.5	2.3	4.3	0.1	1,046	1.8	10.8	1.8	-0.7	1,039
Highest	6.0	24.3	-1.2	893	0.7	3.3	4.9	0.2	894	1.1	7.2	1.2	-0.5	897
Total	11.0	37.1	-1.5	5,707	0.6	2.7	4.5	0.1	5,764	2.5	11.7	1.3	-0.8	5,786

Note: Each index is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Total includes 46 weighted cases with missing information on size at birth.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

[2] Includes children who are below –3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median.

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

[4] First-born twins (triplets and other multiple births) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

[5] Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 11.11.

[7] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	97.6	77.0	96.1	3,391	2.8	3,310
Female	97.8	75.5	96.4	3,301	3.1	3,230
Assistance at delivery						
Health professional[3]	97.8	76.9	96.4	6,089	3.0	5,957
Traditional birth attendant	96.9	70.4	94.2	148	2.2	144
Other	97.1	72.5	95.4	342	3.3	332
No one	94.2	63.2	92.7	114	3.6	107
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.9	76.9	96.4	6,214	3.0	6,081
At home	95.5	68.0	93.7	394	3.3	376
Other	97.4	66.6	93.4	84	3.1	82
Residence						
Urban	97.8	63.3	95.0	911	4.0	891
Rural	97.7	78.3	96.4	5,781	2.8	5,648
Region						
Northern	98.2	80.1	97.3	767	3.5	753
Central	97.8	71.5	96.3	2,826	2.4	2,765
Southern	97.5	79.7	95.9	3,099	3.4	3,021
Mother's education						
No education	98.1	78.7	97.4	794	3.1	779
Primary	97.5	77.3	96.2	4,480	2.9	4,367
Secondary	98.2	72.7	95.5	1,286	3.3	1,263
More than secondary	98.9	60.6	97.1	133	2.8	131
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	97.7	78.2	96.3	1,698	3.2	1,659
Second	97.8	78.6	96.8	1,512	3.0	1,480
Middle	97.7	78.4	96.5	1,295	2.8	1,266
Fourth	97.6	76.4	95.9	1,132	2.5	1,105
Highest	97.7	67.2	95.3	1,056	3.4	1,031
Total	97.7	76.3	96.2	6,693	3.0	6,540

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

[1] Includes children who began breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.

[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life.

[3] Doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, and midwife.

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status according to age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother, by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding; and percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Malawi DHS 2015-16

		Breastfeeding status									
Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids[1]	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming complementary foods	Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
0-1	9.0	80.3	1.9	2.9	2.3	3.6	100.0	91.0	531	2.2	547
2-3	8.4	68.7	9.5	2.0	2.4	9.1	100.0	91.6	552	2.1	567
4-5	4.5	34.1	14.4	3.7	0.9	42.3	100.0	95.5	544	5.5	561
6-8	6.8	4.6	6.3	2.4	1.0	78.9	100.0	93.2	780	4.3	797
9-11	6.7	0.8	4.0	3.1	0.2	85.1	100.0	93.3	876	4.9	895
12-17	9.5	0.5	2.3	1.1	0.0	86.5	100.0	90.5	1,609	5.6	1,663
18-23	23.4	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.1	74.3	100.0	76.6	1,492	6.8	1,567
0-3	8.7	74.4	5.8	2.4	2.3	6.4	100.0	91.3	1,083	2.2	1,113
0-5	7.3	60.9	8.6	2.9	1.9	18.4	100.0	92.7	1,627	3.3	1,674
6-9	7.4	3.5	5.3	3.3	0.9	79.6	100.0	92.6	1,075	5.2	1,099
12-15	8.4	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.1	87.9	100.0	91.6	1,099	5.1	1,134
12-23	16.2	0.3	1.8	0.9	0.1	80.6	100.0	83.8	3,102	6.2	3,230
20-23	28.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.2	69.1	100.0	71.5	1,013	7.0	1,066

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfeeding, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100%. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category although they may also receive plain water. Any children who receive complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.4 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years[1]		
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]
Sex			
Male	23.0	2.9	4.0
Female	23.0	3.5	4.5
Residence			
Urban	21.5	3.8	4.3
Rural	23.2	3.1	4.2
Region			
Northern	22.4	2.6	4.5
Central	23.2	3.4	4.3
Southern	23.0	3.1	4.2
Mother's education			
No education	23.9	3.5	5.1
Primary	23.1	2.9	4.0
Secondary	22.1	3.6	4.5
More than secondary	(18.9)	(4.6)	(4.6)
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	24.0	3.1	4.4
Second	23.1	2.7	4.1
Middle	23.5	3.2	4.1
Fourth	22.1	3.2	4.3
Highest	21.6	3.7	4.3
Total	23.0	3.2	4.2
Mean for all children	21.9	4.1	5.4

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breast-feeding was available in a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breast-feeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only.

Table 11.5 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night before the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night before the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Liquids			Solid or semi-solid foods										
Age in months	Infant formula	Other milk[1]	Other liquids[2]	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains[3]	Fruits and vege-tables rich in vitamin A[4]	Other fruits and vege-tables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Any solid or semi-solid food	Number of children under age 2
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	2.3	0.3	5.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	3.9	483
2-3	2.7	1.7	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.5	9.9	506
4-5	1.1	0.9	17.4	5.0	33.2	7.3	3.3	1.4	3.6	2.5	1.3	2.2	44.2	520
6-8	4.1	3.8	48.6	8.9	57.7	47.6	19.3	4.6	17.2	14.8	4.3	7.3	84.7	727
9-11	1.5	4.6	66.4	8.3	60.1	71.1	25.8	11.1	25.6	27.2	13.8	4.6	91.2	818
12-17	1.9	5.3	74.2	7.0	61.6	81.0	28.5	14.9	26.2	34.9	13.0	5.3	95.6	1,456
18-23	2.5	5.4	76.3	7.0	61.7	83.6	35.0	17.6	29.9	37.1	12.8	4.6	97.0	1,144
6-23	2.4	4.9	68.8	7.6	60.7	73.9	28.2	13.1	25.5	30.4	11.6	5.3	93.2	4,145
Total	2.3	3.9	52.9	6.2	48.1	55.1	21.0	9.8	19.2	22.7	8.7	4.3	73.6	5,653
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(6.0)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(6.0)	48
2-3	(2.2)	(2.7)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.5)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(12.7)	46
4-5	(0.0)	(4.1)	(35.7)	(18.8)	(24.4)	(14.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(52.7)	25
6-8	4.8	1.5	52.6	4.0	59.9	47.9	33.0	9.5	11.3	17.3	8.2	4.9	89.5	53
9-11	0.0	12.0	81.6	11.2	56.1	71.3	31.1	5.6	29.9	16.2	2.7	8.6	86.9	58
12-17	6.7	4.3	70.0	10.3	64.9	75.1	36.1	16.8	25.1	35.2	11.5	9.5	95.9	153
18-23	3.3	11.2	78.3	8.6	66.1	83.1	33.1	17.9	34.8	43.3	19.1	6.9	96.1	348
6-23	3.9	8.7	74.3	8.9	64.3	76.9	33.6	15.7	29.9	36.5	14.7	7.5	94.6	613
Total	3.4	7.6	64.5	8.1	55.1	65.4	28.7	13.4	25.6	31.0	12.7	6.5	82.2	732

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk.
[2] Does not include plain water. Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other non-milk liquids.
[3] Includes fortified baby food.
[4] Includes pumpkin, squash, carrots, yellow or orange sweet potatoes, and dark green leafy vegetables such as amaranth, pumpkin leaves, Chinese cabbage, greens, kale leaves, cassava leaves, bean leaves, cow pea leaves, sweet potatoes leaves, ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, ripe guava, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A.

Table 11.6 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Breastmilk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-8	13.1	48.3	8.2	727	7.2	13.0	13.1	5.2	53	93.7	13.1	45.9	8.0	780
9-11	21.2	24.4	6.9	818	6.7	12.6	14.4	0.2	58	93.8	20.7	23.7	6.4	876
12-17	26.8	27.7	7.9	1,456	12.4	33.0	24.4	2.5	153	91.7	27.4	27.4	7.4	1,609
18-23	30.6	27.9	11.2	1,144	9.1	34.0	17.7	5.7	348	78.8	31.4	25.5	9.9	1,492
Sex														
Male	23.6	30.2	7.6	2,104	10.6	27.6	20.7	4.4	309	88.6	24.1	29.0	7.2	2,413
Female	25.1	31.3	9.7	2,041	8.4	32.2	16.6	4.3	304	88.1	26.0	29.4	9.0	2,345
Residence														
Urban	40.8	36.7	16.3	535	22.5	53.3	39.6	14.6	105	87.3	42.8	37.1	16.0	640
Rural	21.9	29.9	7.5	3,609	6.8	25.1	14.3	2.2	508	88.5	22.3	27.9	6.8	4,117
Region														
Northern	22.2	31.5	10.0	450	12.5	29.9	22.5	3.5	108	83.0	23.7	29.8	8.8	558
Central	28.3	28.2	8.6	1,829	9.1	34.8	15.5	5.4	222	90.1	29.0	26.8	8.3	2,051
Southern	20.9	33.0	8.3	1,866	8.6	26.0	19.6	3.8	282	88.0	21.6	31.3	7.7	2,148
Mother's education														
No education	11.8	28.6	4.5	502	4.4	20.2	12.4	0.0	52	91.0	12.6	27.1	4.1	554
Primary	23.2	29.5	7.8	2,793	7.8	25.7	15.3	2.5	409	88.2	23.5	27.7	7.2	3,202
Secondary	33.4	35.9	13.2	777	8.9	38.9	25.0	5.5	129	87.1	34.2	34.4	12.1	906
More than secondary	58.2	35.4	18.6	72	*	*	*	*	23	88.7	62.3	40.5	23.5	96
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	15.1	25.7	3.9	1,095	3.5	21.0	10.2	0.7	117	90.7	15.6	24.2	3.6	1,212
Second	21.4	31.4	7.3	951	2.5	18.6	4.1	0.0	142	87.3	21.1	27.8	6.4	1,093
Middle	23.1	31.5	7.8	825	12.1	27.7	22.8	1.7	102	90.4	23.6	30.6	7.2	927
Fourth	27.5	32.1	11.8	663	6.8	28.7	23.4	4.6	130	84.7	27.7	30.6	10.6	792
Highest	43.7	36.3	16.8	611	24.2	54.7	35.1	14.7	122	87.4	45.6	36.1	16.5	733
Total	24.3	30.7	8.6	4,145	9.5	29.9	18.6	4.3	613	88.3	25.1	29.2	8.1	4,757

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

[1] Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yoghurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9-23 months.

[3] Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.

[4] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yoghurt.

[5] For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

[6] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

[7] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yoghurt.

[8] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

[9] Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

Table 11.7 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				
	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dl)	Number of children age 6-59 months
Age in months					
6-8	81.2	24.9	53.6	2.7	269
9-11	91.4	24.3	62.1	5.0	298
12-17	83.7	29.2	50.2	4.2	599
18-23	69.1	24.9	40.4	3.7	506
24-35	61.2	28.3	31.9	1.1	1,164
36-47	54.1	26.3	26.2	1.6	1,245
48-59	47.7	24.9	22.1	0.7	1,165
Sex					
Male	62.9	25.1	35.2	2.6	2,555
Female	62.3	27.7	33.1	1.5	2,690
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	63.1	26.2	34.9	2.0	4,681
Not interviewed, but in the household	57.8	30.4	24.8	2.6	118
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	59.1	28.5	28.2	2.5	446
Residence					
Urban	56.1	26.5	28.9	0.7	641
Rural	63.5	26.5	34.8	2.2	4,604
Region					
Northern	60.1	27.8	30.7	1.7	577
Central	61.7	24.7	35.0	2.0	2,219
Southern	64.0	27.7	34.1	2.2	2,449
Mother's education[2]					
No education	68.3	27.5	38.4	2.4	662
Primary	63.3	25.9	35.3	2.2	3,142
Secondary	59.9	27.4	31.3	1.2	913
More than secondary	37.1	16.5	19.7	1.0	82
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	68.2	27.0	38.2	3.0	1,267
Second	65.8	26.4	36.5	3.0	1,209
Middle	59.9	25.1	32.7	2.1	1,009
Fourth	61.1	27.4	33.2	0.4	952
Highest	54.2	26.3	26.9	1.0	808
Total	62.6	26.5	34.1	2.0	5,245

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas from CDC, 1998. Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.8 Presence of iodised salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among all households, the percentage:				Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodised salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	91.7	1.0	7.3	4,042	96.8	3,706
Rural	84.2	1.7	14.2	22,319	88.2	18,783
Region						
Northern	91.4	0.4	8.3	2,960	95.5	2,705
Central	82.6	2.1	15.3	10,952	88.4	9,046
Southern	86.3	1.4	12.4	12,449	89.2	10,739
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	75.6	2.4	22.0	5,676	85.9	4,292
Second	82.0	1.9	16.1	5,446	87.6	4,465
Middle	86.7	1.1	12.2	5,141	88.5	4,456
Fourth	89.8	1.3	9.0	4,978	91.3	4,469
Highest	93.9	1.0	5.1	5,120	94.6	4,807
Total	85.3	1.6	13.1	26,361	89.7	22,489

[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical and logistical reasons, including availability of test kits.

Table 11.9 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours before the survey; among all children age 6-23 months, percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in the 7 days before the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months before the survey, who were given iron supplements in the 7 days before the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months before the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households in which salt was tested for iodine, percentage who live in households with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-23 months:		Among all children age 6-59 months:				Among children age 6-59 months living in households in which salt was tested:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micro-nutrient powder in past 7 days	Number of children	Percentage given iron supple-ments in past 7 days[3]	Percentage given vitamin A supple-ments in past 6 months[4]	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[3,5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodised salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	51.5	18.6	780	1.9	797	10.5	52.4	14.4	797	88.8	682
9-11	74.7	33.6	876	1.6	895	9.2	64.7	25.9	895	88.3	777
12-17	86.7	43.3	1,609	2.2	1,663	10.0	68.7	33.9	1,663	90.3	1,460
18-23	87.9	45.8	1,492	2.5	1,567	11.3	70.2	41.1	1,567	89.0	1,379
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	12.4	66.3	50.3	3,261	89.1	2,831
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	12.6	61.4	50.6	3,391	88.9	2,927
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	15.2	62.2	53.4	3,300	90.2	2,848
Sex											
Male	79.1	37.7	2,413	2.0	2,501	12.4	63.7	45.0	7,413	89.6	6,464
Female	79.1	38.8	2,345	2.3	2,421	12.4	64.6	44.7	7,461	89.0	6,439
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	78.5	37.4	4,145	2.1	4,238	10.6	65.9	32.4	4,765	88.9	4,096
Not breastfeeding	83.5	44.1	613	2.6	684	13.2	63.3	50.7	10,109	89.5	8,808
Mother's age at birth											
15-19	75.2	37.3	585	1.7	621	14.1	60.0	31.5	879	87.5	764
20-29	78.7	38.7	2,560	2.5	2,636	13.0	64.4	45.4	8,069	88.9	6,947
30-39	80.7	38.9	1,391	1.7	1,438	10.9	64.6	46.5	4,904	90.2	4,316
40-49	83.5	31.9	222	1.3	228	13.2	62.5	43.7	1,023	89.6	877
Residence											
Urban	82.3	51.3	640	1.4	661	7.6	58.8	37.8	1,977	97.6	1,836
Rural	78.6	36.2	4,117	2.2	4,261	13.1	64.9	45.9	12,897	88.0	11,068
Region											
Northern	79.5	39.6	558	2.2	574	11.3	64.1	37.2	1,715	95.6	1,581
Central	80.9	39.6	2,051	1.4	2,125	10.2	62.9	42.1	6,347	87.8	5,354
Southern	77.3	36.7	2,148	2.8	2,223	14.7	65.2	49.3	6,812	89.0	5,969
Mother's education											
No education	75.3	27.5	554	2.5	573	14.3	59.6	45.9	2,009	87.0	1,665
Primary	79.4	37.4	3,202	2.1	3,308	13.1	65.2	45.3	9,856	88.6	8,465
Secondary	79.9	44.8	906	2.1	943	9.3	63.2	43.0	2,745	92.8	2,515
More than secondary	85.0	66.2	96	0.3	98	5.8	65.4	37.9	264	94.7	260
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	75.5	27.4	1,212	1.7	1,255	13.7	62.3	44.0	3,651	85.7	2,878
Second	79.8	35.3	1,093	2.1	1,127	13.0	66.0	46.8	3,341	87.8	2,850
Middle	77.5	37.1	927	1.7	951	13.4	66.1	47.3	2,879	88.0	2,585
Fourth	81.7	44.9	792	3.4	816	11.5	63.7	44.3	2,604	91.4	2,350
Highest	83.2	54.9	733	2.0	774	9.4	62.3	41.1	2,398	95.3	2,241
Total	79.1	38.3	4,757	2.1	4,922	12.4	64.1	44.8	14,874	89.3	12,904

na = Not applicable,
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, squash, carrots, red or orange sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables such as amaranth, pumpkin leaves, Chinese cabbage, greens, kale leaves, cassava leaves, bean leaves, cowpea leaves, or sweet potatoes leaves, mangoes, papayas, guava and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A.
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs.
[3] Based on mother's recall.
[4] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available).
[5] Deworming for intestinal parasites is common for helminths and schistosomiasis.
[6] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested.

Table 11.10 Therapeutic and supplemental foods

Among children age 6-35 months, percentages who received Chiponde and Likuni Phala in the 7 days before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received Chiponde in the past 7 days	Percentage who received Likuni phala in the past 7 days	Number of children
Age in months			
6-8	1.6	4.0	797
9-11	2.7	4.4	895
12-17	2.6	5.9	1,663
18-23	2.4	7.0	1,567
24-35	1.7	4.8	3,261
Sex			
Male	2.1	5.3	4,062
Female	2.1	5.3	4,122
Breastfeeding status			
Breastfeeding	2.2	5.8	4,701
Not breastfeeding	2.0	4.6	3,482
Wasting status[1]			
Sever acute malnutrition[2]	*	*	17
Moderate acute malnutrition[3]	5.3	9.4	63
Not wasted[4]	2.3	5.0	2,536
Mother's age at birth			
15-19	1.7	5.0	775
20-29	2.3	5.9	4,471
30-39	1.7	4.6	2,504
40-49	3.0	3.5	433
Residence			
Urban	2.0	8.6	1,100
Rural	2.1	4.8	7,084
Region			
Northern	1.2	2.7	959
Central	3.2	4.4	3,474
Southern	1.4	6.8	3,750
Mother's education			
No education	1.4	3.3	1,005
Primary	2.3	4.7	5,484
Secondary	2.1	8.4	1,545
More than secondary	1.0	7.1	149
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.3	3.7	2,033
Second	2.0	4.9	1,893
Middle	2.2	5.7	1,564
Fourth	1.9	5.1	1,400
Highest	2.1	8.1	1,294
Total	2.1	5.3	8,183

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Restricted to children with valid data for weight and height.
[2] Children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are those whose weight-for-height z-score is below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median.
[3] Children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) are those whose weight-for-height z-score is below -2 standard deviations and ≥ -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median.
[4] Children whose weight-for-height z-score is ≥ -2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median.

Table 11.11 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Height		Body Mass Index[1]								
				Normal	Thin			Overweight/obese			
Background characteristic	Percent-age below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderate-ly and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Over-weight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of women
Age											
15-19	4.5	1,733	21.3	80.0	12.9	10.3	2.6	7.1	6.5	0.6	1,546
20-29	2.1	3,007	22.6	76.7	5.1	4.1	1.0	18.2	14.5	3.7	2,568
30-39	2.3	2,109	23.8	63.6	5.9	4.5	1.4	30.5	20.6	9.9	1,923
40-49	3.0	1,167	23.5	65.4	6.1	4.8	1.4	28.4	19.1	9.3	1,143
Residence											
Urban	2.3	1,429	24.4	57.6	6.2	4.7	1.5	36.2	23.3	12.9	1,328
Rural	2.9	6,587	22.4	75.4	7.4	5.9	1.5	17.2	13.3	3.9	5,852
Region											
Northern	3.1	913	22.9	70.0	5.9	5.1	0.8	24.1	18.2	5.8	822
Central	3.0	3,391	22.9	73.0	6.6	5.4	1.2	20.4	14.3	6.0	3,043
Southern	2.6	3,712	22.6	71.8	8.0	6.0	2.0	20.2	15.1	5.1	3,315
Education											
No education	2.9	965	22.8	70.1	7.0	5.7	1.3	22.9	17.9	5.0	875
Primary	3.1	4,915	22.4	75.1	7.8	6.3	1.5	17.0	12.9	4.2	4,369
Secondary	2.0	1,891	23.3	67.4	6.3	4.6	1.8	26.3	18.1	8.1	1,707
More than secondary	2.1	245	24.9	57.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	41.2	25.7	15.5	228
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.0	1,532	21.7	79.7	8.7	6.2	2.5	11.6	10.0	1.6	1,329
Second	4.0	1,585	22.1	80.6	6.9	6.0	0.9	12.5	9.6	2.9	1,390
Middle	2.7	1,516	22.4	75.6	7.3	6.1	1.2	17.1	14.0	3.1	1,356
Fourth	2.1	1,509	23.0	70.0	7.4	5.9	1.4	22.7	17.0	5.6	1,370
Highest	2.3	1,875	24.3	58.5	5.9	4.4	1.5	35.5	22.9	12.6	1,736
Total	2.8	8,016	22.8	72.1	7.2	5.7	1.5	20.7	15.1	5.6	7,180

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Table 11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Not pregnant / Pregnant	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Number of women
	Not pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	10.0-11.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
	Pregnant	<11.0 g/dl	10.0-10.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Age						
15-19		35.3	28.6	6.4	0.4	1,715
20-29		30.4	22.8	7.0	0.6	2,970
30-39		33.5	26.1	6.7	0.7	2,091
40-49		33.5	24.0	8.8	0.8	1,158
Number of children ever born						
0		37.6	28.8	8.2	0.6	1,775
1		31.8	24.4	7.1	0.4	1,224
2-3		30.4	23.0	6.4	1.0	2,243
4-5		32.1	24.5	7.4	0.2	1,512
6+		31.5	24.9	5.9	0.8	1,179
Maternity status						
Pregnant		45.1	22.7	20.8	1.6	639
Breastfeeding		29.3	24.8	4.0	0.5	2,017
Neither		32.6	25.5	6.5	0.5	5,277
Using IUD						
Yes		21.3	17.9	2.3	1.0	64
No		32.8	25.1	7.1	0.6	7,869
Smoking status						
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco		33.4	21.2	9.4	2.9	51
Does not smoke		32.7	25.1	7.0	0.6	7,882
Residence						
Urban		35.5	25.7	9.3	0.5	1,410
Rural		32.1	24.9	6.6	0.6	6,523
Region						
Northern		31.6	23.7	7.1	0.8	904
Central		29.8	22.5	6.6	0.7	3,361
Southern		35.7	27.8	7.5	0.5	3,669
Education						
No education		34.5	26.2	7.6	0.7	956
Primary		31.9	24.7	6.6	0.6	4,867
Secondary		34.4	25.6	8.0	0.7	1,875
More than secondary		29.2	23.3	5.9	0.0	235
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		32.0	23.9	7.1	0.9	1,520
Second		30.9	25.0	5.1	0.8	1,575
Middle		33.4	26.5	6.5	0.4	1,497
Fourth		32.9	25.0	7.1	0.8	1,502
Highest		34.3	25.0	9.0	0.3	1,839
Total		32.7	25.1	7.0	0.6	7,933

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and smoking status if known using formulas from CDC, 1998.

Table 11.13 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years before the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets during the pregnancy of the last child, and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years before the survey and who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, percentage who live in households with iodised salt, according to background characteristic, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women with a child born in the past 5 years, number of days women took iron tablets during pregnancy of last birth:						Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Among women with a child born in the last 5 years, who live in households that were tested for iodised salt	
	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know	Total			Percentage living in house-holds with iodised salt[1]	Number of women
Age										
15-19	10.7	36.5	16.8	34.8	1.2	100.0	54.3	1,168	88.5	1,019
20-29	9.4	37.4	17.2	34.6	1.4	100.0	53.8	7,082	89.1	6,127
30-39	11.8	36.2	18.1	32.6	1.3	100.0	49.2	4,301	90.5	3,785
40-49	13.5	38.9	17.9	26.9	2.8	100.0	42.9	965	88.2	830
Residence										
Urban	5.7	32.9	19.1	40.8	1.6	100.0	48.4	1,940	97.3	1,810
Rural	11.4	37.8	17.2	32.2	1.4	100.0	52.1	11,576	88.0	9,950
Region										
Northern	5.9	37.2	20.3	34.6	2.0	100.0	47.5	1,580	95.7	1,457
Central	10.5	35.4	17.4	35.3	1.4	100.0	50.8	5,711	87.8	4,853
Southern	11.8	38.6	16.9	31.4	1.3	100.0	53.3	6,224	89.2	5,450
Education										
No education	17.8	41.3	15.7	23.7	1.5	100.0	46.6	1,690	86.6	1,394
Primary	10.6	38.1	17.5	32.3	1.5	100.0	53.0	8,863	88.7	7,631
Secondary	6.3	32.2	18.8	41.6	1.1	100.0	49.4	2,700	92.9	2,478
More than secondary	5.3	26.5	16.3	50.1	1.7	100.0	55.2	262	93.3	257
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	14.0	39.1	16.7	29.1	1.2	100.0	51.5	3,188	85.9	2,505
Second	10.6	37.9	17.7	32.2	1.6	100.0	54.4	2,929	87.4	2,511
Middle	11.3	38.8	16.3	32.5	1.0	100.0	52.3	2,599	88.1	2,324
Fourth	9.1	35.8	18.1	35.3	1.6	100.0	49.9	2,430	91.4	2,188
Highest	6.5	32.7	19.2	39.8	1.9	100.0	49.1	2,369	95.1	2,232
Total	10.6	37.1	17.5	33.4	1.4	100.0	51.6	13,515	89.4	11,760

[1] Excludes women in households where salt was not tested.

MALARIA 12

Key Findings

- ***Ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITN):*** The percentage of households in Malawi that own at least one ITN increased from 27% in 2004 to 57% in 2010 but did not change between 2010 and 2015-16.
- ***Use of ITNs:*** The ITN use among children under age 5 has increased over the years, from 15% in 2004 to 39% in 2010, and 43% in 2015-16. Among pregnant women, ITN use increased from 15% in 2004 to 35% in 2010, and 44% in 2015-16.
- ***Intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp):*** Eighty-seven percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey reported taking one or more doses of SP/Fansidar during an antenatal (ANC) visit; 63% reported taking two or more doses, and 30% reported taking three or more doses of SP/Fansidar.
- ***Case management of malaria in children:*** Among children under age 5 who had a fever during the 2 weeks before the survey, advice or treatment was sought for 67%. Blood was taken from a finger or heel for testing of 52% of children.
- ***Prevalence of low haemoglobin:*** Six percent of children in Malawi have haemoglobin levels less than 8g/dl.

This chapter presents data that are useful for assessing how well malaria control strategies are implemented, including indoor residual spraying of dwellings with insecticides, the availability and use of mosquito nets, the prophylactic and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs, diagnostic testing of children with fever, and the prevalence of anaemia among children under age 5.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is defined as: (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Sample: Households

The ownership and use of both treated and untreated mosquito nets is the primary prevention strategy for reducing malaria transmission in Malawi. The Malawi Ministry of Health adopted the distribution of ITNs as one of the major malaria control interventions in 2005. The 2011-2016 National Malaria Strategic Plan aims to achieve universal coverage with ITNs, defined as one net for every two people, with the objective of increasing net ownership and net usage among pregnant women and children under age 5 to at least 90% by 2016 (NMCP 2011). The ITN policy includes free distribution of ITNs for pregnant women at their first visit to an antenatal care (ANC) clinic and for newborn babies in health facilities at delivery or at their first clinic visit under the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) if an ITN was not received at birth. The policy also supports time-limited, national, free distribution campaigns. Malawi implemented a nation-wide universal access campaign in 2012, during which 5.6 million nets were distributed countrywide. In December 2014, 1,158,968 ITNs were distributed during the first phase of the 2014-2015 national campaign. Six districts (Nkhotakhota, Mchinji, Likoma, Mwanza, Neno, and Phalombe) were targeted in this mini-campaign based on the time elapsed since they were covered under previous campaigns (NMCP 2015). However, the implementation of the remaining phases of the 2014-2015 ITNs mass distribution campaign was postponed until 2016.

In the 2015-16 MDHS, 63% of households have at least one mosquito net, and 57% have at least one ITN. On average, there are 1.1 ITNs per household (**Table 12.1**). Thirty-two percent of households received mosquito nets from mass distribution campaigns, 17% from ANC visits, 11% from health facilities at delivery of newborn babies, 3% from immunisation visits, and 16% at government health facilities during other visits (**Table 12.2** and **Figure 12.1**).

About one in five households in Malawi (24%) has achieved full household ITN coverage, which means that they have one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey; one-third of households (33%) have at least 1 ITN but not enough ITNs for all household members, while 43% of households do not own any ITN (**Figure 12.2**).

Figure 12.1 **Source of ITNs**

Percent distribution of ITNs in interviewed households

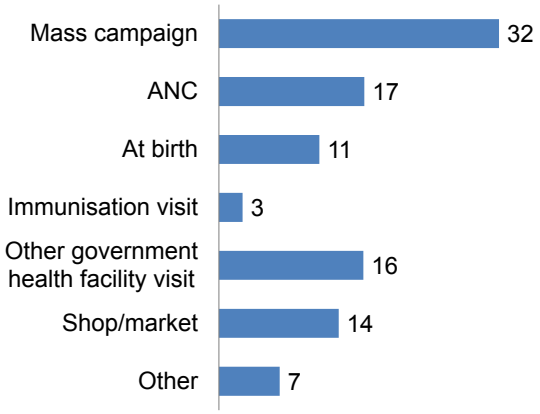
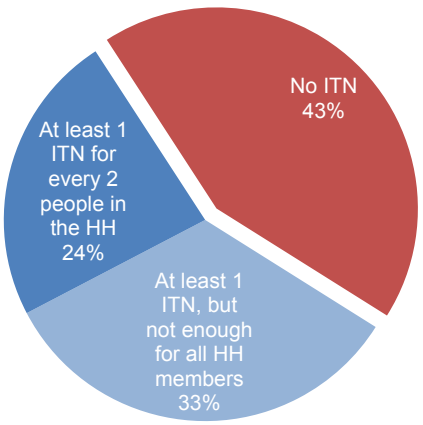


Figure 12.2 **Household ownership of ITNs**

Percent distribution of households



Trends: The percentage of households in Malawi that own at least one ITN increased from 27% in 2004 to 57% in 2010 but remained the same did not change from 2010 to 2015-16 (**Figure 12.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban households are more likely than rural households (63% versus 56%) to have an ITN.
- The percentage of households that own at least one ITN generally increases with wealth quintile, from 45% of households in the lowest quintile to 69% of households in the highest quintile (**Figure 12.4**).
- Thirty-three percent of households in urban areas have at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the previous night compared with 22% of households in rural areas (**Table 12.1**).
- The percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons increases with increasing level of wealth, from 15% in the lowest wealth quintile to 38% in the highest quintile (**Table 12.1**).
- The source of mosquito nets varies by residence. Slightly over one-third of nets (35%) in rural areas are obtained from mass distribution campaigns, as compared with one-fifth (21%) of those in urban areas, where 34% of nets in urban areas are purchased from shops and markets, compared with only 8% of nets in the rural areas.

Figure 12.3 **Trends in household ownership of ITNs**

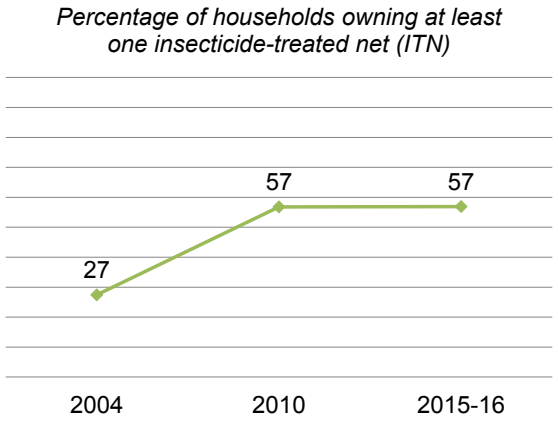
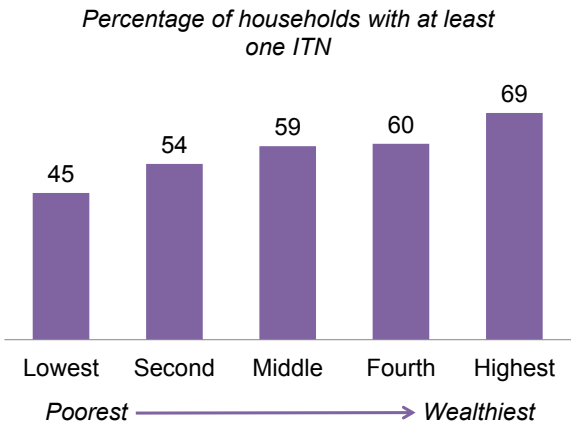


Figure 12.4 **ITN ownership by household wealth**



12.2 INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING

Vector control interventions: Indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the past 12 months and/or ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

Percentage of households in which someone has come into the dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months. Percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS in the past 12 months.

Sample: Households

Five percent of households reported receiving IRS in the 12 months before the survey. Fifty-nine percent of households had at least one ITN and/or had received IRS in the past 12 months. Twenty-seven percent of households reported at least one ITN for every two persons and/or IRS in the past 12 months (**Table 12.3**).

Trends: The percentage of households who owned at least one ITN and/or had received IRS in the last 12 months has remained virtually the same between 2010 and 2015-16 (58% and 59%, respectively).

12.3 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS AND USE OF ITNS

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

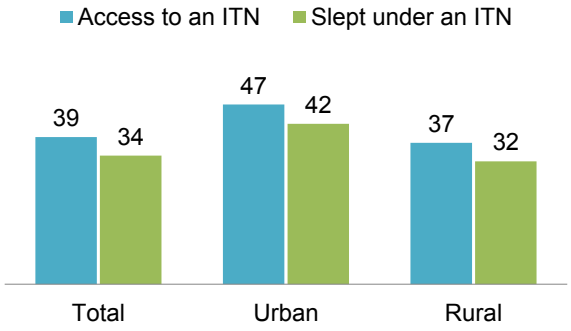
Percentage of population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

Thirty-nine percent of the household population has access to an ITN (**Table 12.4**), whereas 34% of the household population slept under an ITN the night before the survey. The gap between access to and use of ITNs is similar in urban and rural households (**Table 12.5** and **Figure 12.5**).

Figure 12.5 **Access to and use of ITNs**

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



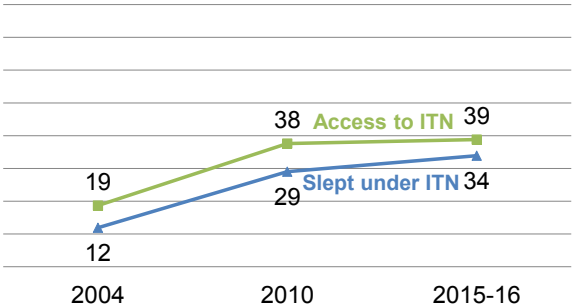
In households with at least one ITN, 59% of the population slept under an ITN the previous night (**Table 12.6**). Overall, 73% of all existing ITNs were in use the night before the survey (**Table 12.7**).

Trends: Access to ITNs, which is the percentage of the household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people, increased from 19% in 2004 to 38% in 2010 but remained steady between 2010 and 2015-16 (38% and 39%, respectively). The percentage of the household population who slept under an ITN increased from 12% in 2004 to 29% in 2010, and to 34% in 2015-16 (**Figure 12.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

Figure 12.6 **Trends in ITN access and use**

Percentage of the household population that have access to an ITN and percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey



- The percentage of the population with access to an ITN increases with increasing level of household wealth from 28% in the lowest wealth quintile to 53% in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 12.5**).
- Those living in urban areas were more likely to sleep under an ITN during the night before the survey compared with populations in rural areas (42% versus 32%) (**Table 12.6**).
- The percentage of a household population that slept under an ITN during the previous night before the survey increases substantially with increasing level of wealth. Only one in four household members (25%) from the lowest wealth quintile slept under an ITN the previous night, compared with 45% of the household population from the highest wealth quintile.

12.4 USE OF ITNS BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

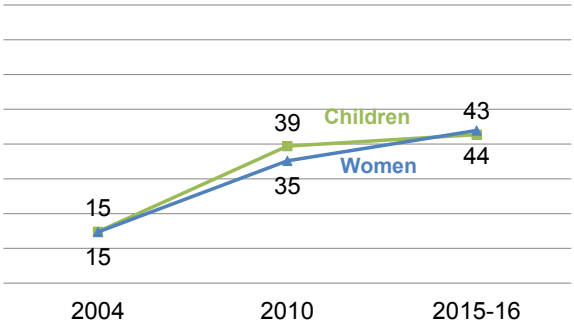
Historically, children under age 5 and pregnant women have been targeted for malaria interventions because they are at highest risk of morbidity and mortality in highly endemic settings. Fewer than half (43%) of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.8**). A similar percentage of pregnant women (44%) slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.9**).

As expected, ITN use is higher in households with at least one ITN. For example, 69% of children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.8**). Similarly, 68% of pregnant women in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.9**).

Trends: The ITN use among children under age 5 has increased over the years, from 15% in 2004 to 39% in 2010, and 43% in 2015-16. Among pregnant women, ITN use the night before the survey also increased from 15% in 2004 to 35% in 2010, and 44% in 2015-16 (**Figure 12.7**).

***Figure 12.7* Trends in use of ITNs by children and pregnant women**

Percentage of children under age 5 and pregnant women that slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger children are more likely than other children to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey: 55% of children under age 12 months slept under an ITN the night before the survey, compared with 36% of children age 48-59 months (**Table 12.8**).
- A little more than half (52%) of children in urban areas slept under an ITN, compared with 41% of children in rural areas.
- Use of ITNs among children under age 5 increased with increasing wealth status. For children under age 5 in the lowest quintile, only 33% used an ITN the night before the survey compared with 54% of children in the highest quintile.
- **Table 12.9** shows that pregnant women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey (50% versus 43%).
- Only 31% women with no education slept under an ITN the previous night, compared with over half (54%) of pregnant women with secondary education.
- Thirty-seven percent of pregnant women from the lowest wealth quintile slept under an ITN compared with 52% of pregnant women in the highest quintile.

12.5 MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least three doses of SP/Fansidar with at least one dose received during an ANC visit during their last pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria (IPTp) during pregnancy has been the standard of care in Malawi since 1993. The medicine used for IPTp is sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) or SP/Fansidar. Until 2010, national policy guidelines for IPTp required a pregnant mother to take at least two treatment doses of

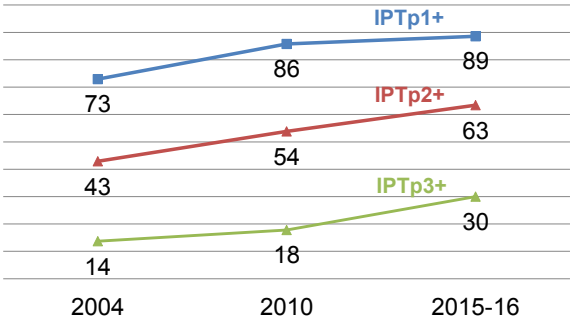
SP during routine ANC visits. Following WHO guidance, Malawi revised the national IPTp policy in 2014 to recommend that eligible pregnant women receive SP/Fansidar at each scheduled ANC visit, with all pregnant women receiving a minimum of three doses during each pregnancy.

In Malawi, 89% of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey reported taking one or more doses of SP/Fansidar at an ANC visit during their pregnancy (IPTp1+); 63% reported taking two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit (IPTp2+), and 30% reported taking three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit (IPTp3+) (**Table 12.10**).

Trends: The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received IPTp2+ with at least one dose received during an ANC visit increased from 43% in 2004 to 54% in 2010 and to 63% in 2015-16. The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received IPTp3+ was estimated at 18% in 2010 and 30% in 2015-16 (**Figure 12.8**).

Figure 12.8 **Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women**

Percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar with at least one during an ANC visit



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who received IPTp2+ varies from 61% in both the Northern and Southern regions to 67% in the Central region.
- Pregnant women in the Northern region are less likely to receive IPTp3+ than pregnant women in the Central and Southern regions (26% vs 32% and 29%, respectively).

12.6 Case Management of Malaria in Children

Care seeking for children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, health facility, or pharmacy.

Sample: Children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Diagnosis of malaria in children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the two weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

Sample: Children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under 5 with fever

Among children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drugs, the percentage who took artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Table 12.11 shows that about 3 in 10 children under age 5 (29%) had a fever during the 2 weeks before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 67% of children with a fever, and 52% had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing (**Table 12.11**). The public sector was the most common source of advice or

treatment for children with fever; 79% of children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought accessed care through the public sector (**Table 12.12**).

Details on the types of antimalarial medicines given to children to treat fever are presented in **Table 12.13**. The vast majority (92%) of children under age 5 with fever who took an antimalarial medicine were given artemether-lumefantrine (locally known as LA), which is the ACT recommended as first-line treatment for uncomplicated malaria in Malawi.

Trends: The percentage of children with fever who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing has increased substantially from 17% in 2010 to 52% in 2015-16. Among children with fever who received antimalarial medications, the percentage who received ACT has increased from 84% in 2010 to 92% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of fever is higher among children in rural areas than children in urban areas (30% versus 22%) (**Table 12.11**).
- Advice or treatment for fever is more likely to be sought for children in rural areas than for children in urban areas (68% and 59%, respectively).
- Percentage of children under age 5 for whom advice or treatment for fever was sought is lowest in the Northern region (58%) compared to the Central and Southern regions (69% and 68%, respectively).
- The percentage of under-five children who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing is lowest in children under 12 months (45%) compared to the other age groups (>50%).

12.7 Prevalence of Low Haemoglobin in Children

Prevalence of low haemoglobin in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a haemoglobin measurement of less than 8 grams per decilitre (g/dl) of blood. The cutoff of 8 g/dl is often used to classify malaria-related anaemia. This is a different cutoff than was used to classify severe anaemia in the nutrition chapter (7g/dl).

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

Information on the prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months is presented in Chapter 11 on nutrition. Children are classified as anaemic if their haemoglobin level is below 11.0 g/dl or as severely anaemic if their haemoglobin level is below 7.0 g/dl. However, poor dietary intake of iron is one of numerous causes of anaemia, along with malarial infection. Although anaemia is not specific to malaria, trends in anaemia prevalence can reflect malaria morbidity, and respond to changes in the coverage of malaria interventions (Korenromp 2004). Six percent of children in Malawi have haemoglobin less than 8g/dl (**Table 12.14**).

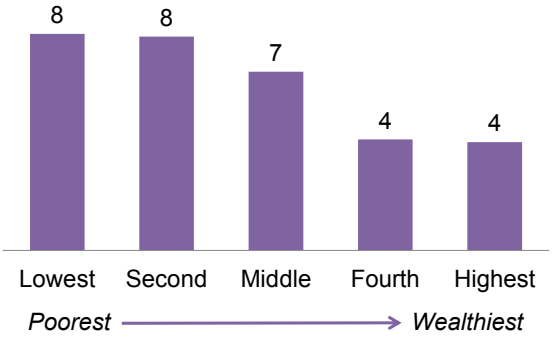
Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with haemoglobin levels <8.0 g/dl has declined slightly over the years, from 12% in 2004 to 9% in 2010 and 6% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ten percent of children age 6-8 months have a haemoglobin level lower than 8.0 g/dl. This percentage is 3% for children age 48-59 months.
- Children in the two highest wealth quintiles are most likely to have low haemoglobin levels; 4% for the two highest quintiles compared with 8% for the two lowest quintiles (**Figure 12.9**).

Figure 12.9 **Low haemoglobin in children by household wealth**

Percentage of children 6-59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0g/dl



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- **Table 12.3 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes**
- **Table 12.4 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)**
- **Table 12.5 Access to an ITN**
- **Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household**
- **Table 12.7 Use of existing ITNs**
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- **Table 12.9 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**
- **Table 12.10 Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy**
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Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated), insecticide-treated net (ITN), and long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); average number of nets, ITNs, and LLINs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net, ITN, and LLIN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background Characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net			Average number of nets per household			Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night			Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)	
Residence											
Urban	69.6	62.8	61.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	4,042	40.9	33.4	32.1	4,024
Rural	61.4	55.8	55.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	22,319	24.7	21.7	21.4	22,286
Region											
Northern	64.2	57.6	57.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	2,960	27.9	24.2	23.8	2,955
Central	64.4	57.6	57.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	10,952	29.8	25.1	24.6	10,923
Southern	60.7	56.1	55.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	12,449	24.7	21.9	21.5	12,432
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	50.2	44.7	44.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	5,676	17.4	15.3	15.1	5,665
Second	60.0	53.6	53.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	5,446	22.8	19.5	19.3	5,439
Middle	63.3	59.0	58.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	5,141	23.8	21.4	21.3	5,134
Fourth	64.9	59.7	59.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	4,978	26.8	24.1	23.8	4,969
Highest	76.5	69.1	67.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	5,120	46.5	38.3	37.0	5,103
Total	62.7	56.9	56.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	26,361	27.2	23.5	23.1	26,310

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	At birth	Immunisation visit	Government health facility	CHAM/ Mission health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/ market	Work-place	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Type of net														
ITN[1]	33.3	16.6	11.6	2.9	16.8	0.6	2.5	0.1	11.5	0.9	2.7	0.5	100.0	26,192
Other[2]	20.8	16.0	10.0	1.3	13.6	0.7	2.2	0.1	28.0	2.0	3.6	1.5	100.0	3,646
Residence														
Urban	21.0	11.5	8.1	1.8	14.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	34.2	2.7	2.9	1.3	100.0	5,967
Rural	34.5	17.8	12.2	2.9	16.8	0.7	2.8	0.1	8.4	0.6	2.7	0.5	100.0	23,870
Region														
Northern	16.8	18.9	16.4	5.0	20.4	1.2	1.6	0.1	14.6	1.2	2.9	0.9	100.0	3,677
Central	37.3	15.7	7.8	2.3	18.4	0.4	3.2	0.0	11.0	1.1	2.1	0.7	100.0	13,370
Southern	30.4	16.7	13.7	2.4	13.2	0.6	1.8	0.2	15.9	0.9	3.4	0.6	100.0	12,792
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	32.4	23.7	15.8	3.7	15.2	0.4	2.6	0.0	3.0	0.2	2.9	0.2	100.0	4,075
Second	35.1	21.5	14.3	2.7	15.9	0.5	2.3	0.0	4.7	0.2	2.2	0.6	100.0	5,126
Middle	35.6	17.6	12.7	3.2	17.8	0.8	2.8	0.0	6.2	0.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	5,566
Fourth	34.7	15.8	11.8	2.8	16.8	0.7	3.0	0.1	10.0	0.8	3.1	0.4	100.0	5,961
Highest	25.5	10.4	6.7	1.8	16.2	0.5	1.9	0.3	30.1	2.4	3.0	1.2	100.0	9,110
Total	31.8	16.5	11.4	2.7	16.4	0.6	2.4	0.1	13.6	1.0	2.8	0.7	100.0	29,838

ANC = Antenatal care.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.
[2] Any net that is not an ITN.

Table 12.3 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes

Percentage of households in which someone has come into the dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months, the percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS in the past 12 months, and the percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons and/or IRS in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with IRS[1] in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[2] and/or IRS[1] in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[2] for every two persons and/or IRS[1] in the past 12 months	Number of households
Residence				
Urban	3.2	64.1	35.4	4,042
Rural	5.3	57.6	25.5	22,319
Region				
Northern	7.2	59.6	28.7	2,960
Central	6.2	59.6	29.2	10,952
Southern	3.3	57.5	24.6	12,449
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.5	46.6	18.9	5,676
Second	5.3	55.6	23.5	5,446
Middle	5.0	60.7	25.0	5,141
Fourth	4.8	61.0	27.4	4,978
Highest	5.2	70.8	41.3	5,120
Total	4.9	58.6	27.0	26,361

[1] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organisation.
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.4 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by number of ITNs the household owns, according to number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey								
Number of ITNs[1]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Total
0	56.9	47.6	41.2	40.7	40.3	41.1	43.8	43.3	42.2
1	35.3	37.4	36.0	29.3	26.6	24.6	19.2	18.4	26.2
2	6.7	12.4	17.8	21.0	21.0	19.3	19.6	16.5	18.8
3	1.0	2.2	4.4	6.4	9.1	9.9	11.1	10.3	8.2
4	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.1	2.2	3.8	3.7	7.6	3.2
5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	2.1	0.9
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.3
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,856	5,850	13,695	19,202	22,797	20,271	15,152	18,355	117,177
Percent with access to an ITN[1,2]	43.1	52.4	46.9	44.7	39.5	36.1	32.5	29.3	38.8

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.
[2] Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.

Table 12.5 Access to an ITN

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent with access to an ITN[1]
Residence	
Urban	47.4
Rural	37.3
Region	
Northern	38.4
Central	40.4
Southern	37.5
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	27.9
Second	34.7
Middle	38.1
Fourth	40.3
Highest	52.9
Total	38.8

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

Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Household population					Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS[2] in the past 12 months	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Age							
<5	48.1	42.7	38.4	45.5	17,691	69.1	10,937
5-14	28.6	25.8	22.9	29.4	38,505	46.1	21,590
15-34	39.6	35.4	31.8	38.4	35,686	60.2	20,970
35-49	46.0	40.8	36.3	43.5	13,072	68.9	7,736
50+	38.4	34.7	31.1	38.1	12,103	64.6	6,495
Don't know/missing	24.1	17.5	17.5	19.7	119	37.0	56
Sex							
Male	36.3	32.5	29.1	35.9	56,358	56.2	32,598
Female	39.3	35.1	31.4	38.1	60,819	60.7	35,185
Residence							
Urban	49.3	42.3	37.1	44.6	17,128	67.3	10,767
Rural	35.9	32.4	29.1	35.7	100,049	56.9	57,017
Region							
Northern	38.7	33.9	32.1	37.5	14,392	58.0	8,407
Central	39.6	34.9	31.8	38.7	48,541	59.7	28,345
Southern	36.1	33.0	28.5	35.4	54,244	57.6	31,032
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	28.0	24.9	22.4	28.0	23,349	54.8	10,611
Second	34.7	31.2	27.8	34.6	23,289	57.1	12,721
Middle	36.1	33.1	29.7	36.2	23,474	55.6	13,990
Fourth	38.0	34.9	31.6	37.9	23,411	57.8	14,112
Highest	52.2	45.1	39.9	48.2	23,654	65.3	16,349
Total	37.9	33.9	30.3	37.0	117,177	58.6	67,783

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.
[2] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organisation.

Table 12.7 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night	Number of ITNs[1]
Residence		
Urban	80.7	4,964
Rural	71.6	21,228
Region		
Northern	78.0	3,204
Central	70.5	11,484
Southern	74.9	11,504
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	68.6	3,594
Second	70.7	4,501
Middle	71.5	5,051
Fourth	73.8	5,374
Highest	78.0	7,672
Total	73.3	26,192

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Children under age 5 in all households					Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS[2] in the past 12 months	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Age in months							
<12	61.4	55.0	50.2	57.3	3,276	76.6	2,352
12-23	50.5	44.2	39.7	46.8	3,387	74.0	2,024
24-35	47.7	41.3	36.5	44.3	3,522	69.6	2,088
36-47	42.6	38.6	34.7	41.5	3,747	64.7	2,236
48-59	40.4	36.3	32.5	39.4	3,759	61.0	2,238
Sex							
Male	48.5	43.1	38.8	45.9	8,743	69.4	5,427
Female	47.8	42.4	38.1	45.1	8,948	68.9	5,510
Residence							
Urban	59.9	52.4	46.7	54.6	2,292	77.4	1,553
Rural	46.4	41.3	37.2	44.2	15,399	67.8	9,383
Region							
Northern	50.4	44.1	42.1	47.1	2,064	69.4	1,312
Central	48.5	42.1	38.6	45.4	7,352	68.9	4,485
Southern	47.2	43.0	37.4	45.2	8,274	69.3	5,140
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	37.8	33.1	30.0	35.9	4,342	66.4	2,164
Second	47.0	41.5	37.2	44.1	3,931	68.5	2,381
Middle	48.9	44.0	39.7	46.9	3,497	67.6	2,274
Fourth	50.1	46.2	41.8	48.7	3,115	69.7	2,065
Highest	62.7	54.1	47.9	57.1	2,806	73.9	2,053
Total	48.1	42.7	38.4	45.5	17,691	69.1	10,937

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.
[2] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organisation.

Table 12.9 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentages of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households					Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS[2] in the past 12 months	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women
Residence							
Urban	62.3	50.1	47.8	51.6	278	68.8	202
Rural	47.2	42.8	38.4	45.6	1,607	68.3	1,008
Region							
Northern	50.7	43.3	42.3	45.3	230	66.4	150
Central	49.7	43.4	39.4	47.5	828	66.9	537
Southern	48.9	44.5	39.6	45.8	827	70.4	523
Education							
No education	34.4	31.1	27.9	35.0	179	60.6	92
Primary	46.9	42.3	37.8	44.7	1,225	68.0	762
Secondary	59.9	54.4	51.1	56.3	427	72.1	322
More than secondary	(73.8)	(38.7)	(35.7)	(45.7)	54	(61.8)	34
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	41.2	36.7	32.6	38.2	433	66.8	238
Second	47.9	41.6	37.0	43.6	442	71.5	257
Middle	48.7	45.4	42.0	47.4	351	62.3	256
Fourth	49.9	46.4	41.6	51.3	329	70.0	218
Highest	62.9	52.4	49.0	55.4	329	71.4	241
Total	49.5	43.9	39.8	46.5	1,885	68.3	1,210

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.
[2] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organisation.

Table 12.10 Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who, during the pregnancy before the last birth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar[1]	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar[1]	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Residence				
Urban	88.2	62.3	27.3	911
Rural	88.7	63.6	30.4	5,781
Region				
Northern	88.2	60.5	26.2	767
Central	92.1	67.0	31.9	2,826
Southern	85.5	60.9	29.1	3,099
Education				
No education	86.5	62.3	30.9	794
Primary	88.6	63.4	29.6	4,480
Secondary	89.9	64.0	31.3	1,286
More than secondary	88.8	62.8	21.4	133
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	86.9	61.3	30.1	1,698
Second	89.0	65.1	29.5	1,512
Middle	88.0	61.2	29.4	1,295
Fourth	90.6	65.3	32.8	1,132
Highest	89.4	64.9	28.1	1,056
Total	88.6	63.4	30.0	6,693

[1] Received the specified number of doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit.

Table 12.11 Prevalence, diagnosis, and treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1]	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Number of children
Age in months						
<12	29.3	3,366	62.5	43.0	45.1	988
12-23	35.9	3,230	65.3	44.5	52.7	1,161
24-35	31.3	3,261	72.3	49.3	57.0	1,020
36-47	26.6	3,391	67.7	45.8	54.0	903
48-59	21.3	3,300	67.0	45.1	50.9	701
Sex						
Male	29.0	8,242	67.5	45.0	53.7	2,387
Female	28.7	8,307	66.3	46.1	50.3	2,387
Residence						
Urban	22.1	2,212	59.1	46.0	52.2	489
Rural	29.9	14,336	67.8	45.5	52.0	4,285
Region						
Northern	26.8	1,900	57.6	41.0	55.6	510
Central	29.9	7,003	68.5	46.5	52.1	2,097
Southern	28.3	7,645	67.6	45.7	51.1	2,167
Mother's education						
No education	28.0	2,224	63.6	39.5	44.2	623
Primary	29.8	10,962	67.7	45.5	52.6	3,269
Secondary	26.8	3,070	66.6	49.7	55.4	821
More than secondary	20.5	293	64.3	55.7	54.2	60
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	31.3	4,074	66.7	44.0	49.2	1,276
Second	29.1	3,707	69.2	46.3	50.6	1,079
Middle	30.5	3,203	67.7	44.5	52.9	976
Fourth	29.2	2,901	66.1	45.6	55.4	847
Highest	22.4	2,663	63.1	49.2	54.4	597
Total	28.8	16,548	66.9	45.6	52.0	4,774

[1] Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 12.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Any public sector source	**53.0**	**79.0**
Government hospital	7.8	11.6
Government health centre	38.6	57.5
Government health post	3.2	4.7
Mobile clinic	0.6	1.0
Fieldworker/CHW	3.1	4.6
Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM/Mission)	**3.9**	**5.9**
CHAM/Mission hospital	1.1	1.6
CHAM/Mission health centre	2.8	4.2
Any private sector source	**4.9**	**7.2**
Private hospital/clinic	3.6	5.4
Pharmacy	0.1	0.1
Private doctor	0.4	0.5
Mobile clinic	0.5	0.8
Fieldworker/CHW	0.2	0.3
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.1
Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM)	**0.0**	**0.1**
Any other source	**5.8**	**8.7**
Shop	5.1	7.7
Traditional practitioner	0.1	0.1
Market	0.3	0.5
CS other	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.3
Number of children	4,774	3,204

CHW = Community health worker.

Table 12.13 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial medication, the percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who took:									Number of children with fever who took anti-malarial drug
	Any ACT[1]	LA	ASAQ	SP/ Fansidar/ Novidar SP	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other anti-malarial	
Age in months										
<6	70.5	70.5	0.0	15.6	3.0	4.1	2.4	3.6	3.2	60
6-11	88.0	87.0	1.0	6.6	2.4	5.5	0.0	3.3	1.4	157
12-23	91.3	91.1	0.4	7.0	2.3	2.2	0.0	1.3	1.7	430
24-35	94.2	94.0	0.6	3.1	1.6	4.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	437
36-47	96.1	96.1	0.0	1.6	1.2	4.0	0.3	1.0	1.4	384
48-59	92.2	91.2	1.5	2.5	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	325
Sex										
Male	91.9	91.6	0.4	4.1	2.0	4.7	0.0	0.9	1.2	925
Female	92.5	92.0	0.8	4.6	2.8	3.2	0.4	1.4	1.6	867
Residence										
Urban	73.9	73.9	0.0	9.1	5.1	4.7	0.6	7.0	7.4	99
Rural	93.3	92.8	0.6	4.1	2.2	3.9	0.2	0.8	1.0	1,694
Region										
Northern	93.4	93.4	0.0	2.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	1.7	1.0	140
Central	93.5	92.9	0.9	4.8	2.4	3.3	0.1	0.8	1.6	853
Southern	90.6	90.4	0.4	4.3	2.6	5.1	0.4	1.4	1.3	800
Mother's education										
No education	91.8	91.8	0.6	5.7	4.8	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	239
Primary	93.0	92.5	0.7	4.3	1.9	3.9	0.2	0.7	1.4	1,299
Secondary	89.6	89.6	0.0	3.2	2.2	4.8	0.0	2.7	1.7	241
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	94.8	94.8	0.4	4.6	2.5	3.0	0.4	0.4	2.1	516
Second	92.8	92.5	0.2	5.7	2.5	4.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	425
Middle	92.7	91.4	1.6	2.4	2.0	5.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	395
Fourth	89.3	89.0	0.3	4.8	1.8	3.0	0.1	1.7	1.3	306
Highest	86.3	86.3	0.0	3.8	4.0	6.6	0.0	3.8	4.2	150
Total	92.2	91.8	0.6	4.3	2.4	4.0	0.2	1.1	1.4	1,793

Notes: LA = Lumefantrine-Artemether; ASAQ = Artesunate-Amodiaquine. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy; ACT includes LA and ASAQ.

Table 12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age in months		
6-8	10.3	269
9-11	14.8	298
12-17	11.3	599
18-23	10.3	506
24-35	4.1	1,164
36-47	4.7	1,245
48-59	3.2	1,165
Sex		
Male	7.6	2,555
Female	5.2	2,690
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	6.4	4,681
Not interviewed but in household	6.8	118
Not interviewed, and not in the household[1]	6.2	446
Residence		
Urban	5.4	641
Rural	6.5	4,604
Region		
Northern	6.2	577
Central	7.0	2,219
Southern	5.9	2,449
Mother's education[2]		
No education	7.3	662
Primary	6.6	3,142
Secondary	5.2	913
More than secondary	6.3	82
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	8.0	1,267
Second	7.9	1,209
Middle	6.6	1,009
Fourth	4.1	952
Highest	4.0	808
Total	6.4	5,245

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia is based on haemoglobin levels and is adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC, 1998). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR

13

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention:*** Forty-two percent of women and 48% of men have comprehensive knowledge about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention; this is only a slight increase from 2010.
- ***Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:*** Seventy-six percent of women and 72% of men know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 81% of women and 82% of men know that HIV can be transmitted during labour, and 87% of women and 88% of men know that HIV can be transmitted during breastfeeding.
- ***Discriminatory attitudes:*** Nine percent of women and 6% of men thought that children living with HIV should not be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative; 16% of women and 12% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.
- ***Sexual partners:*** One percent of women reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; however, only 27% reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse. Thirteen percent of men reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. Of those, 30% reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse.
- ***Coverage of HIV tests:*** The vast majority of women (95%) and men (96%) know where to obtain an HIV test, but women are more likely than men to have ever been tested for HIV (83% versus 70%). However, in 12 months before the survey, about the same proportion of women and men had been tested for HIV (44% of women versus 42% of men).

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS in its 2015 HIV and AIDS estimates stated that there were 980,000 adults and children living with HIV in Malawi[1]. The Malawi government has been at the forefront of developing and implementing innovative public health strategies that address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Beyond designing and being the first to implement Option B+, Malawi is also the first country to include Test-and-Start and the 90-90-90 objectives for epidemic control within its National Strategic Plan. Malawi initiated Test-and-Start in mid-2016, and has consistently adopted aggressive strategies in its HIV programming that has moved the country closer to epidemic control. The

[1] Figures are based on 2015 UNAIDS estimates.

2015 Spectrum model estimated that there will be approximately 34,000 new HIV infections and 30,000 HIV-related deaths in 2016[2].

In 2015, Malawi developed the 2015-2020 National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (NSP) which provides a new framework for the implementation of HIV programs that align with the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets. The 2015-2020 NSP focuses on case identification, and the promotion of access to antiretroviral therapy (ART), adherence, and retention (2015-2020 NSP). National efforts and investments from donors and other partners have also focused on HIV prevention, knowledge, and behavioural interventions. In 2014, Malawi developed the 2015-2020 HIV Prevention Strategy that focused on delivering behaviour change interventions such as life skills education, promotion of faithfulness, use of male and female condoms, and activities that addressed gender-based violence, stigma and discrimination, and harmful cultural practices (NAC 2015). The Malawi country program has been monitoring the impact of these programs through routine HIV program monitoring, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Biological Behavioural Surveillance Surveys (BBSS), and most recently, a Population-based HIV Impact Assessment (PHIA) survey.

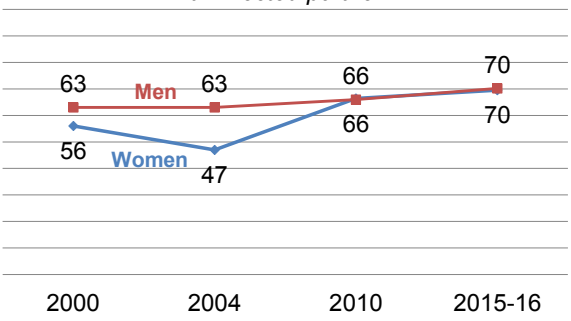
The objective of this chapter is to provide data on and trends in HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviours, which include knowledge of HIV prevention methods, stigma and discrimination, number of sexual partners, condom use, self-reported HIV testing, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV, and voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) in Malawi. The chapter presents these data at the national level and by other demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

13.1 HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Transmission, and Prevention Methods

About three-quarters of women and men age 15-49 know that using condoms consistently can reduce the risk of HIV. More than eight in ten women and men (86% of women and 89% of men age 15-49) know that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV. Seventy percent of women and men know that both consistent condom use and only having sex with one uninfected partner can prevent HIV (**Table 13.1**).

Figure 13.1 **Trends in knowledge of HIV prevention methods**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner



Trends: The percentage of respondents who know that using condoms consistently and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV has increased between 2000 and 2015-16 from 56 to 70% among women and from 63% to 70% among men (**Figure 13.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of prevention methods among men varies by region; 66% of men in Northern region know that using condoms consistently and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV, compared with 69% of men in the Central region and 73% in the Southern region.
- Women and men with higher education are more likely than those with a lower education level to recognise that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner is a way to

[2] Figures are based on 2015 UNAIDS estimates

avoid getting HIV; 64% of women and 64% of men with no education know both HIV prevention methods compared with 74% of women and 78% of men with more than secondary education.

The 2015-16 MDHS assessed HIV and AIDS knowledge and misconceptions by obtaining information on common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Respondents were asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy looking person to have HIV and whether they believe HIV is transmitted through mosquito bites, supernatural means, or sharing food with a person who has HIV or AIDS.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Table 13.2 shows that 42% of women compared to 48% of men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV. Just over half of women (58%) know that a healthy looking person can have HIV and reject that mosquito bites and witchcraft can cause HIV, compared with 66% of men.

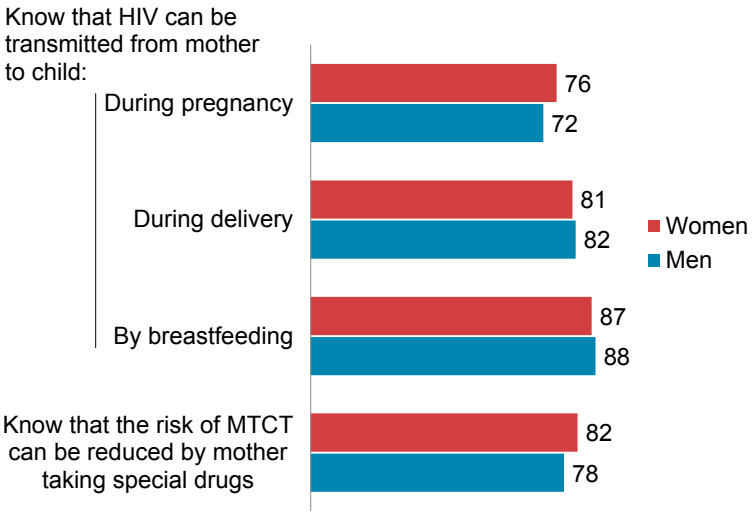
Trends: The percentage of men and women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS has only increased a few percentage points between 2010 and 2015-16, moving from 41% to 42% among women and 45% to 48% among men.

13.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission with antiretroviral medications are critical to reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from mother to child through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain medications during pregnancy.

***Figure 13.2* Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



About three-quarters (76%) of women know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 81% that it can be transmitted during labour, and 87% that it can be transmitted during breastfeeding (**Table 13.3**). Overall, 69% know all three transmission modes of HIV mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Among men, 72% of men know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 82% during labour, and 88% during breastfeeding. Overall, 61% of men know all three transmission modes. Knowledge of the three transmission modes is the lowest among women and men age 15-19 (57% and 55%, respectively), and is the highest among women age 25-29 and men age 40-49 (76% and 66%, respectively). Four in five women (82%) and men (78%) know that mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be reduced by taking special medications (**Figure 13.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who know that MTCT of HIV can be reduced by taking special medications has essentially remained the same between 2010 and 2015-16; 85% of women in 2010 versus 82% women in 2015-16. Among men, the percentage is 78% both in 2010 and 2015-16.

13.3 Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) in ART programs. Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs that target HIV prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men who (1) do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who do not have HIV; and (2) who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that this person had HIV are considered to have discriminatory attitudes.

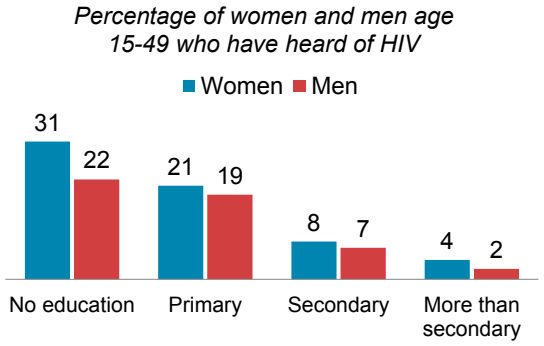
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

The study found that discriminatory attitudes are slightly higher in women than in men. For example, 9% of women and 6% of men thought that children living with HIV should not be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative. Furthermore, 16% of women and 12% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV. Overall, 19% of women and 14% of men have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (**Table 13.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both men and women, discriminatory attitudes decrease with education; 31% of women and 22% of men with no education compared to 4% of women and 2% of men with more than secondary education reported discriminatory attitudes (**Figure 13.3**).
- Discriminatory attitudes decrease with wealth quintile. Among women, the percentage of women with discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV decreases from 28% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% in the highest wealth quintile. Similarly among men, the percentage decreases from 22% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 13.3 **Discriminatory attitudes* towards people living with HIV by education**



* Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

- Among women, discriminatory attitudes do not vary by region. However, discriminatory attitudes among men in are higher in the Central region compared to the Northern and Southern regions, 17% of men in the Central region, compared with 12% in the Northern and Southern regions (**Table 13.4**).

13.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

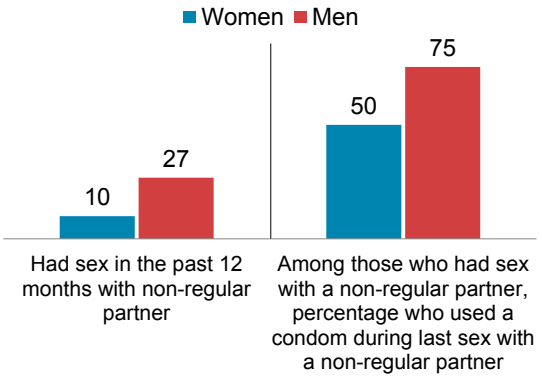
Given that most HIV infections in Malawi are acquired through heterosexual intercourse, information on the number of sexual partners and use of safe sex practices is important in designing and monitoring programmes that control the spread of HIV.

Only 1% of all women reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. Of those with more than one partner in the last 12 months, 27% reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse (**Table 13.5.1**). In 12 months before the survey, 10% of women had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabitating partner (a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them) and just 50% of those reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner (**Figure 13.4**). On average, women have had 2.1 lifetime sexual partners.

Thirteen percent of men reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. Of those with more than one partner in the last 12 months, 30% reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse. In past 12 months, 27% of men reported having sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner, a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them (**Table 13.5.2**). Three-quarters (75%) of men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner (**Figure 13.4**). Men had an average 4.5 lifetime sexual partners.

***Figure 13.4* Sex and condom use with non-regular partner**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in past 12 months is the highest in the Southern region (13%) compared with the Central (8%) and the Northern (6%) regions.
- Women in the Southern region were less likely than those in the Central or Northern regions (45% versus 56%) to report condom use during their most recent sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner.
- The percentage of women who had sex with non-marital, non-cohabitating partners increases with education, from 5% among women with no education to 22% among those with more than a secondary education.
- Using a condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-marital partner was higher among women with higher education levels, 62% among women with more than secondary education compared to 37% among women with no education.
- Men who are married are more likely to have more than one partner than those who were never married (16% compared to 8%).
- Among men, condom use with a non-marital partner is highest in the Northern region (86%) and lowest in the Southern region (72%).

13.5 Paid Sex

The act of paying for sex introduces an uneven negotiating ground for safer sexual intercourse. Transactional sex is the exchange of money, favours, or gifts for sexual intercourse. This type of sexual intercourse is associated with a greater risk of contracting HIV and other STIs because of compromised power relations and the likelihood of having multiple partners.

Eighteen percent of men have ever paid for sex and 7% have paid for sex in the last 12 months. Three-quarters of men who had reported paying for sex in the last 12 months reported using condoms during the last sexual intercourse (**Table 13.6**).

Trends: The percentage of men who reported paying for sex in 12 months before the survey remained essentially the same between 2010 and 2015-16 (5% versus 7%). However, condom use during the last paid sex increased from 61% to 75% between 2010 and 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Men who are divorced, separated, or widowed (16%) are more likely to have paid for sex in past 12 months before the survey than men who are currently married (6%) or have never married (7%).
- Men in the Southern region are more likely than men in the Northern and Central regions to have paid for sex in past 12 months before the survey (10% versus 4% and 5%, respectively).

13.6 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices in order to remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their HIV status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, access care, and receive treatment.

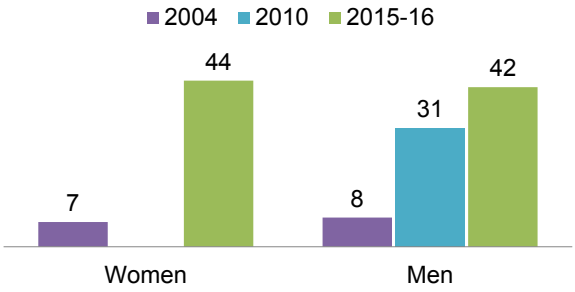
13.6.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

The vast majority of women (95%) and men (96%) know where to obtain an HIV test, but women are more likely than men to have ever been tested for HIV (83% versus 70%). However, about the same proportion of women and men had been tested for HIV in 12 months before the survey (44% of women versus 42% of men) (**Tables 13.7.1** and **13.7.2**).

Trends: There has been a substantial increase in HIV testing among both women and men from 2004 to 2015-16. Specifically, 7% of women reported that they had been tested for HIV within 12 months before the 2004 MDHS compared with 44% who reported HIV testing in 12 months before the 2015-16 MDHS. Among men, the proportion increased from 8% to 42% (**Figure 13.5**).

Figure 13.5 **Trends in recent HIV testing**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have been tested for HIV in past 12 months and received the results of the last test



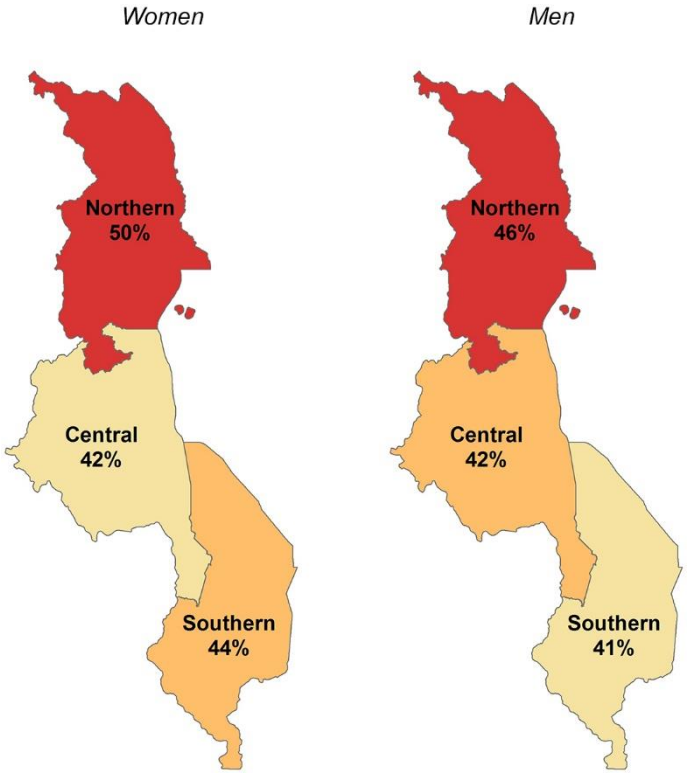
Note: For women, data on recent testing was not available for year 2010

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of respondents who have never been tested for HIV is highest among women and men age 15-19 (51% and 65%, respectively) and those who have never had sex (71% for both women and men).
- HIV testing coverage in the last 12 months is highest in the Northern region (50%) compared to the Central (42%) and Southern (44%) regions (**Figure 13.6**).
- HIV testing coverage in the last 12 months tends to increase with rising level of education; from 38% among women with no education to 52% among women with more than secondary education. Among men, the coverage of recent HIV testing varies from 39% among those with no education to 55% among those with more than secondary school (**Figure 13.7**).

Figure 13.6 **Recent HIV testing by region**

Percentage of women and men who were tested for HIV in the year before the survey and received results

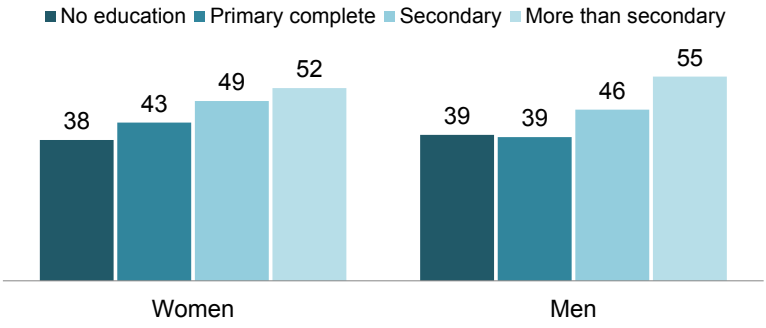


13.6.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Table 13.8 presents information on self-reported HIV testing during pregnancy and delivery among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years before the survey. Eighty percent of women received counselling on HIV, an HIV test during an antenatal care (ANC) visit, and the test results; 89% of women had an HIV test during ANC or labour and received the results. The odds of receiving testing during ANC and delivery increase with education levels, from 85% among those with no education to 96% in women with more than secondary education.

Figure 13.7 **Recent HIV testing by education**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV in the year before the survey and received results



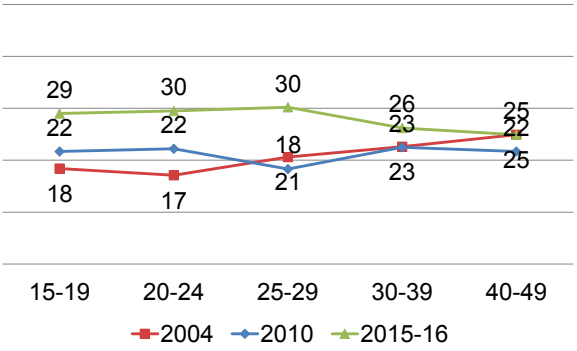
13.7 Male Circumcision

Male circumcision has been associated with a lower risk of HIV transmission from women to men (Williams et al. 2006; WHO and UNAIDS 2007). **Table 13.9** provides information on the percentage of men who have been circumcised by traditional methods and health professionals. Among men 15-49, 28 % have been circumcised, 18% by traditional practitioners or family friends, and 9% by a health professional.

Trends: The percentage of men circumcised remained essentially the same between 2004 and 2010, and has increased from 22% in 2010 to 28% in 2015-16. Most of the increase was observed in men age 15-29 (**Figure 13.8**).

***Figure 13.8* Male circumcision by age**

Percentage of men age 15-49 who report having been circumcised by age



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men circumcised does not vary significantly by age. However, changes over time are observed when assessing circumcision by specific providers. Younger men are more likely to have been circumcised by a health professional than their older counterparts; 12% among men age 15-24, compared to 9% or lower among those age 25 and older. In contrast, older men are more likely than younger men to have been circumcised by traditional practitioners, family, or friends, with 19% or higher among men age 25 and older, compared to 16% among those age 15-24.

- The proportion of men who have been circumcised by a health care professional is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (20% versus 7%), while traditional circumcision is more common among men in rural areas than among those in urban areas (19% versus 16%).

- There is a noticeable difference in the prevalence of circumcision by region. About half of men in the Southern region have been circumcised (47%) compared to only 15% in the Central region and 6% in Northern region. Traditional circumcision explains most of this regional variation. One-third of men in the Southern region were circumcised by a traditional practitioner, friend, or family member, compared with 9% of men in the Central region and 2% of men in the Northern region. By contrast, only 14% of men in the Southern region have been circumcised by a health professional, compared with 6% of men in the Central region and 4% of men in the Northern region.

13.8 Self-Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis, a genital sore, or an ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

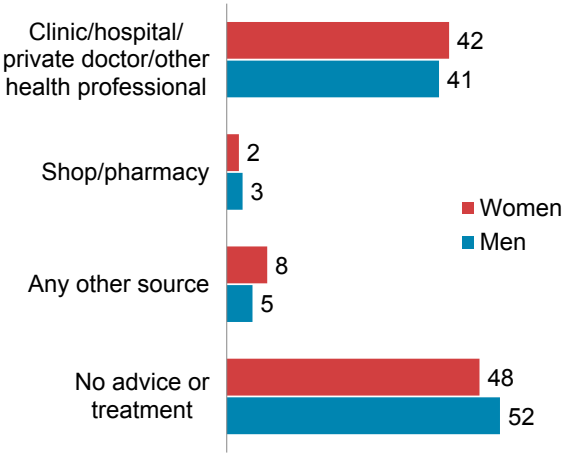
Overall, 15% of women and 10% of men age 15-49 reported having an STI an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months (**Table 13.10**). Among women, the percentage was 7% in the Northern region compared to 16% and 15% in the Central and Southern regions, respectively. Among men, the percentage was 5% in the Northern region, compared with 11% in the Central region and 10% in the Southern region.

The data also show differences by educational status. Those with more than a secondary education were less likely to report having an STI or symptoms than those with less education. For example, among women, only 6% of those with more than a secondary education reported having an STI or symptoms. This is in contrast to those with no education (14%), primary education (16%), or secondary education (13%). Only 4% of men with more than a secondary education reported an STI or symptoms compared with 9% among men with no education, 11% with primary education, and 9% with secondary education.

Forty-two percent of women and 41% of men who had an STI or STI symptoms sought advice or treatment from a clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other health professional (**Figure 13.9**). Two percent of women and 3% of men sought advice or treatment from a shop or pharmacy, while 8% of women and 5% of men sought advice or treatment from any other source. However, 48% of women and 52% of men did not seek any advice or treatment.

***Figure 13.9* Women and men seeking treatment for STIs**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months who sought advice or treatment from:



13.9 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviours that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.9.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of HIV transmission enables people to avoid HIV infection. This is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

In Malawi, 41% of young women and 44% of young men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, which includes knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission (**Table 13.11**).

Trends: The percentage of young women and men with comprehensive knowledge about HIV has remained essentially the same between 2010 and 2015-16; 42% versus 41% among young women and 45% versus 44% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Comprehensive knowledge about HIV is lowest among women and men age 15-17; 37% of women age 15-17 and 40% of men age 15-17 have comprehensive knowledge compared with 41% women and 48% of men age 18-19 (**Table 13.11**).
- Young women and men in urban areas are more likely than their counterparts in rural areas to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV; 47% of young women and 54% of young men in urban areas have comprehensive knowledge about HIV compared with 40% of young women and 42% young men in rural areas.
- The data indicate that comprehensive HIV knowledge increases with increasing education. Sixty-eight percent of young women with more than secondary education have comprehensive knowledge about HIV compared with 27% of young women with no education. Among young men with more than secondary education, 72% had comprehensive knowledge about HIV compared with18% of those with no education.

13.9.2 First Sex

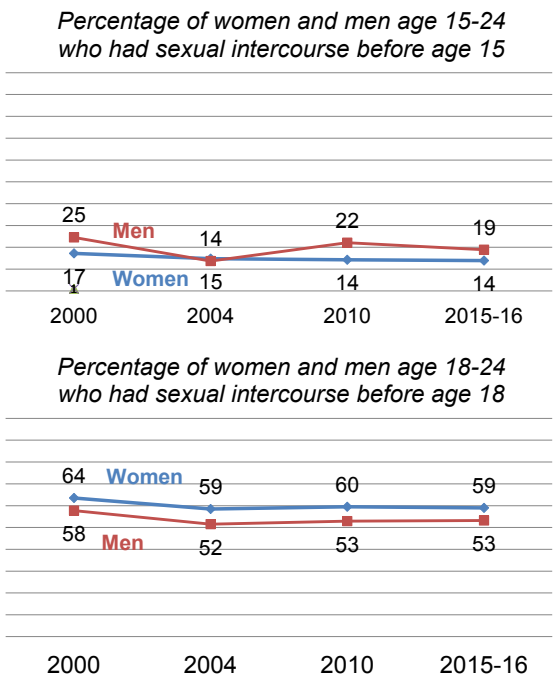
Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex at a later age. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

Table 13.12 provides information on the percentage of young women and men who have had sexual intercourse before the ages of 15 and 18 among those who have had sexual intercourse.

Overall, a slightly higher percentage of young men reported having sex before the age of 15 (19%) compared with young women (14%). The reverse is observed when assessing young people who have had sex before the age of 18. Among young women, 59% reported having sex before the age of 18 compared with 53% of young men (**Table 13.12**).

Trends: Overall, the percentage of young people age 15-24 who have had sex by age 15 has decreased only slightly between 2000 and 2015-16 for both women (from 17% to 14%) and men (from 25% to 19%). The percentage of young people age 18-24 who have had sex by age 18 has decreased only slightly from 2000 to 2015-16, from 64% to 59% among young women and from 58% to 53% among young men. Generally, the percentage of young men who have had sex by the age of 15 tends to be slightly higher than their female counterparts and, in contrast, the percentage of young women who have had sex by the age of 18 tends to be higher than the percentage of the young men (**Figure 13.10**).

Figure 13.10 **Trends in age at first sexual intercourse among young people**



Patterns by background characteristics

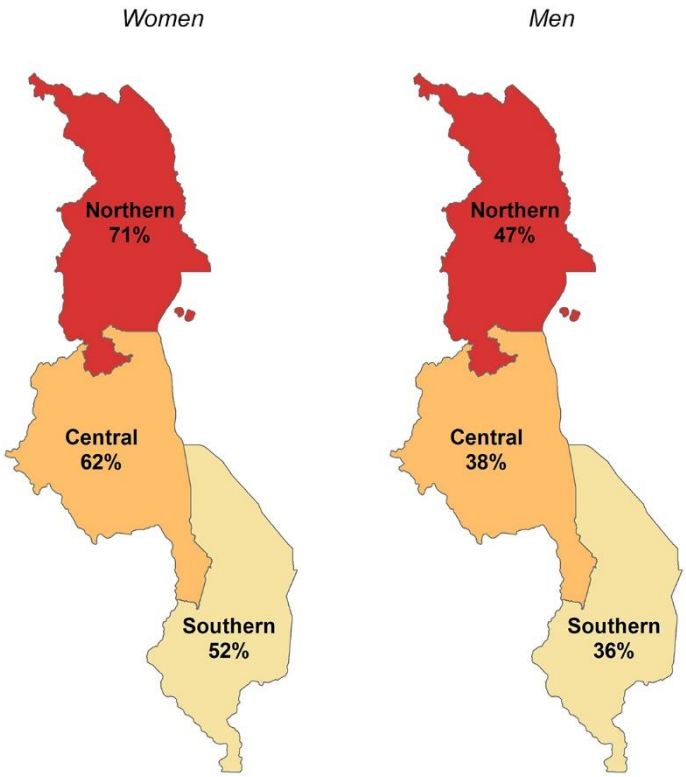
- Young women and young men in rural areas are more likely to have initiated sex by age 15 or 18 than their urban counterparts.
- Among women age 15-24, the percentage of those who had sexual intercourse declines with increasing level of education, from 26% among women with no education to 3% among those with more than secondary education. Among men, however, the percentage of those who had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 is highest in men with primary education. Among women and men age 18-24, the percentage of those who had sexual intercourse before the age of 18 decreases with increasing level of education.
- The highest percentage of respondents who have had their first sexual intercourse before age 15 is highest in the Southern region for both women and men (17% and 21%, respectively). The lowest percentage of women who have had their first sexual intercourse before age 15 is observed in the Central region (11%) whereas for men, the lowest percentage is in the Northern region (14%). Similar trends can be noted with the percentage of respondents who have had their first sexual intercourse before age 18.

13.9.3 Premarital Sex

The 2015-16 MDHS also collected information on patterns of sexual activity among never-married women and men age 15-24 in Malawi. Fifty-nine percent of never-married women and 38% of never-married men age 15-24 have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 13.13**). The percentage of never-married women and men who have never had sexual intercourse decreases sharply with age; from 73% of women and 57% of men age 15-17, the percentage drops to 47% of women and 32% of men age 18-19 and then to 20% and 16% among women and men age 23-24, respectively. Among never-married women age 15-24, the percentage of those who have never had sexual intercourse is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (60% versus 53%). The reverse is observed among never-married men; the percentage of those who have never had sexual intercourse is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (41% versus 37%).

Figure 13.11 **Premarital sex by region**

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have never had sexual intercourse



Regional differences are substantial among never-married women age 15-24 (**Figure 13.11**). The percentage of women who have never had sexual intercourse varies from 71% among women in the Northern region to 62% in the Central region and then to 52% in Southern region. The highest percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who have never had sexual intercourse is observed in the Northern region (47%). However, there is little variation in the percentage of men who have never had sexual intercourse between the Central and Southern regions (38% and 36%, respectively).

13.9.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Young men age 15-24 are more likely than their female counterparts to have had more than one partner in the previous 12 months; 10% of men have had more than one partner in the last 12 months, compared with 1% of women (**Tables 13.14.1** and **13.14.2**). Condom use is more common among young men who had more than one partner in past 12 months than among their female counterparts; 52% of young men with more than one partner reported using a condom during last intercourse compared with 36% among women. Young men are also more likely than young women to have had intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months (71% of men versus 24% of women). Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner is 54% among young women and 76% among young men. Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner is higher in urban areas than in rural areas; 65% of women and 83% of men in urban areas have had sex with a non-marital partner, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months and used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, compared with 49% of women and 74% of men in rural areas.

13.9.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people in obtaining services. **Table 13.15** provides information on sexually active youth age 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and received the results of the last test.

Overall, among young people age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the proportion of women who were tested for HIV and received their results was higher than among men; 53% of women compared with 45% of men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Generally, the proportion of young people tested for HIV in the last 12 months increases with age, 42% among women 15-17 compared to 56% among women age 23-24, and 27% among men age 15-17 compared to 59% among men age 23-24.

- There is also a slight variation by marital status. Those who have been married are more likely to have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and to have received the results of the last test; 56% among ever-married women compared with 43% among never-married women, and 59% among ever-married men compared with 37% among never-married men.

List of Tables

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 13.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV**
- **Table 13.3 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.5.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women**
- **Table 13.5.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men**
- **Table 13.6 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse**
- **Table 13.7.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.7.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.8 Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV**
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- **Table 13.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 13.11 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people**
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- **Table 13.14.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.14.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual behaviour in the past 12 months among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.15 Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Age								
15-24	72.5	83.3	65.8	10,422	72.7	86.0	66.8	3,226
15-19	69.3	80.7	62.3	5,263	73.1	83.7	66.3	1,818
20-24	75.7	86.1	69.5	5,159	72.2	89.0	67.5	1,408
25-29	76.8	88.0	72.0	3,953	77.3	92.9	73.6	1,022
30-39	78.6	88.7	73.6	6,592	77.2	89.6	72.3	1,807
40-49	75.3	86.2	69.6	3,596	77.9	92.2	73.6	1,073
Residence								
Urban	74.3	87.5	68.6	4,496	74.5	91.6	71.5	1,340
Rural	75.5	85.6	69.6	20,066	75.5	88.2	69.9	5,788
Region								
Northern	77.1	88.2	71.1	2,838	71.8	88.3	66.2	922
Central	74.7	86.1	68.7	10,529	73.6	89.4	68.9	3,176
Southern	75.3	85.2	69.8	11,194	78.1	88.4	72.8	3,030
Education								
No education	70.7	81.4	64.3	2,977	68.9	84.2	63.6	375
Primary	75.1	85.0	68.9	15,245	75.7	87.6	69.6	4,153
Secondary	77.8	90.0	73.0	5,598	74.4	91.4	71.0	2,249
More than secondary	77.0	93.0	73.7	742	82.9	92.2	78.4	351
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	73.5	83.1	66.7	4,745	72.9	86.5	67.1	1,134
Second	75.3	85.5	69.7	4,692	75.1	88.3	69.5	1,325
Middle	75.0	85.3	69.2	4,635	75.2	88.8	70.1	1,409
Fourth	76.5	87.1	71.0	4,680	75.3	88.9	70.3	1,462
Highest	75.7	88.2	70.5	5,810	76.9	90.5	72.6	1,798
Total 15-49	75.2	86.0	69.5	24,562	75.3	88.8	70.2	7,128
50-54	na	na	na	na	76.2	91.7	72.9	350
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	75.3	88.9	70.3	7,478

na = Not applicable.
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse.
[2] Partner who has no other partners.

Table 13.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by witchcraft or other supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
			WOMEN				
15-24	82.0	74.6	84.8	88.0	57.9	41.1	10,422
15-19	78.8	75.1	84.2	87.7	56.4	38.9	5,263
20-24	85.3	74.0	85.5	88.4	59.5	43.3	5,159
25-29	87.8	74.1	85.4	89.2	60.8	45.0	3,953
30-39	88.6	71.1	83.1	88.9	58.3	44.6	6,592
40-49	85.4	65.0	79.4	87.5	51.2	38.1	3,596
Total 15-49	85.2	72.2	83.7	88.4	57.5	42.2	24,562
			MEN				
15-24	88.6	75.7	87.9	91.0	64.2	44.3	3,226
15-19	84.9	76.3	85.5	89.8	61.5	43.1	1,818
20-24	93.3	75.0	91.0	92.7	67.6	45.8	1,408
25-29	95.0	73.7	89.8	94.4	66.5	50.2	1,022
30-39	95.4	75.7	90.4	94.6	68.7	50.9	1,807
40-49	94.8	74.0	87.9	92.6	65.5	48.5	1,073
Total 15-49	92.2	75.1	88.8	92.6	65.9	47.5	7,128
50-54	94.7	63.0	85.4	93.9	56.0	43.1	350
Total 15-54	92.3	74.6	88.6	92.7	65.4	47.3	7,478

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and HIV can be transmitted by witchcraft or other supernatural means.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Table 13.3 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, and percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs, according to age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of respondents
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By all three means		
			WOMEN			
15-24	71.9	75.0	84.5	63.8	76.3	10,422
15-19	66.4	68.1	79.6	56.8	67.8	5,263
20-24	77.4	82.0	89.6	70.9	84.9	5,159
25-29	80.7	86.6	90.2	75.6	89.0	3,953
30-39	79.0	86.1	88.7	73.4	88.0	6,592
40-49	76.1	81.2	84.7	69.8	81.8	3,596
Total 15-49	75.8	80.7	86.6	69.1	82.3	24,562
			MEN			
15-24	69.9	76.5	85.7	56.7	71.8	3,226
15-19	69.1	73.5	83.9	54.8	67.6	1,818
20-24	71.0	80.3	88.0	59.2	77.2	1,408
25-29	72.2	84.9	90.4	62.3	81.7	1,022
30-39	72.5	86.1	89.0	63.9	84.2	1,807
40-49	75.3	87.1	89.6	66.2	83.8	1,073
Total 15-49	71.7	81.7	87.8	60.8	78.1	7,128
50-54	74.7	85.3	87.2	66.0	79.9	350
Total 15-54	71.9	81.9	87.8	61.0	78.2	7,478

Table 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who as HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who as HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15-24	11.2	18.9	22.2	10,132	8.8	17.8	20.3	3,182
15-19	13.7	22.3	26.2	5,074	10.8	23.5	26.0	1,782
20-24	8.8	15.5	18.1	5,057	6.4	10.4	13.0	1,400
25-29	7.9	12.4	15.3	3,880	4.2	8.3	10.1	1,016
30-39	6.9	12.4	14.5	6,482	3.5	7.2	9.2	1,799
40-49	9.2	16.1	19.3	3,515	3.4	8.3	9.8	1,069
Marital status								
Never married	10.7	18.8	22.0	4,993	8.6	18.4	20.4	2,818
Ever had sex	9.8	13.7	17.8	2,236	7.7	17.1	19.4	1,825
Never had sex	11.5	22.8	25.4	2,757	10.1	20.9	22.3	992
Married/living together	8.8	14.9	17.7	15,815	4.2	8.1	10.2	4,016
Divorced/separated/ widowed	8.8	14.7	17.7	3,200	5.3	10.7	14.5	234
Residence								
Urban	4.4	8.1	10.2	4,481	3.1	7.9	9.4	1,336
Rural	10.3	17.4	20.5	19,527	6.7	13.3	15.6	5,732
Region								
Northern	9.6	12.2	16.0	2,799	7.1	7.8	11.6	921
Central	9.2	16.7	19.3	10,404	6.7	15.6	17.4	3,146
Southern	9.1	15.6	18.6	10,806	4.8	10.2	12.1	3,001
Education								
No education	16.2	26.4	30.6	2,809	9.5	18.9	22.2	366
Primary	10.4	17.8	20.8	14,886	8.1	16.4	18.8	4,112
Secondary	3.6	6.2	8.4	5,572	2.3	5.4	7.0	2,241
More than secondary	1.1	3.6	4.3	742	1.4	0.9	2.3	349
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.3	24.2	28.1	4,580	9.6	19.0	21.8	1,122
Second	11.6	20.0	23.3	4,569	6.0	13.5	15.9	1,306
Middle	9.2	16.8	19.7	4,508	7.3	13.4	15.7	1,401
Fourth	7.1	11.9	14.6	4,585	5.1	9.9	11.6	1,450
Highest	4.2	7.6	9.7	5,766	3.4	8.2	9.9	1,788
Total 15-49	9.2	15.7	18.6	24,008	6.0	12.3	14.4	7,067
50-54	na	na	na	na	7.8	14.3	16.7	349
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	6.1	12.4	14.5	7,416

na = Not applicable.
[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

Table 13.5.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months:		Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percent- age who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age									
15-24	1.3	15.2	10,422	36.1	132	53.4	1,589	1.9	7,581
15-19	1.3	18.9	5,263	44.0	68	55.3	995	1.8	2,729
20-24	1.2	11.5	5,159	27.7	64	50.1	594	2.0	4,852
25-29	1.2	6.6	3,953	(10.9)	49	40.3	261	2.0	3,907
30-39	1.5	6.3	6,592	22.6	98	49.0	413	2.2	6,572
40-49	0.8	4.9	3,596	(29.0)	30	34.8	176	2.3	3,592
Marital status									
Never married	1.3	28.7	5,170	52.7	68	52.9	1,485	2.0	2,287
Married or living together	1.0	1.0	16,130	7.7	156	50.7	162	2.0	16,113
Divorced/separated/ widowed	2.6	24.3	3,262	42.4	84	44.1	791	2.9	3,252
Residence									
Urban	1.9	15.8	4,496	26.9	86	58.0	710	2.4	3,839
Rural	1.1	8.6	20,066	27.3	222	46.6	1,729	2.0	17,813
Region									
Northern	1.1	6.4	2,838	40.4	32	56.4	182	1.9	2,481
Central	1.2	8.0	10,529	27.5	122	56.3	847	1.9	9,162
Southern	1.4	12.6	11,194	24.1	154	45.2	1,409	2.3	10,009
Education									
No education	1.1	4.8	2,977	(10.7)	33	36.8	143	2.2	2,931
Primary	1.4	8.8	15,245	27.5	212	46.8	1,338	2.1	13,447
Secondary	1.0	14.2	5,598	31.6	54	54.8	793	2.0	4,615
More than secondary	1.1	22.3	742	*	8	62.2	165	2.4	658
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.3	8.4	4,745	23.0	60	43.2	399	2.1	4,348
Second	1.2	7.5	4,692	14.1	58	41.6	353	2.0	4,246
Middle	1.0	8.3	4,635	(39.0)	49	47.4	385	2.0	4,096
Fourth	1.1	10.3	4,680	24.5	52	54.2	484	2.2	4,102
Highest	1.5	14.1	5,810	33.6	90	55.4	818	2.1	4,860
Total	1.3	9.9	24,562	27.2	308	49.9	2,439	2.1	21,652

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.5.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months:		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percent- age who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15-24	9.5	38.9	3,226	52.2	306	75.6	1,254	3.9	2,230
15-19	6.6	35.6	1,818	59.1	120	70.3	647	3.2	964
20-24	13.2	43.1	1,408	47.7	186	81.2	607	4.5	1,266
25-29	14.5	25.7	1,022	29.4	148	79.9	262	4.7	1,000
30-39	17.1	16.1	1,807	14.7	310	73.9	291	4.7	1,776
40-49	14.3	9.7	1,073	15.3	154	64.1	104	5.5	1,055
Marital status									
Never married	7.9	45.2	2,863	69.8	226	76.3	1,294	3.9	1,838
Married or living together	16.4	12.1	4,030	14.1	659	72.7	489	4.7	3,990
Divorced/separated/ widowed	14.0	54.7	235	(65.8)	33	75.7	129	7.7	234
Type of union									
In polygynous union	70.1	(11.8)	(294)	(6.3)	(206)	(54.8)	35	6.0	292
In non-polygynous union	12.1	12.2	3,736	17.6	453	74.0	454	4.6	3,698
Not currently in union	8.3	45.9	3,098	69.3	259	76.2	1,422	4.3	2,072
Residence									
Urban	10.9	30.5	1,340	40.8	147	83.7	409	4.9	1,109
Rural	13.3	26.0	5,788	27.6	771	73.0	1,503	4.5	4,952
Region									
Northern	14.5	26.1	922	42.2	134	85.6	241	4.7	754
Central	11.7	24.5	3,176	24.6	371	76.5	779	4.2	2,728
Southern	13.6	29.4	3,030	30.2	413	71.5	892	4.9	2,580
Education									
No education	13.4	16.7	375	(8.2)	50	49.8	63	4.6	348
Primary	13.7	25.4	4,153	29.1	568	70.4	1,055	4.4	3,453
Secondary	12.0	31.1	2,249	36.4	271	83.3	698	4.8	1,932
More than secondary	8.1	27.2	351	(15.7)	29	87.3	95	4.5	327
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	12.0	20.9	1,134	25.1	136	67.1	237	4.3	998
Second	12.7	23.1	1,325	21.9	169	70.8	307	4.2	1,160
Middle	14.0	27.2	1,409	28.6	198	72.4	383	4.1	1,205
Fourth	13.5	28.1	1,462	27.8	197	75.6	411	5.0	1,240
Highest	12.1	32.0	1,798	41.2	218	82.8	575	5.0	1,458
Total 15-49	12.9	26.8	7,128	29.7	918	75.3	1,912	4.5	6,061
50-54	11.5	*	*	*	*	*	26	8.3	346
Total 15-54	12.8	25.9	7,478	28.7	958	75.0	1,938	4.7	6,408

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.6 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among all men:			Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age					
15-24	12.1	7.0	3,226	75.2	225
15-19	8.2	4.9	1,818	64.1	89
20-24	17.1	9.6	1,408	82.5	136
25-29	21.7	8.4	1,022	85.7	85
30-39	24.0	7.1	1,807	78.9	128
40-49	19.8	5.7	1,073	51.9	61
Marital status					
Never married	12.1	7.2	2,863	76.3	205
Married or living together	20.6	6.4	4,030	74.3	257
Divorced/separated/ widowed	35.8	16.2	235	(73.7)	38
Residence					
Urban	20.0	7.5	1,340	87.6	101
Rural	17.1	6.9	5,788	72.0	399
Region					
Northern	8.8	4.3	922	76.3	40
Central	14.3	4.9	3,176	72.2	157
Southern	23.9	10.0	3,030	76.4	303
Total 15-49	17.7	7.0	7,128	75.1	500
50-54	21.3	5.7	350	*	20
Total 15-54	17.8	7.0	7,478	73.9	520

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

Table 13.7.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to obtain an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	92.1	68.2	1.4	30.5	100.0	69.5	42.0	10,422
15-19	87.1	47.7	1.2	51.1	100.0	48.9	31.9	5,263
20-24	97.2	89.0	1.6	9.4	100.0	90.6	52.3	5,159
25-29	97.7	94.6	0.9	4.5	100.0	95.5	52.2	3,953
30-39	97.8	94.0	1.0	5.0	100.0	95.0	46.3	6,592
40-49	96.8	86.2	2.2	11.6	100.0	88.4	34.9	3,596
Marital status								
Never married	87.3	45.0	0.8	54.2	100.0	45.8	27.6	5,170
Ever had sex	92.6	65.4	1.1	33.5	100.0	66.5	41.9	2,294
Never had sex	83.2	28.8	0.5	70.7	100.0	29.3	16.1	2,877
Married/living together	97.4	92.0	1.5	6.5	100.0	93.5	49.0	16,130
Divorced/separated/ widowed	97.1	90.9	1.5	7.6	100.0	92.4	43.4	3,262
Residence								
Urban	98.5	86.1	0.9	13.0	100.0	87.0	49.0	4,496
Rural	94.5	81.1	1.4	17.5	100.0	82.5	42.6	20,066
Region								
Northern	96.3	85.4	1.2	13.4	100.0	86.6	50.0	2,838
Central	96.0	80.5	1.2	18.2	100.0	81.8	41.6	10,529
Southern	94.2	82.5	1.5	16.1	100.0	83.9	44.1	11,194
Education								
No education	92.5	82.4	2.1	15.5	100.0	84.5	38.0	2,977
Primary	94.4	80.6	1.5	18.0	100.0	82.0	42.7	15,245
Secondary	98.3	84.0	0.7	15.3	100.0	84.7	48.5	5,598
More than secondary	100.0	94.4	0.4	5.2	100.0	94.8	52.0	742
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	93.9	81.9	1.6	16.5	100.0	83.5	41.9	4,745
Second	94.7	80.8	1.9	17.3	100.0	82.7	42.9	4,692
Middle	93.9	80.6	1.0	18.4	100.0	81.6	41.7	4,635
Fourth	96.0	82.2	1.4	16.3	100.0	83.7	44.7	4,680
Highest	97.2	83.9	0.9	15.3	100.0	84.7	46.8	5,810
Total	95.2	82.0	1.3	16.7	100.0	83.3	43.7	24,562

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'.

Table 13.7.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to obtain an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	92.3	50.2	1.0	48.8	100.0	51.2	33.8	3,226
15-19	88.4	33.3	1.3	65.4	100.0	34.6	22.0	1,818
20-24	97.4	71.9	0.7	27.3	100.0	72.7	49.2	1,408
25-29	98.8	84.2	1.2	14.5	100.0	85.5	54.4	1,022
30-39	98.9	85.1	1.6	13.3	100.0	86.7	48.2	1,807
40-49	99.2	79.4	1.1	19.5	100.0	80.5	44.2	1,073
Marital status								
Never married	91.3	45.7	1.2	53.1	100.0	46.9	28.7	2,863
Ever had sex	94.3	55.9	1.1	43.1	100.0	56.9	35.8	1,846
Never had sex	85.8	27.3	1.3	71.4	100.0	28.6	15.8	1,018
Married/living together	99.2	83.7	1.2	15.1	100.0	84.9	51.0	4,030
Divorced/separated/ widowed	97.8	79.4	2.6	18.0	100.0	82.0	48.1	235
Residence								
Urban	97.3	73.2	1.0	25.8	100.0	74.2	44.3	1,340
Rural	95.7	67.2	1.3	31.5	100.0	68.5	41.5	5,788
Region								
Northern	97.3	73.7	1.4	24.8	100.0	75.2	45.6	922
Central	95.1	66.9	1.4	31.7	100.0	68.3	41.6	3,176
Southern	96.4	68.2	1.0	30.8	100.0	69.2	41.3	3,030
Education								
No education	94.6	67.7	1.2	31.0	100.0	69.0	39.4	375
Primary	94.3	61.8	1.6	36.6	100.0	63.4	38.8	4,153
Secondary	98.8	77.4	0.6	22.0	100.0	78.0	46.2	2,249
More than secondary	99.4	88.6	0.3	11.1	100.0	88.9	55.1	351
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	95.2	66.7	1.8	31.6	100.0	68.4	39.5	1,134
Second	95.6	66.8	2.0	31.2	100.0	68.8	42.6	1,325
Middle	95.8	65.9	1.1	33.0	100.0	67.0	40.3	1,409
Fourth	95.7	69.0	0.9	30.1	100.0	69.9	43.7	1,462
Highest	97.1	71.9	0.6	27.5	100.0	72.5	43.0	1,798
Total 15-49	96.0	68.3	1.2	30.5	100.0	69.5	42.0	7,128
50-54	98.0	76.1	1.3	22.6	100.0	77.4	34.3	350
Total 15-54	96.1	68.7	1.2	30.1	100.0	69.9	41.6	7,478

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'.

Table 13.8 Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage who received HIV pretest counselling, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counselling, and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received counselling on HIV during antenatal care[1]	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who:[2]		Number of women who gave birth in the past two years[3]
		Received results and received post-test counselling	Received results and did not receive post-test counselling	Did not receive results		Received results	Did not receive results	
Age								
15-24	79.4	82.2	4.6	1.5	76.8	88.1	1.4	3,083
15-19	72.2	76.4	5.0	1.6	69.9	83.0	1.3	958
20-24	82.6	84.7	4.3	1.4	79.9	90.4	1.4	2,125
25-29	85.7	86.0	4.1	0.3	83.5	91.4	0.3	1,453
30-39	85.2	85.5	4.0	0.8	82.0	90.4	0.7	1,837
40-49	80.0	78.9	4.8	1.5	76.5	85.2	1.1	319
Marital status								
Never married	71.2	72.9	4.9	1.4	68.0	79.1	1.5	351
Married or living together	83.3	85.0	4.1	1.0	80.8	90.5	0.9	5,591
Divorced/separated/ widowed	80.7	79.2	5.5	1.3	76.6	85.4	1.3	751
Residence								
Urban	86.6	88.3	4.1	0.2	84.8	93.1	0.3	911
Rural	81.7	83.0	4.3	1.2	78.9	88.8	1.0	5,781
Region								
Northern	84.2	87.4	2.9	0.9	81.9	92.0	0.7	767
Central	83.3	84.9	5.1	1.1	81.2	90.7	1.0	2,826
Southern	81.1	81.8	3.9	1.0	77.8	87.4	0.9	3,099
Education								
No education	78.0	79.0	4.4	2.1	73.2	84.7	1.6	794
Primary	81.4	83.2	4.3	1.1	78.9	88.9	1.0	4,480
Secondary	87.8	88.1	4.0	0.5	85.6	93.0	0.4	1,286
More than secondary	88.3	87.8	8.2	0.0	88.3	96.0	0.0	133
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	78.1	80.6	5.5	1.4	75.2	87.8	1.3	1,698
Second	82.0	83.0	3.9	1.6	78.3	88.3	1.4	1,512
Middle	83.4	84.1	4.0	0.7	80.9	89.2	0.7	1,295
Fourth	85.2	85.6	3.6	0.9	82.4	90.3	0.7	1,132
Highest	85.5	87.4	4.1	0.3	84.5	92.5	0.3	1,056
Total 15-49	82.4	83.8	4.3	1.0	79.7	89.3	0.9	6,693

[1] In this context, "pretest counselling" means that someone spoke with the respondent about all three of the following topics: (1) babies getting HIV from their mother, (2) preventing the virus, and (3) being tested for the virus.
[2] Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they gave birth in a health facility.
[3] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past 2 years.

Table 13.9 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by circumcision status and provider of circumcision, and percentage of men circumcised, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Circumcised by:			Not circumcised	Don't know/ missing circumcision status	Total	Percentage of men circumcised[1]	Number of men
	Traditional practitioner/ family friend	Health worker/ professional	Other/don't know/missing					
Age								
15-24	16.4	12.2	0.4	70.7	0.3	100.0	29.0	3,226
15-19	16.7	11.6	0.2	71.0	0.4	100.0	28.6	1,818
20-24	16.1	12.8	0.6	70.3	0.2	100.0	29.5	1,408
25-29	20.7	9.3	0.2	69.8	0.0	100.0	30.2	1,022
30-39	18.9	7.0	0.3	73.8	0.0	100.0	26.2	1,807
40-49	20.7	4.0	0.2	75.1	0.0	100.0	24.9	1,073
Residence								
Urban	15.7	19.5	0.8	64.0	0.0	100.0	36.0	1,340
Rural	18.9	6.8	0.2	73.9	0.2	100.0	25.9	5,788
Region								
Northern	2.2	3.9	0.2	93.2	0.6	100.0	6.3	922
Central	8.9	6.4	0.1	84.5	0.1	100.0	15.4	3,176
Southern	33.1	13.8	0.6	52.5	0.1	100.0	47.4	3,030
Religion								
Anglican	12.8	10.2	1.1	75.4	0.5	100.0	24.1	179
Catholic	8.9	10.3	0.4	79.7	0.7	100.0	19.7	1,384
CCAP[2]	8.3	9.4	0.3	81.9	0.0	100.0	18.1	1,345
Muslim	86.5	10.7	0.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	766
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	11.9	16.1	0.0	72.0	0.0	100.0	28.0	488
Other Christian	11.4	7.5	0.1	81.0	0.0	100.0	19.0	2,751
No religion	4.0	2.1	0.0	93.8	0.0	100.0	6.2	208
Other	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	7
Ethnic group								
Chewa	8.0	5.2	0.0	86.6	0.1	100.0	13.3	2,585
Lomwe	20.8	16.9	0.4	61.7	0.1	100.0	38.2	1,302
Mang'anja	16.5	10.5	0.0	73.0	0.0	100.0	27.0	175
Ngoni	7.1	11.1	0.0	81.6	0.2	100.0	18.2	920
Nkhonde	0.0	15.8	0.0	84.1	0.0	100.0	15.9	77
Nyanja	47.8	11.8	0.0	40.4	0.0	100.0	59.6	51
Sena	9.8	6.0	0.0	84.2	0.0	100.0	15.8	233
Tonga	2.6	8.7	0.0	88.7	0.0	100.0	11.3	115
Tombuka	0.3	4.4	0.2	94.3	0.8	100.0	4.9	668
Yao	77.4	11.3	1.6	9.8	0.0	100.0	90.2	870
Other	5.0	8.7	0.4	85.9	0.0	100.0	14.1	132
Total 15-49	18.3	9.2	0.3	72.0	0.1	100.0	27.8	7,128
50-54	25.7	3.5	0.4	69.8	0.6	100.0	29.6	350
Total 15-54	18.7	9.0	0.3	71.9	0.2	100.0	27.9	7,478

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised, regardless of provider.
[2] CCAP: Church of Central Africa Presbyterian.

Table 13.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	2.3	6.3	9.2	13.8	7,597	1.8	6.2	7.3	10.9	2,241
15-19	1.5	6.4	8.9	13.8	2,733	1.5	8.9	8.0	13.0	965
20-24	2.7	6.3	9.3	13.8	4,864	2.0	4.2	6.8	9.3	1,276
25-29	3.3	6.3	10.9	15.8	3,909	3.9	6.2	6.9	11.8	1,009
30-39	3.1	6.6	11.0	15.5	6,583	2.5	5.0	5.9	9.0	1,793
40-49	2.7	6.2	8.7	13.9	3,594	1.8	2.5	5.5	7.0	1,067
Marital status										
Never married	1.8	5.2	7.6	11.4	2,294	1.9	6.6	7.9	11.6	1,846
Married or living together	2.8	6.4	10.1	14.8	16,128	2.5	4.4	5.9	8.9	4,030
Divorced/separated/ widowed	3.3	7.2	11.1	16.2	3,262	3.1	7.5	6.5	10.6	235
Male circumcision										
Circumcised[1]	na	na	na	na	na	3.0	6.2	7.1	11.6	1,746
Not circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	4.8	6.3	9.1	4,361
Residence										
Urban	2.6	5.3	9.6	13.4	3,853	3.4	6.4	7.4	11.1	1,129
Rural	2.8	6.6	10.0	15.0	17,831	2.1	4.9	6.3	9.5	4,981
Region										
Northern	2.7	3.6	3.0	6.8	2,485	2.3	1.4	3.0	5.0	762
Central	2.5	6.4	11.7	16.2	9,173	2.0	6.1	7.2	11.0	2,739
Southern	3.1	7.1	10.1	15.3	10,026	2.8	5.4	6.9	9.9	2,608
Education										
No education	2.6	6.3	9.1	13.9	2,932	3.1	5.0	6.1	8.9	356
Primary	3.0	7.0	10.7	15.8	13,462	2.6	6.1	7.1	10.8	3,473
Secondary	2.3	5.4	9.3	13.1	4,628	2.1	4.4	6.1	9.2	1,943
More than secondary	1.4	1.1	4.5	5.9	662	0.3	0.4	3.5	3.7	338
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.9	6.5	9.4	14.6	4,356	1.3	4.0	6.1	9.1	1,005
Second	2.5	6.4	10.9	15.2	4,249	2.6	5.8	7.6	11.0	1,166
Middle	3.1	7.1	10.8	16.2	4,097	3.5	6.8	6.9	10.9	1,208
Fourth	2.9	7.0	9.4	14.6	4,106	2.4	5.4	6.0	10.0	1,244
Highest	2.5	5.1	9.3	13.1	4,875	1.9	4.1	6.2	8.3	1,487
Total 15-49	2.8	6.4	10.0	14.7	21,683	2.4	5.2	6.5	9.8	6,110
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	2.9	3.7	5.9	350
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	5.1	6.4	9.6	6,460

na = Not applicable.
Note: Total includes 5 unweighted cases with missing information on male circumcision.
[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised, regardless of provider.

Table 13.11 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Number of men
Age				
15-19	38.9	5,263	43.1	1,818
15-17	37.3	3,158	40.3	1,153
18-19	41.2	2,105	48.0	665
20-24	43.3	5,159	45.8	1,408
20-22	42.6	3,269	44.8	947
23-24	44.5	1,889	48.1	461
Marital status				
Never married	42.2	4,827	44.3	2,586
Ever had sex	49.6	2,005	44.8	1,601
Never had sex	36.9	2,823	43.4	984
Ever married	40.1	5,594	44.4	640
Residence				
Urban	46.9	1,892	54.0	571
Rural	39.8	8,529	42.2	2,655
Region				
Northern	35.6	1,159	36.9	419
Central	41.4	4,536	43.0	1,396
Southern	42.1	4,727	47.8	1,411
Education				
No education	26.6	455	17.5	70
Primary	35.5	6,740	38.0	2,022
Secondary	53.8	2,993	56.3	1,066
More than secondary	67.8	234	72.4	68
Total	41.1	10,422	44.3	3,226

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.1 and 13.2.

Table 13.12 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15-19	12.8	5,263	na	na	22.2	1,818	na	na
15-17	14.2	3,158	na	na	24.1	1,153	na	na
18-19	10.6	2,105	62.3	2,105	19.0	665	60.6	665
20-24	15.1	5,159	57.6	5,159	14.5	1,408	49.7	1,408
20-22	14.6	3,269	58.3	3,269	15.2	947	52.9	947
23-24	16.0	1,889	56.3	1,889	13.1	461	43.2	461
Residence								
Urban	10.1	1,892	50.9	1,338	12.5	571	38.7	401
Rural	14.8	8,529	60.8	5,926	20.2	2,655	56.7	1,671
Region								
Northern	14.7	1,159	57.8	822	13.5	419	41.9	288
Central	10.8	4,536	51.6	3,177	18.8	1,396	50.2	893
Southern	16.8	4,727	66.4	3,265	20.5	1,411	59.9	892
Education								
No education	25.5	455	76.1	392	17.9	70	62.7	60
Primary	16.7	6,740	68.6	4,362	22.9	2,022	58.5	1,103
Secondary	6.9	2,993	41.7	2,282	12.3	1,066	47.3	844
More than secondary	2.7	234	18.7	228	3.0	68	31.6	66
Total	13.9	10,422	59.0	7,264	18.9	3,226	53.2	2,073

na = Not applicable.

Table 13.13 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married men
Age				
15-19	65.6	3,851	48.5	1,757
15-17	72.6	2,815	57.4	1,150
18-19	46.8	1,037	31.7	607
20-24	30.2	976	15.9	829
20-22	33.5	747	15.8	634
23-24	19.8	229	16.0	195
Residence				
Urban	52.6	1,167	41.2	497
Rural	60.4	3,661	37.3	2,089
Region				
Northern	71.2	477	46.8	329
Central	61.8	2,159	37.6	1,124
Southern	52.4	2,191	36.0	1,133
Education				
No education	53.9	80	(34.7)	40
Primary	64.3	2,759	42.0	1,591
Secondary	52.6	1,800	32.6	895
More than secondary	31.6	188	(17.5)	60
Total	58.5	4,827	38.1	2,586

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

Table 13.14.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner; and among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women age 15-24		Women age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Women age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[1]	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[1]	Number of women
Age								
15-19	1.3	5,263	44.0	68	43.9	2,265	55.3	995
15-17	1.1	3,158	(46.0)	35	64.5	877	58.0	565
18-19	1.6	2,105	(41.8)	33	31.0	1,388	51.8	430
20-24	1.2	5,159	27.7	64	13.9	4,261	50.1	594
20-22	1.0	3,269	(37.4)	33	15.0	2,630	49.5	395
23-24	1.6	1,889	(17.1)	30	12.2	1,631	51.5	199
Marital status								
Never married	1.1	4,827	59.1	55	99.0	1,353	55.2	1,340
Ever married	1.4	5,594	19.7	77	4.8	5,172	43.5	249
Residence								
Urban	1.9	1,892	(24.2)	36	39.6	1,050	65.2	416
Rural	1.1	8,529	40.5	96	21.4	5,476	49.2	1,173
Region								
Northern	1.2	1,159	(48.6)	13	13.8	702	60.9	97
Central	1.3	4,536	(32.1)	58	21.2	2,712	60.5	576
Southern	1.3	4,727	37.2	61	29.4	3,112	48.2	916
Education								
No education	1.4	455	*	6	11.2	366	(44.5)	41
Primary	1.4	6,740	36.0	93	19.5	4,355	47.0	851
Secondary	0.9	2,993	(44.7)	28	35.9	1,666	60.2	598
More than secondary	2.1	234	*	5	70.9	140	70.9	99
Total 15-24	1.3	10,422	36.1	132	24.3	6,526	53.4	1,589

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] A person who was not her husband and did not live with her.

Table 13.14.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual behaviour in the past 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; among young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner; and among young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Men age 15-24		Men age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[1]	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[1]	Number of men
Age								
15-19	6.6	1,818	59.1	120	93.1	695	70.3	647
15-17	4.2	1,153	62.2	48	99.6	316	65.1	314
18-19	10.8	665	57.1	72	87.6	379	75.3	333
20-24	13.2	1,408	47.7	186	57.2	1,061	81.2	607
20-22	11.3	947	50.3	107	63.8	687	79.9	439
23-24	17.0	461	44.1	79	45.1	374	84.7	169
Marital status								
Never married	7.8	2,586	68.0	202	100.0	1,121	75.7	1,121
Ever married	16.2	640	21.3	104	20.9	635	75.2	133
Residence								
Urban	8.6	571	61.9	49	81.8	264	82.6	216
Rural	9.7	2,655	50.3	257	69.6	1,492	74.2	1,038
Region								
Northern	7.6	419	67.4	32	67.2	212	86.1	142
Central	8.6	1,396	49.0	120	71.2	737	76.2	524
Southern	10.9	1,411	51.5	154	72.7	808	72.5	587
Education								
No education	12.1	70	*	9	(47.3)	48	*	22
Primary	9.6	2,022	50.5	194	69.0	1,092	71.0	753
Secondary	9.3	1,066	56.9	99	77.2	575	83.4	444
More than secondary	6.6	68	*	4	(81.8)	42	(88.2)	34
Total 15-24	9.5	3,226	52.2	306	71.4	1,756	75.6	1,254

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

[1] A person who was not her husband and did not live with him.

Table 13.15 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19	50.6	2,265	31.0	695
15-17	41.9	877	26.7	316
18-19	56.1	1,388	34.6	379
20-24	54.8	4,261	53.7	1,061
20-22	53.9	2,630	50.7	687
23-24	56.2	1,631	59.2	374
Marital status				
Never married	42.6	1,353	36.5	1,121
Ever married	56.2	5,172	59.2	635
Total	53.3	6,526	44.7	1,756

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Key Findings

- ***HIV prevalence:*** 8.8% of women age 15-49 and men age 15-49 in Malawi are infected with HIV; HIV prevalence is higher among women than men (10.8% versus 6.4%).
- ***HIV prevalence by residence:*** HIV prevalence is twice as high in urban areas than in rural areas (14.6% versus 7.4%).
- ***HIV prevalence according to region:*** HIV prevalence in the Southern region (12.8%) is more than twice as high as in the Northern (5.1%) and Central (5.6%) regions.
- ***HIV prevalence among young people:*** HIV prevalence is 4.9% among young women and 1% among young men age 15-24.
- ***Prior HIV testing by current HIV status:*** 88.9% of women and men who are HIV positive have ever been tested for HIV and received the test result.

The 2015-16 MDHS included HIV prevalence testing for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. The specimen collection and HIV testing procedures are described in the method section of this report's introductory chapter.

14.1 COVERAGE RATES FOR HIV TESTING

Nine in ten women and men age 15-49 who were eligible for HIV testing were interviewed, and consented to and had a blood specimen collected and tested for HIV (**Table 14.1**). Five percent of women and men eligible for HIV testing refused to provide a blood specimen and 1.3% was not available for blood collection after repeated attempts to contact them. A higher proportion of women consented to be HIV tested than men (93% versus 87%).

HIV testing response rate

Percentage of women and men who are tested for HIV as part of the DHS survey.

Sample: Women and men in households selected for HIV testing determined to be eligible for HIV testing based on information collected in the household questionnaire.

The HIV testing response rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were interviewed and whose blood sample underwent HIV testing}}{\text{All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in households selected for HIV testing}}$$

Trends: Participation in HIV testing is slightly higher in the 2015-16 MDHS than it was in the 2010 MDHS. The HIV testing response rate increased from 87% to 90%, from 91% to 93% among women, and from 84% to 87% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The HIV testing response rate is higher among men in rural areas compared with urban areas (88% versus 83%). For women, the response rate is slightly higher in the rural areas than in urban areas (94% against 93%) (**Table 14.1**).
- By region, the HIV response rate is highest for women and men in the Central region (93%) and lowest in the Northern region (86%).
- A lower proportion of men with no education consented to HIV testing (77%) compared with men with primary (87%), secondary (88%), or higher education (83%). Similar patterns in participation according to education level were observed among women (**Table 14.2**).

14.2 HIV PREVALENCE

14.2.1 HIV Prevalence by Age and Sex

HIV prevalence

Percentage of women and men who tested HIV positive among those tested for HIV as part of the DHS survey.

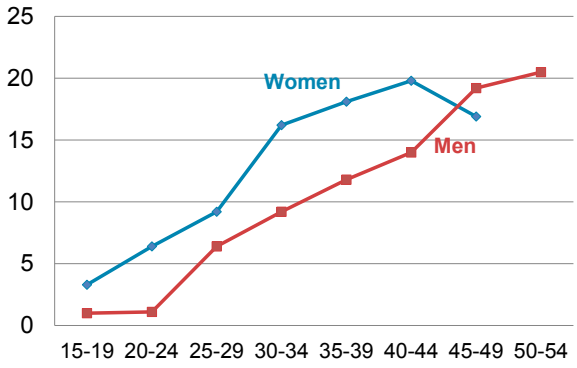
Sample: Women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 tested for HIV as part of the survey

Table 14.3 shows that 8.8% of women and men age 15-49 in Malawi are HIV positive. The HIV prevalence is higher among women than men (10.8% versus 6.4%).

Among women, HIV prevalence increases with age from 3.3% among women age 15-19 to 19.8% among women in the 40-44 age group, before decreasing slightly among those age 45-49 (16.9%). Among men age 15-19 and 20-24, HIV prevalence is 1% and then increases to 6.4% in men age 25-29, with the highest prevalence in men age 50-54 at 20.5% (**Figure 14.1**).

Figure 14.1 **HIV prevalence by age**

Percentage of women and men who are HIV positive



Trends: To assess trends in HIV prevalence over time, it is important to note that the HIV testing algorithm for the 2015-16 MDHS differs from the algorithm used in the 2004 and 2010 MDHS surveys. The 2004 and 2010 MDHS surveys used an algorithm in which specimens with positive results on two ELISAs were classified as positive (NSO and ORC Macro 2005; NSO and ICF Macro 2011). The new algorithm in the 2015-16 survey reflects the change in the international recommendations for HIV testing. This change responded to concerns that the old HIV testing algorithms produced too many false positives and overestimated HIV prevalence because of the reliance on only two enzyme immunoassays (ELISAs) to classify specimens as HIV positive (CDC 2014; UNAIDS/WHO 2015). The 2015-16 MDHS, in accordance with the new guidelines, tested specimens that were positive on two ELISA with a highly specific confirmatory assay, the InnoLia HIV I/II Score line immunoassay. The specimen was labeled as positive only if the InnoLia result was also positive. More details on the HIV testing algorithm are found in the introductory chapter.

The HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 age has decreased between 2010 and 2015-16 from 10.6%, CI ([9.6%-11.6%]), to 8.8%, CI ([8.0%-9.5%]). The prevalence was 11.8% in 2004.To assess the trend in HIV prevalence in Malawi with more comparable HIV prevalence estimates across the three surveys, a second HIV prevalence estimate was calculated for the 2015-16 survey with an algorithm similar to those used in the 2004 and 2010 DHS surveys (i.e., the result of the InnoLia assay was ignored, and all specimens with positive results on two ELISAs were classified as positive). The HIV prevalence estimate for the 2015-16 MDHS data with this older testing algorithm was 10.4%, CI ([9.6%-11.1%]), among women and men age 15-49. The estimate with the old HIV testing algorithm for the 2015-16 MDHS is significantly higher than the estimate of 8.8%, CI ([8.0%-9.5%]), based on the new HIV testing algorithm.

The results in **Figure 14.2**, which show the HIV prevalence estimates for all three MDHS surveys with the old HIV testing algorithm, indicate that HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 decreased slightly between 2004 and 2015-16. However, the confidence intervals for the HIV prevalence presented in the **Figure 14.2** overlap, which indicates that there is no evidence of a statistically significant change in HIV prevalence from 2004 to 2010 and 2015-16.

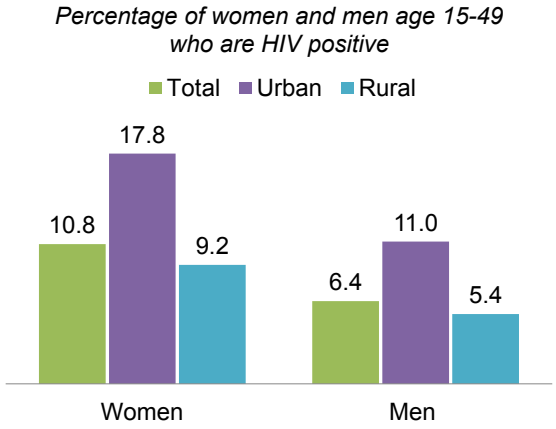
Figure 14.2 **Trends in HIV prevalence**

HIV prevalence estimates presented in this chapter use the new HIV testing algorithm that includes the confirmatory assay on dual-ELISA positive specimens.

Patterns by demographic characteristics

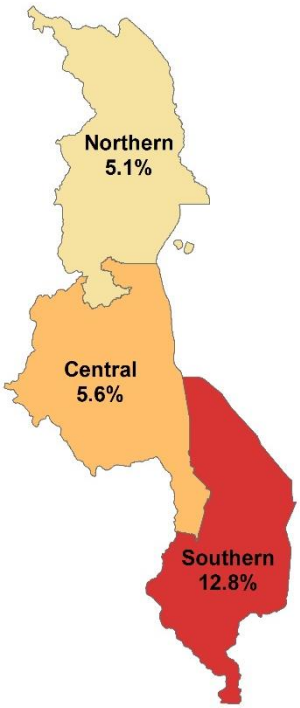
- Among both women and men, HIV prevalence is twice as high in urban areas as compared to rural areas (14.6% versus 7.4%) (**Table 14.4**). In urban areas, HIV prevalence is 17.8% among women and 11.0% among men while the prevalence is 9.2% and 5.4%, respectively, in rural areas (**Figure 14.3**).

Figure 14.3 **HIV prevalence by residence and sex**



- HIV prevalence is highest in the Southern region (12.8%), where it is more than twice as high as is in the Central (5.6%) and Northern (5.1%) regions (**Figure 14.4**).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile have higher HIV prevalence (14.7%) than women in lower wealth quintiles (**Table 14.4**).

Figure 14.4 HIV prevalence by region



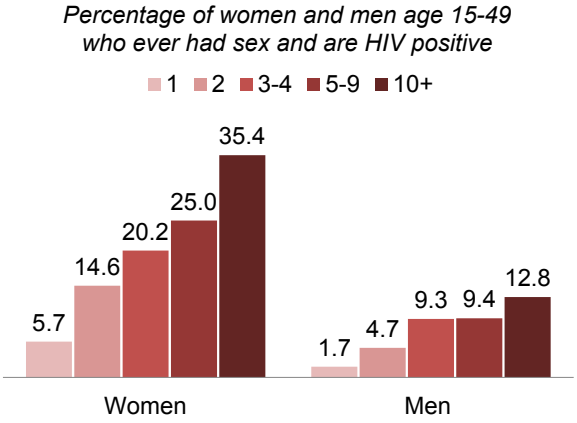
Patterns by other sociodemographic and health characteristics

- HIV prevalence varies notably by marital status, and is higher among women and men who reported ever been married compared to women and men who have never married, in which the HIV prevalence is 3%. Among women and men who reported ever being married, 32.3% of widowed women and men, 19.1% of those who are divorced or separated, and 9.8% of those who are currently married or living together as married are living with HIV (**Table 14.5**).
- HIV prevalence among women and men is higher in those who reported being in a polygynous union than those who are not in a polygynous union and those who are not currently in union (14.3% versus 9.3% and 7.1%, respectively).

14.2.2 HIV Prevalence by Sexual Risk Behaviour

- Women who reported first sexual intercourse before the age of 16 had higher HIV prevalence than women who had first sex at an older age. HIV prevalence among women who had sexual intercourse before age 16 was 13.9% compared with 10.4% of women who first had sexual intercourse at age16 or 17. By contrast, HIV prevalence is slightly lower among men who first had sex before age 16 than among their counterparts who initiated sexual activity at older ages (**Table 14.6**).
- HIV prevalence increases with number of lifetime sexual partners among women and men, from 5.7% among women with one lifetime sexual partner to 35.4% among those with 10 or more, and 1.7% among men with one lifetime sexual partner to 12.8% among those with 10 or more (**Figure 14.5**).

Figure 14.5 HIV prevalence by number of lifetime partners



14.2.3 HIV Prevalence among Young People

Tables 14.7 and **14.8** show HIV prevalence among young people age 15-24 according to background characteristics and sexual risk behaviours. Overall, 3% of young women and men age 15-24 are HIV positive. HIV prevalence is higher among young women than young men (4.9% versus 1%).

Patterns by background characteristics and sexual risk behaviour

- Among young women, HIV prevalence increases with age, from 3% among women age 15-17 to 9.6% among women age 23-24. Among young men, HIV prevalence increases slightly from 0.7% among men age 15-17 to 2% among men age 23-24.
- Young women who are divorced, separated, or widowed have a higher HIV prevalence than their currently married and never-married counterparts (10% versus 4.7% and 4.4%, respectively).
- For the 15-49 age group, HIV prevalence is higher among young women age 15-24 in urban areas (9.1%) compared with young women in rural areas (3.9%). Similarly, HIV prevalence in the Southern region (6.3%) is higher than in Central (3.9%) and Northern (2.4%) regions.

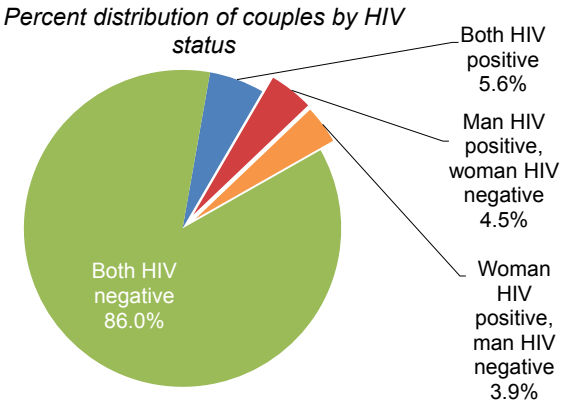
14.2.4 HIV Prevalence by Other Characteristics Related to HIV Risk

- As shown in **Table 14.9**, there was a higher HIV prevalence of women and men who reported having a sexually transmitted infection (STI) or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months compared with those who did not (14.8% versus 9%).
- HIV prevalence is 6.8% among men age 15-49 who have been circumcised (traditional and medical) and 6.3% among men who have not been circumcised (**Table 14.11**).
- HIV prevalence is twice as high among men who say that they were circumcised by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend compared with men who reported that they were circumcised by a health worker or health professional (8.3% versus 3.7%).
- Among HIV positive women and men, 88.9% reported having ever been tested for HIV and received the result of their most recent test. Thirty-nine percent of HIV positive women and men were tested for HIV and received the result in the past 12 months, and 50.3% were tested more than 12 months ago. Only 1.8% of HIV positive women and men had been tested for HIV but did not receive the result of their most recent test, and 9.3% have never been tested for HIV (**Table 14.10**).

14.2.5 HIV Prevalence among Couples

Of the cohabitating couples interviewed in the 2015-16 MDHS, 14% of couples are HIV affected, which means that one or both members are HIV positive. This includes 5.6% of couples, who are both HIV positive, 4.5% of couples in which the man is HIV positive and the woman is HIV negative, and 3.9% of couples, in which the woman is HIV positive and the man is HIV negative (**Figure 14.6**).

Figure 14.6 **HIV prevalence in couples**



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- **Table 14.1 Coverage of HIV testing according to residence and region**
- **Table 14.2 Coverage of HIV testing according to selected background characteristics**
- **Table 14.3 HIV prevalence according to age**
- **Table 14.4 HIV prevalence according to socioeconomic characteristics**
- **Table 14.5 HIV prevalence according to demographic characteristics**
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- **Table 14.8 HIV prevalence among young people according to sexual behaviour**
- **Table 14.9 HIV prevalence according to other characteristics**
- **Table 14.10 Prior HIV testing by current HIV status**
- **Table 14.11 HIV prevalence by male circumcision**
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Table 14.1 Coverage of HIV testing according to residence and region

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to residence and region (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Testing status									
	DBS tested[1]		Refused to provide blood		Not available at the time of blood collection		Other/missing[2]			
Residence and region	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Total	Number
					WOMEN 15-49					
Residence										
Urban	92.5	0.3	4.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,831
Rural	93.5	0.7	3.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	6,666
Region										
Northern	89.9	0.1	4.8	0.5	1.4	2.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,656
Central	94.9	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	2,871
Southern	93.5	0.8	3.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	3,970
Total 15-49	93.3	0.6	3.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	8,497
					MEN 15-49					
Residence										
Urban	83.3	0.2	7.6	1.3	2.5	3.9	0.4	0.7	100.0	1,708
Rural	87.8	0.3	5.1	0.8	1.8	3.1	0.3	0.9	100.0	5,834
Region										
Northern	81.9	0.2	8.0	0.8	3.0	4.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,620
Central	90.7	0.2	3.5	0.7	0.9	3.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	2,671
Southern	86.0	0.5	6.2	1.1	2.3	2.9	0.4	0.7	100.0	3,251
Total 15-49	86.8	0.3	5.6	0.9	2.0	3.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	7,542
50-54	86.1	0.8	6.1	1.1	1.4	3.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	361
Total 50-54	86.7	0.3	5.6	0.9	1.9	3.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	7,903
					TOTAL (WOMEN AND MEN 15-49)					
Residence										
Urban	88.0	0.3	5.8	0.9	1.6	2.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	3,539
Rural	90.8	0.5	4.0	0.6	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	12,500
Region										
Northern	85.9	0.2	6.4	0.6	2.2	3.6	0.2	0.9	100.0	3,276
Central	92.9	0.4	2.8	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	5,542
Southern	90.1	0.7	4.7	0.8	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.6	100.0	7,221
Total 15-49	90.2	0.5	4.4	0.7	1.3	2.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	16,039

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, which is either positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, and the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: (1) other results of blood collection such as technical problem in the field, (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) the lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm..

Table 14.2 Coverage of HIV testing according to selected background characteristics

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to selected background characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Testing status								Total	Number
	DBS tested[1]		Refused to provide blood		Not available at the time of blood collection		Other/missing[2]			
	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed		
					WOMEN 15-49					
Age										
15-19	92.5	0.7	3.2	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,838
20-24	93.8	0.4	3.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,777
25-29	92.8	0.7	4.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,408
30-34	94.1	0.4	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,247
35-39	92.1	0.9	3.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	995
40-44	94.5	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	692
45-49	93.7	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.3	100.0	540
Education										
No education	90.4	1.6	3.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.1	2.0	100.0	1,014
Primary	93.8	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	5,096
Secondary	93.8	0.4	3.2	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,149
More than secondary	89.0	0.0	7.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	237
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	94.2	0.7	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,436
Second	93.9	0.6	2.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	1,586
Middle	92.6	1.1	3.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,583
Fourth	94.7	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,665
Highest	91.6	0.5	4.6	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	2,227
Total 15-49	93.3	0.6	3.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	8,497
					MEN 15-49					
Age										
15-19	88.7	0.3	4.6	0.9	2.1	2.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,925
20-24	88.1	0.3	5.5	0.9	1.7	2.5	0.1	0.9	100.0	1,447
25-29	86.0	0.1	5.9	1.1	2.8	3.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	1,086
30-34	83.9	0.5	6.8	0.9	1.8	4.7	0.4	1.1	100.0	1,017
35-39	85.9	0.4	5.9	0.9	1.6	4.0	0.4	0.9	100.0	923
40-44	86.4	0.3	6.4	0.2	1.8	3.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	654
45-49	84.9	0.4	5.5	1.6	1.6	4.3	0.2	1.4	100.0	490
Education										
No education	77.4	1.5	6.6	2.8	1.5	4.3	0.5	5.3	100.0	394
Primary	87.3	0.3	5.1	0.8	1.9	3.5	0.3	0.8	100.0	4,262
Secondary	87.9	0.3	5.8	0.7	2.1	2.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,530
More than secondary	83.1	0.0	8.8	1.1	2.0	4.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	354
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	86.2	0.3	5.8	0.8	2.0	3.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,054
Second	88.3	0.3	3.7	1.0	2.0	3.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,344
Middle	88.6	0.3	4.9	0.4	2.0	2.7	0.6	0.6	100.0	1,429
Fourth	87.1	0.6	5.1	1.1	1.8	3.4	0.1	0.8	100.0	1,587
Highest	84.5	0.2	7.6	1.1	2.1	3.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	2,128
Total 15-49	86.8	0.3	5.6	0.9	2.0	3.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	7,542

[1] Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, which is either positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, and the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: (1) other results of blood collection such as technical problem in the field, (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm.

Table 14.3 HIV prevalence according to age

Among the de facto women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were interviewed and tested, percentage HIV positive, according to age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women		Men		Total	
Age	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
15-19	3.3	1,674	1.0	1,731	2.1	3,405
20-24	6.4	1,639	1.1	1,343	4.0	2,982
25-29	9.2	1,250	6.4	957	8.0	2,207
30-34	16.2	1,152	9.2	855	13.2	2,006
35-39	18.1	889	11.8	831	15.1	1,720
40-44	19.8	642	14.0	578	17.1	1,221
45-49	16.9	489	19.2	425	18.0	914
50-54	na	na	20.5	322	na	na
Total 15-49	10.8	7,736	6.4	6,719	8.8	14,455
Confidence interval	(9.8-11.7)		(5.6-7.3)		(8.0-9.5)	
Total 15-54	na	na	7.1	7,041	na	na
Confidence interval			(6.3-7.9)			

na = Not applicable.

Table 14.4 HIV prevalence according to socioeconomic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, according to socioeconomic characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Socioeconomic characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Ethnic group						
Chewa	5.8	2,651	4.2	2,446	5.0	5,096
Lomwe	17.0	1,511	10.3	1,196	14.1	2,708
Mang'anja	15.5	208	13.9	166	14.8	374
Ngoni	12.1	902	7.8	880	10.0	1,782
Nkhonde	12.9	66	9.2	75	11.0	141
Nyanja	26.9	81	10.8	50	20.8	131
Sena	14.0	263	10.6	219	12.5	481
Tonga	10.4	138	4.8	109	7.9	247
Tombuka	6.2	717	4.0	624	5.2	1,341
Yao	13.2	1,073	5.2	833	9.7	1,906
Other	10.7	126	5.5	122	8.2	248
Religion						
Anglican	12.3	191	10.6	169	11.5	360
Catholic	8.9	1,407	6.3	1,315	7.6	2,723
CCAP[1]	10.9	1,282	5.9	1,273	8.4	2,555
Muslim	11.7	1,005	5.0	722	8.9	1,727
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	12.3	556	7.2	447	10.0	1,003
Other Christian	10.9	3,250	6.6	2,590	9.0	5,840
No religion	(9.0)	35	9.0	197	9.0	232
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	9.9	2,524	2.6	956	7.9	3,480
Employed	11.2	5,212	7.1	5,763	9.0	10,975
Residence						
Urban	17.8	1,413	11.0	1,271	14.6	2,684
Rural	9.2	6,323	5.4	5,449	7.4	11,771
Region						
Northern	5.6	899	4.6	871	5.1	1,770
Central	6.7	3,242	4.4	2,993	5.6	6,236
Southern	15.7	3,595	9.2	2,855	12.8	6,450
Education						
No education	12.8	930	11.0	342	12.3	1,272
Primary	10.4	4,732	6.1	3,921	8.4	8,653
Secondary	10.8	1,843	5.8	2,141	8.2	3,985
More than secondary	10.3	231	10.1	315	10.2	546
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.3	1,472	5.5	1,050	7.7	2,522
Second	7.7	1,522	5.4	1,258	6.6	2,780
Middle	10.4	1,457	6.1	1,347	8.3	2,805
Fourth	11.0	1,465	5.9	1,382	8.5	2,847
Highest	14.7	1,820	8.6	1,681	11.7	3,501
Total 15-49	10.8	7,736	6.4	6,719	8.8	14,455
50-54	na	na	20.5	322	na	na
Total 15-54	na	na	7.1	7,041	na	na

na = Not applicable.
Note: Total includes 10 men and 16 men with missing information on religion. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Church of Central Africa Presbyterian.

Table 14.5 HIV prevalence according to sociodemographic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, according to sociodemographic characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Sociodemographic characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Marital status						
Never married	5.3	1,622	1.6	2,733	3.0	4,355
Ever had sexual intercourse	8.3	737	2.0	1,771	3.8	2,508
Never had sexual intercourse	2.7	885	1.0	962	1.8	1,847
Married/living together	10.1	5,112	9.4	3,769	9.8	8,881
Divorced or separated	20.6	784	12.7	190	19.1	974
Widowed	31.8	219	*	27	32.3	245
Type of union						
In polygynous union	14.6	639	13.8	269	14.3	908
In non-polygynous union	9.4	4,443	9.1	3,501	9.3	7,943
Not currently in union	12.1	2,624	2.6	2,950	7.1	5,574
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	10.7	4,895	5.8	3,870	8.6	8,764
1-2	10.3	1,945	6.7	1,540	8.7	3,486
3-4	11.1	454	8.0	526	9.5	980
5+	12.5	442	7.9	784	9.6	1,226
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than 1 month	10.1	643	6.9	842	8.3	1,485
Away for less than 1 month	11.0	2,198	7.4	2,008	9.3	4,206
Not away	10.7	4,895	5.8	3,870	8.6	8,764
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	7.2	622	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	11.1	7,113	na	na	na	na
ANC for last birth in the last 3 years						
ANC provided by the public sector	8.3	2,554	na	na	na	na
ANC provided by other than the public sector	6.4	427	na	na	na	na
No ANC/No birth in last 3 years	12.5	4,755	na	na	na	na
Total 15-49	10.8	7,736	6.4	6,719	8.8	14,455
50-54	na	na	20.5	322	na	na
Total 15-54	na	na	7.1	7,041	na	na

na = Not applicable.
Note: Total includes 30 women and 30 men with missing information on type of union. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.6 HIV prevalence according to sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to sexual behaviour characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women		Men		Total	
Sexual behaviour characteristic	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	13.9	2,593	6.0	1,922	10.5	4,515
16-17	10.4	1,956	7.8	1,103	9.5	3,060
18-19	9.9	1,515	8.1	1,311	9.0	2,825
20+	10.1	570	8.3	1,371	8.8	1,941
Number of lifetime partners						
1	5.7	3,257	1.7	1,001	4.8	4,259
2	14.6	2,140	4.7	1,219	11.0	3,358
3-4	20.2	1,223	9.3	1,840	13.7	3,063
5-9	25.0	166	9.4	1,181	11.4	1,347
10+	35.4	56	12.8	477	15.1	533
Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months						
0	17.0	1,004	5.4	606	12.6	1,610
1	10.7	5,743	7.5	4,271	9.3	10,014
2+	23.0	103	8.3	880	9.8	984
Non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in the past 12 months[1]						
0	11.3	6,069	8.7	3,912	10.3	9,980
1	15.0	745	5.0	1,561	8.3	2,306
2+	(28.4)	37	1.9	283	5.0	321
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	16.3	635	6.8	1,488	9.7	2,123
Did not use condom	10.2	5,212	7.9	3,663	9.3	8,875
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	17.0	1,004	5.4	606	12.6	1,610
Condom use at last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in past in past 12 months[1]						
Used condom	14.0	385	4.0	1,349	6.2	1,734
Did not use condom	17.3	397	6.0	494	11.0	891
No sexual intercourse with any non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in past 12 months	11.3	6,069	8.7	3,913	10.3	9,982
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Yes	na	na	8.6	452	na	na
Used condom	na	na	6.4	346	na	na
Did not use condom	na	na	15.9	106	na	na
No	na	na	7.3	5,305	na	na
Total 15-49	11.8	6,851	7.4	5,757	9.8	12,607
50-54	na	na	20.5	322	na	na
Total 15-54	na	na	8.1	6,078	na	na

na = Not applicable.
Note: Total includes 216 women and 50 men with missing information on age at first intercourse and 10 women and 38 men with missing information on number of lifetime partners. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent.

Table 14.7 HIV prevalence among young people according to background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-24 who were tested for HIV, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age						
15-19	3.3	1,674	1.0	1,731	2.1	3,405
15-17	3.0	988	0.7	1,092	1.8	2,080
18-19	3.8	687	1.4	638	2.7	1,325
20-24	6.4	1,639	1.1	1,343	4.0	2,982
20-22	4.5	1,021	0.7	907	2.7	1,928
23-24	9.6	617	2.0	436	6.4	1,053
Marital status						
Never married	4.4	1,524	0.9	2,479	2.2	4,003
Ever had sex	6.7	659	0.8	1,543	2.5	2,202
Never had sex	2.6	865	1.0	936	1.8	1,802
Married/living together	4.7	1,590	0.9	551	3.7	2,141
Divorced/separated/ widowed	10.0	199	(13.5)	43	10.7	242
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	3.7	364	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	5.0	2,949	na	na	na	na
Residence						
Urban	9.1	610	1.0	555	5.2	1,165
Rural	3.9	2,703	1.0	2,519	2.5	5,221
Region						
Northern	2.4	383	0.3	407	1.3	790
Central	3.9	1,388	0.7	1,335	2.3	2,722
Southern	6.3	1,542	1.6	1,332	4.1	2,875
Education						
No education	7.2	143	1.7	58	5.6	201
Primary	4.9	2,106	1.1	1,911	3.1	4,017
Secondary	4.0	980	0.9	1,042	2.4	2,022
More than secondary	9.3	84	(0.0)	62	5.3	147
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.8	637	1.2	476	2.7	1,113
Second	4.4	711	0.4	547	2.7	1,258
Middle	4.8	596	1.2	616	3.0	1,213
Fourth	4.8	600	1.4	645	3.0	1,245
Highest	6.3	768	0.9	789	3.6	1,558
Total 15-24	4.9	3,313	1.0	3,074	3.0	6,387

na = Not applicable.
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.8 HIV prevalence among young people according to sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to sexual behaviour, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months						
0	5.7	351	1.4	454	3.3	805
1	5.5	2,049	1.0	1,393	3.7	3,443
2+	(9.8)	47	0.7	290	2.0	337
Non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in the past 12 months[1]						
0	5.2	1,940	1.2	919	3.9	2,858
1	6.7	487	0.9	1,009	2.8	1,495
2+	*	21	1.0	210	3.0	231
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	6.0	351	0.9	941	2.3	1,293
Did not use condom	5.6	1,745	1.0	742	4.2	2,487
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	5.7	351	1.4	454	3.3	805
Total 15-24	5.6	2,448	1.1	2,137	3.5	4,585

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent.

Table 14.9 HIV prevalence according to other characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to whether they had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the past 12 months and prior testing for HIV, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women		Men		Total	
Characteristic	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
STI in past 12 months						
Had STI or STI symptoms	17.0	1,052	10.8	584	14.8	1,637
No STI, no symptoms	10.9	5,757	7.0	5,144	9.0	10,902
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	12.3	6,204	8.3	4,415	10.6	10,619
Received results	12.3	6,132	8.3	4,341	10.6	10,472
Did not received results	18.4	72	7.5	74	12.8	146
Never tested	6.8	647	4.4	1,342	5.2	1,988
Total 15-49	11.8	6,851	7.4	5,757	9.8	12,607

Total includes 41 women and 28 men with missing information on STI in past 12 months.

Table 14.10 Prior HIV testing by current HIV status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 who tested HIV positive and who tested HIV negative according to HIV testing status before the survey, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women		Men		Total	
HIV testing prior to the survey	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative
Ever tested for HIV and received the result of the most recent test	91.9	81.3	83.0	67.6	88.9	74.8
Tested in the past 12 months and received the result[1]	37.9	44.1	40.0	42.2	38.6	43.2
Tested 12 or more months ago and received the result[1]	54.0	37.2	43.0	25.4	50.3	31.6
Ever tested for HIV and did not receive the result of the most recent test	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.3
Not previously tested	6.2	17.5	15.4	31.1	9.3	24.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	833	6,903	433	6,286	1,266	13,189

[1] Of the most recent HIV test.

Table 14.11 HIV prevalence by male circumcision

Among men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV, percentage HIV positive by circumcision status, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Circumcised by health worker/professional		Circumcised by health traditional practitioner/ family/friend		All circumcised[1]		Uncircumcised	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age								
15-19	0.4	202	2.2	281	1.4	487	0.8	1,236
20-24	0.0	166	0.6	216	0.4	390	1.4	951
25-29	3.4	88	9.1	204	7.7	293	5.9	664
30-34	15.3	56	11.2	169	12.2	227	8.1	628
35-39	9.2	60	15.1	152	13.3	216	11.4	615
40-44	(15.9)	23	14.7	129	14.8	153	13.7	426
45-49	*	16	19.1	84	16.7	102	20.1	323
Religion								
Anglican	(0.2)	19	(14.4)	22	7.5	44	11.6	125
Catholic	2.6	134	12.6	123	7.5	264	6.0	1,042
CCAP[2]	2.0	116	7.4	108	4.5	229	6.2	1,044
Muslim	6.3	70	5.0	631	5.1	708	*	14
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	3.4	69	4.1	56	3.7	125	8.6	322
Other Christian	4.5	198	13.4	287	9.8	487	5.9	2,103
No religion	*	4	*	5	*	9	6.7	187
Other	*	0	*	3	*	3	*	3
Ethnic group								
Chewa	1.6	122	7.3	197	5.1	321	4.0	2,124
Lomwe	4.9	198	13.9	250	10.0	453	10.6	742
Mang'anja	*	19	(28.1)	27	(16.6)	46	12.8	120
Ngoni	4.3	101	10.9	57	6.7	159	8.1	719
Nkhonde	*	12	*	0	*	12	9.2	63
Nyanja	*	6	*	24	(6.9)	30	16.9	20
Sena	*	15	*	21	(7.1)	35	11.3	183
Tonga	*	9	*	3	*	12	5.4	97
Tombuka	(0.7)	26	*	2	(0.6)	28	4.2	591
Yao	4.9	91	5.1	648	5.0	754	7.5	79
Other	*	11	*	7	*	18	3.2	104
Residence								
Urban	3.1	242	13.1	199	7.5	451	13.0	819
Rural	4.1	369	7.4	1,036	6.6	1,416	5.0	4,023
Region								
Northern	6.4	33	(23.5)	19	12.5	52	4.1	814
Central	2.6	184	6.9	267	5.1	455	4.3	2,536
Southern	4.0	394	8.4	948	7.1	1,361	11.0	1,492
Education								
No education	*	9	7.1	102	7.1	114	13.0	229
Primary	4.6	250	7.6	775	6.8	1,032	5.8	2,882
Secondary	3.7	302	10.0	316	6.8	629	5.5	1,510
More than secondary	(0.0)	51	(12.5)	42	5.7	93	12.0	222
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.3	55	6.7	224	6.7	283	5.1	767
Second	5.1	66	6.2	234	5.9	303	5.2	950
Middle	1.4	89	8.1	281	6.5	370	6.0	975
Fourth	4.8	129	9.4	256	7.7	389	5.1	993
Highest	3.3	273	11.2	240	6.8	523	9.4	1,158
Total 15-49	3.7	611	8.3	1,235	6.8	1,868	6.3	4,842
50-54	*	9	16.6	82	20.5	92	20.5	229
Total 15-54	4.5	620	8.9	1,317	7.4	1,960	7.0	5,071

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

[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised, including men circumcised by medical or traditional practitioners. Also includes those circumcised by other practitioners, those who don't know what practitioner performed their circumcision, and those who did not report a practitioner of circumcision, not shown separately.

[2] Church of Central Africa Presbyterian.

Table 14.12 HIV prevalence among couples

Percent distribution of couples living in the same household, both of whom were tested for HIV, by HIV status, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Both HIV positive[1]	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative[1]	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative[1]	Both HIV negative[1]	Total	Number
Woman's age						
15-19	0.3	1.2	1.2	97.3	100.0	281
20-29	3.4	4.1	3.1	89.4	100.0	1,483
30-39	6.8	4.9	5.3	83.0	100.0	1,142
40-49	12.6	6.9	4.6	75.9	100.0	472
Man's age						
15-19	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(97.5)	100.0	36
20-29	1.7	2.6	2.5	93.2	100.0	1,046
30-39	5.3	4.3	4.8	85.6	100.0	1,296
40-49	9.1	6.1	4.4	80.3	100.0	794
50-54	14.3	9.5	3.7	72.4	100.0	206
Age difference between partners						
Woman older	11.5	5.7	9.5	73.3	100.0	184
Same age/man older by 0-4 years	4.1	3.7	3.2	89.0	100.0	1,561
Man older by 5-9 years	5.4	4.1	3.7	86.7	100.0	1,214
Man older by 10-14 years	7.0	5.9	4.2	82.9	100.0	322
Man older by 15+ years	14.7	15.8	6.4	63.2	100.0	98
Type of union						
Non-polygynous	5.4	4.3	3.6	86.7	100.0	3,085
Polygynous	7.2	6.5	6.8	79.5	100.0	286
Multiple partners in past 12 months[1]						
Both no	5.6	4.2	3.7	86.5	100.0	2,814
Man yes, woman no	4.4	6.5	4.9	84.2	100.0	535
Woman yes, man no	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Both yes	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Residence						
Urban	14.0	7.3	4.8	73.9	100.0	499
Rural	4.1	4.0	3.8	88.1	100.0	2,879
Region						
Northern	3.1	4.5	1.1	91.3	100.0	408
Central	3.1	3.1	2.1	91.7	100.0	1,555
Southern	9.0	6.0	6.7	78.3	100.0	1,415
Woman's education						
No education	5.7	4.5	4.1	85.7	100.0	449
Primary	5.2	4.0	3.8	87.0	100.0	2,212
Secondary	6.5	5.9	4.5	83.1	100.0	655
More than secondary	8.3	7.4	0.0	84.4	100.0	63
Man's education						
No education	7.6	4.6	5.3	82.4	100.0	273
Primary	5.6	4.5	3.3	86.7	100.0	2,014
Secondary	5.0	3.8	4.9	86.3	100.0	921
More than secondary	5.5	8.9	3.6	82.0	100.0	170
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.6	2.9	3.9	89.7	100.0	614
Second	3.8	4.1	2.6	89.5	100.0	740
Middle	5.3	4.9	3.4	86.4	100.0	698
Fourth	5.0	4.7	4.3	86.0	100.0	669
Highest	10.3	5.9	5.6	78.3	100.0	657
Total couples	5.6	4.5	3.9	86.0	100.0	3,378

Notes: The table is based on couples for which a valid test result (positive or negative) is available for both partners. Total includes seven couples with missing information on type of union. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] A respondent is considered to have had multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months if he or she had sexual intercourse with two or more people during this time period. (Respondents with multiple partners include polygynous men who had sexual intercourse with two or more wives.)

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 15

Key Findings

- ***Adult mortality:*** 184 of 1,000 women and 218 of 1,000 men age 15 would be expected to die before reaching age 50.
- ***Maternal mortality ratio:*** The maternal mortality ratio during the 7-year period before the 2015-16 MDHS is estimated as 439 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- ***Lifetime risk of maternal death:*** At current fertility and mortality rates, 2% of women in Malawi will die from maternal causes during their reproductive lifetime.
- ***Pregnancy-related mortality:*** Pregnancy-related mortality has declined steadily since 2000. In the 7 years before the 2015-16 MDHS survey, the pregnancy-related mortality rate decreased significantly and reached 497 deaths per 100,000 live births. This decreased from 675 deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7 years before the 2010 MDHS survey.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can assess the health status of a population, especially in developing countries such as Malawi. Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult and maternal deaths. In the 2015-16 MDHS, data were collected from women on the survival of their sisters and brothers to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. The inclusion of questions to determine if any of the sisters' deaths were maternity-related permits the estimation of maternal mortality, which is a key indicator of maternal health and well-being.

This chapter presents information on the levels and trends of adult mortality and maternal mortality in Malawi. The chapter includes a summary measure ($_{35}q_{15}$) that represents the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50—that is, between the 15th and 50th birthdays.

15.1 DATA

To obtain a sibling history, each female respondent was first asked to provide the total number of her mother's live births (including the birth of the respondent). The respondent was then asked to provide a list of all brothers and sisters born to her mother, beginning with the first born, and to identify whether each sibling was alive at the time of the survey. The current age was recorded for living siblings. For deceased siblings, the age at death and number of years since death were recorded. Interviewers were instructed that when a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were acceptable. For sisters who died at age 12 or older, several questions were used to determine if the death was maternity-related: "Was (NAME OF SISTER) pregnant when she died?" and if not, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?" and if yes, "How many days after the end of the pregnancy did she die?" Since accidental and incidental deaths are not counted as maternal deaths, respondents were asked if all sisters who died had died from an act of violence or an accident. **Table 15.1** shows the number of living

and dead siblings reported by the respondents and the completeness of data on current age for living siblings, age at death, and years since death for dead siblings.

A total of 126,271 siblings were recorded in the maternal mortality section of the 2015-16 MDHS. For 163 siblings (0.1%), survival status was not reported. Among surviving siblings, current age was not reported for 1,282 siblings (1.2%); for 5% of dead siblings, age at the death and years since death were not reported. Rather than excluding siblings with missing information on age and age at death or years since death from further analysis, information on the birth order of siblings and other information was used to impute the missing data.

15.2 Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality

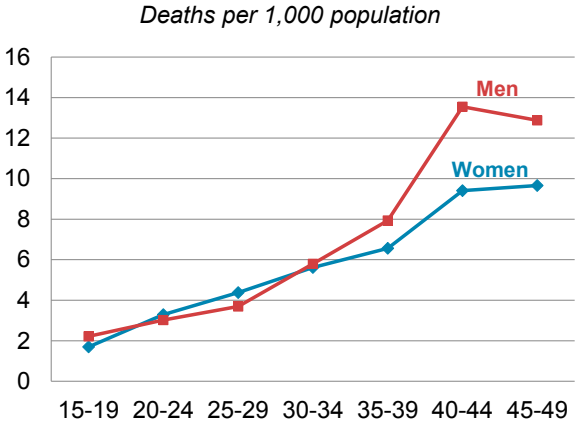
Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15-49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during a specified period before the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as died within the specified period. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15-49 in the specified 7-year period before the survey by sex and 5-year age groups

One way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality is to evaluate the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality. If the estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (maternal deaths in particular) may have serious problems.

Figure 15.1 **Adult mortality rates by age**



The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report. **Table 15.2** and **Figure 15.1** show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15-49 for the 7 years before the 2015-16 MDHS. To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the 7-year period before the survey (roughly from late-2008 and early-2009 to late-2015 and early-2016). Nevertheless, age specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period is a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimise the level of sampling error.

- Overall, adult mortality is slightly higher among men (5.5 deaths per 1,000 population) than among women (4.8 deaths per 1,000 population).
- Mortality levels rise rapidly with age. Between the ages 20-29, mortality rates are higher for women than for men. However, in the youngest age group between ages 15 and 19 and in the oldest age groups (between ages 30 and 49), mortality rates are higher among men than among women.

Trends: **Table 15.3** shows the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, $_{35}q_{15}$. That is, $_{35}q_{15}$ is the probability of a 15-year-old woman or man dying before age 50, if age specific death rates in the 7 years before the survey are held constant. The 2015-16 MDHS data show that women compared to men have lower probabilities: 184 of 1,000 women age 15 and 218 of 1,000 men age 15 would be expected to die before age 50.

Since 2000, the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 has declined significantly from 373 per 1,000 women age 15 in the 7 years before 2000 to 184 per 1,000 women age 15 in 7 years before 2015-16 and from 391 per 1,000 men age 15 to 218 per 1,000 men age 15 in the same time period.

15.3 Direct Estimates of Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years before the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery in the specified period by their age group at the time of death; deaths due to accident or violence are excluded. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the specified period, by 5-year age groups

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 for the specified period by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths, and are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth, or within 42 days after the birth or termination of a pregnancy. Maternal deaths do not include deaths from accidents or violence. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). **Table 15.4** presents direct estimates of maternal mortality for the seven-year period before the 2015-16 MDHS. It is important to note that the definition of maternal mortality has changed since the last survey. Thus, the current estimate of maternal mortality is not directly comparable to prior estimates. Information on assessing the trend in the maternal mortality estimates is provided in section 15.4 below.

- The maternal mortality rate among women age 15-49 is 0.7 maternal deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.
- The estimated age-specific maternal mortality rate is highest among age 30-34 (1.3) and lowest among women age 15-19 and 45-49 (0.25 in each age group). However, age-specific mortality patterns should be interpreted with caution because there were only 198 maternal deaths in the 7-year period before the survey.
- Maternal deaths accounted for 16% of all deaths to women age 15-49.
- At current fertility and mortality rates, 2% of the women in Malawi will die from maternal causes during their reproductive lifetime.

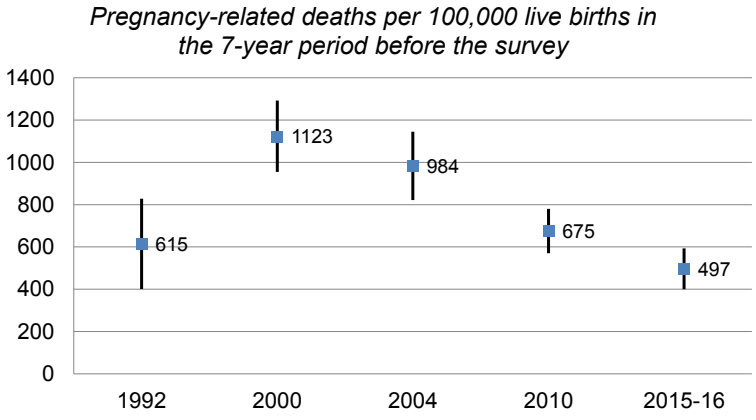
- The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) during the 7-year period before the 2015-16 MDHS is estimated as 439 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. For every 1,000 live births in Malawi during the 7 years before 2015-16, between 4 and 5 women died during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days after childbirth.

15.4 Trends in Pregnancy-Related Mortality

In accordance with the WHO definition[1], a maternal-related death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or during delivery, or in the 42 days after the delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, if the death is not due to accident or violence. However, the term maternal mortality used in previous MDHS corresponds to pregnancy-related mortality. The WHO defines a pregnancy-related death as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/indmaternalmortality/en/). In keeping with this definition, the sibling survival module used in the DHS surveys measures only the timing of death and not the cause of death. Moreover, the data collected in previous MDHS surveys refer to deaths within 2 months after a birth rather than 42 days after a birth. Thus, current estimates of maternal mortality are not comparable to estimates from previous MDHS surveys in which only pregnancy-related mortality could be estimated. To assess the trends over time, pregnancy-related mortality was calculated for the 2015-16 MDHS in the same way that it was calculated in previous MDHS surveys.

The results in **Figure 15.2** present estimates of pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) with confidence intervals for current and previous MDHS surveys. Estimates from MDHS surveys indicate that a steady decline in pregnancy-related mortality ratio in Malawi since 2000, from 1,123 deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7 years before the 2000 MDHS survey to 675 deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7 years before the 2010 MDHS survey, before reaching 497 deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7 years before the 2015-16 MDHS survey.

Figure 15.2 **Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) with confidence intervals**



List of Tables

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1 Completeness of information on siblings**
- **Table 15.2 Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 15.3 Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 15.4 Maternal mortality**

[1] http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/indmaternalmortality/en/

Table 15.1 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	62,867	100.0	63,404	100.0	126,271	100.0
Living	52,541	83.6	52,496	82.8	105,037	83.2
Dead	10,241	16.3	10,830	17.1	21,071	16.7
Survival status unknown	85	0.1	78	0.1	163	0.1
Living siblings	52,541	100.0	52,496	100.0	105,037	100.0
Age reported	51,909	98.8	51,846	98.8	103,755	98.8
Age missing	632	1.2	650	1.2	1,282	1.2
Dead siblings	10,241	100.0	10,830	100.0	21,071	100.0
AD and YSD reported	9,232	90.1	9,706	89.6	18,938	89.9
Missing only AD	181	1.8	248	2.3	429	2.0
Missing only YSD	298	2.9	336	3.1	634	3.0
Missing AD and YSD	530	5.2	540	5.0	1,070	5.1

Table 15.2 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years before the survey, by five-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[1]
FEMALE			
15-19	92	54,045	1.70
20-24	194	58,958	3.29
25-29	233	53,284	4.38
30-34	244	43,301	5.62
35-39	195	29,705	6.56
40-44	166	17,669	9.41
45-49	100	10,312	9.66
Total 15-49	1,224	267,273	4.77[a]
MALE			
15-19	115	51,598	2.22
20-24	175	57,829	3.02
25-29	196	53,191	3.69
30-34	261	44,958	5.80
35-39	252	31,783	7.93
40-44	246	18,172	13.55
45-49	122	9,482	12.88
Total 15-49	1,367	267,012	5.45[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population.
[a] Age-adjusted rate.

Table 15.3 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men during the 7 years before the survey, Malawi DHS 2004-2015-16

Survey	Female ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]	Male ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]
2015-16 MDHS (time period: 2009-2016)	184 (CI: 167-201)	218 (CI: 200-236)
2010 MDHS (time period: 2003-2010)	305 (CI: 285-325)	341 (CI: 319-364)
2004 MDHS (time period: 1997-2004)	341 (CI: 319-364)	385 (CI: 354-415)
2000 MDHS (time period: 1993-2000)	373 (CI: 349-397)	391 (CI: 368-414)
1992 MDHS (time period: 1985-1992)	223 (CI: 189-257)	223 (CI: 182-264)

[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15.

Table 15.4 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years before the survey, by five-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths[1]	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate[2]
15-19	14.5	13	54,045	0.25
20-24	17.1	33	58,958	0.56
25-29	22.2	52	53,284	0.97
30-34	22.2	54	43,301	1.25
35-39	13.5	26	29,705	0.88
40-44	9.8	16	17,669	0.92
45-49	2.6	3	10,312	0.25
Total 15-49	16.2	198	267,273	0.71[a]

General fertility rate (GFR)[3]	162[a]
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[4]	439 (CI: 348-531)
Lifetime risk of maternal death[5]	0.021

CI: Confidence interval.
[1] A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence.
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.
[3] Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49.
[4] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate.
[5] Calculated as $1-(1-MMR)^{TFR}$ where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years before the survey.
[a] Age-adjusted rate.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 16

Key Findings

- ***Employment and control over earnings:*** Almost all married men reported being employed in the12 months before the survey (98%), which is significantly more than married women (72%). Seventy percent of married women earn less than their husbands, while only 8% of married men reported earning less than their wives. Employed married women (59%) are likely not to be paid for their work. Control over women's cash earnings are likely to be made jointly by husband and wife (47%); 28% of women reported having sole decision making powers over their money and 24% reported that their husbands control the decisions on how to use their earnings.
- ***Ownership of property:*** More women than men own property, which is either a house or land. Cumulatively, 59% of women and 54% of men own a house, while 58% of women and 53% men own land. Individual ownership of property is higher in men than in women. Forty-four percent of men and 35% of women individually own a house, while 43% of men and 37% of women own land.
- ***Participation in decision making:*** More women participate in making decisions to visit their family or relatives (78%) than in making decisions about their own health care (68%) or making major household purchases (55%). Forty-seven percent of women participate in all three decisions, while 15% participate in none of the three decisions.
- ***Attitudes towards wife beating:*** For both women and men, tolerance of wife beating generally decreases as wealth rises.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. Responses to specific questions are used to define two different indices of women's empowerment: participation in household decision making and attitudes towards wife beating. This chapter also examines reproductive health issues related to women's empowerment. These include attitudes toward and abilities to negotiate sexual relations, current use of contraception, ideal fertility, unmet need for family planning, reproductive health care, and child mortality. While the focus of this chapter is women, the chapter also presents men's data for specific indicators. Comparing such data can help to identify and measure gender disparities.

16.1 Married Women's and Men's Employment

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Currently married men (98%) are more likely to have been employed in the last 12 months than currently married women (72%) (**Table 16.1**).

Comparison of the type of earnings reveals that 61% of men who were employed were paid in cash only compared with 30% of women. More disturbingly, women are far more likely to not be paid for their work compared to men. Specifically, 59% of women reported that they are not paid for their labour compared to 26% of men (**Table 16.1**).

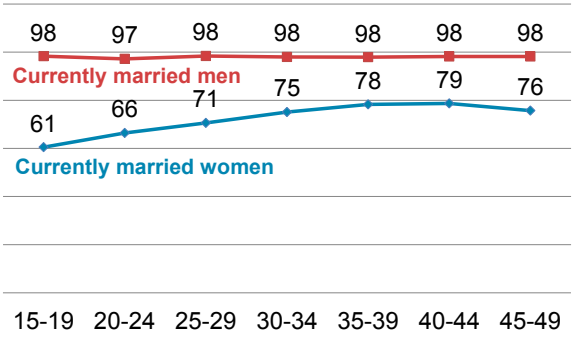
Trends: Current data suggests that these indicators have remained almost static since the 2010 MDHS. For example, the proportion of men and women employed in 2010 was 98% and 76%, respectively. There are some changes over time, however, in women's earnings. The percentage of women earning cash only for their work decreased from 45% in 2010 to the current 30%, and the percentage not paid for their work increased from 42% in 2010 to 59%. Men's earnings did not change noticeably during this period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment in women generally increases with age, with 61% of married women age 15-19 employed versus 79% of women age 40-44 (**Figure 16.1**).
- Employment in men remains fairly consistent across ages at approximately 98%.
- Women age 15-19 and, to lesser extent, women age 45-59 are more likely to not be paid for their work compared with women of other ages.

Figure 16.1 **Employment by age**

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the12 months before the survey



16.2 Control over Women's Earnings

Control over one's own cash earnings (women)

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their husband about how their earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Generally, women have some control over their own cash earnings, with 76% either individually or jointly deciding how their earnings are used. It is most common (47%) for women to decide jointly with their

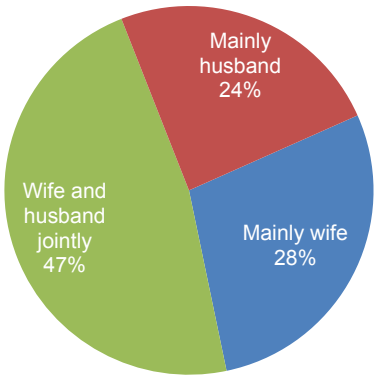
husbands while smaller proportions of women report sole decision making power (28%) or that their husbands control such decisions (24%) (**Figure 16.2** and **Table 16.2.1**).

The majority of women (70%) earn less than their husbands, and 14% earn about the same amount.

Trends: Women's involvement in decisions about their earnings has increased over time; 58% had a role in decision making in 2010 compared with 76% in 2015-16. Husbands were the decision maker for 40% of women in 2010 compared with 24% in 2015-16. There is no noticeable change in the magnitude of women's earnings relative to their husband's.

***Figure 16.2* Control over woman's earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger women, women without higher than secondary school education, and women in the lower wealth quintiles are least likely to have control over their earnings. For these women, husbands are more likely to be the sole decision maker (**Table 16.2.1**).

16.3 Control over Men's Earnings

Control over one's own cash earnings (men)

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their wives about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Men's and women's reports differ on control over men's cash earnings with fewer men than women claiming to control the husband's earnings. Specifically, 36% of men report that they exclusively control their earnings compared with 44% of women who report that the husband controls his earnings. Fifty-seven percent of men report that they jointly decide the use of their cash earnings with their wives while 48% of women report joint decision making in use of their husband's earnings (**Table 16.2.2**).

Trends: There is a 13-percentage point decrease between men's 2010 and 2015-16 reporting of control of their earnings. In 2010, 49% of the men reported that they individually decide on their earnings compared with 36% in the 2015-16 MDHS. Likewise, the percentage of women reporting that the husband has sole control over his cash earnings decreased from 68% in the 2010 MDHS to 44% in the current MDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Lower levels of education and wealth among both men and women are associated with greater chances that the husband will have sole control of his cash earnings. For example, 35% of men with no education have such authority versus 22% among those with more than a secondary education. Similarly, 51% of women with no education report the husband is the main decider compared with 18% of women with more than secondary education.

- Among both men and women, rural residence was also associated with the husband having greater control over his earnings. For 38% of men and 47% of women in rural areas, the husband decides independently how his earnings will be used compared with 28% of men and 31% of women in urban areas.

16.4 Women's Control Over Their Own Earnings and over Those of Their Husbands

Women are more likely to experience sole or joint decision making power over their own and their husband's earnings when they earn more than their husband. Among these women, 84% are involved in decisions about their own earnings and 69% are involved in decisions about their husband's earnings (**Table 16.3**).

Women who earn the same as their husband are more likely to make decisions about either their or their husband's income jointly (64% in both instances) as opposed to one partner having sole decision making power. However, women who earn less than their husband generally have less involvement in how earnings are used. Less than half (42%) are involved in joint decisions about their own earnings, and 47% have no say in decisions about the use of their husband's earnings.

In situations where either the woman or her husband does not work or where the woman works but receives no cash earnings, women's control over earnings varies. For woman who work but have no cash earnings, 52% are involved in joint decisions about their husband's earnings and 41% have no say. For women who do not work, 42% are involved in joint decisions and 50% have no say. However, when the husband does not work or has no cash earnings, 80% of decisions about the women's earnings are made jointly with the husband.

16.5 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

Ownership of a house or land

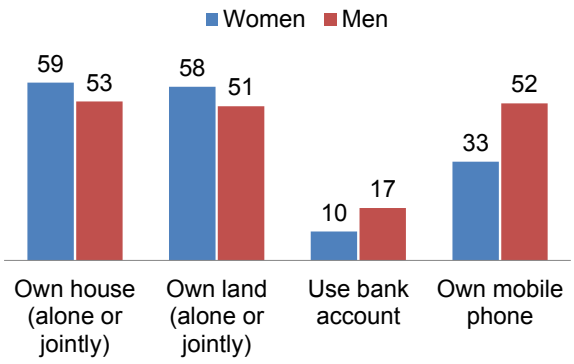
Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Findings suggest that slightly more women than men own property. Cumulatively, 59% of women and 53% of men own a house, while 58% of women and 51% of men own land (**Figure 16.3**). However, individual ownership of property is higher among men than among women. Forty-three percent of men and 35% of women individually own a house. Likewise, 42% of men and 37% of women own land (**Tables 16.4.1** and **16.4.2**).

Figure 16.3 **Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of specific items



Patterns by background characteristics

- Sole ownership of property improves with age, with older men and women more likely to independently own a house or land. For example, 58% of women and 73% of men age 45-49 own a house while only 10% of women and 11% of men age 15-19 own a house. This pattern is slightly different for joint ownership in that ownership increases until age 24 and then appears to plateau.

- Ownership of a house or land varies with residence. Rural women are more likely to own a house or land, either alone or jointly, compared with their urban counterparts. Rural men are more likely to own a house or land alone compared with urban men. For men, joint ownership does not vary by residence.

- For women, independent or joint ownership of assets generally decreases with education. For example, 82% of women with no education own a house and 77% own land compared with only 27% and 22%, respectively, among women with more than secondary education. For men, the pattern is similar for sole ownership, but not for joint ownership.

16.6 Ownership of Title or Deed for House and Land

Ownership of title or deed

Respondents who own a house or land, whether the house or land has a title or deed and whether or not a woman's name appears on the title or deed.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

With the recent adoption of the land bill, data on documentation of ownership provides much needed assistance in monitoring the bill's implementation. Ownership with a title or deed is rare in Malawi; only 3% of women and 4% of men have a title for their house with their name on it, and only 2% of women and 5% of men have such a title for their land. More than 90% of women and men have no title or deed for their property (**Tables 16.5.1**, **16.5.2**, **16.6.1**, and **16.6.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of a house or land with a title or deed is noticeably more common for urban residents and individuals with more than secondary school education. For example, 20% of urban women have a title or deed for their house compared with 1% of rural women. Forty-one percent of women with higher education have a title or deed compared with less than 8% among women with less education. This is also the case, although of smaller magnitude, for ownership of titles and deeds without the individual's name on the document.

- Women and men in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to have a title or deed for their house or land than those with less wealth. Between 15 to 33% of individuals in the highest wealth quintile have a title/deed compared with 6% or less of individuals in the lower four wealth quintiles.

16.7 Ownership of Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones

Ownership of bank accounts and mobile phones

Respondents who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and own a mobile phone.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Overall, use of bank accounts and ownership of mobile phones is low among both men and women. Findings suggest that men are more likely to own a bank account (17%) and mobile phones (52%) than women (10% and 33%, respectively) (**Figure 16.3**). Approximately three in 10 individuals who own a mobile phone use the phone for financial transactions: 27% of women and 30% of men (**Tables 16.7.1** and **16.7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men in urban versus rural settings were more likely to use a bank account, own a mobile phone, and, if they owned a mobile phone, to use the phone for financial transactions. For example, 28% of urban women use a bank account compared with 5% of rural women; 64% own a mobile phone compared with 26%; and 39% use their phone for transactions compared with 21% of rural women.

- Use of a bank account, mobile phone ownership, and use for financial transactions increases with education among both women and men. However, the magnitude of increase is greatest for individuals with secondary education or higher. For example, 25% of women with primary education own a mobile phone compared with 57% of women with secondary education and 97% of women with more than secondary education. Similarly, 40% of men with primary education own a mobile phone compared with 71% of men with secondary education and 96% of men with more than secondary education.

- These three indicators of empowerment are also associated with wealth. With increases in wealth, the likelihood that women and men will use a bank account, own a mobile phone and use the phone for finances also increase. The increase is greatest for the highest wealth quintile. For example, 29% of women and 44% of men in the highest wealth quintile use a bank account compared with 7% of women and 18% of men in the fourth highest quintile.

16.8 Participation in Decision Making

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) the woman's health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

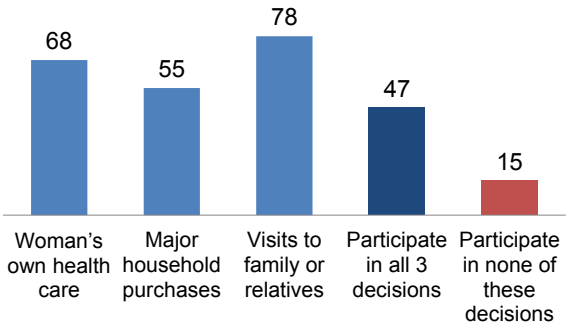
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

More than one-half of women participate in each of three common household decisions. More women (78%) participate in decisions to visit their family or relatives than in decisions about their health care (68%) or major household purchases (55%). Forty-seven percent of women participate in all three decisions, while 15% participate in none of the three decisions (**Tables 16.8** and **16.9.1**, **Figure 16.4**).

In comparison, a higher number of men report participation in two of the household decisions. Eighty-eight percent of men participate in decisions on their health care and 84% participate in decisions about major household purchases. Seventy-eight percent of men participate in both decisions, while

Figure 16.4 **Women's participation in decision making**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 participating in specific decisions

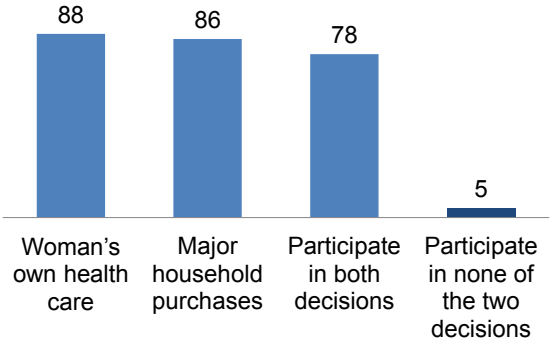


5% participate in neither decisions (**Tables 16.8** and **16.9.2**, **Figure 16.5**).

Trends: Since 2010, there is an increase in the number of women who report participation in these three common household decisions. Women involved in decisions about their health care increased from 55% in 2010 to 68% in 2015-16. Women's involvement in decisions about major household purchases increased from 30% to 55%, and participation in decisions about visits to family increased from 67% to 78%.

***Figure 16.5* Men's participation in decision making**

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 participating in specific decisions



It appears that this change is primarily due to increases in joint decision making as opposed to increases in women's exclusive decision making in these three situations. Changes in exclusive decision making is negligible for decisions related to the woman's health care and major household purchases, while women's sole decision making in visits to family actually decreased from 25% in 2010 to 18% in 2015-16. Joint decision making increased between 10 and 26 percentage points during this time.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's involvement in all three decisions increases with age from 38% among women age 15-19 to a peak 54% among women age 35-39. There is a slight decline in the percentage of women reporting participation in decision making for older women age 40-49.
- Employed women, especially those employed for cash (54%), are more likely to be involved in all three decisions compared with unemployed women (39%).
- Urban women are more likely than rural women to participate in all three decisions (56% and 45%, respectively).
- Women with at least secondary education are more likely to report participation in decision making compared to women with less or no education. For example, 55% of women with secondary education and 77% of women with more than secondary education participate in all three decisions compared with 44% of women with primary and no education.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to participate in decision making compared with women in lower wealth quintiles (56% compared with 46%).

16.10 Attitudes toward Wife Beating

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. Respondents who answer '"yes" in at least one circumstance are considered to have attitudes that justify wife beating.

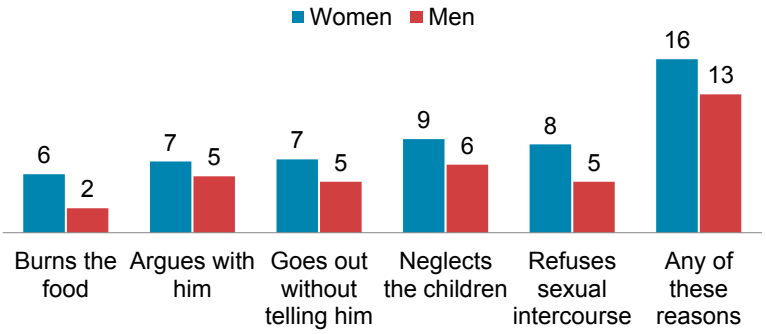
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Sixteen percent of women and 13% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of five specified circumstances (**Tables 16.10.1** and **16.10.2**, **Figure 16.6**).

Trends: Attitudes towards wife beating do not appear to have changed since the 2010 MDHS. For both women and men, there is a 2 percentage point or less change in attitudes during this time.

***Figure 16.6* Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Patterns by background characteristics

- Attitudes that accept wife beating are higher in rural areas than in urban areas; 18% of women and 14% of men in rural areas agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances compared with 11% of women and 9% of men in urban areas.
- Women and men in the Northern region were more accepting of wife beating than their counterparts in other regions; 25% for women and 21% for men compared with 17% or less in the other regions.
- Among women, education is negatively associated with attitudes that accept wife beating. That is, women with no education or a primary level of education (18% each) are more likely to justify wife beating compared with women with a secondary or higher level of education (12% and 4%, respectively).
- For both women and men, tolerance of wife beating decreases with wealth. However, women and men in the highest wealth quintile are much less likely to report attitudes that accept wife beating compared with those in lower wealth quintiles; only 11% of women and 10% of men in the highest wealth quintile agree with wife beating compared with 18-20% of women and 13-15% of men in the lower wealth quintiles.

16.11 Attitudes toward Negotiating Safer Sexual Relations with Husband

Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Knowledge about HIV transmission and ways to prevent it is less useful if individuals feel powerless to negotiate safer sex with their partners. To gauge attitudes towards safer sex, respondents were asked if they think a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband, and in asking that they use a condom if she knows he has an infection that can be transmitted through sexual contact.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

The majority of women and men in Malawi believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex if she knows her husband has sex with other women (66% and 74%, respectively). The majority also report that a woman is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI) (82% and 88%, respectively) (**Table 16.11**).

Trends: The percentage of women and men who report attitudes that promote safe sex negotiation has not changed substantially over time. The percentage of women who believed women are justified in refusing sex decreased only slightly from 70% in 2010 to the current 66%. Among men, the percentage decreased

from 78% to 74%. The percentage of women who would ask their husband to use a condom if he had a STI decreased only marginally from 85% to 82% while the percentage of men decreased from 91% to 88%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men in urban areas are more likely to believe a woman is justified in refusing sex with her husband if she knows he has had sex with other women (75% of women and 83% of men) compared with women and men in rural areas (65% of women and 72% of men). Women and men in urban areas are more likely to believe that a woman is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if he has a STI (87% of women and 94% of men) compared with women and men in rural areas (80% of women and 87% of men).
- Fewer women (63%) and men (61%) in the Northern Region believe that the woman is justified in refusing to have sex with the man if she knows he has had sex with other women.
- Women and men in the Northern region are less likely to support safe sex negotiation than their counterparts in other regions. For example, 63% of women believe a woman is justified in refusing sex compared with 67% of women in both the Central and Southern region.
- Education is positively associated with attitudes about safe sex negotiation. Fifty-eight percent of women and 70% of men with no education believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women compared with 84% of women and 88% of men with more than secondary education. A similar relationship with education is observed for both women and men with condom use.
- The relationship between wealth and attitudes towards women's rights to safe sex is not completely linear. Women and men in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to believe a woman is justified in refusing sex with her husband and in asking her husband to use a condom compared with women and men in the lower wealth quintiles.

16.12 Ability to Negotiate Sexual Relations with Husband

Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of respondents who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom.

Sample: Women age 15-49

In Malawi, 46% of women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and nearly half (49%) can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 16.12**).

16.13 Women's Empowerment Indicators

Women's empowerment indicators

Two sets of empowerment indicators, women's participation in making household decisions and women's attitudes towards wife beating, can be summarized with two indices.

The first index shows the number of decisions in which women participate either alone or jointly with their husband or partner. This index ranges from 0 to 3 and reflects the degree of decision-making control that women are able to exercise in areas that affect their lives and the level of women's empowerment in a society. The second index, which ranges from 0 to 5, is the number of reasons for which a woman thinks that a husband is justified in beating his wife. A lower score on this indicator reflects a higher status of women in the household and society.

Sample: Women age 15-49

It is expected that women who participate in more decisions within the household will be less likely to endorse wife beating. In Malawi, the percentage of women who disagree with wife beating under any circumstance is highest among those who participate in all three household decisions (87%). In contrast, women who do not participate in any decisions and those who participate in one or two decisions have similar levels of support for wife beating (82% and 81%, respectively). It is expected that women who more strongly endorse wife beating will be less likely to be involved in household decision making. Women who agree with wife beating in one or more situations (between 39% and 42%) are less likely to participate in household decision making than women who disagree with wife beating (48%) (**Table 16.13**).

16.14 Current Use of Contraception by Woman's Empowerment Status

A woman's desire and ability to control her fertility and her choice of contraceptive methods are affected by her status in the household and her own sense of empowerment. A woman who is unable to control other aspects of her life may be less able to make decisions about her fertility. She may also need to choose contraceptive methods that are less obvious or do not require the approval or knowledge of her husband.

Participation in household decisions is positively associated with contraceptive use. As the number of decisions in which a woman participates increases, so does the use of any contraception, including any modern contraception. The data show that participation in one to two household decisions indicates a noticeable increase in the likelihood the woman will use contraception. However, the relationship between agreement with wife beating and contraceptive use is less clear (**Table 16.14**).

16.15 Women's Empowerment and Ideal Number of Children and Unmet Need for the Family

A woman who becomes more empowered is more likely to have a say in the number of children (ideal family size) she desires and the time at which she has her children. She has more control over her ability to access and use contraceptives and to space and limit her family size.

Women who participate in household decision making have a lower ideal number of children and less unmet need, both for spacing and limiting, than women who do not participate in household decisions. Similarly, women who do not justify wife beating also have a lower ideal number of children and less unmet need than women who agree with wife beating (**Table 16.15**).

16.16 Reproductive Health Care by Women's Empowerment

Empowered women are more likely to be able to seek and use health services to meet their reproductive health goals, including safe motherhood. The relationship between the women's empowerment indices and the use of maternal health care is not linear however. In general, women who measure the most empowered on each index are more likely to have received maternal health care. For example, 45% of women who participated in all household decisions receive a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth compared with 40% among women who participate in no decisions (**Table 16.16**).

16.17 Early Childhood Mortality Rates by Women's Status

The ability of women to access information, make decisions, and act effectively in their own interests or in the interests of those who depend on them is essential to their empowerment. If women, the primary caretakers of children, are empowered, the health and survival of their children will also be enhanced.

The results do not follow the expected pattern. In some instances, it appears that women's agreement with wife beating indicates a higher risk for child mortality. For example, child mortality and under-five mortality is highest for children of women who justify wife beating in all five of the specified situations (**Table 16.17**).

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Table 16.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings					
Age	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
				WOMEN				
15-19	60.5	1,235	19.9	5.7	3.6	70.8	100.0	747
20-24	66.4	3,653	24.3	8.1	3.9	63.7	100.0	2,424
25-29	70.6	3,216	33.4	7.7	3.7	55.2	100.0	2,270
30-34	75.1	2,990	31.8	8.3	2.9	57.0	100.0	2,246
35-39	78.3	2,321	33.5	7.8	3.5	55.3	100.0	1,818
40-44	78.7	1,556	32.4	6.7	3.2	57.7	100.0	1,225
45-49	75.7	1,160	26.1	7.3	4.1	62.6	100.0	878
Total 15-49	72.0	16,130	29.7	7.6	3.5	59.1	100.0	11,608
				MEN				
15-19	98.3	57	(58.8)	(7.8)	(6.0)	(27.4)	(100.0)	56
20-24	97.2	538	54.8	13.6	2.6	29.0	100.0	523
25-29	98.4	795	61.4	8.7	2.5	27.3	100.0	783
30-34	98.0	828	63.5	12.0	0.9	23.7	100.0	811
35-39	97.9	817	65.5	8.5	2.1	23.9	100.0	800
40-44	98.2	583	57.8	10.7	1.6	29.9	100.0	573
45-49	98.2	412	58.4	11.8	3.6	26.2	100.0	405
Total 15-49	98.0	4,030	60.9	10.6	2.1	26.4	100.0	3,950
50-54	98.1	317	52.3	12.7	4.8	30.2	100.0	311
Total 15-54	98.0	4,347	60.3	10.7	2.3	26.6	100.0	4,261

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

Table 16.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months before the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	22.6	45.5	31.9	0.0	100.0	2.3	72.3	16.6	7.8	1.0	100.0	191
20-24	25.9	45.6	28.3	0.2	100.0	5.3	71.7	16.3	5.3	1.5	100.0	785
25-29	29.0	49.0	21.8	0.1	100.0	6.3	72.8	13.9	5.4	1.5	100.0	933
30-34	29.3	46.4	24.4	0.0	100.0	7.4	71.0	13.5	5.6	2.5	100.0	901
35-39	31.0	46.7	22.2	0.0	100.0	10.6	69.5	12.1	6.3	1.4	100.0	750
40-44	27.9	48.9	23.1	0.0	100.0	12.3	62.8	15.4	7.3	2.3	100.0	478
45-49	27.9	48.6	23.5	0.0	100.0	8.5	64.8	14.9	7.6	4.2	100.0	293
Number of living children												
0	30.0	43.2	26.7	0.0	100.0	9.0	70.8	14.6	4.7	0.8	100.0	250
1-2	28.5	49.6	21.8	0.1	100.0	7.5	70.2	14.4	6.2	1.7	100.0	1,661
3-4	29.5	47.0	23.4	0.1	100.0	7.5	70.1	14.2	6.2	2.1	100.0	1,474
5+	25.9	44.6	29.5	0.0	100.0	8.1	69.3	14.3	6.1	2.4	100.0	945
Residence												
Urban	39.5	50.9	9.6	0.0	100.0	8.8	77.4	7.7	4.5	1.7	100.0	1,242
Rural	23.9	45.8	30.2	0.1	100.0	7.3	67.0	16.9	6.7	2.0	100.0	3,090
Region												
Northern	25.1	48.8	26.1	0.0	100.0	10.1	67.8	13.2	6.6	2.4	100.0	492
Central	28.2	48.9	22.9	0.1	100.0	6.0	72.1	15.1	4.6	2.2	100.0	2,147
Southern	29.5	44.8	25.6	0.1	100.0	9.1	68.0	13.6	7.8	1.5	100.0	1,692
Education												
No education	30.4	38.7	30.9	0.0	100.0	7.6	67.0	17.7	5.7	1.9	100.0	515
Primary	26.8	45.1	28.2	0.0	100.0	6.1	70.7	14.9	6.1	2.1	100.0	2,340
Secondary	31.4	49.8	18.6	0.2	100.0	9.1	72.7	11.5	5.6	1.1	100.0	1,140
More than secondary	26.2	67.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	14.1	60.4	14.5	7.8	3.2	100.0	337
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	25.0	43.2	31.8	0.0	100.0	6.6	65.5	18.3	5.5	4.2	100.0	634
Second	23.4	40.3	36.3	0.0	100.0	6.7	69.1	17.2	5.5	1.6	100.0	706
Middle	28.1	45.1	26.7	0.0	100.0	6.8	67.3	18.8	5.7	1.5	100.0	715
Fourth	26.5	48.1	25.1	0.3	100.0	8.4	70.8	12.6	7.0	1.3	100.0	815
Highest	33.4	53.0	13.6	0.0	100.0	8.8	73.3	9.9	6.3	1.7	100.0	1,461
Total	28.4	47.3	24.3	0.1	100.0	7.7	70.0	14.3	6.1	1.9	100.0	4,332

Table 16.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Men						Women					
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	(10.6)	(59.9)	(29.5)	(0.0)	100.0	37	7.8	46.3	44.9	1.0	100.0	1,193
20-24	6.3	51.2	42.4	0.1	100.0	358	6.9	48.3	44.6	0.2	100.0	3,549
25-29	7.7	55.8	36.3	0.1	100.0	549	7.7	48.3	43.9	0.2	100.0	3,139
30-34	7.3	58.3	34.4	0.0	100.0	612	8.6	47.4	43.9	0.0	100.0	2,912
35-39	5.1	59.2	35.7	0.0	100.0	592	7.8	49.2	43.0	0.0	100.0	2,253
40-44	10.4	58.6	31.0	0.0	100.0	392	8.9	48.0	43.1	0.0	100.0	1,496
45-49	6.8	58.4	34.8	0.0	100.0	284	8.7	44.9	46.1	0.3	100.0	1,113
Number of living children												
0	8.7	51.0	40.2	0.1	100.0	198	9.6	48.9	40.9	0.5	100.0	1,041
1-2	6.9	55.8	37.2	0.0	100.0	1,024	8.0	49.9	41.8	0.3	100.0	5,889
3-4	5.5	62.7	31.8	0.1	100.0	865	7.7	47.0	45.2	0.1	100.0	5,044
5+	9.3	54.3	36.5	0.0	100.0	736	7.5	45.3	47.1	0.1	100.0	3,682
Residence												
Urban	7.6	64.6	27.8	0.0	100.0	625	11.1	58.0	30.8	0.0	100.0	2,550
Rural	7.1	55.1	37.8	0.0	100.0	2,199	7.3	45.8	46.7	0.2	100.0	13,105
Region												
Northern	6.4	56.8	36.7	0.1	100.0	389	12.8	40.6	46.2	0.4	100.0	1,946
Central	4.1	61.4	34.4	0.1	100.0	1,170	6.1	49.5	44.3	0.1	100.0	6,811
Southern	10.4	53.3	36.3	0.0	100.0	1,266	8.3	48.2	43.2	0.2	100.0	6,898
Education												
No education	8.0	56.5	35.1	0.4	100.0	190	8.0	41.1	50.8	0.1	100.0	2,219
Primary	6.5	51.8	41.7	0.0	100.0	1,549	7.5	45.8	46.5	0.3	100.0	10,078
Secondary	8.9	63.0	28.1	0.0	100.0	861	8.9	56.9	34.2	0.0	100.0	2,995
More than secondary	5.3	72.6	22.1	0.0	100.0	224	10.7	71.0	18.3	0.0	100.0	363
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	7.8	53.6	38.6	0.0	100.0	446	8.3	42.1	49.3	0.2	100.0	2,901
Second	8.8	52.4	38.6	0.2	100.0	521	7.2	45.8	46.8	0.2	100.0	3,285
Middle	7.9	53.5	38.6	0.0	100.0	540	7.9	46.1	46.0	0.1	100.0	3,105
Fourth	5.3	59.2	35.4	0.0	100.0	581	7.4	46.9	45.5	0.2	100.0	3,062
Highest	6.7	63.8	29.5	0.0	100.0	737	8.7	57.4	33.7	0.2	100.0	3,302
Total 15-49	7.2	57.2	35.6	0.0	100.0	2,824	7.9	47.8	44.1	0.2	100.0	15,655
50-54	3.5	60.0	36.4	0.0	100.0	202	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-54	7.0	57.4	35.6	0.0	100.0	3,026	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable.
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 16.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used; and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
More than husband	43.2	40.5	16.2	0.0	100.0	334	21.9	46.8	31.3	0.0	100.0	334
Less than husband	31.1	42.1	26.8	0.1	100.0	3,032	8.2	44.8	46.9	0.0	100.0	3,032
Same as husband	10.6	64.3	25.2	0.0	100.0	619	4.6	63.8	31.6	0.0	100.0	619
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	13.4	79.8	6.7	0.0	100.0	262	na	na	na	na	na	na
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.7	51.9	41.1	0.2	100.0	7,145
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.8	41.5	49.5	0.3	100.0	4,441
Don't know/missing	49.5	34.7	15.9	0.0	100.0	84	17.4	31.0	51.6	0.0	100.0	84
Total[1]	28.4	47.3	24.3	0.1	100.0	4,332	7.9	47.8	44.1	0.2	100.0	15,655

na = Not applicable.
[1] Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband.

Table 16.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women
Age											
15-19	10.2	8.0	0.9	80.8	100.0	12.8	7.2	1.0	79.1	100.0	5,263
20-24	29.8	21.1	2.9	46.3	100.0	33.0	19.5	2.4	45.1	100.0	5,159
25-29	37.9	24.5	3.5	34.1	100.0	40.5	21.5	3.0	35.0	100.0	3,953
30-34	42.1	28.4	3.5	26.0	100.0	44.0	23.9	2.4	29.6	100.0	3,668
35-39	48.7	27.4	3.5	20.5	100.0	48.7	23.2	3.0	25.1	100.0	2,924
40-44	54.2	26.7	3.7	15.4	100.0	53.3	22.8	3.3	20.6	100.0	2,029
45-49	57.7	25.7	3.7	12.9	100.0	57.2	21.4	2.9	18.5	100.0	1,567
Residence											
Urban	19.4	10.2	1.3	69.1	100.0	15.9	7.7	0.8	75.5	100.0	4,496
Rural	38.2	23.9	3.2	34.6	100.0	41.2	21.1	2.7	34.9	100.0	20,066
Region											
Northern	39.9	19.1	1.6	39.5	100.0	40.1	18.4	1.6	39.9	100.0	2,838
Central	32.9	23.3	3.0	40.8	100.0	34.0	20.8	2.0	43.2	100.0	10,529
Southern	35.2	20.3	3.1	41.4	100.0	38.2	16.8	2.9	42.1	100.0	11,194
Education											
No education	52.4	26.2	3.7	17.7	100.0	51.1	23.2	3.0	22.7	100.0	2,977
Primary	37.3	23.6	3.1	35.9	100.0	40.0	20.4	2.6	37.0	100.0	15,245
Secondary	21.1	14.3	1.9	62.7	100.0	22.7	13.1	1.7	62.5	100.0	5,598
More than secondary	14.9	11.2	1.1	72.7	100.0	13.2	7.3	1.2	78.3	100.0	742
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	49.3	22.5	3.0	25.1	100.0	49.7	20.0	2.8	27.5	100.0	4,745
Second	40.1	27.3	3.5	29.1	100.0	42.1	24.1	2.9	31.0	100.0	4,692
Middle	38.0	25.0	3.4	33.6	100.0	40.8	21.4	2.8	34.9	100.0	4,635
Fourth	29.9	22.0	2.9	45.2	100.0	35.4	19.4	2.1	43.0	100.0	4,680
Highest	20.0	12.4	1.8	65.8	100.0	19.1	10.5	1.5	69.0	100.0	5,810
Total	34.8	21.4	2.9	40.9	100.0	36.6	18.7	2.4	42.3	100.0	24,562

Table 16.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men
Age											
15-19	11.0	4.8	0.4	83.8	100.0	9.9	5.0	0.2	84.9	100.0	1,818
20-24	32.1	7.4	1.5	59.1	100.0	32.7	6.4	1.4	59.5	100.0	1,408
25-29	50.4	9.4	2.0	38.2	100.0	51.5	10.9	1.9	35.7	100.0	1,022
30-34	60.1	10.3	1.8	27.8	100.0	56.3	10.7	1.2	31.9	100.0	925
35-39	63.7	10.2	1.8	24.3	100.0	61.9	9.4	2.5	26.2	100.0	882
40-44	69.0	13.8	2.0	15.3	100.0	67.4	10.3	2.6	19.8	100.0	624
45-49	73.4	12.0	3.6	11.0	100.0	69.7	8.4	2.8	19.1	100.0	450
Residence											
Urban	17.6	10.5	1.0	71.0	100.0	19.8	8.2	0.7	71.3	100.0	1,340
Rural	48.5	8.1	1.7	41.6	100.0	46.7	8.0	1.7	43.6	100.0	5,788
Region											
Northern	46.9	2.4	0.9	49.9	100.0	54.5	2.7	0.8	42.0	100.0	922
Central	45.0	10.8	1.4	42.8	100.0	42.4	9.6	1.1	46.9	100.0	3,176
Southern	39.0	8.2	1.9	50.9	100.0	36.9	8.1	2.1	52.9	100.0	3,030
Education											
No education	62.7	9.8	2.3	25.2	100.0	57.4	11.6	1.8	29.2	100.0	375
Primary	47.9	8.3	1.4	42.4	100.0	44.9	7.6	1.6	45.9	100.0	4,153
Secondary	33.1	8.1	1.6	57.1	100.0	35.0	7.7	1.1	56.2	100.0	2,249
More than secondary	20.9	14.0	1.8	63.3	100.0	28.4	12.9	1.7	56.9	100.0	351
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	57.0	10.4	1.3	31.3	100.0	53.8	9.6	1.3	35.3	100.0	1,134
Second	55.5	9.4	1.5	33.7	100.0	50.0	9.6	2.4	38.0	100.0	1,325
Middle	49.8	9.1	1.6	39.5	100.0	47.0	7.5	1.8	43.8	100.0	1,409
Fourth	40.6	6.5	1.9	51.0	100.0	42.5	7.2	1.1	49.2	100.0	1,462
Highest	20.6	8.1	1.4	70.0	100.0	22.8	7.2	1.0	69.0	100.0	1,798
Total 15-49	42.7	8.6	1.5	47.2	100.0	41.6	8.1	1.5	48.8	100.0	7,128
50-54	70.8	13.6	2.8	12.8	100.0	68.3	10.9	3.5	17.3	100.0	350
Total 15-54	44.0	8.8	1.6	45.6	100.0	42.9	8.2	1.6	47.3	100.0	7,478

Table 16.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and: Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women who own a house[1]
Age						
15-19	0.7	2.2	96.4	0.7	100.0	1,011
20-24	1.4	2.2	95.5	0.9	100.0	2,772
25-29	2.6	3.3	93.2	1.0	100.0	2,606
30-34	4.6	3.2	91.5	0.7	100.0	2,714
35-39	4.2	4.2	90.9	0.6	100.0	2,324
40-44	3.6	3.1	92.5	0.9	100.0	1,717
45-49	3.8	4.6	90.9	0.7	100.0	1,364
Residence						
Urban	19.3	21.5	57.6	1.6	100.0	1,391
Rural	1.4	1.3	96.6	0.7	100.0	13,118
Region						
Northern	2.9	2.3	94.1	0.8	100.0	1,718
Central	4.1	3.4	91.4	1.1	100.0	6,234
Southern	2.2	3.4	93.9	0.5	100.0	6,556
Education						
No education	1.5	1.5	96.5	0.5	100.0	2,450
Primary	1.8	2.1	95.4	0.7	100.0	9,768
Secondary	7.6	8.4	82.7	1.4	100.0	2,088
More than secondary	41.4	25.3	33.1	0.2	100.0	203
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.6	0.4	98.5	0.5	100.0	3,553
Second	0.7	0.8	97.9	0.5	100.0	3,326
Middle	1.1	1.1	97.2	0.6	100.0	3,075
Fourth	1.9	2.7	94.6	0.7	100.0	2,566
Highest	16.2	16.5	65.4	2.0	100.0	1,989
Total	3.1	3.2	92.9	0.8	100.0	14,509

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership.

Table 16.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and: Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of men who own a house[1]
Age						
15-19	6.1	3.5	87.6	2.8	100.0	294
20-24	1.1	1.7	97.1	0.1	100.0	576
25-29	2.1	1.4	96.2	0.3	100.0	632
30-34	3.2	0.8	95.9	0.2	100.0	668
35-39	6.8	0.4	92.5	0.4	100.0	668
40-44	4.1	0.4	94.9	0.6	100.0	528
45-49	8.1	1.6	89.9	0.3	100.0	400
Residence						
Urban	25.7	8.8	63.7	1.7	100.0	389
Rural	1.7	0.3	97.6	0.4	100.0	3,377
Region						
Northern	5.0	0.5	94.3	0.3	100.0	462
Central	5.2	1.8	92.4	0.6	100.0	1,816
Southern	2.8	0.7	96.1	0.4	100.0	1,489
Education						
No education	1.2	0.0	98.8	0.0	100.0	281
Primary	2.2	0.2	97.0	0.5	100.0	2,393
Secondary	5.3	3.4	90.7	0.6	100.0	964
More than secondary	39.2	5.0	55.8	0.0	100.0	129
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	779
Second	1.2	0.4	98.4	0.1	100.0	878
Middle	1.1	0.3	98.1	0.5	100.0	853
Fourth	2.4	1.0	96.0	0.7	100.0	717
Highest	22.6	5.9	70.2	1.3	100.0	540
Total 15-49	4.2	1.2	94.1	0.5	100.0	3,766
50-54	6.3	1.0	92.8	0.0	100.0	305
Total 15-54	4.4	1.2	94.0	0.5	100.0	4,071

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership.

Table 16.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and: Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women who own a land[1]
Age						
15-19	0.7	1.7	96.7	0.9	100.0	1,102
20-24	1.3	1.6	96.6	0.5	100.0	2,832
25-29	2.0	2.1	95.5	0.4	100.0	2,569
30-34	2.4	2.0	94.7	0.9	100.0	2,582
35-39	1.9	1.8	95.8	0.5	100.0	2,191
40-44	2.1	0.9	96.6	0.4	100.0	1,611
45-49	2.0	1.7	95.6	0.7	100.0	1,277
Residence						
Urban	10.8	7.2	80.0	2.0	100.0	1,100
Rural	1.1	1.3	97.2	0.5	100.0	13,063
Region						
Northern	2.1	1.8	95.1	1.0	100.0	1,705
Central	2.5	2.5	94.4	0.7	100.0	5,981
Southern	1.2	1.0	97.4	0.4	100.0	6,477
Education						
No education	1.2	1.1	97.1	0.6	100.0	2,301
Primary	1.1	1.1	97.2	0.5	100.0	9,603
Secondary	3.6	4.6	91.0	0.9	100.0	2,098
More than secondary	29.8	8.8	57.9	3.5	100.0	161
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.5	0.8	98.2	0.5	100.0	3,438
Second	0.6	0.7	98.4	0.3	100.0	3,239
Middle	0.8	0.9	97.8	0.5	100.0	3,017
Fourth	1.7	1.8	95.9	0.6	100.0	2,666
Highest	8.7	6.5	83.3	1.5	100.0	1,802
Total	1.8	1.7	95.8	0.6	100.0	14,163

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership.

Table 16.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and: Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of men who own a land[1]
Age						
15-19	2.3	3.2	94.5	0.0	100.0	275
20-24	4.5	1.5	93.6	0.3	100.0	570
25-29	2.9	3.2	93.9	0.0	100.0	657
30-34	6.9	1.9	91.3	0.0	100.0	630
35-39	6.5	1.9	91.5	0.0	100.0	651
40-44	2.7	2.3	94.4	0.5	100.0	500
45-49	6.7	0.5	92.8	0.0	100.0	364
Residence						
Urban	22.4	9.9	67.7	0.0	100.0	385
Rural	2.7	1.2	96.0	0.1	100.0	3,264
Region						
Northern	3.2	1.2	95.5	0.1	100.0	535
Central	6.7	3.1	90.0	0.2	100.0	1,686
Southern	3.1	1.2	95.6	0.1	100.0	1,427
Education						
No education	2.1	0.0	97.9	0.0	100.0	266
Primary	2.5	1.1	96.3	0.1	100.0	2,246
Secondary	6.3	3.7	89.8	0.2	100.0	985
More than secondary	33.7	9.4	56.9	0.0	100.0	151
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.0	0.9	98.1	0.1	100.0	734
Second	1.2	1.1	97.6	0.1	100.0	822
Middle	0.9	1.2	97.9	0.1	100.0	792
Fourth	4.6	1.9	93.5	0.0	100.0	743
Highest	21.0	6.7	72.0	0.3	100.0	558
Total 15-49	4.8	2.1	93.0	0.1	100.0	3,648
50-54	3.2	1.7	94.6	0.5	100.0	289
Total 15-54	4.7	2.1	93.1	0.1	100.0	3,937

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership.

Table 16.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use the phone for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	1.7	16.1	5,263	22.3	847
20-24	8.7	34.2	5,159	29.3	1,762
25-29	13.4	40.8	3,953	31.0	1,614
30-34	12.9	40.4	3,668	27.2	1,480
35-39	13.3	39.1	2,924	25.3	1,144
40-44	11.8	35.1	2,029	24.7	712
45-49	11.7	32.4	1,567	25.7	507
Residence					
Urban	28.2	63.9	4,496	39.2	2,872
Rural	5.4	25.9	20,066	20.7	5,194
Region					
Northern	12.4	42.8	2,838	21.0	1,215
Central	10.5	31.5	10,529	28.5	3,316
Southern	8.1	31.6	11,194	28.3	3,536
Education					
No education	1.9	14.7	2,977	14.8	437
Primary	4.2	24.4	15,245	17.5	3,725
Secondary	18.2	56.9	5,598	33.2	3,183
More than secondary	85.9	97.3	742	59.4	721
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.1	7.2	4,745	19.0	340
Second	2.2	17.2	4,692	16.0	808
Middle	3.8	25.5	4,635	18.3	1,182
Fourth	6.9	37.7	4,680	20.1	1,763
Highest	29.3	68.4	5,810	36.2	3,973
Total	9.6	32.8	24,562	27.3	8,066

Table 16.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use the phone for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of men who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	3.1	24.7	1,818	15.5	449
20-24	11.9	53.5	1,408	31.1	753
25-29	23.7	64.1	1,022	34.4	655
30-34	26.2	61.7	925	33.8	571
35-39	29.4	70.3	882	32.6	621
40-44	23.4	62.0	624	30.0	386
45-49	27.5	62.9	450	30.3	283
Residence					
Urban	43.2	73.8	1,340	52.6	989
Rural	11.4	47.1	5,788	22.2	2,729
Region					
Northern	18.8	59.1	922	25.9	546
Central	19.6	52.4	3,176	33.6	1,665
Southern	14.6	49.7	3,030	28.2	1,506
Education					
No education	4.1	33.8	375	15.3	127
Primary	7.2	40.1	4,153	17.9	1,665
Secondary	26.9	70.6	2,249	34.7	1,588
More than secondary	90.2	96.1	351	76.0	338
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.9	16.5	1,134	14.6	187
Second	3.6	40.8	1,325	12.2	541
Middle	8.3	51.8	1,409	21.1	730
Fourth	17.5	59.8	1,462	22.0	874
Highest	44.2	77.1	1,798	49.5	1,386
Total 15-49	17.4	52.2	7,128	30.3	3,717
50-54	21.7	50.1	350	27.1	175
Total 15-54	17.6	52.1	7,478	30.1	3,893

Table 16.8 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
			WOMEN				
Own health care	18.6	49.0	31.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	16,130
Major household purchases	8.6	46.7	44.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	16,130
Visits to her family or relatives	18.0	60.0	21.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	16,130
			MEN				
Own health care	10.5	59.8	28.1	1.2	0.3	100.0	4,030
Major household purchases	13.9	40.4	45.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,030

Table 16.9.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	59.7	47.2	69.7	37.8	21.0	1,235
20-24	64.9	51.7	76.3	43.4	16.9	3,653
25-29	65.2	52.8	76.6	44.3	16.3	3,216
30-34	70.4	57.7	80.4	49.8	13.1	2,990
35-39	72.8	60.8	81.8	53.5	12.2	2,321
40-44	69.3	60.7	80.6	51.3	13.9	1,556
45-49	71.4	58.3	79.0	49.3	12.9	1,160
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	60.3	46.6	70.9	39.4	22.0	4,522
Employed for cash	73.3	63.5	83.1	54.2	10.7	4,332
Employed not for cash	68.7	55.9	79.4	47.4	13.5	7,277
Number of living children						
0	62.5	50.8	72.5	41.7	18.7	1,072
1-2	67.7	55.1	78.1	46.6	15.0	6,070
3-4	67.6	55.5	78.7	47.1	14.8	5,187
5+	69.0	56.9	78.4	48.8	14.7	3,800
Residence						
Urban	76.3	64.6	85.7	55.7	7.7	2,612
Rural	65.9	53.6	76.5	45.3	16.6	13,518
Region						
Northern	65.5	57.7	72.2	48.0	19.1	1,999
Central	68.7	58.5	80.3	49.3	13.0	6,966
Southern	67.2	51.7	77.4	44.4	16.1	7,165
Education						
No education	64.2	50.8	73.3	44.0	20.0	2,291
Primary	65.2	52.9	76.4	44.1	16.4	10,368
Secondary	75.2	63.5	85.2	54.9	8.7	3,082
More than secondary	90.8	83.2	92.1	77.2	3.6	390
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	64.5	51.1	73.9	43.9	19.5	3,009
Second	64.3	51.1	75.6	43.1	17.2	3,374
Middle	66.5	54.7	77.1	45.8	15.4	3,191
Fourth	66.1	55.3	77.6	45.1	15.1	3,153
Highest	76.1	64.0	85.2	56.3	9.0	3,404
Total	67.6	55.4	78.0	46.9	15.1	16,130

Table 16.9.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15-19	94.1	79.9	74.7	0.7	57
20-24	88.3	87.1	79.2	3.8	538
25-29	88.4	86.2	78.5	3.8	795
30-34	88.3	84.9	78.3	5.2	828
35-39	86.9	84.5	76.9	5.5	817
40-44	86.7	86.5	78.4	5.2	583
45-49	89.1	85.6	79.6	4.9	412
Employment (last 12 months)					
Not employed	90.5	92.7	85.5	2.3	80
Employed for cash	87.0	83.1	76.1	6.0	2,824
Employed not for cash	90.2	91.5	83.3	1.6	1,126
Number of living children					
0	86.8	83.3	75.2	5.1	280
1-2	88.7	85.0	78.1	4.4	1,382
3-4	89.2	87.9	80.9	3.9	1,261
5+	85.9	84.4	76.3	6.0	1,107
Residence					
Urban	87.6	76.0	69.9	6.3	664
Rural	88.0	87.5	79.9	4.4	3,366
Region					
Northern	89.2	91.3	83.6	3.1	516
Central	89.6	85.6	78.4	3.1	1,830
Southern	85.8	83.9	76.5	6.9	1,684
Education					
No education	89.2	88.1	82.1	4.8	306
Primary	87.7	86.9	79.1	4.5	2,345
Secondary	87.8	83.3	76.1	5.0	1,149
More than secondary	89.8	81.1	75.7	4.8	229
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	88.7	86.7	79.3	3.9	738
Second	87.4	85.1	77.2	4.7	863
Middle	87.6	87.9	80.6	5.1	809
Fourth	88.1	87.1	79.5	4.3	790
Highest	88.1	81.6	75.2	5.5	831
Total 15-49	88.0	85.6	78.3	4.7	4,030
50-54	90.6	87.5	81.5	3.5	317
Total 15-54	88.2	85.8	78.5	4.6	4,347

Table 16.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	7.7	8.9	9.0	11.8	8.8	20.7	5,263
20-24	5.5	7.2	7.4	9.3	8.6	16.5	5,159
25-29	4.1	5.5	5.6	7.5	8.2	14.5	3,953
30-34	5.2	5.9	5.7	7.6	7.6	14.7	3,668
35-39	5.4	5.3	6.3	7.9	8.0	15.2	2,924
40-44	4.4	5.8	5.9	7.0	7.9	13.1	2,029
45-49	4.8	6.7	6.8	7.0	9.0	15.7	1,567
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	6.0	7.0	7.6	8.8	8.0	16.6	8,077
Employed for cash	5.2	6.3	6.2	8.9	8.4	15.7	6,368
Employed not for cash	5.4	6.7	6.7	8.7	8.6	16.5	10,117
Number of living children							
0	6.4	7.0	7.5	10.2	7.5	18.0	5,739
1-2	5.4	7.0	6.9	8.9	8.0	15.8	7,834
3-4	5.2	6.2	6.4	7.9	8.7	15.7	6,344
5+	5.2	6.6	6.7	8.2	9.4	15.9	4,644
Marital status							
Never married	6.6	7.2	7.3	10.0	7.3	17.9	5,170
Married or living together	5.2	6.9	7.1	8.5	8.6	16.0	16,130
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.5	5.3	5.2	8.4	8.5	15.1	3,262
Residence							
Urban	2.6	3.3	4.4	5.4	4.1	10.5	4,496
Rural	6.2	7.5	7.5	9.5	9.3	17.6	20,066
Region							
Northern	8.2	10.2	12.5	14.1	14.6	24.9	2,838
Central	5.2	6.4	6.4	8.4	8.4	16.6	10,529
Southern	5.2	6.2	6.0	7.8	6.7	13.9	11,194
Education							
No education	6.1	7.6	7.5	9.0	10.7	18.2	2,977
Primary	6.5	7.7	7.6	9.9	9.5	18.1	15,245
Secondary	3.3	4.4	5.3	6.5	4.9	12.2	5,598
More than secondary	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	4.0	742
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	7.3	8.2	8.3	10.4	11.0	19.6	4,745
Second	6.5	7.8	7.5	9.9	10.2	18.0	4,692
Middle	5.7	8.5	7.3	9.3	8.9	17.5	4,635
Fourth	6.0	6.5	7.7	9.2	8.5	17.5	4,680
Highest	2.9	3.5	4.2	5.8	4.1	10.5	5,810
Total	5.5	6.7	6.9	8.8	8.3	16.3	24,562

Table 16.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	4.8	10.7	9.5	13.5	8.7	23.7	1,818
20-24	2.0	5.5	4.3	6.8	5.4	14.2	1,408
25-29	1.3	4.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	10.9	1,022
30-34	1.7	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	6.4	925
35-39	0.5	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.1	7.3	882
40-44	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.8	2.1	5.6	624
45-49	0.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.5	5.7	450
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	3.9	8.7	5.9	11.1	6.6	18.5	995
Employed for cash	1.9	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.1	10.6	3,989
Employed not for cash	2.3	6.0	6.0	7.6	5.4	14.9	2,144
Number of living children							
0	3.5	8.4	7.0	10.4	7.1	19.6	3,107
1-2	1.9	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	9.1	1,567
3-4	0.6	2.8	1.5	2.6	2.2	5.8	1,325
5+	1.6	2.1	4.0	3.5	3.7	8.7	1,129
Marital status							
Never married	3.6	8.8	7.5	10.7	7.1	20.0	2,863
Married or living together	1.3	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.3	8.2	4,030
Divorced/separated/ widowed	2.5	4.7	2.4	3.1	3.5	10.6	235
Residence							
Urban	0.9	3.4	3.3	4.2	1.4	9.0	1,340
Rural	2.6	5.7	5.1	6.9	5.6	13.9	5,788
Region							
Northern	4.5	7.6	7.1	12.1	7.8	20.9	922
Central	2.2	6.3	6.1	7.1	4.8	14.5	3,176
Southern	1.7	3.4	2.7	3.9	3.9	9.1	3,030
Education							
No education	2.2	4.3	3.5	3.9	5.0	9.6	375
Primary	3.2	6.9	6.5	8.0	6.4	16.2	4,153
Secondary	0.9	3.0	2.2	4.7	2.6	8.9	2,249
More than secondary	0.7	2.1	2.9	1.5	0.6	4.5	351
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	3.1	6.9	5.3	6.2	7.5	15.1	1,134
Second	2.5	4.4	5.8	7.4	5.0	14.2	1,325
Middle	2.8	5.4	4.4	7.0	5.3	14.1	1,409
Fourth	2.5	5.9	5.5	6.5	5.1	13.1	1,462
Highest	1.0	4.3	3.4	5.3	2.4	10.0	1,798
Total 15-49	2.3	5.3	4.8	6.4	4.8	13.0	7,128
50-54	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.5	6.8	350
Total 15-54	2.3	5.2	4.7	6.2	4.7	12.7	7,478

Table 16.11 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:			Woman is justified in:		
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15-24	66.6	78.3	10,422	72.6	84.6	3,226
15-19	64.8	74.2	5,263	72.8	84.4	1,818
20-24	68.4	82.4	5,159	72.3	84.8	1,408
25-29	67.1	84.6	3,953	75.1	90.1	1,022
30-39	66.0	84.8	6,592	75.1	92.4	1,807
40-49	65.7	81.2	3,596	77.0	90.0	1,073
Marital status						
Never married	66.3	75.2	5,170	73.9	85.6	2,863
Ever had sex	71.2	83.0	2,294	74.6	87.7	1,846
Never had sex	62.4	69.0	2,877	72.7	81.8	1,018
Married/living together	66.3	83.0	16,130	74.5	90.1	4,030
Divorced/separated/ widowed	66.7	83.9	3,262	73.5	86.6	235
Residence						
Urban	74.5	87.1	4,496	83.4	93.5	1,340
Rural	64.6	80.2	20,066	72.1	87.0	5,788
Region						
Northern	62.5	78.2	2,838	61.4	82.4	922
Central	66.9	81.9	10,529	75.1	88.3	3,176
Southern	66.9	81.9	11,194	77.3	89.8	3,030
Education						
No education	58.1	75.2	2,977	70.2	80.1	375
Primary	64.4	80.4	15,245	71.6	86.1	4,153
Secondary	73.9	86.3	5,598	77.7	92.4	2,249
More than secondary	83.9	91.0	742	88.3	94.0	351
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	60.5	77.8	4,745	72.8	85.4	1,134
Second	65.6	79.7	4,692	72.3	84.7	1,325
Middle	64.3	80.7	4,635	69.9	87.6	1,409
Fourth	67.3	82.0	4,680	72.5	88.2	1,462
Highest	72.7	86.0	5,810	81.4	93.0	1,798
Total 15-49	66.4	81.5	24,562	74.2	88.2	7,128
50-54	na	na	na	76.4	85.2	350
Total 15-54	na	na	na	74.3	88.0	7,478

na = Not applicable.

Table 16.12 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15-24	32.8	35.1	10,422
15-19	15.9	17.3	5,263
20-24	50.1	53.3	5,159
25-29	57.4	62.2	3,953
30-39	56.7	60.7	6,592
40-49	48.8	50.9	3,596
Residence			
Urban	45.5	47.9	4,496
Rural	45.5	48.8	20,066
Region			
Northern	43.9	49.9	2,838
Central	44.8	46.6	10,529
Southern	46.6	50.3	11,194
Education			
No education	48.4	49.2	2,977
Primary	46.2	49.7	15,245
Secondary	42.1	45.7	5,598
More than secondary	45.8	48.0	742
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	41.1	43.4	4,745
Second	49.0	52.2	4,692
Middle	46.7	49.7	4,635
Fourth	46.6	50.5	4,680
Highest	44.5	47.8	5,810
Total 15-49	45.5	48.7	24,562

Table 16.13 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all reasons justifying wife-beating, according to value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife-beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	na	80.9	2,438
1-2	na	82.0	6,120
3	na	86.5	7,573
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[2]			
0	48.4	na	13,542
1-2	39.5	na	1,651
3-4	38.5	na	645
5	42.1	na	292

na = Not applicable.
[1] See Table 16.9.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 16.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 16.14 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Modern methods					Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method[1]	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Temporary modern female methods[2]	Male condom				
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]										
0	51.4	50.5	7.6	0.0	41.1	1.7	0.9	48.6	100.0	2,438
1-2	60.0	59.1	10.0	0.0	47.1	1.9	0.9	40.0	100.0	6,120
3	61.1	59.8	12.7	0.2	44.9	2.0	1.3	38.9	100.0	7,573
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[2]										
0	59.3	58.2	10.9	0.1	45.3	2.0	1.1	40.7	100.0	13,542
1-2	59.0	57.6	11.4	0.0	44.6	1.6	1.3	41.0	100.0	1,651
3-4	56.8	55.8	10.6	0.0	43.6	1.6	1.0	43.2	100.0	645
5	60.6	59.9	11.5	0.0	46.1	2.3	0.7	39.4	100.0	292
Total	59.2	58.1	10.9	0.1	45.1	1.9	1.1	40.8	100.0	16,130

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.
[2] Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhea method, and other modern methods.
[3] See Table 16.9.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 16.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 16.15 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children[1]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2]			Number of currently married women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	4.0	2,405	13.3	6.6	19.9	2,438
1-2	3.9	6,044	11.5	7.3	18.8	6,120
3	3.8	7,469	9.4	8.8	18.2	7,573
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]						
0	3.6	20,278	10.6	7.9	18.5	13,542
1-2	3.7	2,587	11.6	7.7	19.2	1,651
3-4	3.9	941	11.5	7.5	19.0	645
5	3.9	433	13.3	9.6	22.9	292
Total	3.7	24,240	10.8	7.9	18.7	16,130

[1] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[2] Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 16.9.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 16.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 16.16 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]				
0	94.7	90.4	39.9	1,763
1-2	94.3	89.1	42.5	4,328
3	95.7	91.5	45.1	5,089
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]				
0	94.8	90.7	43.0	11,290
1-2	94.8	88.9	40.0	1,404
3-4	93.4	89.7	42.4	568
5	97.2	85.7	40.0	254
Total	94.8	90.4	42.6	13,515

[1] "Skilled provider" includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, or midwife.
[2] Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, midwife, patient attendant, health surveillance assistant (HSA), or traditional birth attendant (TBA) in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 16.9.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 16.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 16.17 Early childhood mortality rates by indicators of women's empowerment

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period before the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	44	26	69
1-2	48	29	75
3	43	26	68
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	46	29	74
1-2	41	31	71
3-4	61	25	84
5	43	48	89

[1] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 16.9.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 16.10.1 for the list of reasons.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 17

Key Findings

- ***Experience of violence:*** Thirty-four percent of women have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 20% have experienced sexual violence. Five percent of ever-pregnant women report experiencing physical violence during any pregnancy.
- ***Marital control:*** Twenty-four percent of ever-married women have experienced at least three types of specified marital control behaviours by their husbands. In contrast, 29% have never experienced any marital control behaviours by their husbands.
- ***Spousal violence:*** Forty-two percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal violence. The most common type of spousal violence is emotional violence (30%), followed by physical violence (26%) and sexual violence (19%).
- ***Injuries due to spousal violence:*** Thirty-four percent of ever-married women who have experienced spousal violence report experiencing physical injuries; this includes 11% with serious injuries such as deep wounds, broken bones, and broken teeth.
- ***Help seeking:*** Less than half of women (40%) who have experienced any physical or sexual violence have sought help to stop the violence, and about half (49%) have never sought help and never told anyone about the violence.

Gender-based violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). This chapter focuses on domestic violence, a form of gender-based violence. This is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

In Malawi, domestic violence is widely acknowledged as a great concern, not only from a human rights perspective but also from economic and health perspectives. To address this issue, Malawi has enacted a series of legislative acts. The 2006 Prevention of Domestic Violence Act was crafted "to ensure the commitment of the State to eliminate gender based violence occurring within a domestic relationship, and to provide for effective legal remedies and other social services to persons affected by domestic violence." Five years later came the Deceased Estates (Wills, Inheritance, and Protection) Act of 2011 designed "for the protection of deceased estates." In 2013, the Gender Equality Act was passed to "promote gender equality, equal integration, influence, empowerment, dignity, and opportunities for men and women in all functions of society, to prohibit and provide redress for sex discrimination, harmful practices, and sexual

harassment." Most recently, the Marriage, Divorce, and Family Relations Act of 2015 was passed "to make provision for marriage, divorce, and family relations between spouses and between married couples, their welfare and maintenance, and that of their children." Despite these and other efforts, there is widespread recognition in Malawi that much remains to be done and that reliable data are needed to monitor progress.

To collect such data, the 2015-16 MDHS included the domestic violence module in one-third of the sampled households. A similar module was also included in the 2004 and 2010 MDHS surveys. In accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence, only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for the module, and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be assured. In total, 6,379 women received the domestic violence questions. About 4% of women eligible for the domestic violence module could not be successfully interviewed because of privacy or other reasons. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

17.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In the 2015-16 MDHS, information was obtained from never-married women on their experience of violence committed by anyone and from ever-married women on their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/partners and by others. More specifically, violence committed by the current husband/partner for currently married women and by the most recent husband/partner for formerly married women was measured by asking all ever-married women if their husband/partner ever did the following to them:

> ***Physical spousal violence:*** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his/her fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon
>
> ***Sexual spousal violence*:** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to; physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to
>
> ***Emotional spousal violence*:** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition, information was obtained from all women (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband/partner) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. All women were asked about experience of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband/partner) by asking if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to do.

In this chapter, married women include both women who said they were married and women who said they were living with a man as if married. Correspondingly, husbands include both husbands of married women and partners of women who are not married but are living with a man as if married.

17.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by anyone

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

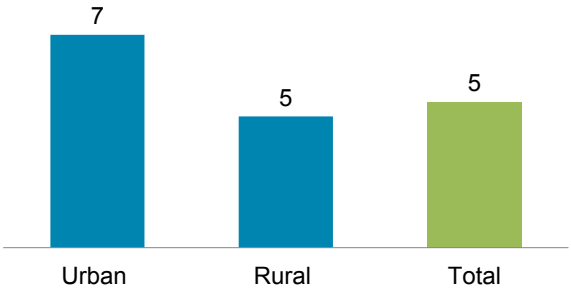
Sample: Women age 15-49

Thirty-four percent of women in Malawi have experienced physical violence since age 15, including 3% of women who have experienced physical violence often and 13% who have experienced such violence in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 17.1**).

Women who had ever been pregnant were asked whether they had experienced physical violence during any pregnancy. Violence during pregnancy can have serious consequences for the health of women and their unborn children. Overall, 5% of women who have ever been pregnant report that they have experienced violence during pregnancy (**Table 17.2** and **Figure 17.1**).

Figure 17.1 **Violence during pregnancy by residence**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy

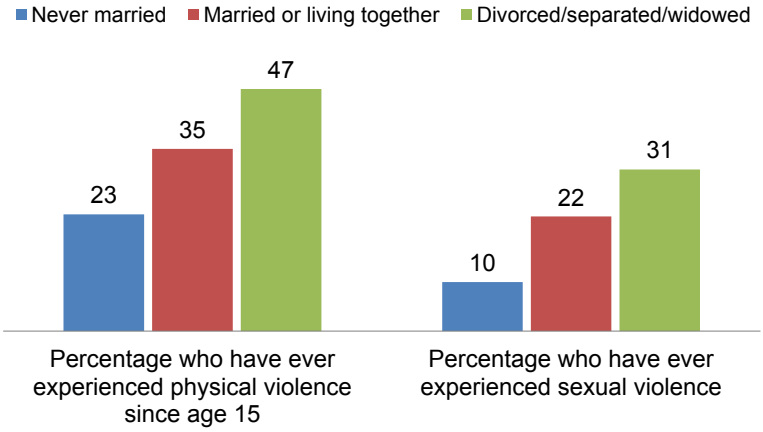


Trends: During the 11-year period between the 2004 and 2015-16 MDHS surveys, the percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 has risen from 28% in 2004 and in 2010 to 34% in 2015-16. However, the percentage of women who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months has remained unchanged across the three time periods.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The youngest women (age 15-19), compared with women in other age groups, and women with no children compared with women with one or more children, are less likely to have experienced violence since age 15 (**Table 17.1**).
- Twenty-three percent of never-married women have experienced physical violence compared with more than one-third of the married women (**Figure 17.2**).

Figure 17.2 **Woman's experience of violence by marital status**



- There is a small variation in women's experience of physical violence by urban-rural residence and by region. Thirty-eight percent of urban women have experienced violence since age 15 compared with 33% of rural women (**Table 17.1**).
- By region, a higher percentage of women in the Northern region (40%) have experienced violence than women in the Central (33%) and Southern regions (34%).

- The experience of physical violence is more common among employed women, whether employed for cash or not, than among women who are not employed (36-37% vs. 29%).

17.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among all women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, about half (46%) reported current husbands as perpetrators of the violence and 26% reported former husbands as perpetrators (**Table 17.3**).

Fifty-three percent of ever-married women reported their current husbands as perpetrators of the physical violence that they had experienced, and 31% reported former husbands as perpetrators. For never-married women, nearly all reported perpetrators were family members that included mothers or step-mothers, fathers or step-fathers, sisters or brothers, and other relatives. Six percent reported a current boyfriend and 6% a teacher as a perpetrator.

17.3 Experience of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

17.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Twenty-one percent of women reported that they have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives, and 14% reported that they had experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months (**Table 17.4**).[1] Overall, 8% of women reported that they first experienced sexual violence before they were age 22, including 4% who experienced sexual violence before they were age 18 (**Table 17.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's experience of sexual violence has a non-linear relationship with age. The percentage of women who have experienced violence increases from 12% among women age 15-19 to 27% among women age 25-29 and then declines to 22% among women age 30-49 (**Table 17.4**).

- Urban women (17%) are somewhat less likely than rural women (21%) to experience sexual violence. By region, sexual violence is somewhat more common in the Central region (25%) than in the Northern (21%) or Southern (17%) regions.

- Experience of sexual violence varies from a high of 23% among Seventh Day Adventist/Baptist women to a low of 14% among women in the other Christian category. By ethnicity, Sena women (11%) are the least likely to have experienced sexual violence and Ngoni women (25%) the most likely.

- Ten percent of never married women report sexual violence. Among ever-married women, formerly married women (31%) are more likely than currently married women (22%) to report sexual violence.

[1] The indicator for sexual violence in the 2010 MDHS included a question on forced sexual initiation. This question was omitted in the 2015-16 MDHS. Thus, the estimate for sexual violence for all women is not strictly comparable between the two surveys.

- Women's experience of sexual violence varies by their employment status. About one-fourth of employed women (23%-25%) report sexual violence compared with 13% of women who are not employed.

- Experience of sexual violence declines with wealth but varies non-linearly with women's education. Nonetheless, women with more than secondary education (13%) are less likely to experience sexual violence than women with no or only primary education (19% and 23%, respectively).

17.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, 63% reported the current husband and 31% reported a former husband as perpetrators of the sexual violence. Five percent of ever-married women mentioned strangers as perpetrators of sexual violence. Among never married women, a current or former boyfriend is the most common perpetrator (38%), followed by a stranger (22%) and a friend or acquaintance (18%) (**Table 17.6**).

17.4 Experience of Different Forms of Violence

Physical violence and sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of different forms of violence. Twenty-one percent of women have experienced physical violence only, 7% have experienced sexual violence only, and 13% have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Overall, 41% of women age 15-49 in Malawi have experienced either physical or sexual violence (**Table 17.7**).

17.5 Marital Control by Husband

Marital control

Percentage of women whose current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit her contact with her family; and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Attempts by husbands to closely control and monitor their wives' behaviour are important early warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviours is also discussed.

Sixty percent of ever-married women report that their husband insists on knowing where they are at all times, 50% report that he is jealous or angry if they talk with other men, 24% report that he frequently accuses them of being unfaithful, 13% report that he does not permit them to meet their female friends, and 11% report that he tries to limit their contact with their families. Overall, 24% of ever-married women report that their husband displays three or more of the specified behaviours, and 29% say that he displays none of them (**Table 17.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's report of their husband's controlling behaviours varies by religion. Overall, ever-married women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviours ranges from a high of 26% for Catholic women to a low of 17% for women categorized as being of "other" Christian faiths (**Table 17.8**).

- Women's experience of at least three marital control behaviours ranges from a low of 14% among Sena ever-married women to a high of 31% among other women not belonging to any of the listed ethnicities.
- Formerly married women (divorced, separated, or widowed) are about twice as likely (40%) as currently married women (21%) to report that their husbands display at least three of the specified behaviours.
- Women who have more than secondary education are less likely (7%) than any other category of women to report that their husband displays at least three of the specified controlling behaviours.
- Women's reports of husbands' controlling behaviours vary greatly by whether the respondent is afraid of her husband or not. While 13% of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband report at least three controlling behaviours by their husband, this percentage rises to 50% among women who are afraid of their husband most of the time.

17.6 Forms of Spousal Violence

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

17.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

More than two-fifths of ever-married women (42%) have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent spouse (for formerly married women), and 33% have experienced at least one of these forms of violence in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 17.9**).

Twenty-six percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical violence, with 16% experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months. Nineteen percent have experienced spousal sexual violence, with 15% experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months. Spousal emotional violence was reported by 30% of ever-married women, and 23% reported such violence in the past 12 months.

Of the acts of physical violence committed by current or most recent husbands, the most common type is slapping (22%). Ten percent of women reported being punched with the fist or with something that could hurt them, and 9% each reported being kicked, dragged, or beaten up and being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Three percent each of women reported that their husband tried to choke or burn them on purpose and that their husband had threatened or attacked them with knives, guns, or other weapons. Women who reported sexual violence mostly report that their husband used physical force to have sexual intercourse when the respondent did not want to (18%). However, 7% also report that their husband physically forced them to perform other sexual acts they did not want to do, and 4% reported that their husband forced them with threats or in other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to do (**Figure 17.3**).

Women reporting emotional violence were most likely to report that their husband insulted them and made them feel bad about themselves (23%), followed by their husband saying or doing something to humiliate them in front of others (16%) and threatening to hurt or harm them or someone close to them (13%).

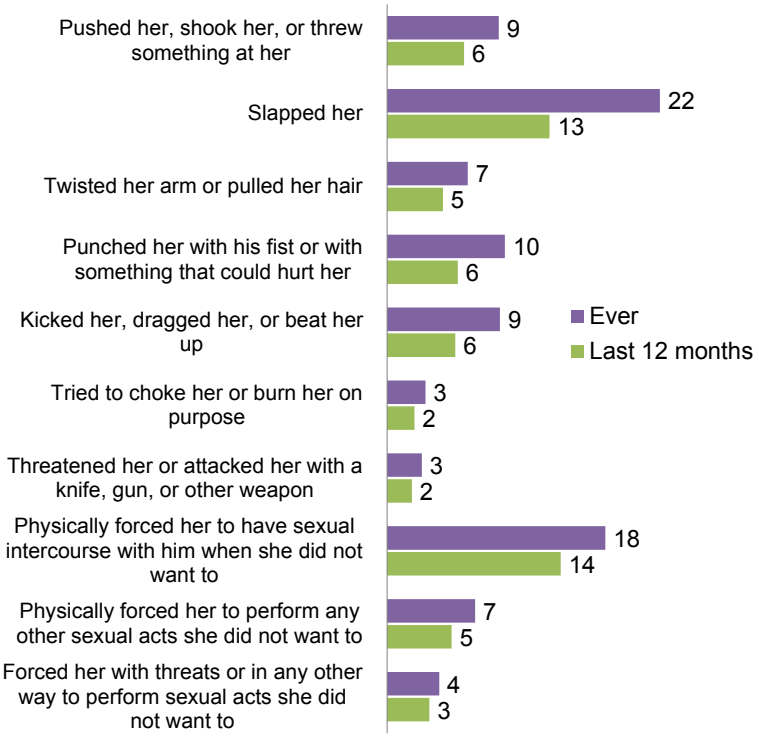
Women who were married more than once were also asked about spousal physical or sexual violence by any other husband. Thirty-eight percent of ever-married women have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence committed by any husband, which is higher than the 34% of women who reported physical

or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband. Overall, 30% of ever-married women have experienced physical violence, and 21% have experienced sexual violence by any husband. During the 12 months before the survey, 24% of ever-married women experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband, either current or previous (**Table 17.9** and **Table 17.12**).

Trends: The rates of women's experience of spousal physical violence and spousal emotional violence are comparable for the 2010 MDHS and 2015-16 MDHS. This suggests that spousal violence may be increasing. Women's reports of spousal physical violence increased from 22% in 2010 to 26% in 2015-16, while spousal emotional violence increased from 25% to 30%. In addition, a comparison of women's experience of the one act of sexual violence that is comparable across the two surveys—being physically forced to have sexual intercourse with her husband when she did not want to—suggests that sexual violence may be increasing. In 2010, 16% of ever-married women reported experiencing this versus 18% in 2015-16.

***Figure 17.3* Types of spousal violence**

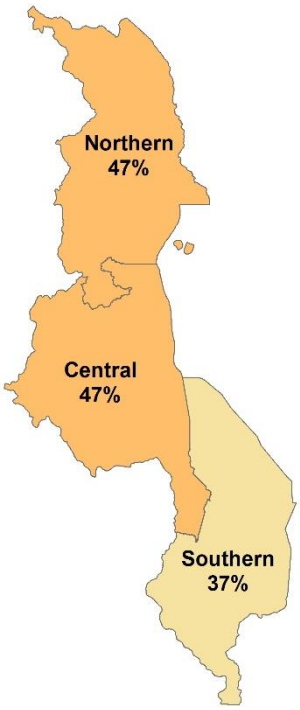
Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specfic acts of violence by their husband/partner



Patterns by background characteristics

- The youngest ever-married women have lower rates of spousal violence than older women, particularly women age 20-39 (**Table 17.10**).
- Spousal violence (physical, sexual, or emotional) varies by ethnicity, and is most common among Lomwe women (50%) and least common among Nkhonde women (33%). However, there is no ethnic group in which less than one-third of women have experienced any spousal violence.
- Spousal violence does not vary by urban-rural residence but is less common among women in the Southern region (37%) than in the Northern or Central region (47% each) (**Figure 17.4**).
- All forms of spousal violence are higher among Divorced/separated/ widowed women than among currently married women.
- Women's experience of any form of spousal violence does not vary linearly with wealth or education, although women who have more than secondary education are less likely than other

***Figure 17.4* Spousal violence by region**



women to have ever experienced spousal violence. Even among the most educated women, about one in four has experienced spousal violence.

Patterns by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

- Husbands who have more than secondary education are less likely to commit spousal violence (26%) than husbands with no education (32%) or with primary (42%) or secondary education (38%) (**Table 17.11**). The variation in spousal violence is somewhat greater by women's own education than by the education of their husband.

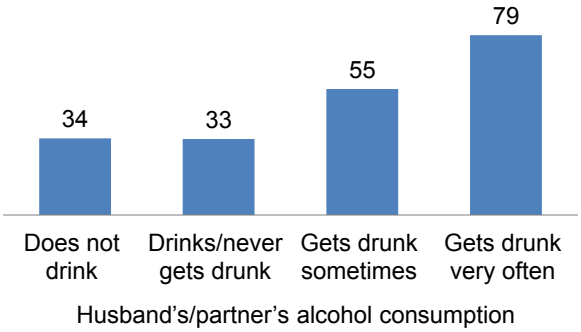
- Women in couples where the husband is better educated than the wife and in which both husband and wife are equally educated are more likely (both 40%) to have experienced spousal violence than women in couples where neither is educated (28%) and in couples in which the wife is more educated than the husband (37%).

- Experience of spousal violence varies greatly with the level of the husbands' alcohol consumption. More than three-fourths of the women whose husbands are often drunk have experienced spousal violence (79%) compared with 34% of the women whose husbands do not drink alcohol (**Figure 17.5**).

- The likelihood of experiencing spousal violence increases sharply with the number of marital control behaviours displayed by husbands; 83% of women whose husbands displayed all five of the specified marital control behaviours have ever experienced spousal violence, compared with 16% of women whose husbands did not display any specified behaviours.

Figure 17.5 **Spousal violence by husband's alcohol consumption**

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence



- Women's experience of spousal violence does not vary linearly with women's participation in household decision making and their acceptance of wife beating. However, more than half (53%-55%) of the women who agree with 1-4 of the specified reasons for wife beating have experienced spousal violence.

- Intergenerational effects of spousal violence are evident in Malawi. Women who report that their fathers beat their mothers are much more likely (53%) to have themselves experienced spousal violence than women who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (38%).

- Fear of husband and spousal violence are correlated. Women who say that they are afraid of their husband most of the time are most likely to have ever experienced spousal violence (71%), followed by women who are sometimes afraid of their husbands (44%). Among women who say that they are never afraid of their husbands, 28% have experienced spousal violence.

- **Table 17.13** shows when spousal violence first occurred in relation to the start of marriage for women married only once. Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, 15% first experienced spousal violence within the first 2 years of marriage and 25% had experienced such violence within 5 years. This suggests that a large proportion of spousal violence begins early in marriage.

17.7 Injuries to Women due to Spousal Violence

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who experienced physical or sexual violence committed by a current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married)

Among ever-married women who have experienced any spousal physical or sexual violence, 34% have sustained some kind of injury and the percentage who have been injured is slightly higher (41%) among women who experienced physical violence than among women who experienced sexual violence (38%) (**Table 17.14**).

Cuts, bruises, or aches are the most common types of injuries (31%) reported by women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. However, a significant proportion of women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence also report more serious injuries like deep wounds, broken bones, and broken teeth (11%) as well as eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (10%).

Trends: There has been virtually no change in the percentage of women who have ever experienced spousal violence and received one or more injuries. This percentage was 35% in 2010 and is 34% in 2015-16.

17.8 Violence Initiated by Women against Husbands

Initiation of physical violence by wives

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

In Malawi, 4% of ever-married women have ever initiated physical violence against their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. Two percent reported that they initiated violence within the past 12 months (**Tables 17.15** and **17.16**).

Women who have experienced spousal violence are much more likely than women who have not experienced spousal violence to have ever initiated violence against their husbands. Ten percent of women who have ever experienced spousal violence also perpetrated such violence compared with 2% who have never experienced spousal violence. Nonetheless, the percentage of women who initiate violence even among those who have experienced violence is a small fraction of the percentage of women who have ever experienced spousal physical violence.

Trends: The percentage of ever married women who have ever initiated physical violence against their husbands has remained unchanged at 4% since 2010.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's initiation of spousal violence is much more common among Ngoni women (10%) than among women in any other ethnic group.

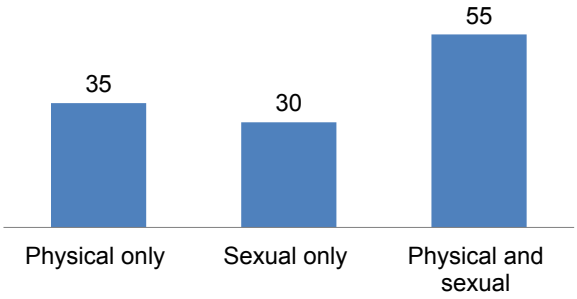
- Women in urban areas are about twice as likely (6% versus 3%) as those in rural areas to initiate violence against their spouse.
- Women whose husband has more than secondary education are more likely to commit physical violence (10%) against their husbands than those with no education (2%) (**Table 17.16**).
- Women whose husbands get drunk often are more likely to initiate physical violence (10%) than women whose husbands do not drink (2%).
- The percentage of women who have initiated violence against their husband increases sharply with the number of controlling behaviours that their husbands display from 1% among women whose husbands do not display any of the specified controlling behaviours to 8% among women whose husbands display all five specified behaviours.
- In keeping with the fact that women who have experienced spousal violence are more likely than other women to initiate violence, women whose fathers beat their mothers are more than twice as likely (7%) to report initiating violence against their husband as women whose fathers did not beat their mothers (3%).
- Similarly, women who are afraid of their husband most of the time not only experience more violence but also are more likely to initiate violence (7%) than women who are never or only sometimes afraid.

17.9 Help-Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Overall, 40% of all women who have ever experienced any type of physical or sexual violence have sought help to stop violence; however, 49% have never sought help nor told anyone about the violence they experience. Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to have sought help (55%) than women who have experienced only physical violence (35%) or only sexual violence (30%) (**Table 17.17** and **Figure 17.6**).

***Figure 17.6* Help seeking by type of violence experienced**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help



Patterns by background characteristics

- Help seeking by women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence does not vary by urban rural residence, but is higher in the Central region (43%) than in the Northern (35%) and Southern regions (39%).
- Women employed for cash are more likely than women not employed to seek help: 45% vs. 36%.
- Among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, formerly married (divorced/separated/widowed) women followed by never married women are more likely to seek help (48% and 44%, respectively) than currently married women (38%).
- Help seeking does not vary consistently with women's education or wealth status.

17.9.1 Sources for Help

Among the women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source for help was the woman's own family (62%). The second most common source for help was her husband's family (33%). One in ten women sought help from a friend. Among institutional sources of

help, the most common is the police (10%), followed by a religious leader and doctor/medical personnel, each of which are sources of help for 2% of women (**Table 17.18**).

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Table 17.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15-19	23.0	1.1	11.9	13.1	1,404
20-24	34.2	4.1	12.1	16.1	1,329
25-29	38.6	5.5	16.5	22.1	1,049
30-39	38.6	3.6	11.8	15.6	1,693
40-49	36.5	3.2	12.0	15.2	905
Religion					
Anglican	33.4	3.1	12.4	15.6	1,162
Catholic	29.3	3.3	10.0	13.3	1,047
CCAP[3]	32.4	1.7	14.9	16.6	150
Muslim	36.1	1.7	16.7	18.4	440
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	37.2	4.1	13.7	17.8	2,743
Other Christian	27.7	2.8	9.9	12.9	802
No religion	(65.8)	(9.1)	(27.5)	(36.6)	33
Ethnic group					
Chewa	31.2	2.9	11.6	14.5	2,202
Lomwe	40.2	6.3	14.9	21.3	558
Mang'anja	39.4	3.6	13.0	16.5	1,270
Ngoni	32.0	1.0	10.8	11.9	109
Nkhonde	31.3	3.8	11.6	15.5	881
Nyanja	37.7	4.8	17.5	22.3	207
Sena	58.9	3.2	18.6	21.8	58
Tonga	29.6	2.6	12.4	15.0	752
Tombuka	32.5	2.4	16.2	18.6	183
Yao	33.7	2.0	10.0	12.0	59
Other	30.9	2.9	16.1	19.0	100
Residence					
Urban	38.0	3.3	12.4	15.6	1,180
Rural	33.0	3.5	12.7	16.3	5,199
Region					
Northern	39.6	5.6	14.0	19.7	736
Central	32.6	3.0	11.5	14.6	2,672
Southern	33.8	3.3	13.4	16.7	2,970
Marital status					
Never married	22.6	0.6	8.7	9.4	1,395
Married or living together	35.3	3.3	13.9	17.3	4,171
Divorced/separated/ widowed	46.9	8.6	13.2	21.8	813
Number of living children					
0	24.0	1.3	9.9	11.2	1,549
1-2	35.9	4.2	14.4	18.8	2,022
3-4	38.9	4.6	13.5	18.2	1,655
5+	36.9	3.2	12.1	15.3	1,153
Employment					
Employed for cash	37.2	4.6	12.9	17.7	1,665
Employed not for cash	35.9	3.1	12.6	15.8	2,600
Not employed	29.1	2.8	12.5	15.4	2,114
Education					
No education	31.2	3.5	10.8	14.3	735
Primary	35.6	4.0	13.8	17.9	3,930
Secondary	30.7	2.2	10.1	12.5	1,490
More than secondary	36.0	0.6	15.1	15.8	223
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	33.9	3.5	14.0	17.5	1,216
Second	33.4	4.5	13.3	18.0	1,214
Middle	32.4	3.4	12.8	16.2	1,209
Fourth	35.2	3.4	11.6	15.1	1,197
Highest	34.8	2.6	11.9	14.5	1,543
Total	34.0	3.4	12.7	16.2	6,379

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known.
[3] Church of Central Africa Presbyterian.

Table 17.2 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	5.2	435
20-24	4.7	1,070
25-29	5.7	1,021
30-39	4.9	1,680
40-49	4.6	895
Religion		
Anglican	5.6	896
Catholic	5.2	762
CCAP[1]	0.5	118
Muslim	4.2	324
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	5.3	2,281
Other Christian	3.8	690
No religion	(11.3)	29
Ethnic group		
Chewa	5.3	1,733
Lomwe	5.5	437
Mang'anja	5.5	1,002
Ngoni	2.7	94
Nkhonde	4.2	750
Nyanja	4.1	168
Sena	5.2	49
Tonga	5.2	592
Tombuka	3.2	140
Yao	0.1	51
Other	4.1	86
Residence		
Urban	7.3	878
Rural	4.5	4,224
Region		
Northern	4.9	604
Central	5.6	2,113
Southern	4.4	2,385
Marital status		
Never married	3.1	219
Married or living together	4.5	4,079
Divorced/separated/ widowed	8.0	804
Number of living children		
0	3.4	272
1-2	5.2	2,022
3-4	4.9	1,655
5+	5.0	1,153
Education		
No education	3.6	710
Primary	5.6	3,225
Secondary	4.3	1,028
More than secondary	2.9	139
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.9	1,066
Second	7.8	989
Middle	3.2	1,010
Fourth	4.6	935
Highest	5.4	1,103
Total	5.0	5,102

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

[1] Church of Central Africa Presbyterian.

Table 17.3 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Marital status		
Person	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	53.4	na	45.7
Former husband/partner	30.9	na	26.4
Current boyfriend	0.7	5.5	1.4
Former boyfriend	1.7	2.7	1.8
Father/step-father	3.9	21.1	6.4
Mother/step-mother	5.1	14.2	6.4
Sister/brother	6.3	23.7	8.8
Daughter/son	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other relative	6.1	17.8	7.8
Mother-in-law	0.4	na	0.3
Other in-law	0.6	na	0.9
Teacher	1.8	5.7	2.4
Employer/someone at work	0.1	0.3	0.1
Police/soldier	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	8.9	27.5	11.6
Number women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	1,852	315	2,167

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 17.4 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence: Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15-19	13.5	10.7	1,404
20-24	19.9	14.3	1,329
25-29	27.2	18.7	1,049
30-39	22.3	14.3	1,693
40-49	21.7	12.1	905
Religion			
Anglican	21.5	14.4	1,162
Catholic	17.9	11.7	1,047
CCAP[2]	16.4	11.1	150
Muslim	17.9	12.9	440
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	23.4	15.9	2,743
Other Christian	14.9	9.8	802
No religion	(35.5)	(28.3)	33
Ethnic group			
Chewa	23.6	17.4	2,202
Lomwe	21.0	14.9	558
Mang'anja	19.2	11.5	1,270
Ngoni	26.1	19.0	109
Nkhonde	16.4	10.3	881
Nyanja	17.6	14.4	207
Sena	11.3	10.3	58
Tonga	20.6	12.2	752
Tombuka	17.3	9.6	183
Yao	15.5	9.5	59
Other	20.5	14.0	100
Residence			
Urban	17.0	11.1	1,180
Rural	21.4	14.6	5,199
Region			
Northern	20.8	13.7	736
Central	24.5	17.3	2,672
Southern	17.0	11.0	2,970
Marital status			
Never married	9.5	7.3	1,395
Married or living together	22.2	15.7	4,171
Divorced/separated/ widowed	31.3	15.9	813
Employment			
Employed for cash	23.3	15.2	1,665
Employed not for cash	24.7	16.5	2,600
Not employed	13.4	9.7	2,114
Number of living children			
0	11.8	8.7	1,549
1-2	23.3	15.8	2,022
3-4	23.8	16.6	1,655
5+	23.1	13.7	1,153
Education			
No education	19.3	12.6	735
Primary	22.5	15.7	3,930
Secondary	17.3	11.3	1,490
More than secondary	13.1	4.7	223
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	24.3	16.6	1,216
Second	21.9	16.2	1,214
Middle	22.8	15.1	1,209
Fourth	18.9	13.8	1,197
Highest	16.1	9.2	1,543
Total	20.6	13.9	6,379

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months [2] Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

Table 17.5 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and current marital status, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Age							
15-19	0.0	0.2	0.7	na	na	86.5	1,404
20-24	0.1	0.4	1.8	4.8	na	80.1	1,329
25-29	0.4	0.5	1.1	3.8	10.1	72.8	1,049
30-39	0.2	0.3	1.9	4.8	8.2	77.7	1,693
40-49	0.2	0.5	1.6	4.3	7.2	78.3	905
Marital status							
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.5	1,395
Ever married	0.2	0.5	1.8	5.1	10.0	76.3	4,984
Total	0.2	0.4	1.4	4.0	7.8	79.4	6,379

na = Not applicable

Table 17.6 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever-married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	62.8	na	56.5
Former husband/partner	30.6	na	27.5
Current/former boyfriend	3.4	35.4	6.6
Father/step father	1.0	0.0	0.9
Brother/step brother	0.4	2.4	0.6
Other relative	2.5	4.1	2.6
In-law	1.2	na	1.1
Own friend/acquaintance	4.8	17.8	6.1
Family friend	1.6	5.0	2.0
Teacher	0.3	0.0	0.3
Employer/someone at work	0.3	0.3	0.3
Police/soldier	0.1	0.0	0.1
Stranger	5.4	26.2	7.5
Other	2.1	8.9	2.8
Number women who have experienced sexual violence	1,182	132	1,314

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 17.7 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence, according to current age, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	15.9	6.4	7.1	29.4	1,404
15-17	14.1	5.5	5.1	24.7	833
18-19	18.4	7.7	10.1	36.2	570
20-24	21.5	7.1	12.8	41.3	1,329
25-29	22.1	10.7	16.5	49.3	1,049
30-39	22.8	6.5	15.9	45.1	1,693
40-49	21.8	7.0	14.7	43.5	905
Total	20.7	7.4	13.2	41.3	6,379

Table 17.8 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays three or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	43.9	21.1	10.2	11.9	61.0	20.4	32.0	357
20-24	47.8	22.9	15.2	9.9	59.1	23.4	29.7	1,047
25-29	52.2	22.9	12.9	12.3	62.6	24.7	26.7	1,006
30-39	54.2	24.8	12.2	10.3	61.3	24.7	26.0	1,675
40-49	46.7	23.3	12.3	9.3	55.2	23.0	32.7	899
Religion								
Anglican	51.5	23.7	10.5	12.5	59.1	23.6	27.4	857
Catholic	51.6	23.0	14.4	8.7	60.6	25.7	29.1	742
CCAP[1]	45.0	14.9	9.3	8.2	61.4	18.5	26.0	110
Muslim	46.4	21.6	15.2	10.5	58.3	21.1	30.7	315
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	50.9	26.4	13.9	11.1	61.1	26.0	27.4	2,258
Other Christian	48.2	15.7	9.9	8.6	56.4	16.9	33.2	673
No religion	(58.1)	(37.6)	(16.9)	(8.9)	(84.1)	(24.5)	(13.4)	28
Ethnic group								
Chewa	52.3	26.5	12.5	10.5	66.6	26.3	22.9	1,694
Lomwe	56.6	27.3	14.9	17.0	55.1	27.7	28.9	427
Mang'anja	51.8	23.8	16.1	11.2	59.4	24.3	26.7	987
Ngoni	46.4	19.0	12.9	11.4	76.0	21.7	17.7	92
Nkhonde	49.9	18.0	12.3	10.2	53.8	19.5	34.7	733
Nyanja	49.9	19.0	9.7	10.4	58.5	24.6	32.2	164
Sena	37.9	21.4	2.5	2.4	61.1	13.9	29.4	47
Tonga	42.2	19.6	8.5	5.4	51.1	19.6	40.1	577
Tombuka	40.5	27.4	14.5	10.2	51.7	20.3	35.2	132
Yao	42.1	16.4	8.9	11.9	63.4	19.4	29.2	50
Other	54.6	28.0	15.7	13.3	71.4	30.6	22.4	80
Residence								
Urban	49.8	18.0	11.3	7.6	58.8	19.8	29.4	833
Rural	50.5	24.6	13.1	11.1	60.2	24.6	28.4	4,151
Region								
Northern	55.5	28.8	16.6	17.2	57.4	28.5	29.4	597
Central	51.4	24.8	11.9	9.2	66.9	25.2	23.0	2,084
Southern	48.1	21.0	12.7	10.0	54.4	21.3	33.4	2,303
Marital status								
Married or living together	48.4	20.5	10.8	8.9	59.6	20.8	29.1	4,171
Divorced/separated/ widowed	60.5	38.9	23.1	19.0	62.2	39.6	25.5	813
Number of living children								
0	49.4	20.0	14.7	11.8	66.8	22.9	25.2	315
1-2	48.0	22.1	12.7	10.2	58.8	21.7	30.3	1,865
3-4	50.9	24.3	12.7	10.4	60.6	24.9	27.6	1,652
5+	53.6	25.6	12.8	10.8	59.1	26.1	27.9	1,152
Employment								
Employed for cash	53.7	25.2	13.8	10.5	62.0	26.2	27.1	1,466
Employed not for cash	52.7	24.0	12.3	10.0	63.0	24.5	25.1	2,212
Not employed	42.5	20.7	12.6	11.5	52.7	20.0	36.0	1,306
Education								
No education	45.4	26.0	12.9	11.2	55.4	23.4	33.2	716
Primary	51.3	25.1	13.4	11.2	60.5	25.2	27.2	3,179
Secondary	52.3	18.0	12.2	8.8	63.4	22.0	28.0	959
More than secondary	39.9	11.6	2.9	3.6	48.6	7.4	40.3	130
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	52.8	30.4	14.3	13.8	58.0	28.6	29.3	1,059
Second	52.3	26.7	14.6	11.3	63.1	27.4	26.0	1,002
Middle	47.3	20.7	11.3	8.5	57.7	19.0	29.2	970
Fourth	49.5	21.8	12.1	10.5	60.5	23.4	29.7	906
Highest	49.5	17.6	11.6	8.4	60.7	20.4	28.6	1,047
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	73.4	48.7	25.7	24.8	76.9	49.7	11.3	966
Sometimes afraid	52.8	23.7	13.0	10.2	60.7	23.9	27.0	1,767
Never afraid	38.5	12.5	7.2	4.7	52.2	12.6	37.2	2,250
Total	50.3	23.5	12.8	10.5	60.0	23.8	28.6	4,984

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

Table 17.9 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their current or most recent husbands/partners, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Type of violence experienced	Experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER[1]				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	25.9	16.2	4.1	12.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	9.0	6.2	1.8	4.4
Slapped her	22.0	13.1	2.8	10.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.5	4.5	1.6	2.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	9.5	5.7	1.5	4.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	9.1	5.5	1.7	3.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	3.1	2.2	0.9	1.2
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	2.8	2.0	0.6	1.4
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	19.2	15.4	4.5	11.0
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	17.6	14.0	3.9	10.1
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	7.1	5.2	1.4	3.8
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	4.2	3.4	1.0	2.3
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	29.5	23.0	7.7	15.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	15.6	11.3	4.2	7.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	12.9	9.4	3.4	6.0
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	23.3	18.1	6.2	11.9
Any form of physical or sexual violence	33.8	24.1	6.8	17.3
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	42.2	32.6	10.7	21.9
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY ANY HUSBAND/PARTNER				
Physical violence	29.7	16.3	na	na
Sexual violence	21.0	15.6	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	37.5	24.3	na	na
Number of ever- married women	4,984	4,984	4,984	4,984

na = Not applicable

[1] Includes current husband/partner for currently married women and most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 17.10 Spousal violence according to background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband partner, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	20.9	20.2	17.6	9.1	7.2	28.7	32.9	357
20-24	25.2	23.9	19.2	10.5	7.6	32.6	39.2	1,047
25-29	32.5	26.5	22.6	12.3	10.3	36.8	44.6	1,006
30-39	31.8	27.7	18.5	11.9	8.9	34.4	44.9	1,675
40-49	30.1	26.3	17.0	10.6	8.6	32.7	41.5	899
Religion								
Anglican	30.0	27.4	20.6	13.5	10.4	34.5	41.8	857
Catholic	32.6	23.3	16.7	8.8	6.6	31.2	43.0	742
CCAP[1]	26.3	25.1	17.2	9.0	7.0	33.2	39.7	110
Muslim	30.6	28.2	20.7	10.9	8.4	38.1	45.4	315
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	31.4	28.1	20.9	12.5	9.9	36.6	45.3	2,258
Other Christian	18.2	17.2	13.3	7.1	5.2	23.4	29.5	673
No religion	(40.4)	(50.8)	(31.9)	(22.6)	(16.0)	(60.0)	(63.9)	28
Ethnic group								
Chewa	34.9	23.8	22.9	11.2	9.6	35.5	46.4	1,694
Lomwe	33.8	37.7	19.3	14.8	11.6	42.2	49.6	427
Mang'anja	27.6	28.9	16.3	11.9	8.5	33.2	40.4	987
Ngoni	24.6	20.8	24.2	9.6	7.3	35.4	42.8	92
Nkhonde	19.8	21.8	15.4	9.2	6.6	27.9	33.0	733
Nyanja	29.0	27.1	18.9	12.5	10.6	33.4	42.3	164
Sena	19.5	27.3	11.7	5.6	4.2	33.4	35.7	47
Tonga	28.1	23.5	18.7	11.2	7.6	31.0	40.5	577
Tombuka	31.2	24.4	17.3	9.3	7.6	32.4	40.0	132
Yao	26.8	22.9	11.1	7.9	5.6	26.1	33.8	50
Other	25.6	30.9	19.4	12.4	10.0	38.0	44.4	80
Residence								
Urban	28.5	27.7	15.3	10.9	8.9	32.1	40.2	833
Rural	29.7	25.5	19.9	11.3	8.7	34.1	42.6	4,151
Region								
Northern	30.1	32.9	18.6	11.8	10.0	39.7	46.8	597
Central	33.9	25.1	23.5	11.8	9.8	36.9	46.5	2,084
Southern	25.4	24.7	15.3	10.6	7.4	29.5	37.1	2,303
Marital status								
Married or living together	26.3	23.5	17.8	9.7	7.3	31.6	39.3	4,171
Divorced/separated/ widowed	46.0	38.0	26.2	19.1	16.0	45.1	57.2	813
Number of living children								
0	22.0	18.9	13.7	7.3	6.8	25.3	30.8	315
1-2	28.0	24.4	19.3	10.9	8.5	32.8	40.1	1,865
3-4	31.9	27.6	20.4	11.9	8.8	36.2	45.9	1,652
5+	30.6	27.5	18.7	12.0	9.5	34.2	43.3	1,152
Employment								
Employed for cash	34.5	28.1	19.6	12.8	10.6	34.9	45.2	1,466
Employed not for cash	28.8	25.4	22.3	11.9	9.1	35.9	44.0	2,212
Not employed	25.1	24.1	13.3	8.4	6.1	29.0	35.7	1,306
Education								
No education	25.7	22.0	16.6	9.0	7.2	29.6	36.8	716
Primary	31.5	28.8	21.2	12.5	9.6	37.5	45.8	3,179
Secondary	28.6	19.5	15.9	9.5	7.6	25.9	36.8	959
More than secondary	9.4	20.8	7.4	5.2	4.4	22.9	24.4	130
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	32.0	24.9	22.6	11.7	9.1	35.9	43.6	1,059
Second	30.7	26.4	21.1	12.8	10.3	34.7	43.1	1,002
Middle	29.1	26.9	21.5	12.8	9.8	35.6	43.9	970
Fourth	27.2	25.8	17.1	9.6	7.7	33.3	41.3	906
Highest	28.1	25.3	13.4	9.2	6.7	29.5	39.1	1,047
Total	29.5	25.9	19.2	11.2	8.7	33.8	42.2	4,984

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

Table 17.11 Spousal violence according to husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's/partner's education[1]								
No education	21.6	18.6	14.3	7.1	5.2	25.8	31.7	395
Primary	28.8	24.8	19.9	10.5	8.3	34.2	42.4	2,273
Secondary	25.4	23.3	16.8	9.9	7.1	30.1	37.6	1,225
More than secondary	11.5	19.0	6.4	4.3	2.9	21.1	25.9	218
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink	22.1	18.2	14.4	7.4	5.1	25.2	33.5	3,446
Drinks/never gets drunk	26.8	15.9	18.0	9.1	5.8	24.9	33.2	104
Gets drunk sometimes	37.1	35.7	24.2	13.2	10.4	46.7	55.0	898
Gets drunk very often	64.8	60.4	41.3	32.8	29.5	68.9	78.5	536
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband better educated	25.8	24.9	17.7	9.9	7.4	32.8	40.2	2,410
Wife better educated	26.7	21.4	19.2	10.6	8.2	30.1	37.4	918
Both equally educated	27.9	21.6	16.7	8.3	6.5	30.0	40.4	553
Neither educated	18.8	18.0	13.3	7.3	5.3	24.0	27.7	182
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	28.3	22.6	14.1	8.5	6.8	28.2	40.0	175
Wife is same age	28.3	26.6	22.8	11.7	7.9	37.7	46.0	157
Wife's 1-4 years younger	25.6	23.4	18.4	9.7	7.2	32.1	39.5	1,798
Wife's 5-9 years younger	25.6	24.2	17.1	10.0	7.2	31.3	37.9	1,444
Wife's 10+ years younger	28.6	21.6	17.4	9.0	7.9	30.0	39.7	597
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner[2]								
0	7.9	10.2	4.6	2.1	1.1	12.7	15.9	1,423
1-2	25.8	23.5	16.9	7.8	5.0	32.7	41.5	2,373
3-4	60.0	45.2	37.6	25.1	21.1	57.7	73.2	971
5	74.9	67.5	56.0	46.8	44.1	76.7	83.2	217
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]								
0	27.0	22.2	19.1	10.5	8.0	30.9	38.7	578
1-2	28.6	24.5	21.0	10.7	8.2	34.8	43.3	1,540
3	24.3	23.1	15.0	8.7	6.4	29.3	36.4	2,052
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]								
0	28.2	24.8	17.9	10.6	8.2	32.0	40.4	4,245
1-2	37.2	32.9	24.9	14.5	10.9	43.3	53.4	461
3-4	38.3	33.7	35.1	18.2	16.1	50.5	55.2	201
5	31.1	24.3	14.0	9.6	6.2	28.7	43.0	77
Woman's father beat her mother								
Yes	38.4	32.5	25.7	15.4	12.0	42.8	53.2	1,261
No	26.2	23.4	16.6	9.7	7.5	30.3	38.1	3,401
Don't know/missing	29.6	25.6	20.9	11.4	8.9	35.0	41.8	321
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	54.7	53.4	40.0	30.3	25.0	63.1	71.2	966
Sometimes afraid	31.5	24.4	19.5	9.8	7.1	34.1	44.1	1,767
Never afraid	17.1	15.2	10.0	4.2	3.0	21.0	28.3	2,250
Total	29.5	25.9	19.2	11.2	8.7	33.8	42.2	4,984

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Total includes 61 ever-married women with missing information on husband's/partner's education and 108 ever-married women with missing information on spousal education difference.

[1] Includes only women currently married women.

[2] According to the wife's report. See Table 17.8 for list of behaviours.

[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 16.9.1 for list of decisions.

[4] According to the wife's report. See Table 16.10.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17.12 Physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months by any husband/partner

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months from any husband/partner	Number of ever-married women
Age		
15-19	28.1	357
20-24	25.3	1,047
25-29	30.2	1,006
30-39	21.7	1,675
40-49	19.9	899
Religion		
Anglican	24.5	857
Catholic	19.9	742
CCAP[1]	23.9	110
Muslim	25.9	315
Seventh Day Adventist/Baptist	27.0	2,258
Other Christian	18.2	673
No religion	(51.4)	28
Ethnic group		
Chewa	27.0	1,694
Lomwe	26.3	427
Mang'anja	22.0	987
Ngoni	25.9	92
Nkhonde	21.3	733
Nyanja	28.0	164
Sena	20.7	47
Tonga	22.0	577
Tombuka	22.3	132
Yao	19.7	50
Other	27.9	80
Residence		
Urban	21.4	833
Rural	24.9	4,151
Region		
Northern	24.7	597
Central	26.5	2,084
Southern	22.2	2,303
Marital status		
Married or living together	24.3	4,171
Divorced/separated/widowed	24.4	813
Number of living children		
0	20.8	315
1-2	26.0	1,865
3-4	25.6	1,652
5+	20.7	1,152
Employment		
Employed for cash	25.2	1,466
Employed not for cash	25.0	2,212
Not employed	22.0	1,306
Education		
No education	21.0	716
Primary	26.9	3,179
Secondary	18.5	959
More than secondary	21.4	130
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	27.0	1,059
Second	26.6	1,002
Middle	25.5	970
Fourth	23.4	906
Highest	19.1	1,047
Woman afraid of husband/ partner		
Most of the time afraid	45.2	966
Sometimes afraid	25.8	1,767
Never afraid	14.1	2,250
Total	24.3	4,984

Note: Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands/partners. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Church of Central Africa Presbyterian.

Table 17.13 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage according to marital duration, according to marital duration, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Duration of marriage	Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration:				Percentage who have not experienced spousal sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
Years since marriage						
<2	0.8	na	na	na	76.7	391
2-4	0.1	19.1	na	na	72.5	490
5-9	0.6	16.5	30.1	na	66.3	808
10+	0.4	11.9	21.8	29.0	67.3	1,632
Total	0.5	15.2	24.5	29.0	68.9	3,321

na = Not applicable

Table 17.14 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner by types of injuries resulting from the violence, according to the type of violence and whether they experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months before the survey, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	37.1	12.8	13.1	40.8	1,289
In the past 12 months	40.2	15.1	14.7	43.3	808
Sexual violence					
Ever[2]	34.8	12.6	13.1	38.4	955
In the past 12 months	33.8	12.6	11.7	36.9	770
Physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	31.0	10.3	10.5	34.1	1,684
In the past 12 months	31.5	11.1	11.1	34.4	1,203

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy.
[2] Includes in the past 12 months.

Table 17.15 Violence by women against their husband according to women's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever[1]	10.4	5.9	1,289
In the past 12 months	11.3	8.7	808
Never	1.5	0.9	3,695
Age			
15-19	1.8	1.3	357
20-24	3.4	2.8	1,047
25-29	3.2	2.3	1,006
30-39	4.0	2.1	1,675
40-49	5.5	2.1	899
Religion			
Anglican	5.0	2.5	857
Catholic	3.6	2.4	742
CCAP[2]	2.5	1.5	110
Muslim	3.5	2.7	315
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	3.9	2.1	2,258
Other Christian	2.5	2.1	673
No religion	(2.3)	(2.3)	28
Ethnic group			
Chewa	4.2	2.4	1,694
Lomwe	3.1	1.9	427
Mang'anja	3.5	2.3	987
Ngoni	10.4	0.5	92
Nkhonde	3.5	2.7	733
Nyanja	1.6	0.9	164
Sena	1.6	1.0	47
Tonga	3.8	2.1	577
Tombuka	5.1	2.7	132
Yao	5.9	4.7	50
Other	1.6	0.4	80
Residence			
Urban	6.1	3.8	833
Rural	3.3	1.9	4,151
Region			
Northern	2.8	1.2	597
Central	4.5	2.5	2,084
Southern	3.4	2.3	2,303
Marital status			
Married or living together	3.6	2.2	4,171
Divorced/separated/ widowed	4.7	2.5	813
Employment			
Employed for cash	4.1	2.7	1,466
Employed not for cash	3.9	1.8	2,212
Not employed	3.3	2.4	1,306
Number of living children			
0	1.8	0.9	315
1-2	3.7	2.7	1,865
3-4	3.4	2.2	1,652
5+	5.0	1.9	1,152
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.0	1.8	1,059
Second	3.8	2.6	1,002
Middle	2.9	1.8	970
Fourth	4.5	2.0	906
Highest	5.0	2.8	1,047
Total	3.8	2.2	4,984

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months.
[2] Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

Table 17.16 Violence by women against their husband according to husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months, according to their husband's characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Husband's/partner's education[2]			
No education	1.6	1.3	395
Primary	3.8	2.4	2,273
Secondary	2.8	1.8	1,225
More than secondary	10.1	3.7	218
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink	2.3	1.5	3,446
Drinks/never gets drunk	3.8	1.7	104
Gets drunk sometimes	5.9	3.0	898
Gets drunk very often	9.8	5.8	536
Spousal education difference[2]			
Husband better educated	4.2	2.1	2,410
Wife better educated	2.9	2.1	918
Both equally educated	2.2	1.9	553
Neither educated	1.3	1.3	182
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	3.2	1.9	175
Wife is same age	1.4	0.6	157
Wife's 1-4 years younger	2.6	1.7	1,798
Wife's 5-9 years younger	4.5	2.5	1,444
Wife's 10+ years younger	5.3	3.1	597
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner[3]			
0	1.3	0.8	1,423
1-2	3.7	1.9	2,373
3-4	6.8	4.0	971
5	8.2	7.0	217
Number of decisions in which women participate[4]			
0	2.0	1.1	578
1-2	3.7	2.1	1,540
3	4.0	2.5	2,052
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[5]			
0	3.6	2.1	4,245
1-2	4.8	2.9	461
3-4	5.2	4.5	201
5	3.9	1.9	77
Woman's father beat her mother			
Yes	6.8	4.2	1,261
No	2.7	1.5	3,401
Don't know/missing	3.8	2.6	321
Woman afraid of husband/partner			
Most of the time afraid	7.0	4.7	966
Sometimes afraid	3.3	2.2	1,767
Never afraid	2.8	1.2	2,250
Total	3.8	2.2	4,984

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Total includes 61 ever-married women with missing information on husband's/partner's education and 108 ever-married women with missing information on spousal education difference.

[1] Includes in the past 12 months.

[2] Includes only currently married women.

[3] According to the wife's report. See Table 17.8 for list of behaviours.

[4] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 16.9.1 for list of decisions.

[5] According to the wife's report. See Table 16.10.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	35.1	11.8	53.1	100.0	1,322
Sexual only	29.7	6.8	63.5	100.0	469
Physical and sexual	54.5	10.6	35.0	100.0	844
Age					
15-19	45.1	9.5	45.5	100.0	412
20-24	38.4	11.2	50.4	100.0	549
25-29	39.4	12.5	48.0	100.0	517
30-39	39.8	8.9	51.3	100.0	763
40-49	40.3	11.2	48.5	100.0	394
Religion					
Anglican	39.7	9.8	50.5	100.0	466
Catholic	50.5	8.8	40.7	100.0	392
CCAP[1]	41.1	16.1	42.8	100.0	60
Muslim	44.7	12.5	42.8	100.0	189
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	38.4	11.4	50.2	100.0	1,238
Other Christian	33.3	7.9	58.8	100.0	269
No religion	*	*	*	100.0	22
Ethnic group					
Chewa	41.7	9.3	49.1	100.0	906
Lomwe	35.7	8.2	56.0	100.0	257
Mang'anja	43.4	12.9	43.6	100.0	556
Ngoni	35.1	5.4	59.5	100.0	49
Nkhonde	37.1	9.6	53.3	100.0	332
Nyanja	42.0	6.4	51.6	100.0	88
Sena	(25.9)	(3.7)	(70.4)	100.0	35
Tonga	41.0	13.0	46.0	100.0	284
Tombuka	38.7	17.3	44.0	100.0	70
Yao	(60.0)	(8.6)	(31.4)	100.0	21
Other	25.9	21.4	52.7	100.0	38
Residence					
Urban	38.7	12.9	48.4	100.0	511
Rural	40.7	10.0	49.3	100.0	2,125
Region					
Northern	34.9	7.8	57.3	100.0	347
Central	43.0	7.7	49.3	100.0	1,145
Southern	39.3	14.2	46.5	100.0	1,145
Marital status					
Never married	44.1	14.8	41.1	100.0	375
Married or living together	37.6	9.0	53.3	100.0	1,820
Divorced/separated/ widowed	48.1	13.2	38.7	100.0	441
Number of living children					
0	43.6	12.2	44.1	100.0	454
1-2	40.7	10.7	48.6	100.0	899
3-4	38.2	10.8	50.9	100.0	779
5+	39.9	8.2	51.9	100.0	505
Employment					
Employed for cash	45.1	9.1	45.8	100.0	749
Employed not for cash	39.9	10.8	49.3	100.0	1,178
Not employed	36.0	11.5	52.5	100.0	709
Education					
No education	35.0	13.2	51.7	100.0	276
Primary	40.4	8.8	50.8	100.0	1,714
Secondary	43.0	14.6	42.4	100.0	552
More than secondary	38.2	11.2	50.6	100.0	94
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	38.2	8.6	53.1	100.0	523
Second	44.6	11.0	44.4	100.0	498
Middle	33.4	9.6	57.1	100.0	499
Fourth	45.5	10.1	44.4	100.0	493
Highest	40.1	12.9	47.0	100.0	623
Total	40.3	10.5	49.1	100.0	2,636

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

Table 17.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the reported type of violence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	
Own family	60.3	60.6	64.9	62.3
Husband/partner's family	30.2	19.3	39.4	32.8
Husband/partner	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Boyfriend	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Friend	7.5	16.1	10.6	10.0
Neighbour	2.9	0.3	4.1	3.1
Religious leader	1.9	1.2	3.0	2.3
Doctor/medical personnel	2.4	4.1	1.6	2.3
Police	7.7	2.1	15.3	10.2
Lawyer	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Social work organization	1.1	1.2	2.6	1.7
Other	9.8	10.9	15.6	12.4
Number of women who have sought help	464	139	460	1,063

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

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DISTRICT TABLES

Appendix A

CHAPTER 2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Table A-2.1 Household drinking water: Districts

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of source of drinking water, and percentage of households and de jure population by treatment of drinking water, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Households				Population			
District	Improved source	Unimproved source	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method	Number	Improved source	Unimproved source	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method	Number
Northern								
Chitipa	88.1	11.9	13.6	270	87.8	12.2	14.8	1,240
Karonga	90.4	9.6	14.4	512	90.8	9.2	15.4	2,479
Likoma	94.6	5.4	3.8	19	94.4	5.4	4.5	89
Mzimba	88.7	11.3	11.0	1,515	88.7	11.3	12.2	7,512
Nkhata Bay	75.9	24.1	32.8	349	75.9	23.5	33.1	1,785
Rumphi	82.6	17.4	19.2	295	81.5	18.5	20.4	1,460
Total	86.8	13.2	15.1	2,960	86.7	13.2	16.3	14,564
Central								
Dedza	84.3	15.7	18.9	1,212	84.2	15.1	19.2	5,167
Dowa	65.9	34.1	21.9	1,179	67.9	32.1	24.1	5,279
Kasungu	81.9	18.1	23.0	1,045	81.5	18.5	24.2	4,984
Lilongwe	91.6	8.4	24.2	3,998	91.2	8.8	24.1	17,515
Mchinji	87.3	12.7	14.6	766	86.5	13.5	15.6	3,584
Nkhotakota	85.0	15.0	13.4	523	85.4	14.6	13.5	2,664
Ntcheu	96.9	3.1	26.6	1,014	96.8	3.2	27.3	4,337
Ntchisi	82.3	17.7	16.4	473	82.9	16.9	17.5	2,231
Salima	85.9	14.1	21.5	742	85.1	14.0	22.7	3,628
Total	86.2	13.8	21.8	10,952	86.0	13.8	22.3	49,389
Southern								
Balaka	93.1	6.9	28.3	671	93.5	6.5	28.9	3,058
Blantyre	89.9	10.1	27.1	1,999	89.9	10.0	28.6	8,345
Chikhwawa	86.6	13.4	25.4	853	86.9	13.1	27.0	3,825
Chiradzulu	94.1	5.9	21.8	608	93.6	6.4	23.4	2,492
Machinga	74.3	25.7	30.1	991	73.1	26.9	30.7	4,594
Mangochi	92.8	7.2	24.6	1,656	92.8	7.2	25.8	7,983
Mulanje	91.1	8.9	22.4	1,243	90.6	9.4	23.0	5,412
Mwanza	92.2	7.8	24.0	204	92.9	7.1	24.4	863
Neno	71.4	28.6	44.8	261	71.0	28.9	46.9	1,178
Nsanje	89.3	10.7	34.7	426	90.3	9.1	34.4	1,970
Phalombe	87.1	12.9	41.1	700	87.5	12.5	42.5	3,249
Thyolo	81.4	18.6	34.4	1,297	82.0	17.9	34.6	5,295
Zomba	91.4	8.6	61.7	1,542	91.0	8.2	60.8	6,550
Total	88.1	11.9	32.7	12,449	88.0	11.8	33.3	54,813
Total	87.2	12.8	26.2	26,361	87.0	12.8	26.6	118,766

Table A-2.3 Household sanitation facilities: Districts

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Households			Population		
District	Improved sanitation[1]	Unimproved sanitation	Number	Improved sanitation[1]	Unimproved sanitation	Number
Northern						
Chitipa	83.4	16.6	270	86.0	14.0	1,240
Karonga	47.5	52.5	512	52.1	47.9	2,479
Likoma	66.9	33.1	19	70.6	29.4	89
Mzimba	49.7	50.3	1,515	52.9	47.1	7,512
Nkhata Bay	37.1	62.9	349	40.0	60.0	1,785
Rumphi	59.7	40.3	295	63.5	36.5	1,460
Total	52.0	48.0	2,960	55.2	44.8	14,564
Central						
Dedza	65.9	34.1	1,212	68.3	31.7	5,167
Dowa	61.5	38.5	1,179	64.2	35.8	5,279
Kasungu	51.4	48.6	1,045	54.3	45.7	4,984
Lilongwe	45.4	54.6	3,998	48.3	51.7	17,515
Mchinji	30.2	69.8	766	32.1	67.9	3,584
Nkhotakota	64.5	35.5	523	67.1	32.9	2,664
Ntcheu	64.4	35.6	1,014	67.5	32.5	4,337
Ntchisi	69.8	30.2	473	73.8	26.2	2,231
Salima	59.4	40.6	742	63.5	36.5	3,628
Total	53.6	46.4	10,952	56.5	43.5	49,389
Southern						
Balaka	66.8	33.2	671	69.3	30.7	3,058
Blantyre	37.3	62.7	1,999	40.4	59.6	8,345
Chikhwawa	42.4	57.6	853	44.4	55.6	3,825
Chiradzulu	53.4	46.6	608	55.4	44.6	2,492
Machinga	53.1	46.9	991	55.7	44.3	4,594
Mangochi	68.6	31.4	1,656	73.2	26.8	7,983
Mulanje	46.2	53.8	1,243	49.4	50.6	5,412
Mwanza	49.2	50.8	204	52.7	47.3	863
Neno	57.7	42.3	261	61.1	38.9	1,178
Nsanje	41.6	58.4	426	43.1	56.9	1,970
Phalombe	55.0	45.0	700	57.9	42.1	3,249
Thyolo	44.2	55.8	1,297	49.5	50.5	5,295
Zomba	47.3	52.7	1,542	50.9	49.1	6,550
Total	50.1	49.9	12,449	53.8	46.2	54,813
Total	51.8	48.2	26,361	55.1	44.9	118,766

[1] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

Table A-2.4 Household access to electricity: Districts

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by access to electricity, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Households			Population		
District	Has electricity	No electricity	Total	Has electricity	No electricity	Total
Northern						
Chitipa	7.8	92.2	270	7.9	92.1	1,240
Karonga	8.7	91.3	512	8.4	91.6	2,479
Likoma	41.2	58.8	19	44.7	55.3	89
Mzimba	13.7	86.3	1,515	12.8	87.2	7,512
Nkhata Bay	12.5	87.5	349	12.5	87.5	1,785
Rumphi	15.0	85.0	295	14.9	85.1	1,460
Total	12.5	87.5	2,960	12.0	88.0	14,564
Central						
Dedza	1.4	98.6	1,212	1.3	98.7	5,167
Dowa	3.7	96.3	1,179	4.0	96.0	5,279
Kasungu	5.8	94.2	1,045	5.9	94.1	4,984
Lilongwe	16.4	83.6	3,998	16.9	83.1	17,515
Mchinji	3.3	96.7	766	3.3	96.7	3,584
Nkhotakota	9.8	90.2	523	9.4	90.6	2,664
Ntcheu	3.9	96.1	1,014	4.4	95.6	4,337
Ntchisi	6.7	93.3	473	6.7	93.3	2,231
Salima	5.9	94.1	742	6.0	94.0	3,628
Total	8.9	91.1	10,952	9.0	91.0	49,389
Southern						
Balaka	6.4	93.6	671	6.1	93.9	3,058
Blantyre	39.6	60.4	1,999	40.2	59.8	8,345
Chikhwawa	5.6	94.4	853	5.4	94.6	3,825
Chiradzulu	3.8	96.2	608	4.2	95.8	2,492
Machinga	4.1	95.9	991	4.0	96.0	4,594
Mangochi	6.0	94.0	1,656	7.0	93.0	7,983
Mulanje	8.1	91.9	1,243	7.9	92.1	5,412
Mwanza	13.7	86.3	204	13.0	87.0	863
Neno	4.5	95.5	261	3.7	96.3	1,178
Nsanje	7.5	92.5	426	7.4	92.6	1,970
Phalombe	3.0	97.0	700	2.7	97.3	3,249
Thyolo	6.4	93.6	1,297	6.9	93.1	5,295
Zomba	11.3	88.7	1,542	11.7	88.3	6,550
Total	12.0	88.0	12,449	11.9	88.1	54,813
Total	10.8	89.2	26,361	10.7	89.3	118,766

Table A-2.7 Hand washing: Districts

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed by whether the location was fixed or mobile and total percentage of households in which the place for hand washing was observed; and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap and other cleansing agents, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:			Number of households	Among households where place for hand washing was observed, percentage with:							Number of households with place for hand washing observed
	And place for hand-washing was in fixed place	And place for hand-washing was mobile	Total		Soap and water[1]	Water and cleansing agent[2] other than soap only	Water only	Soap but no water[3]	Cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Total	
Northern												
Chitipa	28.6	54.5	83.1	270	6.0	0.5	15.2	4.7	1.3	72.3	100.0	224
Karonga	20.2	61.4	81.6	512	24.7	0.8	41.5	3.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	418
Likoma	32.7	59.9	92.7	19	21.0	0.2	42.0	2.8	0.0	34.0	100.0	18
Mzimba	23.6	69.2	92.8	1,515	13.8	0.3	34.0	2.6	0.1	49.2	100.0	1,406
Nkhata Bay	23.9	68.1	92.0	349	9.0	0.2	16.6	4.7	0.3	69.3	100.0	321
Rumphi	35.1	60.6	95.6	295	15.9	0.7	23.6	9.1	0.6	50.1	100.0	282
Total	24.7	65.5	90.2	2,960	14.6	0.4	30.5	3.8	0.3	50.5	100.0	2,670
Central												
Dedza	15.5	75.5	91.0	1,212	15.3	1.4	48.0	2.8	0.1	32.4	100.0	1,103
Dowa	19.1	65.8	84.9	1,179	7.5	3.1	33.5	0.6	0.3	55.0	100.0	1,002
Kasungu	22.8	69.1	91.9	1,045	13.8	1.7	19.7	12.2	1.8	50.9	100.0	961
Lilongwe	14.8	60.9	75.7	3,998	9.9	1.1	16.9	0.8	2.0	69.3	100.0	3,026
Mchinji	7.1	78.7	85.8	766	10.4	0.8	34.3	1.4	0.0	53.1	100.0	657
Nkhotakota	30.2	63.2	93.4	523	10.7	2.3	31.4	1.6	0.6	53.3	100.0	488
Ntcheu	9.9	56.8	66.7	1,014	5.7	2.5	24.4	1.7	0.8	64.9	100.0	676
Ntchisi	21.0	57.8	78.8	473	3.1	1.1	23.1	0.9	0.5	71.3	100.0	373
Salima	22.3	67.0	89.4	742	9.3	2.0	36.5	1.7	0.4	50.1	100.0	663
Total	16.6	65.1	81.7	10,952	10.1	1.6	27.3	2.5	1.0	57.4	100.0	8,949
Southern												
Balaka	51.5	39.1	90.6	671	14.7	4.0	38.0	2.9	0.7	39.7	100.0	608
Blantyre	15.8	79.2	95.0	1,999	9.1	0.6	18.0	1.6	0.2	70.5	100.0	1,900
Chikhwawa	23.9	64.1	88.0	853	10.7	2.9	26.5	3.3	0.8	55.9	100.0	751
Chiradzulu	13.3	66.6	79.9	608	13.3	2.2	30.2	0.6	0.3	53.4	100.0	485
Machinga	28.0	58.0	86.1	991	14.5	2.2	23.7	3.7	1.8	54.1	100.0	853
Mangochi	32.0	38.9	70.8	1,656	12.4	0.3	50.2	2.2	0.6	34.4	100.0	1,173
Mulanje	15.8	71.2	86.9	1,243	4.4	1.9	16.1	3.7	0.9	73.0	100.0	1,080
Mwanza	8.8	56.8	65.6	204	4.9	0.2	32.3	0.4	0.0	62.3	100.0	134
Neno	9.8	55.3	65.1	261	3.9	0.8	11.9	4.9	0.8	77.7	100.0	170
Nsanje	20.1	70.9	91.0	426	6.1	3.3	13.1	1.5	0.5	75.5	100.0	387
Phalombe	14.4	66.9	81.3	700	2.6	3.1	11.7	2.9	1.2	78.5	100.0	569
Thyolo	10.2	67.9	78.1	1,297	12.6	3.4	27.3	1.6	1.6	53.5	100.0	1,013
Zomba	18.1	62.0	80.1	1,542	8.6	2.9	17.1	4.3	3.4	63.8	100.0	1,235
Total	20.8	62.4	83.2	12,449	9.7	2.1	24.6	2.6	1.1	59.8	100.0	10,358
Total	19.5	63.9	83.4	26,361	10.5	1.7	26.4	2.7	1.0	57.7	100.0	21,977

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud or sand
[3] Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table A-2.10.1 Birth registration of children under age five: Districts

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 of age whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate		
Northern				
Chitipa	29.8	52.7	82.6	175
Karonga	10.5	66.6	77.1	347
Likoma	15.4	53.6	69.0	11
Mzimba	28.4	44.9	73.4	1,050
Nkhata Bay	21.4	56.9	78.4	259
Rumphi	17.4	47.8	65.2	215
Total	23.4	51.1	74.5	2,057
Central				
Dedza	22.2	63.2	85.4	746
Dowa	34.0	28.5	62.6	722
Kasungu	35.7	36.9	72.6	794
Lilongwe	12.4	54.8	67.1	2,556
Mchinji	3.9	73.8	77.7	587
Nkhotakota	7.2	43.1	50.3	405
Ntcheu	12.8	44.1	56.9	656
Ntchisi	28.2	32.1	60.3	353
Salima	8.4	41.5	49.9	606
Total	17.5	48.9	66.4	7,424
Southern				
Balaka	7.7	45.3	53.0	455
Blantyre	16.7	53.0	69.7	1,172
Chikhwawa	10.4	43.6	54.0	565
Chiradzulu	4.7	73.0	77.7	336
Machinga	31.4	40.2	71.6	840
Mangochi	10.9	47.7	58.6	1,359
Mulanje	16.3	40.9	57.1	742
Mwanza	9.6	73.5	83.2	117
Neno	17.6	50.4	68.0	196
Nsanje	8.5	58.7	67.2	319
Phalombe	8.5	34.4	42.8	509
Thyolo	3.9	72.8	76.7	675
Zomba	18.2	66.7	84.9	1,018
Total	14.0	52.1	66.1	8,302
Total	16.6	50.7	67.2	17,783

Table A-2.11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood: Districts

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/ mother				
Northern														
Chitipa	57.9	10.6	4.1	4.6	0.8	13.5	1.9	4.0	2.2	0.4	100.0	21.5	13.1	1,409
Karonga	58.4	10.2	4.1	4.6	0.8	13.3	1.9	4.0	2.2	0.4	100.0	21.5	13.1	1,365
Likoma	44.2	21.1	4.5	5.0	0.7	17.6	1.2	3.6	1.5	0.7	100.0	23.8	11.4	43
Mzimba	55.5	11.9	4.7	2.8	1.0	18.7	0.9	2.1	1.6	0.8	100.0	23.3	10.3	4,007
Nkhata Bay	40.6	17.6	2.2	3.7	0.3	24.6	2.0	5.1	2.9	0.7	100.0	34.7	12.8	999
Rumphi	56.2	13.8	3.0	4.4	0.4	17.8	0.9	2.5	0.7	0.3	100.0	21.9	7.6	783
Total	54.5	12.6	4.0	3.6	0.8	18.0	1.2	2.9	1.8	0.6	100.0	23.8	10.8	7,868
Central														
Dedza	52.3	22.2	5.0	1.1	0.2	13.6	1.5	2.1	1.5	0.3	100.0	18.8	10.5	2,810
Dowa	61.6	15.1	2.6	3.0	1.2	11.7	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	16.2	8.3	2,678
Kasungu	63.5	11.6	3.6	3.5	0.9	12.2	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.4	100.0	16.5	8.8	2,718
Lilongwe	58.7	17.9	3.7	2.5	0.4	11.1	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.2	100.0	16.6	9.6	8,589
Mchinji	57.4	19.3	3.6	3.0	0.7	11.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.3	100.0	15.7	8.7	1,966
Nkhotakota	53.6	19.1	4.7	2.6	0.4	15.2	1.1	1.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	19.5	9.4	1,460
Ntcheu	51.8	24.7	6.1	1.1	0.4	10.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.5	100.0	15.4	11.8	2,307
Ntchisi	66.7	14.8	2.6	3.0	0.5	8.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	12.2	6.5	1,204
Salima	49.1	24.3	4.6	1.5	0.7	14.1	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.3	100.0	19.5	10.8	2,084
Total	57.4	18.6	4.0	2.4	0.6	11.8	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.3	100.0	16.8	9.6	25,817
Southern														
Balaka	44.7	23.0	5.2	1.4	0.7	16.3	2.1	2.6	3.6	0.4	100.0	24.7	14.4	1,714
Blantyre	52.0	21.9	4.4	2.8	0.2	11.0	1.7	2.5	3.0	0.5	100.0	18.2	11.8	4,169
Chikhwawa	62.2	10.7	4.5	3.7	1.1	10.5	1.2	3.3	2.3	0.6	100.0	17.2	12.7	2,075
Chiradzulu	47.0	26.6	5.9	0.7	0.1	13.0	1.8	2.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	19.6	12.7	1,325
Machinga	48.8	23.9	4.8	0.7	0.3	14.6	1.9	3.0	1.4	0.6	100.0	20.9	11.5	2,721
Mangochi	41.4	24.7	6.0	1.8	0.5	17.5	2.0	2.9	2.9	0.3	100.0	25.3	14.3	4,655
Mulanje	41.9	26.5	7.0	0.8	0.4	14.7	2.7	3.1	2.5	0.4	100.0	23.0	15.8	3,086
Mwanza	57.6	19.4	4.3	1.8	0.6	10.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	0.2	100.0	16.2	10.6	457
Neno	54.0	21.1	5.6	1.5	0.0	11.9	1.7	2.5	1.4	0.3	100.0	17.5	11.2	659
Nsanje	52.9	16.9	6.3	4.4	1.2	9.5	1.2	2.9	4.6	0.2	100.0	18.1	16.1	1,116
Phalombe	49.0	23.4	7.1	1.0	0.7	11.8	3.0	1.9	1.8	0.4	100.0	18.4	14.5	1,880
Thyolo	43.8	26.3	5.3	1.5	0.1	14.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	0.1	100.0	22.9	13.8	2,860
Zomba	49.1	23.0	6.2	1.0	0.6	12.7	1.7	2.8	2.6	0.3	100.0	19.8	14.1	3,575
Total	48.0	22.9	5.6	1.7	0.5	13.6	2.0	2.8	2.6	0.4	100.0	21.0	13.6	30,294
Total <15	54.4	20.6	4.3	2.1	0.4	12.6	1.6	2.1	1.6	0.3	100.0	17.9	10.0	56,480
Total <18	52.6	19.9	4.8	2.2	0.5	13.4	1.8	2.4	2.0	0.4	100.0	19.6	11.6	63,979

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

Table A-2.12.1 Educational attainment of the female household population: Districts

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Northern										
Chitipa	8.5	65.3	11.2	11.2	2.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	519	4.6
Karonga	7.5	72.1	5.4	10.1	3.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,019	4.4
Likoma	4.8	65.1	7.4	14.2	6.4	1.4	0.7	100.0	39	5.2
Mzimba	6.7	66.5	10.1	10.6	3.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	3,185	4.6
Nkhata Bay	9.6	70.2	6.6	9.3	2.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	734	3.7
Rumphi	3.5	61.4	11.3	17.0	4.7	1.6	0.4	100.0	592	5.8
Total	7.0	67.3	9.1	11.1	3.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	6,089	4.6
Central										
Dedza	20.5	71.6	2.5	3.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,222	1.7
Dowa	14.6	68.4	6.2	7.4	2.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,231	3.0
Kasungu	10.9	68.5	6.4	9.9	3.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,992	3.6
Lilongwe	9.8	64.1	4.1	11.0	5.5	5.3	0.2	100.0	7,414	3.6
Mchinji	13.5	72.6	3.4	7.8	1.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,445	2.6
Nkhotakota	17.3	63.4	5.6	9.1	3.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,113	2.8
Ntcheu	8.6	74.0	5.5	8.4	2.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,864	3.6
Ntchisi	12.7	72.9	4.4	6.7	2.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	895	2.8
Salima	23.0	68.6	1.9	4.0	1.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,491	1.5
Total	13.2	68.0	4.4	8.5	3.4	2.4	0.1	100.0	20,667	3.0
Southern										
Balaka	14.6	68.2	5.1	8.6	2.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,316	3.1
Blantyre	7.0	53.2	7.0	18.4	10.0	4.1	0.3	100.0	3,544	5.7
Chikhwawa	29.5	59.7	2.6	5.9	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,515	1.7
Chiradzulu	10.0	71.0	4.9	11.0	1.9	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,078	3.4
Machinga	25.1	67.0	2.3	4.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,866	1.7
Mangochi	26.4	64.2	3.0	4.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	3,377	1.4
Mulanje	9.5	79.9	3.5	5.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,391	2.9
Mwanza	20.5	64.5	3.4	7.8	2.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	359	2.4
Neno	14.9	69.9	3.9	8.3	2.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	483	2.9
Nsanje	24.0	63.3	3.7	7.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	818	1.8
Phalombe	11.6	76.8	5.3	4.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,377	2.6
Thyolo	16.3	66.9	4.7	8.7	2.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,372	3.1
Zomba	11.3	69.6	5.5	8.8	3.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,754	3.3
Total	16.3	66.4	4.4	8.5	3.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	23,249	2.9
Total	13.9	67.1	5.0	8.8	3.3	1.7	0.1	100.0	50,005	3.1

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

Table A-2.12.2 Educational attainment of the male household population: Districts

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Northern										
Chitipa	3.5	60.0	11.5	15.1	7.5	2.2	0.2	100.0	506	5.6
Karonga	2.5	66.5	5.1	15.9	6.6	3.4	0.1	100.0	1,021	5.1
Likoma	2.7	58.5	5.4	16.4	12.5	3.6	1.0	100.0	37	5.7
Mzimba	4.3	62.0	8.6	14.1	7.5	3.1	0.3	100.0	2,964	5.2
Nkhata Bay	3.7	68.4	6.5	12.6	5.5	3.3	0.1	100.0	696	4.4
Rumphi	2.3	55.7	7.5	18.7	11.5	3.9	0.4	100.0	581	6.2
Total	3.7	62.7	7.9	14.8	7.5	3.2	0.2	100.0	5,804	5.3
Central										
Dedza	11.7	74.8	4.2	5.6	2.6	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,969	2.3
Dowa	9.9	67.1	6.9	9.2	5.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	2,135	3.7
Kasungu	5.4	66.8	7.9	11.4	6.3	1.7	0.4	100.0	1,977	4.3
Lilongwe	5.4	60.2	5.8	11.9	9.6	6.5	0.5	100.0	6,660	4.6
Mchinji	9.0	69.8	4.5	10.8	4.5	1.2	0.2	100.0	1,393	3.5
Nkhotakota	8.3	63.1	6.9	11.9	6.8	2.2	0.8	100.0	1,032	4.0
Ntcheu	6.8	65.6	6.6	11.9	7.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	1,630	4.1
Ntchisi	9.1	68.0	6.7	8.1	6.1	1.6	0.4	100.0	870	3.4
Salima	13.7	71.9	3.5	5.7	3.1	1.5	0.7	100.0	1,352	2.3
Total	7.9	65.7	5.9	10.2	6.7	3.2	0.4	100.0	19,018	3.8
Southern										
Balaka	10.0	66.9	6.4	10.2	4.8	1.5	0.2	100.0	1,147	3.4
Blantyre	4.8	49.7	6.7	18.4	13.3	6.2	0.8	100.0	3,385	6.3
Chikhwawa	15.6	61.5	5.8	10.0	5.1	1.7	0.3	100.0	1,574	3.3
Chiradzulu	4.3	71.4	3.8	13.6	4.8	1.6	0.5	100.0	991	4.2
Machinga	13.6	72.5	4.7	5.6	2.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	1,608	2.6
Mangochi	17.0	67.1	4.4	6.0	3.6	0.9	1.0	100.0	2,901	2.0
Mulanje	4.8	74.4	4.6	10.7	4.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	2,051	3.8
Mwanza	10.6	65.0	4.9	11.7	5.9	1.8	0.2	100.0	355	3.2
Neno	8.5	69.1	5.4	10.0	5.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	442	3.6
Nsanje	10.9	66.7	3.2	10.0	5.5	3.2	0.4	100.0	745	3.3
Phalombe	4.9	76.1	5.7	8.4	3.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	1,230	3.4
Thyolo	9.0	66.7	6.6	11.0	4.9	1.7	0.2	100.0	2,062	3.9
Zomba	6.1	66.7	7.0	11.4	6.7	2.0	0.1	100.0	2,495	3.8
Total	9.2	65.6	5.6	10.9	6.0	2.2	0.4	100.0	20,986	3.7
Total	7.9	65.3	6.0	11.1	6.5	2.8	0.4	100.0	45,807	3.9

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

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table A-3.1 Distribution of survey respondents: Districts

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women			Men		
District	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Northern						
Chitipa	1.0	236	659	1.0	73	200
Karonga	1.9	470	767	2.1	149	238
Likoma	0.1	20	718	0.1	6	228
Mzimba	6.1	1,490	1,041	6.9	493	339
Nkhata Bay	1.3	328	809	1.5	108	258
Rumphi	1.2	295	809	1.3	94	245
Total	11.6	2,838	4,803	12.9	922	1,508
Central						
Dedza	4.4	1,090	981	4.3	306	269
Dowa	4.4	1,084	980	4.8	342	303
Kasungu	4.0	995	953	4.5	323	308
Lilongwe	16.6	4,072	1,208	16.7	1,192	356
Mchinji	2.9	709	917	3.5	252	326
Nkhotakota	2.2	541	894	2.2	156	253
Ntcheu	3.8	936	917	3.7	264	254
Ntchisi	1.8	434	736	2.0	143	232
Salima	2.7	667	831	2.8	198	247
Total	42.9	10,529	8,417	44.6	3,176	2,548
Southern						
Balaka	2.5	602	898	2.1	149	222
Blantyre	8.4	2,067	1,085	7.6	542	279
Chikhwawa	2.8	682	789	3.1	224	260
Chiradzulu	2.1	518	798	1.8	130	196
Machinga	3.3	808	830	2.7	190	201
Mangochi	6.4	1,561	1,022	5.6	398	248
Mulanje	4.3	1,052	893	4.1	294	257
Mwanza	0.7	171	701	0.7	51	216
Neno	1.0	246	776	1.0	70	207
Nsanje	1.4	348	681	1.5	104	204
Phalombe	2.7	659	900	2.5	176	234
Thyolo	4.6	1,123	945	4.0	289	237
Zomba	5.5	1,357	1,024	5.8	415	321
Total	45.6	11,194	11,342	42.5	3,030	3,082
Total	100.0	24,562	24,562	100.0	7,128	7,138

Table A-3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women by districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Northern									
Chitipa	4.4	56.4	10.6	19.2	6.7	2.8	100.0	6.5	490
Karonga	4.4	56.8	10.5	18.9	6.5	2.8	100.0	6.5	470
Likoma	3.5	45.6	11.8	25.4	11.6	2.1	100.0	7.1	20
Mzimba	3.9	48.7	15.9	19.9	7.4	4.2	100.0	6.9	1,490
Nkhata Bay	4.6	58.2	10.7	17.8	6.3	2.3	100.0	6.3	328
Rumphi	1.0	38.8	17.3	31.0	9.1	2.8	100.0	7.5	295
Total	4.0	49.5	15.0	20.8	7.3	3.4	100.0	6.8	2,838
Central									
Dedza	20.4	63.9	4.3	8.4	1.7	1.2	100.0	3.4	1,090
Dowa	13.8	55.4	10.3	14.5	4.7	1.3	100.0	5.0	1,084
Kasungu	8.2	55.1	9.4	19.2	5.8	2.2	100.0	6.1	995
Lilongwe	9.8	47.9	6.8	17.3	9.7	8.5	100.0	6.2	4,072
Mchinji	12.8	62.4	5.1	15.0	3.0	1.5	100.0	4.8	709
Nkhotakota	15.1	49.9	9.3	16.3	8.0	1.4	100.0	5.4	541
Ntcheu	9.2	60.8	7.9	15.6	4.6	1.9	100.0	5.5	936
Ntchisi	8.0	64.3	7.9	13.0	5.3	1.5	100.0	5.1	434
Salima	21.1	62.0	3.8	8.1	3.6	1.4	100.0	3.0	667
Total	12.2	54.8	7.1	15.2	6.4	4.2	100.0	5.3	10,529
Southern									
Balaka	11.8	55.3	9.3	16.4	5.6	1.6	100.0	5.6	602
Blantyre	5.5	33.8	9.5	29.9	16.5	4.8	100.0	7.9	2,067
Chikhwawa	29.8	49.2	4.9	11.3	3.5	1.2	100.0	3.5	682
Chiradzulu	6.2	57.9	8.8	21.5	3.6	2.0	100.0	6.1	518
Machinga	25.7	59.0	4.6	8.1	2.1	0.6	100.0	3.9	808
Mangochi	25.8	56.3	4.8	10.0	2.5	0.6	100.0	3.7	1,561
Mulanje	6.7	71.3	7.3	11.2	2.7	0.8	100.0	5.0	1,052
Mwanza	16.3	56.2	5.9	14.2	6.0	1.4	100.0	4.4	171
Neno	14.8	58.2	6.1	15.0	4.8	1.1	100.0	5.1	246
Nsanje	24.8	49.3	7.3	14.4	2.6	1.5	100.0	4.2	348
Phalombe	10.8	67.5	10.4	9.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	4.6	659
Thyolo	13.3	56.4	7.5	16.3	5.5	1.1	100.0	5.5	1,123
Zomba	7.8	57.3	9.7	16.0	7.3	1.8	100.0	5.7	1,357
Total	14.1	53.9	7.6	16.2	6.3	1.8	100.0	5.4	11,194
Total	12.1	53.8	8.3	16.3	6.5	3.0	100.0	5.6	24,562

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

Table A-3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men by districts

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Northern									
Chitipa	2.2	48.7	4.9	29.8	8.0	6.4	100.0	7.0	155
Karonga	2.3	48.8	4.9	29.8	7.7	6.4	100.0	6.9	149
Likoma	0.8	45.7	4.8	28.3	14.6	5.9	100.0	7.4	6
Mzimba	0.2	47.3	12.6	23.0	12.8	4.1	100.0	7.2	493
Nkhata Bay	1.9	45.2	10.2	24.9	13.8	4.0	100.0	7.2	108
Rumphi	0.9	31.7	9.6	35.5	16.0	6.3	100.0	8.5	94
Total	0.9	44.4	11.2	26.6	12.4	4.6	100.0	7.3	922
Central									
Dedza	10.5	67.0	3.9	12.0	4.7	1.8	100.0	3.8	306
Dowa	5.8	58.4	11.6	13.3	9.4	1.5	100.0	6.1	342
Kasungu	3.1	48.9	17.3	16.7	10.6	3.4	100.0	6.9	323
Lilongwe	4.6	42.7	4.5	19.9	15.9	12.5	100.0	7.4	1,192
Mchinji	7.5	57.2	6.3	17.6	7.8	3.5	100.0	5.6	252
Nkhotakota	3.5	50.5	9.7	20.4	12.4	3.6	100.0	6.7	156
Ntcheu	2.3	49.2	9.3	19.6	17.4	2.2	100.0	6.8	264
Ntchisi	6.5	57.7	10.4	12.7	9.4	3.3	100.0	5.8	143
Salima	9.2	63.4	3.7	13.9	7.2	2.6	100.0	4.2	198
Total	5.5	51.4	7.5	17.2	12.1	6.3	100.0	6.3	3,176
Southern									
Balaka	3.4	54.5	9.7	18.0	12.7	1.8	100.0	6.2	149
Blantyre	4.5	27.9	10.4	29.3	18.1	9.9	100.0	8.7	542
Chikhwawa	10.2	48.7	9.7	21.0	7.8	2.7	100.0	6.4	224
Chiradzulu	1.2	49.8	5.5	27.3	12.2	4.0	100.0	6.9	130
Machinga	12.9	53.8	13.9	11.7	5.3	2.4	100.0	5.8	190
Mangochi	10.0	60.7	6.8	12.6	8.3	1.7	100.0	5.1	398
Mulanje	3.2	57.7	8.3	22.9	6.2	1.7	100.0	6.2	294
Mwanza	8.5	47.1	7.2	21.3	14.5	1.5	100.0	6.5	51
Neno	3.7	58.1	10.2	17.5	8.2	2.4	100.0	6.1	70
Nsanje	9.5	49.3	5.5	19.4	13.0	3.2	100.0	6.4	104
Phalombe	5.4	63.4	7.8	15.2	6.4	1.7	100.0	5.3	176
Thyolo	7.6	49.8	7.0	23.4	10.3	1.9	100.0	6.3	289
Zomba	4.3	49.2	11.4	21.4	11.1	2.6	100.0	6.7	415
Total	6.4	49.3	9.1	20.9	10.7	3.6	100.0	6.5	3,030
Total	5.3	49.6	8.7	20.0	11.5	4.9	100.0	6.6	7,128

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

Table A-3.3.1 Literacy: Women by districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
Northern									
Chitipa	2.8	63.4	13.7	19.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	79.8	490
Karonga	2.8	62.8	13.8	20.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	79.4	470
Likoma	2.1	76.5	11.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.7	20
Mzimba	4.2	69.1	8.6	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.0	1,490
Nkhata Bay	2.3	66.4	7.5	23.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	76.2	328
Rumphi	2.8	79.9	3.8	13.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	86.5	295
Total	3.4	68.5	8.9	18.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	80.8	2,838
Central									
Dedza	1.2	53.7	5.4	39.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.3	1,090
Dowa	1.3	60.4	11.5	26.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.2	1,084
Kasungu	2.2	66.1	9.5	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.7	995
Lilongwe	8.5	59.9	4.6	27.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	73.0	4,072
Mchinji	1.5	59.3	8.6	30.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.4	709
Nkhotakota	1.4	56.4	11.9	30.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	69.7	541
Ntcheu	1.9	64.1	8.7	25.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.8	936
Ntchisi	1.5	64.0	8.4	25.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	73.9	434
Salima	1.4	44.6	8.7	45.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	54.7	667
Total	4.2	59.2	7.3	29.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	70.8	10,529
Southern									
Balaka	1.6	63.0	11.2	24.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	75.8	602
Blantyre	4.8	74.9	7.6	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.3	2,067
Chikhwawa	1.2	36.7	15.9	45.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	53.8	682
Chiradzulu	2.0	70.1	5.7	21.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	77.8	518
Machinga	0.6	43.2	12.5	43.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.3	808
Mangochi	0.6	50.6	5.8	43.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.0	1,561
Mulanje	0.8	60.5	9.6	29.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	70.9	1,052
Mwanza	1.4	55.6	12.3	30.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.4	171
Neno	1.1	60.6	11.8	26.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	73.6	246
Nsanje	1.5	40.6	13.7	44.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.8	348
Phalombe	0.4	63.3	5.7	30.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	69.4	659
Thyolo	1.1	60.3	12.7	26.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.0	1,123
Zomba	1.8	66.0	10.1	22.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.9	1,357
Total	1.8	59.8	9.5	28.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	71.1	11,194
Total	3.0	60.6	8.5	27.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	72.1	24,562

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

Table A-3.3.2 Literacy: Men by districts

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
Northern									
Chitipa	6.4	68.7	9.4	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.5	155
Karonga	6.4	68.6	9.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.5	149
Likoma	5.9	69.7	8.8	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.5	6
Mzimba	4.1	72.9	11.1	10.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	88.1	493
Nkhata Bay	4.0	70.1	13.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	108
Rumphi	6.3	77.2	9.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	94
Total	4.6	71.3	12.1	11.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	88.0	922
Central									
Dedza	1.8	56.5	14.1	27.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.4	306
Dowa	1.5	65.5	8.4	24.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.4	342
Kasungu	3.4	61.8	13.6	21.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.9	323
Lilongwe	12.5	60.9	10.7	15.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	84.1	1,192
Mchinji	3.5	64.8	12.1	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.4	252
Nkhotakota	3.6	76.0	4.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.2	156
Ntcheu	2.2	72.5	14.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.9	264
Ntchisi	3.3	62.4	12.9	21.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	78.6	143
Salima	2.6	58.9	9.9	28.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	71.4	198
Total	6.3	63.0	11.2	19.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	80.6	3,176
Southern									
Balaka	1.8	67.9	15.9	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.6	149
Blantyre	9.9	73.5	7.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	542
Chikhwawa	2.7	62.0	13.5	21.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	78.2	224
Chiradzulu	4.0	81.6	7.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	130
Machinga	2.4	57.5	16.5	23.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	76.4	190
Mangochi	1.7	59.4	10.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.1	398
Mulanje	1.7	70.7	17.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.9	294
Mwanza	1.5	67.0	14.1	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.5	51
Neno	2.4	56.2	24.4	17.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.9	70
Nsanje	3.2	63.3	10.2	22.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	76.8	104
Phalombe	1.7	59.2	18.1	21.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.0	176
Thyolo	1.9	75.7	9.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.5	289
Zomba	2.6	70.7	14.5	11.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	87.7	415
Total	3.6	67.7	12.6	16.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	83.9	3,030
Total	4.9	66.1	11.9	16.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	82.9	7,128

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

Table A-3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women by districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Northern						
Chitipa	3.4	10.5	29.3	1.7	66.6	236
Karonga	7.0	11.1	35.9	4.0	61.2	470
Likoma	5.2	49.1	65.5	3.8	24.9	20
Mzimba	12.2	17.0	31.6	3.7	58.2	1,490
Nkhata Bay	8.6	18.0	30.7	2.3	57.9	328
Rumphi	11.3	23.0	40.7	4.1	47.9	295
Total	10.0	16.5	33.2	3.5	58.1	2,838
Central						
Dedza	3.9	3.1	25.7	0.9	71.8	1,090
Dowa	9.2	6.3	31.4	1.8	63.5	1,084
Kasungu	6.1	8.2	27.8	1.8	67.1	995
Lilongwe	11.1	16.7	33.4	2.6	53.1	4,072
Mchinji	6.6	3.6	27.0	0.4	68.3	709
Nkhotakota	11.0	8.3	31.8	1.0	59.3	541
Ntcheu	6.6	5.8	33.9	1.1	62.0	936
Ntchisi	10.7	6.7	38.1	2.4	56.4	434
Salima	4.6	11.3	34.7	1.8	61.7	667
Total	8.5	10.4	31.7	1.8	60.2	10,529
Southern						
Balaka	6.1	6.8	24.1	2.0	72.2	602
Blantyre	13.0	33.4	38.2	5.8	47.8	2,067
Chikhwawa	8.6	7.1	28.8	2.2	66.9	682
Chiradzulu	6.3	7.6	27.3	3.0	70.1	518
Machinga	4.8	4.9	21.2	0.7	75.4	808
Mangochi	5.1	3.7	16.0	0.6	80.3	1,561
Mulanje	7.3	5.2	30.1	1.2	64.3	1,052
Mwanza	2.8	7.5	22.4	1.3	75.1	171
Neno	7.9	6.1	31.0	2.8	66.1	246
Nsanje	6.5	8.7	29.8	1.6	65.2	348
Phalombe	4.2	2.1	26.2	0.3	70.5	659
Thyolo	8.5	5.3	23.6	1.3	70.7	1,123
Zomba	6.3	11.9	31.0	2.3	64.7	1,357
Total	7.6	11.3	27.6	2.2	66.4	11,194
Total	8.3	11.5	30.0	2.2	62.8	24,562

Table A-3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men by districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Northern						
Chitipa	38.4	21.1	73.0	7.8	15.4	73
Karonga	12.6	20.3	30.2	2.8	52.5	149
Likoma	5.9	44.5	59.5	5.6	31.7	6
Mzimba	9.9	21.5	45.7	4.5	47.6	493
Nkhata Bay	15.6	32.1	60.4	6.7	29.8	108
Rumphi	13.3	21.3	51.2	6.0	41.0	94
Total	13.6	22.7	47.7	4.9	43.0	922
Central						
Dedza	5.5	4.4	40.3	0.7	57.1	306
Dowa	10.6	11.4	45.0	3.3	51.7	342
Kasungu	10.4	13.4	40.7	4.9	55.3	323
Lilongwe	29.9	30.3	67.9	12.3	21.0	1,192
Mchinji	13.9	13.0	57.8	4.5	37.9	252
Nkhotakota	10.4	6.3	36.4	3.5	58.3	156
Ntcheu	8.0	8.0	66.7	1.1	29.6	264
Ntchisi	13.2	23.1	62.0	4.7	32.9	143
Salima	14.1	12.3	36.7	2.8	54.6	198
Total	17.7	18.2	55.3	6.6	37.8	3,176
Southern						
Balaka	6.1	10.4	43.2	2.9	54.1	149
Blantyre	14.5	29.6	39.9	8.0	46.8	542
Chikhwawa	14.8	7.6	51.7	3.4	44.3	224
Chiradzulu	7.0	8.2	46.5	3.0	50.1	130
Machinga	16.3	10.9	35.2	2.5	55.7	190
Mangochi	6.6	15.3	44.8	2.4	47.4	398
Mulanje	5.9	8.7	43.1	1.2	52.5	294
Mwanza	13.3	14.3	43.9	9.1	53.9	51
Neno	14.6	11.8	60.0	0.8	35.3	70
Nsanje	3.6	6.5	26.3	1.2	71.1	104
Phalombe	8.0	6.5	36.5	2.3	59.4	176
Thyolo	6.4	6.0	40.9	1.3	56.4	289
Zomba	29.4	31.7	51.0	13.0	36.0	415
Total	12.5	16.3	43.4	4.8	49.2	3,030
Total	15.0	18.0	49.3	5.6	43.3	7,128

Table A-3.5.1 Internet usage: Women by districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS2015-16

District	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number of women
Northern			
Chitipa	3.6	3.4	236
Karonga	5.3	4.3	470
Likoma	8.7	7.9	20
Mzimba	8.4	7.3	1,490
Nkhata Bay	8.3	6.9	328
Rumphi	8.6	6.4	295
Total	7.5	6.4	2,838
Central			
Dedza	1.6	1.6	1,090
Dowa	2.8	2.4	1,084
Kasungu	4.7	3.9	995
Lilongwe	14.1	13.1	4,072
Mchinji	1.5	1.4	709
Nkhotakota	4.6	4.2	541
Ntcheu	3.4	2.6	936
Ntchisi	2.2	1.7	434
Salima	4.8	3.9	667
Total	7.4	6.7	10,529
Southern			
Balaka	4.7	3.4	602
Blantyre	13.5	10.9	2,067
Chikhwawa	4.7	4.1	682
Chiradzulu	3.4	2.8	518
Machinga	2.0	1.6	808
Mangochi	1.9	1.4	1,561
Mulanje	1.8	1.6	1,052
Mwanza	4.2	3.6	171
Neno	3.1	2.6	246
Nsanje	3.6	3.6	348
Phalombe	0.8	0.6	659
Thyolo	3.1	2.6	1,123
Zomba	5.2	4.9	1,357
Total	5.0	4.1	11,194
Total	6.3	5.5	24,562

Table A-3.5.2 Internet usage: Men by districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number of men
Northern			
Chitipa	12.0	11.3	73
Karonga	21.2	20.7	149
Likoma	29.3	26.0	6
Mzimba	25.1	23.6	493
Nkhata Bay	35.6	29.1	108
Rumphi	29.5	25.5	94
Total	25.2	23.0	922
Central			
Dedza	5.9	4.0	306
Dowa	11.6	9.7	342
Kasungu	10.0	9.9	323
Lilongwe	31.3	28.6	1,192
Mchinji	10.8	8.4	252
Nkhotakota	18.3	17.8	156
Ntcheu	13.5	12.2	264
Ntchisi	10.2	9.8	143
Salima	16.5	14.1	198
Total	18.9	17.0	3,176
Southern			
Balaka	19.6	16.4	149
Blantyre	33.2	29.8	542
Chikhwawa	16.1	14.0	224
Chiradzulu	11.3	10.7	130
Machinga	10.8	8.6	190
Mangochi	17.5	15.2	398
Mulanje	9.2	7.5	294
Mwanza	13.6	12.4	51
Neno	12.4	11.0	70
Nsanje	13.3	13.0	104
Phalombe	7.8	5.6	176
Thyolo	14.9	14.1	289
Zomba	21.6	20.2	415
Total	18.2	16.2	3,030
Total	19.5	17.5	7,128

Table A-3.6.1 Employment status: Women by districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Northern					
Chitipa	70.9	0.8	28.2	100.0	236
Karonga	48.6	9.6	41.8	100.0	470
Likoma	46.7	1.2	52.1	100.0	20
Mzimba	46.2	2.6	51.2	100.0	1,490
Nkhata Bay	63.6	7.2	29.2	100.0	328
Rumphi	65.6	5.0	29.4	100.0	295
Total	52.7	4.4	42.9	100.0	2,838
Central					
Dedza	84.1	6.9	9.0	100.0	1,090
Dowa	63.2	5.1	31.8	100.0	1,084
Kasungu	72.9	2.3	24.8	100.0	995
Lilongwe	75.1	5.4	19.5	100.0	4,072
Mchinji	85.1	5.3	9.5	100.0	709
Nkhotakota	48.8	5.0	46.2	100.0	541
Ntcheu	76.1	4.4	19.5	100.0	936
Ntchisi	44.8	2.4	52.8	100.0	434
Salima	59.5	5.2	35.3	100.0	667
Total	71.8	5.0	23.2	100.0	10,529
Southern					
Balaka	62.7	3.4	33.9	100.0	602
Blantyre	44.1	4.0	52.0	100.0	2,067
Chikhwawa	48.4	5.9	45.7	100.0	682
Chiradzulu	68.1	4.8	27.1	100.0	518
Machinga	68.0	4.8	27.3	100.0	808
Mangochi	38.6	2.6	58.9	100.0	1,561
Mulanje	64.3	6.4	29.3	100.0	1,052
Mwanza	55.9	1.9	42.1	100.0	171
Neno	61.2	1.8	37.0	100.0	246
Nsanje	58.8	4.1	37.1	100.0	348
Phalombe	81.4	3.4	15.2	100.0	659
Thyolo	64.1	2.4	33.5	100.0	1,123
Zomba	60.3	5.5	34.2	100.0	1,357
Total	56.5	4.1	39.4	100.0	11,194
Total	62.6	4.5	32.9	100.0	24,562

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

Table A-3.6.2 Employment status: Men by districts

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Northern					
Chitipa	94.9	2.0	3.1	100.0	73
Karonga	88.6	3.7	7.7	100.0	149
Likoma	82.5	6.7	10.7	100.0	6
Mzimba	70.7	4.5	24.8	100.0	493
Nkhata Bay	78.4	4.4	17.2	100.0	108
Rumphi	80.6	4.9	14.5	100.0	94
Total	77.5	4.2	18.3	100.0	922
Central					
Dedza	81.2	3.6	15.2	100.0	306
Dowa	78.4	14.9	6.7	100.0	342
Kasungu	66.3	19.2	14.5	100.0	323
Lilongwe	89.6	3.6	6.8	100.0	1,192
Mchinji	94.8	0.9	4.3	100.0	252
Nkhotakota	73.4	1.7	24.9	100.0	156
Ntcheu	85.9	2.8	11.3	100.0	264
Ntchisi	78.8	13.0	8.2	100.0	143
Salima	92.2	3.5	4.4	100.0	198
Total	84.2	6.5	9.4	100.0	3,176
Southern					
Balaka	86.9	5.0	8.2	100.0	149
Blantyre	66.7	0.8	32.5	100.0	542
Chikhwawa	87.7	1.7	10.6	100.0	224
Chiradzulu	75.2	5.5	19.3	100.0	130
Machinga	88.7	5.8	5.5	100.0	190
Mangochi	76.1	3.2	20.7	100.0	398
Mulanje	78.1	6.5	15.4	100.0	294
Mwanza	52.5	3.9	43.6	100.0	51
Neno	83.1	2.2	14.7	100.0	70
Nsanje	68.2	4.2	27.6	100.0	104
Phalombe	89.8	1.9	8.3	100.0	176
Thyolo	87.1	3.0	9.8	100.0	289
Zomba	83.3	4.8	11.8	100.0	415
Total	79.1	3.5	17.4	100.0	3,030
Total	81.1	4.9	14.0	100.0	7,128

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

Table A-3.7.1 Occupation: Women by districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of women
Northern									
Chitipa	5.4	0.2	6.8	1.6	7.8	0.5	77.7	100.0	169
Karonga	6.2	1.8	14.1	3.3	21.0	0.8	52.9	100.0	273
Likoma	28.6	1.4	17.8	3.9	38.0	3.0	7.3	100.0	10
Mzimba	16.7	1.7	11.2	2.3	8.8	1.7	57.5	100.0	727
Nkhata Bay	4.6	1.2	8.2	5.8	5.8	1.2	73.3	100.0	232
Rumphi	10.0	2.0	22.3	1.8	14.5	2.1	47.3	100.0	208
Total	11.2	1.5	12.3	2.9	11.2	1.4	59.5	100.0	1,620
Central									
Dedza	2.1	0.0	2.1	1.4	16.1	0.2	78.2	100.0	993
Dowa	4.1	0.2	2.5	1.2	24.1	0.9	66.9	100.0	739
Kasungu	4.9	0.3	5.2	1.8	18.4	0.7	68.7	100.0	748
Lilongwe	6.8	3.0	15.7	2.0	23.7	5.3	43.5	100.0	3,279
Mchinji	1.7	0.1	2.7	0.8	11.9	0.2	82.6	100.0	642
Nkhotakota	4.4	3.1	23.1	1.0	19.0	3.9	45.5	100.0	291
Ntcheu	1.9	0.2	5.7	1.3	6.3	0.8	83.7	100.0	754
Ntchisi	12.9	0.1	3.9	1.6	21.7	0.2	59.6	100.0	205
Salima	7.6	1.6	7.2	3.6	30.8	1.8	47.5	100.0	432
Total	5.0	1.5	9.4	1.7	19.9	2.6	59.8	100.0	8,083
Southern									
Balaka	6.3	0.5	6.3	3.3	20.4	0.8	62.4	100.0	398
Blantyre	37.0	3.9	12.7	4.1	22.7	6.0	13.5	100.0	993
Chikhwawa	12.1	2.5	5.7	1.4	9.8	0.7	67.8	100.0	370
Chiradzulu	4.3	1.0	3.4	2.2	13.1	1.7	74.3	100.0	378
Machinga	2.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	25.2	4.6	65.4	100.0	588
Mangochi	2.3	0.5	3.4	2.7	16.0	2.0	73.1	100.0	642
Mulanje	3.0	0.2	2.2	1.9	29.4	1.5	61.7	100.0	744
Mwanza	7.1	2.0	13.0	0.9	34.3	0.8	42.0	100.0	99
Neno	8.4	3.8	4.0	1.4	7.1	1.2	74.1	100.0	155
Nsanje	5.7	0.5	8.5	4.3	33.2	2.3	45.5	100.0	219
Phalombe	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.1	11.6	1.1	84.6	100.0	559
Thyolo	7.0	3.1	2.9	1.1	9.8	1.6	74.5	100.0	747
Zomba	4.9	1.9	6.3	3.3	36.0	5.1	42.6	100.0	893
Total	9.4	1.7	5.1	2.3	21.2	2.9	57.4	100.0	6,783
Total	7.4	1.6	7.9	2.1	19.6	2.6	58.8	100.0	16,485

Table A-3.7.2 Occupation: Men by districts

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of men
Northern									
Chitipa	4.5	1.3	3.8	6.7	4.5	1.2	78.0	100.0	70
Karonga	5.5	5.3	6.2	6.1	28.3	9.3	39.2	100.0	137
Likoma	9.9	0.9	2.5	7.3	14.3	0.4	64.7	100.0	6
Mzimba	7.4	2.4	7.3	12.2	51.0	1.0	18.8	100.0	371
Nkhata Bay	6.3	5.3	8.5	18.0	11.4	0.6	49.9	100.0	89
Rumphi	7.9	1.6	7.2	14.6	29.0	4.3	35.4	100.0	80
Total	6.7	3.1	6.8	11.5	35.2	2.8	33.8	100.0	753
Central									
Dedza	5.7	0.0	1.4	8.7	17.9	0.2	66.0	100.0	260
Dowa	1.9	0.9	0.8	5.4	31.9	0.0	59.2	100.0	319
Kasungu	7.1	2.2	5.2	6.6	8.1	0.0	70.8	100.0	276
Lilongwe	11.4	1.5	9.4	17.7	23.5	2.3	34.1	100.0	1,111
Mchinji	3.7	0.0	2.6	3.8	13.2	0.2	76.5	100.0	241
Nkhotakota	5.6	1.5	1.6	11.6	23.9	2.7	53.1	100.0	117
Ntcheu	5.5	0.0	0.5	17.3	60.9	0.7	15.1	100.0	234
Ntchisi	4.5	0.1	1.8	3.1	20.5	0.0	70.1	100.0	131
Salima	5.2	0.8	4.9	20.1	16.5	3.2	49.3	100.0	189
Total	7.3	1.0	5.1	12.5	24.0	1.3	48.7	100.0	2,879
Southern									
Balaka	8.5	0.8	6.2	16.4	13.7	0.4	54.1	100.0	136
Blantyre	21.0	5.5	13.2	28.0	27.5	1.1	3.8	100.0	366
Chikhwawa	6.4	1.9	8.2	14.1	25.7	1.3	42.4	100.0	200
Chiradzulu	6.4	1.5	1.4	12.4	47.2	1.4	29.6	100.0	105
Machinga	5.8	1.5	1.7	8.1	15.0	1.2	66.6	100.0	180
Mangochi	3.7	0.4	2.7	17.0	17.9	0.6	57.7	100.0	315
Mulanje	6.2	2.0	3.5	12.4	45.0	3.0	27.9	100.0	249
Mwanza	11.5	3.6	7.3	16.7	26.0	1.0	33.9	100.0	29
Neno	7.8	0.1	1.7	14.8	20.9	0.7	54.0	100.0	60
Nsanje	7.2	1.6	4.2	15.5	18.3	0.8	52.5	100.0	75
Phalombe	1.7	0.5	0.2	19.9	11.5	0.3	65.9	100.0	161
Thyolo	8.7	4.5	10.6	11.2	6.6	2.2	56.4	100.0	260
Zomba	2.6	8.9	9.2	9.5	31.0	2.3	36.5	100.0	366
Total	7.7	3.3	6.5	15.4	23.9	1.4	41.7	100.0	2,501
Total	7.4	2.2	5.9	13.6	25.4	1.6	44.0	100.0	6,134

Table A-3.8.1 Type of earnings: Women by districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by type of earnings, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Type of earnings				Total	Number of women employed during the last 12 months
	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		
Northern						
Chitipa	14.6	0.5	0.3	84.6	100.0	169
Karonga	39.6	10.5	1.1	48.8	100.0	273
Likoma	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0	10
Mzimba	41.7	5.0	0.2	53.2	100.0	727
Nkhata Bay	12.5	2.7	0.2	84.5	100.0	232
Rumphi	50.7	4.0	1.6	43.7	100.0	208
Total	35.7	5.0	0.5	58.8	100.0	1,620
Central						
Dedza	11.4	6.3	5.3	77.0	100.0	993
Dowa	25.0	16.5	2.1	56.4	100.0	739
Kasungu	23.7	6.2	1.9	68.1	100.0	748
Lilongwe	40.4	13.0	4.2	42.4	100.0	3,279
Mchinji	12.7	9.4	9.0	68.9	100.0	642
Nkhotakota	37.5	4.1	3.8	54.6	100.0	291
Ntcheu	18.7	4.5	22.8	54.0	100.0	754
Ntchisi	23.3	6.0	0.2	70.5	100.0	205
Salima	29.9	12.1	9.6	48.5	100.0	432
Total	28.5	10.2	6.2	55.0	100.0	8,083
Southern						
Balaka	44.6	4.0	0.4	51.1	100.0	398
Blantyre	60.2	6.8	2.8	30.2	100.0	993
Chikhwawa	33.9	12.4	0.2	53.5	100.0	370
Chiradzulu	32.7	2.8	0.5	63.9	100.0	378
Machinga	23.8	6.1	0.6	69.4	100.0	588
Mangochi	22.0	1.4	0.9	75.7	100.0	642
Mulanje	33.9	2.7	0.6	62.8	100.0	744
Mwanza	32.5	2.9	0.7	63.9	100.0	99
Neno	20.8	9.9	2.7	66.6	100.0	155
Nsanje	29.7	5.0	3.5	61.8	100.0	219
Phalombe	14.1	1.7	1.1	83.0	100.0	559
Thyolo	17.1	1.9	0.2	80.8	100.0	747
Zomba	42.1	5.3	2.1	50.6	100.0	893
Total	33.4	4.5	1.3	60.8	100.0	6,783
Total	31.3	7.4	3.6	57.7	100.0	16,485

Table A-3.8.2 Type of employer: Women by districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by type of employer, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Type of employer			Total	Number of women employed during the last 12 months
	Employed by family member	Employed by nonfamily member	Self-employed		
Northern					
Chitipa	26.5	7.0	66.5	100.0	169
Karonga	1.7	14.0	84.3	100.0	273
Likoma	10.6	22.9	66.4	100.0	10
Mzimba	14.4	19.1	66.5	100.0	727
Nkhata Bay	26.4	8.8	64.8	100.0	232
Rumphi	10.6	15.0	74.4	100.0	208
Total	14.7	15.0	70.3	100.0	1,620
Central					
Dedza	41.1	7.1	51.8	100.0	993
Dowa	41.3	9.4	49.3	100.0	739
Kasungu	34.8	14.2	51.0	100.0	748
Lilongwe	16.1	24.4	59.5	100.0	3,279
Mchinji	17.4	9.5	73.1	100.0	642
Nkhotakota	11.1	20.4	68.5	100.0	291
Ntcheu	35.8	5.7	58.5	100.0	754
Ntchisi	17.2	4.1	78.8	100.0	205
Salima	19.5	22.1	58.4	100.0	432
Total	25.2	16.3	58.6	100.0	8,083
Southern					
Balaka	21.5	12.4	66.2	100.0	398
Blantyre	3.9	37.2	58.9	100.0	993
Chikhwawa	12.1	16.9	71.0	100.0	370
Chiradzulu	11.4	15.3	73.3	100.0	378
Machinga	17.8	10.9	71.3	100.0	588
Mangochi	13.8	10.4	75.7	100.0	642
Mulanje	14.3	24.5	61.2	100.0	744
Mwanza	18.3	19.1	62.5	100.0	99
Neno	13.3	13.3	73.4	100.0	155
Nsanje	17.6	20.7	61.7	100.0	219
Phalombe	23.7	9.9	66.5	100.0	559
Thyolo	13.9	13.4	72.7	100.0	747
Zomba	7.8	22.4	69.8	100.0	893
Total	13.2	19.0	67.8	100.0	6,783
Total	19.2	17.3	63.5	100.0	16,485

Table A-3.8.3 Continuity of employment: Women by districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by continuity of employment, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Continuity of employment			Total	Number of women employed during the last 12 months
	All year	Seasonal	Occasional		
Northern					
Chitipa	26.4	61.1	12.5	100.0	169
Karonga	43.7	49.1	7.2	100.0	273
Likoma	71.2	23.9	4.9	100.0	10
Mzimba	42.7	52.5	4.7	100.0	727
Nkhata Bay	46.0	41.8	12.2	100.0	232
Rumphi	35.7	60.6	3.6	100.0	208
Total	40.9	52.2	6.9	100.0	1,620
Central					
Dedza	37.6	57.2	5.3	100.0	993
Dowa	42.9	52.4	4.8	100.0	739
Kasungu	36.1	50.4	13.4	100.0	748
Lilongwe	46.3	46.7	7.0	100.0	3,279
Mchinji	28.3	65.6	6.1	100.0	642
Nkhotakota	31.6	58.1	10.3	100.0	291
Ntcheu	23.5	72.9	3.6	100.0	754
Ntchisi	40.6	55.7	3.7	100.0	205
Salima	22.7	69.2	8.2	100.0	432
Total	38.5	54.6	6.9	100.0	8,083
Southern					
Balaka	22.6	69.9	7.5	100.0	398
Blantyre	50.0	38.4	11.6	100.0	993
Chikhwawa	37.6	54.9	7.5	100.0	370
Chiradzulu	38.9	53.4	7.6	100.0	378
Machinga	20.8	75.3	4.0	100.0	588
Mangochi	27.0	68.1	4.9	100.0	642
Mulanje	27.1	63.4	9.5	100.0	744
Mwanza	27.4	67.1	5.5	100.0	99
Neno	40.8	52.9	6.3	100.0	155
Nsanje	26.0	66.2	7.8	100.0	219
Phalombe	31.8	63.5	4.7	100.0	559
Thyolo	29.5	63.3	7.2	100.0	747
Zomba	37.1	57.4	5.5	100.0	893
Total	33.1	59.7	7.2	100.0	6,783
Total	36.5	56.5	7.0	100.0	16,485

Table A-3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men by districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Non- smoker		
Northern								
Chitipa	6.4	1.0	6.4	5.4	1.6	93.0	100.0	73
Karonga	10.5	0.4	10.5	8.1	3.4	88.6	100.0	149
Likoma	10.4	0.0	10.4	6.1	4.6	89.3	100.0	6
Mzimba	11.8	0.4	12.0	8.5	4.4	87.1	100.0	493
Nkhata Bay	11.4	1.2	11.4	8.6	3.9	87.5	100.0	108
Rumphi	10.1	1.7	10.9	5.9	5.6	88.5	100.0	94
Total	10.9	0.7	11.1	7.9	4.1	88.0	100.0	922
Central								
Dedza	13.9	0.5	13.9	7.4	6.9	85.7	100.0	306
Dowa	15.0	1.1	15.0	9.9	7.0	83.1	100.0	342
Kasungu	14.1	1.1	14.1	11.1	3.6	85.3	100.0	323
Lilongwe	17.4	1.8	17.4	11.8	6.1	82.1	100.0	1,192
Mchinji	18.2	0.0	18.2	13.5	5.5	81.0	100.0	252
Nkhotakota	7.4	1.4	8.8	6.9	3.2	89.9	100.0	156
Ntcheu	4.9	0.0	4.9	2.8	2.1	95.1	100.0	264
Ntchisi	19.5	1.4	19.5	17.0	4.3	78.8	100.0	143
Salima	11.5	3.6	12.4	8.3	4.2	87.6	100.0	198
Total	14.7	1.3	14.9	10.3	5.3	84.4	100.0	3,176
Southern								
Balaka	12.1	0.2	12.1	8.2	4.0	87.9	100.0	149
Blantyre	11.3	0.0	11.3	7.8	4.2	88.0	100.0	542
Chikhwawa	8.6	0.0	8.6	7.5	1.9	90.6	100.0	224
Chiradzulu	9.3	0.5	9.3	5.3	4.5	90.1	100.0	130
Machinga	10.4	0.0	10.4	8.8	2.4	88.8	100.0	190
Mangochi	7.8	0.3	7.8	6.1	3.1	90.8	100.0	398
Mulanje	4.8	0.1	4.8	3.4	2.8	93.8	100.0	294
Mwanza	13.7	1.0	13.7	11.1	3.6	85.3	100.0	51
Neno	7.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	6.0	93.0	100.0	70
Nsanje	6.1	0.9	6.6	2.4	4.7	92.8	100.0	104
Phalombe	11.4	1.0	11.4	8.2	4.0	87.7	100.0	176
Thyolo	11.0	0.8	11.0	4.9	6.2	89.0	100.0	289
Zomba	9.6	1.0	9.6	6.7	2.9	90.4	100.0	415
Total	9.4	0.4	9.4	6.4	3.7	89.9	100.0	3,030
Total	12.0	0.8	12.1	8.3	4.5	87.2	100.0	7,128

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

Table A-3.13.1 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: Women by districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

			Among women who heard of TB:			
District	Percentage who heard of TB	Number of women	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women
Northern						
Chitipa	90.2	236	62.7	66.1	22.1	213
Karonga	96.3	470	62.6	74.4	31.3	452
Likoma	95.2	20	69.7	87.4	39.9	19
Mzimba	94.3	1,490	62.7	69.5	30.8	1,405
Nkhata Bay	98.3	328	52.2	75.0	42.6	323
Rumphi	97.6	295	58.7	72.0	27.1	288
Total	95.1	2,838	61.1	71.1	31.3	2,700
Central						
Dedza	94.7	1,090	59.4	65.9	43.4	1,032
Dowa	93.6	1,084	62.1	65.5	21.3	1,014
Kasungu	92.8	995	55.0	66.4	32.7	923
Lilongwe	98.0	4,072	72.8	70.6	33.8	3,990
Mchinji	94.4	709	55.4	59.1	26.7	670
Nkhotakota	94.7	541	69.8	75.2	35.2	513
Ntcheu	95.1	936	63.1	79.1	35.5	891
Ntchisi	95.4	434	65.8	74.0	21.2	414
Salima	96.5	667	65.1	67.1	41.9	643
Total	95.8	10,529	65.8	69.4	33.2	10,091
Southern						
Balaka	96.4	602	82.2	84.5	31.4	580
Blantyre	98.0	2,067	71.1	88.8	34.1	2,026
Chikhwawa	80.7	682	68.3	77.3	31.8	551
Chiradzulu	96.2	518	75.7	84.6	30.5	498
Machinga	90.7	808	77.8	71.4	46.7	732
Mangochi	69.9	1,561	64.7	75.4	42.0	1,091
Mulanje	98.5	1,052	77.8	81.0	36.0	1,037
Mwanza	88.6	171	62.2	83.4	34.9	152
Neno	91.7	246	59.6	77.0	45.2	226
Nsanje	88.3	348	71.0	77.3	48.3	307
Phalombe	96.8	659	67.4	80.5	23.7	638
Thyolo	95.1	1,123	70.7	82.4	30.2	1,068
Zomba	98.0	1,357	79.5	86.9	43.7	1,330
Total	91.4	11,194	72.7	82.2	36.5	10,236
Total	93.7	24,562	68.3	75.3	34.4	23,026

Table A-3.13.2 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: Men by districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

			Among men who heard of TB:			
District	Percentage who heard of TB	Number of men	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men
Northern						
Chitipa	96.1	73	71.0	77.6	15.0	70
Karonga	98.6	149	77.2	77.7	28.5	147
Likoma	97.1	6	70.8	86.3	14.3	6
Mzimba	95.9	493	68.8	74.2	28.6	473
Nkhata Bay	96.4	108	56.0	78.4	22.6	104
Rumphi	99.1	94	69.9	79.6	24.3	93
Total	96.8	922	69.0	76.2	26.3	892
Central						
Dedza	94.6	306	67.2	76.9	27.9	290
Dowa	97.0	342	80.1	73.6	20.7	332
Kasungu	98.2	323	72.8	77.9	13.1	317
Lilongwe	96.0	1,192	77.5	76.9	25.6	1,144
Mchinji	97.3	252	67.0	70.9	29.0	245
Nkhotakota	98.0	156	80.0	81.9	22.7	153
Ntcheu	97.9	264	85.0	87.2	20.3	258
Ntchisi	98.2	143	74.5	81.6	17.7	141
Salima	95.4	198	71.5	62.7	33.4	188
Total	96.6	3,176	75.7	76.6	23.8	3,069
Southern						
Balaka	95.3	149	81.6	85.3	28.2	142
Blantyre	96.3	542	88.0	91.1	31.9	522
Chikhwawa	98.5	224	73.5	87.5	31.9	220
Chiradzulu	97.4	130	88.2	95.0	34.1	127
Machinga	94.3	190	84.6	85.6	30.9	179
Mangochi	93.4	398	64.6	78.7	50.3	372
Mulanje	98.7	294	93.9	86.8	18.2	290
Mwanza	94.1	51	83.2	89.3	33.1	48
Neno	86.2	70	73.6	78.8	33.8	60
Nsanje	98.6	104	80.3	86.0	31.3	102
Phalombe	98.0	176	72.9	80.1	23.6	172
Thyolo	97.1	289	77.9	85.7	33.8	280
Zomba	99.2	415	86.2	92.0	23.7	412
Total	96.6	3,030	81.3	86.9	31.3	2,926
Total	96.6	7,128	77.2	80.9	27.3	6,887

Table A-4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives: Districts

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives[1]	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Northern							
Chitipa	77.8	18.3	3.1	0.9	100.0	21.6	170
Karonga	75.7	20.3	3.5	0.4	100.0	23.9	322
Likoma	94.4	5.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	5.6	11
Mzimba	83.2	14.5	1.6	0.7	100.0	16.2	1,074
Nkhata Bay	84.0	13.6	1.7	0.7	100.0	15.4	223
Rumphi	80.0	16.6	2.9	0.6	100.0	19.6	200
Total	81.4	15.8	2.2	0.6	100.0	18.1	1,999
Central							
Dedza	86.8	12.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	13.2	715
Dowa	86.4	10.8	2.0	0.8	100.0	12.9	715
Kasungu	85.2	12.3	2.2	0.4	100.0	14.5	666
Lilongwe	87.1	11.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	12.7	2,661
Mchinji	82.4	13.5	3.2	0.8	100.0	16.9	504
Nkhotakota	83.0	15.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	16.4	347
Ntcheu	93.2	5.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	6.4	592
Ntchisi	80.5	16.5	2.4	0.5	100.0	19.1	316
Salima	81.9	16.0	0.9	1.2	100.0	17.1	449
Total	86.2	11.9	1.5	0.4	100.0	13.5	6,966
Southern							
Balaka	89.8	8.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	9.8	358
Blantyre	94.5	3.7	0.1	1.7	100.0	3.8	1,204
Chikhwawa	86.0	12.1	0.9	1.0	100.0	13.1	480
Chiradzulu	92.8	5.5	0.6	1.1	100.0	6.2	327
Machinga	78.4	19.5	1.9	0.2	100.0	21.4	566
Mangochi	82.8	15.7	0.8	0.6	100.0	16.7	1,024
Mulanje	90.8	8.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	9.2	680
Mwanza	88.2	9.6	1.5	0.7	100.0	11.1	114
Neno	91.1	7.6	0.2	1.1	100.0	7.9	158
Nsanje	83.6	13.0	1.8	1.6	100.0	15.0	250
Phalombe	84.0	15.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	15.7	430
Thyolo	90.6	8.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	9.0	694
Zomba	92.2	7.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	7.4	880
Total	88.5	10.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	10.9	7,165
Total	86.6	11.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	12.9	16,130

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

Table A-4.2.2 Number of men's wives: Districts

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to region of residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Region of residence	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Northern				
Chitipa	88.8	11.2	100.0	48
Karonga	76.2	23.8	100.0	86
Likoma	93.0	7.0	100.0	3
Mzimba	93.6	6.4	100.0	271
Nkhata Bay	89.6	10.4	100.0	58
Rumphi	88.5	11.5	100.0	51
Total	89.3	10.7	100.0	516
Central				
Dedza	96.1	3.9	100.0	176
Dowa	94.3	5.7	100.0	210
Kasungu	87.1	12.9	100.0	199
Lilongwe	94.1	5.9	100.0	667
Mchinji	93.3	6.7	100.0	149
Nkhotakota	89.2	10.8	100.0	83
Ntcheu	93.6	6.4	100.0	145
Ntchisi	92.1	7.9	100.0	94
Salima	92.1	7.9	100.0	106
Total	93.0	7.0	100.0	1,830
Southern				
Balaka	95.1	4.9	100.0	76
Blantyre	93.4	6.6	100.0	276
Chikhwawa	89.3	10.7	100.0	139
Chiradzulu	99.1	0.9	100.0	76
Machinga	89.8	10.2	100.0	122
Mangochi	90.1	9.9	100.0	197
Mulanje	95.5	4.5	100.0	159
Mwanza	95.3	4.7	100.0	29
Neno	89.2	10.8	100.0	40
Nsanje	95.4	4.6	100.0	57
Phalombe	94.0	6.0	100.0	116
Thyolo	98.6	1.4	100.0	151
Zomba	93.0	7.0	100.0	245
Total	93.4	6.6	100.0	1,684
Total	92.7	7.3	100.0	4,030

Table A-4.4 Median age at first marriage: Districts

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25-54, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women age		Men age
District	20-49	25-49	25-54
Northern			
Chitipa	18.2	18.1	22.6
Karonga	18.1	18.2	24.3
Likoma	19.7	19.4	a
Mzimba	18.2	18.1	23.7
Nkhata Bay	18.1	18.0	23.3
Rumphi	18.3	18.2	23.3
Total	18.2	18.2	23.6
Central			
Dedza	18.4	18.2	22.5
Dowa	19.0	18.9	23.0
Kasungu	18.4	18.2	23.1
Lilongwe	19.1	18.9	23.7
Mchinji	18.2	18.1	21.8
Nkhotakota	18.9	18.6	24.0
Ntcheu	18.3	18.3	23.9
Ntchisi	18.7	18.7	23.0
Salima	18.0	18.0	23.2
Total	18.7	18.6	23.2
Southern			
Balaka	18.1	17.9	22.4
Blantyre	19.0	18.8	24.4
Chikhwawa	18.0	18.1	22.7
Chiradzulu	18.0	18.0	23.6
Machinga	17.5	17.6	23.0
Mangochi	17.7	17.6	21.9
Mulanje	17.3	17.1	22.7
Mwanza	18.1	18.1	22.6
Neno	17.9	17.8	22.8
Nsanje	18.1	18.0	23.2
Phalombe	17.0	17.0	21.7
Thyolo	17.6	17.5	22.0
Zomba	17.7	17.7	22.5
Total	17.9	17.8	22.7
Total	18.3	18.2	23.0

Note: The age at first marriage is the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table A-4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse: Districts

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20-54 and age 25-54, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women age		Men age	
District	20-49	25-49	20-54	25-54
Northern				
Chitipa	17.4	17.2	19.1	19.0
Karonga	16.4	16.4	19.9	20.2
Likoma	17.4	17.3	17.9	18.1
Mzimba	17.2	17.0	18.7	18.9
Nkhata Bay	17.1	17.1	18.7	18.8
Rumphi	17.0	17.0	18.9	19.0
Total	17.0	16.9	18.9	19.1
Central				
Dedza	17.6	17.4	18.9	19.4
Dowa	18.2	17.8	18.8	19.1
Kasungu	17.7	17.6	17.9	17.8
Lilongwe	17.9	17.9	18.8	18.8
Mchinji	17.3	17.1	18.2	18.4
Nkhotakota	17.5	17.4	18.2	18.3
Ntcheu	16.6	16.3	18.5	18.5
Ntchisi	18.3	18.2	18.8	18.9
Salima	16.7	16.6	17.5	17.9
Total	17.7	17.5	18.5	18.6
Southern				
Balaka	16.5	16.3	17.5	17.5
Blantyre	17.4	17.1	19.1	19.4
Chikhwawa	16.4	16.4	17.3	17.6
Chiradzulu	16.8	16.6	18.0	18.2
Machinga	16.0	15.9	18.2	18.4
Mangochi	15.8	15.7	17.4	17.7
Mulanje	16.1	15.9	17.8	18.1
Mwanza	17.0	16.8	18.7	18.5
Neno	16.8	16.8	19.4	19.7
Nsanje	16.8	16.7	18.7	19.5
Phalombe	16.6	16.6	17.0	17.1
Thyolo	16.6	16.5	18.2	18.6
Zomba	16.1	16.0	17.3	17.3
Total	16.4	16.3	18.1	18.3
Total	17.0	16.8	18.4	18.6

Table A-4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women by district

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Northern							
Chitipa	62.4	14.1	9.0	0.0	14.4	100.0	236
Karonga	60.3	16.0	12.6	0.0	11.1	100.0	470
Likoma	47.3	24.4	15.6	0.0	12.7	100.0	20
Mzimba	53.3	19.1	14.9	0.0	12.7	100.0	1,490
Nkhata Bay	49.2	23.6	16.3	0.0	11.0	100.0	328
Rumphi	55.8	17.9	13.0	0.0	13.3	100.0	295
Total	55.0	18.6	14.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	2,838
Central							
Dedza	53.9	16.5	15.1	0.0	14.5	100.0	1,090
Dowa	61.1	9.3	12.4	0.1	17.1	100.0	1,084
Kasungu	59.9	13.3	11.4	0.0	15.3	100.0	995
Lilongwe	59.8	17.2	11.1	0.0	11.9	100.0	4,072
Mchinji	64.3	16.5	10.4	0.0	8.8	100.0	709
Nkhotakota	52.3	19.9	13.3	0.0	14.4	100.0	541
Ntcheu	49.2	20.9	18.2	0.0	11.8	100.0	936
Ntchisi	64.0	12.6	9.6	0.0	13.7	100.0	434
Salima	54.4	20.1	15.6	0.0	9.8	100.0	667
Total	58.2	16.4	12.6	0.0	12.9	100.0	10,529
Southern							
Balaka	46.9	27.6	13.6	0.0	11.9	100.0	602
Blantyre	49.2	23.5	13.0	0.1	14.2	100.0	2,067
Chikhwawa	54.7	20.0	13.7	0.3	11.3	100.0	682
Chiradzulu	51.3	25.8	12.7	0.0	10.2	100.0	518
Machinga	53.2	29.0	9.6	0.0	8.2	100.0	808
Mangochi	48.5	26.7	16.2	0.0	8.6	100.0	1,561
Mulanje	52.2	27.5	12.7	0.1	7.4	100.0	1,052
Mwanza	55.0	19.6	12.0	0.0	13.3	100.0	171
Neno	50.5	22.4	13.4	0.0	13.7	100.0	246
Nsanje	48.6	29.8	14.4	0.0	7.2	100.0	348
Phalombe	57.6	21.2	12.0	0.0	9.2	100.0	659
Thyolo	48.6	25.4	14.2	0.0	11.8	100.0	1,123
Zomba	56.7	23.8	10.6	0.0	8.8	100.0	1,357
Total	51.4	25.0	13.1	0.0	10.4	100.0	11,194
Total	54.7	20.6	13.0	0.0	11.7	100.0	24,562

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

Table A-4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men by district

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years			
Northern						
Chitipa	58.6	18.8	3.8	18.9	100.0	73
Karonga	61.9	16.4	6.0	15.6	100.0	149
Likoma	54.5	23.9	8.0	13.6	100.0	6
Mzimba	53.9	20.6	8.4	17.1	100.0	493
Nkhata Bay	52.5	16.7	11.2	19.5	100.0	108
Rumphi	50.6	23.0	8.4	18.0	100.0	94
Total	55.1	19.6	8.0	17.3	100.0	922
Central						
Dedza	61.2	13.3	12.7	12.8	100.0	306
Dowa	62.0	12.6	9.1	16.4	100.0	342
Kasungu	61.3	15.2	5.8	17.8	100.0	323
Lilongwe	58.9	17.7	11.2	12.2	100.0	1,192
Mchinji	64.4	17.0	7.7	10.9	100.0	252
Nkhotakota	55.4	20.6	9.0	15.0	100.0	156
Ntcheu	59.5	13.9	8.4	18.3	100.0	264
Ntchisi	64.5	11.6	11.0	12.9	100.0	143
Salima	59.4	20.5	9.3	10.8	100.0	198
Total	60.3	16.1	9.8	13.8	100.0	3,176
Southern						
Balaka	53.6	21.5	9.3	15.5	100.0	149
Blantyre	49.1	25.1	8.7	17.1	100.0	542
Chikhwawa	65.0	21.3	7.5	6.1	100.0	224
Chiradzulu	53.3	18.4	10.3	18.1	100.0	130
Machinga	63.7	13.6	6.7	16.0	100.0	190
Mangochi	54.4	24.9	7.8	13.0	100.0	398
Mulanje	55.7	15.2	11.6	17.5	100.0	294
Mwanza	57.5	14.4	11.0	17.1	100.0	51
Neno	57.2	17.3	7.2	18.3	100.0	70
Nsanje	50.0	27.4	9.3	13.3	100.0	104
Phalombe	63.3	18.9	5.9	11.9	100.0	176
Thyolo	62.8	14.1	11.4	11.7	100.0	289
Zomba	63.6	17.9	7.5	11.0	100.0	415
Total	57.4	20.0	8.7	13.9	100.0	3,030
Total	58.4	18.2	9.1	14.3	100.0	7,128

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

Table A-5.2 Fertility: district

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Northern			
Chitipa	4.5	7.6	6.4
Karonga	4.3	8.7	6.1
Likoma	3.6	6.7	5.1
Mzimba	3.9	8.3	5.6
Nkhata Bay	4.5	8.2	5.4
Rumphi	4.6	6.9	5.8
Total	4.2	8.1	5.7
Central			
Dedza	4.4	7.5	6.4
Dowa	4.0	5.9	5.9
Kasungu	4.5	6.8	6.2
Lilongwe	3.8	8.3	6.0
Mchinji	5.1	8.7	6.8
Nkhotakota	5.2	7.6	6.5
Ntcheu	4.8	7.4	6.2
Ntchisi	5.1	9.1	6.8
Salima	5.6	9.3	7.0
Total	4.4	7.8	6.2
Southern			
Balaka	4.6	8.9	6.1
Blantyre	3.4	4.4	5.0
Chikhwawa	5.6	7.1	6.1
Chiradzulu	4.2	6.9	5.0
Machinga	6.6	10.1	6.3
Mangochi	5.3	9.8	6.2
Mulanje	4.5	6.2	5.8
Mwanza	4.4	5.6	6.1
Neno	5.3	8.4	6.5
Nsanje	5.7	8.4	5.9
Phalombe	5.0	8.1	6.0
Thyolo	3.5	6.4	5.4
Zomba	4.1	7.8	5.6
Total	4.6	7.3	5.7
Total	4.4	7.6	5.9

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

Table A-5.5 Birth intervals: Districts

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Months since preceding birth								
District	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+	Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
Northern									
Chitipa	2.8	7.9	27.0	26.1	19.9	16.3	100.0	132	41.3
Karonga	2.9	6.2	23.6	29.7	17.5	20.0	100.0	265	42.5
Likoma	2.6	5.1	21.0	26.4	17.1	27.7	100.0	8	45.2
Mzimba	2.3	4.9	24.2	27.7	17.9	23.1	100.0	716	43.5
Nkhata Bay	2.2	5.5	27.8	30.6	15.6	18.3	100.0	176	39.8
Rumphi	3.4	4.6	22.1	28.1	20.0	21.6	100.0	155	43.7
Total	2.5	5.5	24.5	28.3	18.0	21.2	100.0	1,451	42.6
Central									
Dedza	3.4	8.3	25.7	24.4	19.0	19.2	100.0	539	41.3
Dowa	4.0	5.9	24.1	28.7	18.1	19.2	100.0	499	42.6
Kasungu	6.8	7.4	29.5	28.4	13.1	14.8	100.0	606	37.7
Lilongwe	4.7	6.8	26.3	26.1	13.8	22.3	100.0	1,771	40.5
Mchinji	7.4	9.5	30.8	24.4	14.0	13.9	100.0	443	36.9
Nkhotakota	4.1	9.0	27.2	27.5	13.5	18.7	100.0	298	41.3
Ntcheu	2.5	4.9	23.9	25.2	19.5	23.9	100.0	489	44.2
Ntchisi	5.7	6.6	30.2	30.3	12.5	14.8	100.0	281	38.8
Salima	6.8	12.1	28.5	25.8	13.5	13.2	100.0	466	36.8
Total	5.0	7.6	27.0	26.5	15.1	18.9	100.0	5,394	40.1
Southern									
Balaka	2.9	7.5	25.1	29.2	17.6	17.7	100.0	326	40.1
Blantyre	4.0	5.6	19.3	22.9	16.9	31.4	100.0	838	46.8
Chikhwawa	4.3	6.2	21.4	25.3	20.4	22.4	100.0	425	45.1
Chiradzulu	3.8	6.9	19.1	22.5	18.5	29.2	100.0	250	46.3
Machinga	5.0	9.1	37.4	22.7	12.1	13.8	100.0	633	35.6
Mangochi	4.9	8.3	29.1	27.7	15.5	14.5	100.0	946	38.4
Mulanje	3.8	8.3	22.6	17.9	18.1	29.3	100.0	545	46.2
Mwanza	3.0	6.6	18.4	26.0	21.2	24.8	100.0	86	46.3
Neno	5.1	8.0	30.1	23.0	14.3	19.5	100.0	149	39.6
Nsanje	3.7	7.3	27.1	25.9	17.7	18.3	100.0	227	40.9
Phalombe	5.1	6.0	32.4	20.9	15.6	20.0	100.0	405	38.8
Thyolo	3.2	6.0	21.0	24.1	19.6	26.2	100.0	460	46.3
Zomba	4.2	6.7	30.4	20.6	20.5	17.6	100.0	715	39.3
Total	4.2	7.2	26.4	23.5	17.2	21.5	100.0	6,004	41.6
Total	4.4	7.1	26.4	25.3	16.4	20.4	100.0	12,849	41.0

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

Table A-5.10 Median age at first birth: Districts

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 and 25-49 years, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
Northern		
Chitipa	18.8	18.7
Karonga	18.5	18.6
Likoma	19.4	19.2
Mzimba	19.1	19.0
Nkhata Bay	19.1	19.1
Rumphi	18.9	18.8
Total	18.9	18.9
Central		
Dedza	19.4	19.3
Dowa	19.9	19.8
Kasungu	19.4	19.3
Lilongwe	19.8	19.7
Mchinji	19.1	19.1
Nkhotakota	19.6	19.5
Ntcheu	18.9	18.9
Ntchisi	19.7	19.7
Salima	18.8	18.8
Total	19.6	19.5
Southern		
Balaka	18.8	18.7
Blantyre	19.2	19.0
Chikhwawa	18.9	19.1
Chiradzulu	18.7	18.7
Machinga	18.5	18.6
Mangochi	18.5	18.4
Mulanje	18.3	18.2
Mwanza	19.1	19.1
Neno	18.6	18.6
Nsanje	19.1	19.0
Phalombe	18.0	18.1
Thyolo	18.6	18.6
Zomba	18.5	18.5
Total	18.7	18.6
Total	19.1	19.0

Table A-5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Northern				
Chitipa	17.4	6.7	24.1	43
Karonga	20.4	7.4	27.8	81
Likoma	14.8	2.9	17.7	4
Mzimba	24.8	9.5	34.3	323
Nkhata Bay	22.8	8.3	31.0	71
Rumphi	24.5	9.6	34.1	68
Total	23.3	8.8	32.1	590
Central				
Dedza	18.8	6.0	24.9	247
Dowa	9.9	5.7	15.6	233
Kasungu	17.0	2.8	19.8	230
Lilongwe	19.1	6.4	25.5	842
Mchinji	29.2	8.3	37.5	151
Nkhotakota	19.7	4.1	23.8	124
Ntcheu	24.9	10.1	34.9	220
Ntchisi	17.5	5.8	23.3	81
Salima	18.3	8.1	26.4	132
Total	19.1	6.4	25.4	2,260
Southern				
Balaka	22.2	9.9	32.1	152
Blantyre	16.5	4.4	20.9	446
Chikhwawa	23.1	7.5	30.5	131
Chiradzulu	21.9	7.0	28.9	108
Machinga	33.4	7.7	41.1	165
Mangochi	29.3	7.4	36.7	356
Mulanje	31.6	3.2	34.8	217
Mwanza	25.5	4.8	30.3	40
Neno	26.2	3.2	29.4	58
Nsanje	34.7	4.0	38.8	65
Phalombe	24.0	8.7	32.7	144
Thyolo	24.1	6.6	30.8	255
Zomba	25.1	9.8	34.9	275
Total	25.0	6.7	31.6	2,413
Total	22.2	6.8	29.0	5,263

Table A-6.4 Mean ideal number of children: Districts

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Mean	Number of women[1]
Northern		
Chitipa	4.0	232
Karonga	4.1	466
Likoma	3.5	20
Mzimba	3.5	1,458
Nkhata Bay	3.6	326
Rumphi	3.7	289
Total	3.7	2,790
Central		
Dedza	3.7	1,067
Dowa	3.6	1,072
Kasungu	3.7	991
Lilongwe	3.5	4,028
Mchinji	3.6	690
Nkhotakota	3.9	536
Ntcheu	3.5	933
Ntchisi	3.8	428
Salima	4.0	652
Total	3.6	10,397
Southern		
Balaka	3.7	588
Blantyre	3.2	2,037
Chikhwawa	3.7	673
Chiradzulu	3.3	514
Machinga	4.1	807
Mangochi	4.2	1,501
Mulanje	3.6	1,049
Mwanza	3.7	170
Neno	3.9	244
Nsanje	4.1	345
Phalombe	3.9	656
Thyolo	3.5	1,113
Zomba	3.5	1,355
Total	3.7	11,052
Total	3.7	24,240

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table A-6.6 Wanted fertility rates: Districts

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Northern		
Chitipa	3.7	4.5
Karonga	3.8	4.3
Likoma	3.0	3.6
Mzimba	3.0	3.9
Nkhata Bay	3.6	4.5
Rumphi	3.7	4.6
Total	3.4	4.2
Central		
Dedza	3.5	4.4
Dowa	3.1	4.0
Kasungu	3.3	4.5
Lilongwe	3.1	3.8
Mchinji	4.0	5.1
Nkhotakota	3.8	5.2
Ntcheu	3.6	4.8
Ntchisi	3.8	5.1
Salima	4.2	5.6
Total	3.4	4.4
Southern		
Balaka	3.6	4.6
Blantyre	2.7	3.4
Chikhwawa	4.3	5.6
Chiradzulu	3.1	4.2
Machinga	4.7	6.6
Mangochi	4.4	5.3
Mulanje	3.4	4.5
Mwanza	3.3	4.4
Neno	4.3	5.3
Nsanje	4.2	5.7
Phalombe	3.6	5.0
Thyolo	2.7	3.5
Zomba	2.9	4.1
Total	3.5	4.6
Total	3.4	4.4

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

Table A-7.3 Current use of contraception: Districts

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

			Modern method									Traditional method					
District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Other[1]	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Northern																	
Chitipa	64.8	61.7	10.7	0.0	2.3	1.4	26.1	15.0	6.2	0.0	3.1	0.6	2.5	0.0	35.2	100.0	170
Karonga	62.3	60.2	8.1	0.0	1.1	2.1	28.4	17.7	2.7	0.2	2.1	0.4	1.2	0.6	37.7	100.0	322
Likoma	63.4	62.8	16.7	0.0	3.5	0.5	28.1	11.0	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	36.6	100.0	11
Mzimba	53.6	52.0	8.8	0.0	3.9	2.4	22.2	11.5	3.0	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	46.4	100.0	1,074
Nkhata Bay	44.4	39.8	8.6	0.1	0.9	0.2	12.9	12.5	4.3	0.4	4.6	0.3	3.2	1.1	55.6	100.0	223
Rumphi	66.4	63.4	12.7	0.2	2.6	0.8	22.1	18.0	6.7	0.2	3.0	0.2	2.3	0.5	33.6	100.0	200
Total	56.3	54.0	9.3	0.0	2.8	1.8	22.5	13.6	3.8	0.2	2.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	43.7	100.0	1,999
Central																	
Dedza	62.8	62.1	14.5	0.2	2.4	0.7	33.0	10.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	37.2	100.0	715
Dowa	66.0	65.7	16.5	0.2	1.0	0.6	32.9	13.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	34.0	100.0	715
Kasungu	68.3	67.3	11.8	0.1	2.4	1.0	31.0	18.6	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	31.7	100.0	666
Lilongwe	67.0	65.8	19.4	0.2	3.6	1.3	30.1	9.8	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	33.0	100.0	2,661
Mchinji	63.1	62.3	13.4	0.3	1.6	0.5	29.0	16.3	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	36.9	100.0	504
Nkhotakota	51.7	51.4	12.7	0.0	1.2	0.8	19.2	16.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	48.3	100.0	347
Ntcheu	61.1	60.5	9.6	0.2	1.9	1.7	32.8	12.5	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	38.9	100.0	592
Ntchisi	61.8	61.1	10.1	0.0	0.7	1.0	31.4	17.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	38.2	100.0	316
Salima	53.0	52.5	7.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	31.5	10.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	47.0	100.0	449
Total	63.9	63.1	15.1	0.2	2.4	1.0	30.5	12.5	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	36.1	100.0	6,966
Southern																	
Balaka	56.8	55.2	7.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	33.4	10.1	2.0	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	43.2	100.0	358
Blantyre	61.7	60.3	8.9	0.0	3.7	1.9	30.2	13.8	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	38.3	100.0	1,204
Chikhwawa	58.7	58.7	3.8	0.0	3.1	1.0	31.2	18.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	100.0	480
Chiradzulu	69.6	68.4	11.3	0.4	2.6	0.9	43.5	6.1	3.2	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	30.4	100.0	327
Machinga	47.7	45.9	2.8	0.0	1.1	1.0	30.6	8.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.9	52.3	100.0	566
Mangochi	31.5	30.9	2.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	18.5	6.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	68.5	100.0	1,024
Mulanje	59.4	58.1	9.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	37.8	5.4	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	40.6	100.0	680
Mwanza	60.1	59.7	5.7	0.0	2.9	1.4	35.8	12.3	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	39.9	100.0	114
Neno	57.7	57.4	7.3	0.0	2.4	0.5	34.3	11.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	42.3	100.0	158
Nsanje	53.5	52.6	4.3	0.4	2.8	1.8	27.1	15.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	46.5	100.0	250
Phalombe	64.3	62.7	5.8	0.0	3.6	0.6	39.5	11.8	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.9	35.7	100.0	430
Thyolo	59.0	58.7	11.2	0.0	2.0	1.0	34.4	6.2	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	41.0	100.0	694
Zomba	61.6	60.6	11.5	0.0	2.2	0.2	33.3	10.5	2.7	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	38.4	100.0	880
Total	55.5	54.4	7.4	0.1	2.2	1.0	31.5	10.0	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	44.5	100.0	7,165
Total	59.2	58.1	10.9	0.1	2.4	1.1	30.0	11.5	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	40.8	100.0	16,130

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Other includes female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).

Table A-7.12.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women: Districts

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Northern												
Chitipa	6.3	7.6	13.9	33.0	31.8	64.8	39.2	39.4	78.7	82.3	78.4	170
Karonga	8.2	8.7	16.9	33.6	28.7	62.3	41.8	37.4	79.2	78.6	76.0	322
Likoma	9.2	6.2	15.4	27.6	35.8	63.4	36.8	42.0	78.8	80.5	79.7	11
Mzimba	13.8	10.9	24.6	27.6	26.0	53.6	41.3	36.9	78.2	68.5	66.4	1,074
Nkhata Bay	18.8	11.7	30.5	20.1	24.3	44.4	38.9	36.0	74.8	59.3	53.2	223
Rumphi	11.9	6.5	18.4	31.4	34.9	66.4	43.4	41.4	84.7	78.3	74.8	200
Total	12.6	9.9	22.5	28.5	27.7	56.3	41.1	37.6	78.7	71.5	68.6	1,999
Central												
Dedza	9.0	7.7	16.7	25.0	37.8	62.8	34.0	45.5	79.5	79.0	78.1	715
Dowa	5.5	6.5	12.0	32.5	33.5	66.0	38.0	40.0	78.0	84.6	84.2	715
Kasungu	10.0	9.2	19.2	28.3	40.0	68.3	38.3	49.1	87.4	78.1	77.0	666
Lilongwe	8.2	5.0	13.2	27.5	39.5	67.0	35.7	44.5	80.2	83.6	82.1	2,661
Mchinji	11.1	7.2	18.3	26.9	36.2	63.1	38.0	43.4	81.5	77.5	76.5	504
Nkhotakota	13.7	8.4	22.1	21.4	30.3	51.7	35.1	38.7	73.8	70.0	69.6	347
Ntcheu	9.0	8.1	17.2	28.3	32.8	61.1	37.3	40.9	78.2	78.1	77.4	592
Ntchisi	10.7	8.7	19.4	31.4	30.4	61.8	42.1	39.1	81.2	76.1	75.3	316
Salima	11.5	10.3	21.8	26.2	26.7	53.0	37.8	37.0	74.8	70.8	70.3	449
Total	9.0	6.9	16.0	27.7	36.3	63.9	36.7	43.2	79.9	80.0	79.0	6,966
Southern												
Balaka	12.5	6.1	18.5	24.0	32.9	56.8	36.4	38.9	75.3	75.4	73.2	358
Blantyre	8.1	10.6	18.7	25.5	36.2	61.7	33.6	46.8	80.4	76.8	75.0	1,204
Chikhwawa	12.3	6.8	19.1	29.3	29.5	58.7	41.6	36.3	77.8	75.4	75.4	480
Chiradzulu	6.3	7.6	13.9	28.1	41.5	69.6	34.5	49.1	83.5	83.3	81.9	327
Machinga	15.8	8.6	24.4	23.5	24.2	47.7	39.3	32.8	72.1	66.2	63.6	566
Mangochi	22.6	7.7	30.3	17.9	13.6	31.5	40.5	21.3	61.9	51.0	50.0	1,024
Mulanje	9.2	9.5	18.7	22.5	36.9	59.4	31.7	46.4	78.1	76.1	74.4	680
Mwanza	8.3	10.5	18.8	27.6	32.5	60.1	35.9	43.0	78.9	76.2	75.6	114
Neno	12.9	6.7	19.5	31.7	26.0	57.7	44.6	32.6	77.2	74.7	74.4	158
Nsanje	18.3	5.8	24.1	29.2	24.3	53.5	47.5	30.1	77.6	68.9	67.9	250
Phalombe	9.1	6.7	15.8	30.7	33.6	64.3	39.8	40.3	80.1	80.3	78.3	430
Thyolo	8.6	10.2	18.9	23.6	35.3	59.0	32.3	45.6	77.9	75.7	75.3	694
Zomba	8.7	6.9	15.5	27.0	34.7	61.6	35.6	41.6	77.2	79.9	78.4	880
Total	12.0	8.3	20.3	24.9	30.6	55.5	36.8	38.9	75.7	73.2	71.9	7,165
Total	10.8	7.9	18.7	26.5	32.7	59.2	37.3	40.6	77.9	76.0	74.6	16,130

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

Table A-7.13 Decision-making about family planning: Districts

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning, among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning						Among currently married women who are not using family planning					
District	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/ don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/ don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Northern												
Chitipa	11.2	72.5	15.7	0.6	100.0	110	13.3	68.3	17.0	1.4	100.0	42
Karonga	16.6	74.7	8.2	0.5	100.0	201	29.7	55.8	8.8	5.6	100.0	85
Likoma	16.6	81.7	1.3	0.5	100.0	7	36.5	49.3	8.9	5.4	100.0	3
Mzimba	10.0	81.2	7.1	1.7	100.0	575	18.8	71.7	8.5	1.0	100.0	386
Nkhata Bay	16.6	78.3	3.5	1.6	100.0	99	20.0	61.3	9.7	9.1	100.0	99
Rumphi	14.0	72.8	11.0	2.2	100.0	133	15.7	60.8	9.6	13.9	100.0	48
Total	12.4	78.0	8.2	1.4	100.0	1,125	19.9	67.0	9.3	3.8	100.0	662
Central												
Dedza	8.9	87.2	3.1	0.9	100.0	449	31.2	57.3	5.2	6.2	100.0	191
Dowa	6.1	86.3	6.7	0.8	100.0	472	16.2	74.4	5.9	3.6	100.0	182
Kasungu	14.7	77.0	7.3	1.0	100.0	455	25.8	62.3	7.8	4.1	100.0	150
Lilongwe	11.2	85.0	2.6	1.3	100.0	1,784	26.9	61.0	4.7	7.5	100.0	583
Mchinji	7.2	86.1	6.3	0.4	100.0	318	18.7	65.1	10.5	5.7	100.0	132
Nkhotakota	13.6	82.4	1.7	2.4	100.0	180	29.8	61.2	3.9	5.1	100.0	128
Ntcheu	6.7	85.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	362	35.6	52.5	5.7	6.2	100.0	173
Ntchisi	9.1	84.5	6.1	0.3	100.0	195	29.1	61.6	7.1	2.2	100.0	86
Salima	15.7	78.1	5.9	0.4	100.0	238	43.2	45.0	4.9	6.9	100.0	155
Total	10.4	84.2	4.5	1.0	100.0	4,453	28.1	60.2	5.7	5.9	100.0	1,779
Southern												
Balaka	16.5	75.0	7.7	0.8	100.0	204	36.5	53.3	8.6	1.6	100.0	115
Blantyre	16.2	80.2	2.8	0.8	100.0	743	24.4	66.8	7.0	1.7	100.0	388
Chikhwawa	10.2	65.7	23.1	1.0	100.0	282	17.3	55.4	23.9	3.4	100.0	158
Chiradzulu	12.0	76.0	11.4	0.6	100.0	228	45.7	47.3	7.0	0.0	100.0	70
Machinga	16.3	77.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	270	40.2	50.8	8.2	0.8	100.0	228
Mangochi	31.3	55.8	11.7	1.2	100.0	323	63.3	21.8	11.9	3.0	100.0	566
Mulanje	12.6	76.2	10.6	0.6	100.0	404	30.1	50.1	14.8	5.0	100.0	224
Mwanza	6.3	83.2	10.5	0.0	100.0	69	36.1	47.1	15.1	1.7	100.0	38
Neno	11.8	82.3	5.2	0.7	100.0	91	35.8	47.4	12.0	4.8	100.0	49
Nsanje	17.4	73.0	9.1	0.5	100.0	134	26.8	63.2	9.3	0.7	100.0	90
Phalombe	9.7	80.9	8.3	1.1	100.0	276	23.4	64.7	7.0	5.0	100.0	109
Thyolo	7.9	84.1	7.0	0.9	100.0	409	21.0	66.9	8.1	4.0	100.0	221
Zomba	21.8	72.1	4.2	1.9	100.0	542	25.9	63.2	5.6	5.4	100.0	247
Total	15.7	75.3	8.2	0.9	100.0	3,975	36.1	50.5	10.3	3.0	100.0	2,502
Total	12.8	79.7	6.5	1.0	100.0	9,552	31.1	56.2	8.5	4.2	100.0	4,944

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant.

Table A-7.15 Exposure to family planning messages: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio or television or in a newspaper or magazine, on mobile phone, on Internet, website, on poster, on clothing or in a drama in the past few months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women										Men									
District	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ maga-zine	Mobile phone	Internet/ Web site	Poster	Clothing	Drama	None of these eight media sources	Number of women	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ maga-zine	Mobile phone	Internet/ Web site	Poster	Clothing	Drama	None of these eight media sources	Number of men
Northern																				
Chitipa	46.2	10.5	11.1	4.8	2.9	30.8	30.1	43.3	34.2	236	79.2	22.0	27.2	25.7	6.6	62.8	64.3	46.6	6.5	73
Karonga	51.0	9.2	9.8	4.7	2.7	35.5	25.0	51.5	32.3	470	71.2	15.9	22.0	20.3	8.3	51.3	58.0	79.9	5.6	149
Likoma	70.2	41.7	13.0	10.0	3.0	43.3	41.8	43.5	15.4	20	74.5	34.6	15.2	18.0	4.6	36.1	39.4	36.9	13.4	6
Mzimba	48.7	19.2	17.6	8.9	5.5	38.5	37.6	43.0	32.8	1,490	71.7	24.5	36.2	19.2	5.1	54.1	57.9	58.3	8.4	493
Nkhata Bay	47.2	16.8	17.6	9.7	3.2	41.3	38.2	51.7	26.0	328	70.7	21.4	30.8	23.7	7.7	46.8	49.8	51.9	13.0	108
Rumphi	53.9	18.0	13.5	8.1	2.2	40.9	36.6	48.6	25.0	295	64.7	19.5	31.8	17.0	9.7	52.5	50.5	62.0	14.3	94
Total	49.4	16.6	15.3	7.9	4.2	38.0	34.9	46.0	31.1	2,838	71.4	22.1	32.0	20.2	6.5	53.2	56.6	60.3	9.0	922
Central																				
Dedza	25.9	2.8	3.3	3.1	0.9	13.1	12.6	19.9	62.2	1,090	58.1	4.2	10.0	18.2	2.2	27.9	36.9	36.0	20.4	306
Dowa	43.3	8.1	11.2	4.0	2.0	19.8	22.0	28.3	46.1	1,084	57.5	8.8	18.7	22.2	3.4	27.7	37.6	28.6	30.6	342
Kasungu	36.2	6.5	6.2	4.2	2.4	16.1	18.8	23.8	49.6	995	50.3	12.2	18.9	11.8	2.9	22.3	27.5	25.1	43.5	323
Lilongwe	48.9	15.5	13.2	9.4	6.8	34.7	37.9	43.1	26.4	4,072	68.9	18.4	31.7	25.0	8.5	38.3	56.6	42.6	13.6	1,192
Mchinji	37.4	3.3	7.6	2.9	0.7	24.5	23.0	25.3	45.2	709	59.1	9.2	19.3	28.9	3.3	34.5	52.4	50.6	16.0	252
Nkhotakota	48.6	8.2	10.9	1.7	1.4	27.2	26.1	31.7	39.6	541	74.9	11.0	23.7	21.4	6.1	48.8	63.2	57.5	9.7	156
Ntcheu	41.9	4.7	5.1	4.0	1.1	20.9	24.8	25.4	42.1	936	58.3	5.2	11.0	20.2	1.4	22.4	38.5	11.8	26.4	264
Ntchisi	41.4	7.6	6.4	3.5	2.2	11.0	14.2	19.0	50.1	434	65.4	9.2	20.0	28.9	3.2	25.2	38.6	46.3	22.6	143
Salima	43.7	10.0	7.7	3.8	1.2	22.2	22.5	28.1	44.0	667	66.3	10.1	19.8	16.5	5.1	27.9	48.8	41.1	20.2	198
Total	42.7	9.7	9.5	5.8	3.6	25.1	27.1	32.1	39.8	10,529	63.1	12.2	22.6	22.1	5.2	32.2	46.9	37.6	21.0	3,176
Southern																				
Balaka	40.6	5.7	8.4	4.8	3.1	29.8	28.6	36.6	33.2	602	56.5	9.2	12.1	18.4	6.6	34.1	52.1	26.6	20.4	149
Blantyre	54.4	31.1	19.1	10.2	5.0	28.0	35.5	37.1	29.1	2,067	62.3	26.4	17.9	9.3	9.1	52.7	61.3	37.7	14.4	542
Chikhwawa	33.6	7.2	6.4	3.7	2.6	19.8	17.1	19.9	53.7	682	69.8	5.9	17.7	22.0	2.6	32.3	57.3	55.6	9.5	224
Chiradzulu	31.6	5.3	7.8	3.1	1.2	21.3	22.4	23.9	50.0	518	77.2	11.2	31.6	32.7	6.1	46.9	72.8	52.1	5.6	130
Machinga	28.5	3.4	4.0	1.6	0.4	22.0	18.3	24.8	51.6	808	51.9	7.0	17.1	22.2	1.6	27.2	45.0	27.4	20.4	190
Mangochi	19.4	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.6	10.1	7.3	7.0	71.1	1,561	55.0	7.4	11.7	24.6	3.5	27.3	42.0	35.8	24.7	398
Mulanje	41.9	5.4	7.2	3.2	0.8	27.0	24.4	38.0	38.7	1,052	58.7	6.7	18.1	23.8	3.4	42.2	49.1	63.8	14.5	294
Mwanza	27.6	8.8	4.4	1.9	1.3	19.5	15.4	14.4	58.7	171	52.5	11.7	23.7	14.7	3.9	40.0	49.1	45.1	18.4	51
Neno	39.7	6.9	7.4	2.0	1.7	23.2	23.3	34.6	45.3	246	63.7	4.2	17.0	26.3	5.4	36.3	50.6	49.4	13.7	70
Nsanje	39.4	5.3	7.9	3.0	1.6	19.9	18.7	33.5	42.5	348	60.9	8.4	11.9	18.0	3.4	42.2	75.7	66.7	10.1	104
Phalombe	35.3	2.3	3.8	1.7	1.1	14.9	13.5	23.8	52.4	659	56.4	4.6	11.9	21.4	2.1	33.9	40.4	42.4	19.3	176
Thyolo	40.6	10.2	12.7	6.7	4.8	26.6	24.8	33.2	39.2	1,123	65.8	7.0	21.5	19.8	4.1	24.8	52.0	37.4	15.1	289
Zomba	33.2	6.1	5.6	2.6	1.6	30.4	28.2	16.1	49.2	1,357	77.4	11.0	45.4	38.7	9.4	67.9	77.2	64.1	7.6	415
Total	37.1	10.1	8.5	4.4	2.3	23.1	22.8	26.2	46.2	11,194	63.1	11.2	21.0	22.4	5.4	41.5	56.4	46.0	15.0	3,030
Total	40.9	10.7	9.7	5.4	3.1	25.7	26.1	31.0	41.7	24,562	64.2	13.1	23.1	22.0	5.5	38.9	52.2	44.1	16.9	7,128

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant

Table A-7.16 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers: Districts

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Northern					
Chitipa	31.4	19.7	11.3	65.9	111
Karonga	24.4	23.3	14.3	66.1	237
Likoma	6.1	16.6	42.7	79.4	11
Mzimba	30.1	33.6	18.7	59.4	861
Nkhata Bay	24.8	33.4	34.8	57.5	207
Rumphi	27.8	28.1	33.2	59.5	147
Total	28.3	30.4	21.2	60.8	1,574
Central					
Dedza	6.0	21.6	27.7	74.7	586
Dowa	7.4	19.4	30.5	77.6	547
Kasungu	4.8	16.0	22.4	80.2	487
Lilongwe	7.0	21.4	35.7	76.0	1,993
Mchinji	9.8	21.2	38.4	73.1	348
Nkhotakota	8.5	19.5	46.6	76.6	328
Ntcheu	9.6	23.1	32.7	70.2	504
Ntchisi	7.3	17.1	49.3	78.6	218
Salima	12.9	26.2	39.1	66.0	395
Total	7.7	20.9	34.5	75.1	5,406
Southern					
Balaka	8.2	25.7	28.7	70.6	344
Blantyre	4.1	12.9	28.3	84.2	1,159
Chikhwawa	7.5	22.1	32.7	74.1	363
Chiradzulu	8.2	24.5	31.5	71.9	232
Machinga	14.3	22.9	37.4	69.6	480
Mangochi	4.6	13.7	27.0	83.6	1,149
Mulanje	13.1	23.0	40.3	70.3	532
Mwanza	5.6	15.6	25.9	80.2	95
Neno	16.7	26.9	27.8	64.4	140
Nsanje	6.7	34.6	28.4	63.1	195
Phalombe	11.4	37.7	26.8	56.1	317
Thyolo	12.3	24.7	34.2	69.8	600
Zomba	8.1	24.3	27.5	70.3	690
Total	8.3	21.0	30.5	74.6	6,296
Total	10.4	22.1	31.0	73.1	13,275

Table A-8.2 Early childhood mortality rates: Districts

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
Northern					
Chitipa	21	19	41	13	53
Karonga	26	15	41	19	59
Likoma	24	13	37	20	57
Mzimba	15	16	31	22	52
Nkhata Bay	26	19	46	30	74
Rumphi	35	11	47	16	62
Total	21	16	37	21	57
Central					
Dedza	33	20	53	33	84
Dowa	25	17	42	23	64
Kasungu	24	20	44	17	60
Lilongwe	30	20	50	36	84
Mchinji	39	28	67	60	123
Nkhotakota	17	24	41	24	64
Ntcheu	30	22	52	30	80
Ntchisi	32	19	51	35	84
Salima	32	14	46	36	80
Total	29	20	50	33	81
Southern					
Balaka	22	29	51	35	84
Blantyre	23	23	47	21	67
Chikhwawa	27	15	42	21	62
Chiradzulu	29	16	45	24	68
Machinga	28	18	46	37	81
Mangochi	19	20	38	36	73
Mulanje	30	31	61	45	103
Mwanza	15	18	33	19	51
Neno	37	21	58	34	90
Nsanje	13	21	34	24	57
Phalombe	40	28	69	31	97
Thyolo	27	12	38	21	59
Zomba	22	13	36	19	54
Total	25	20	46	29	73

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

CHAPTER 9 MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Table A-9.1 Antenatal care: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Skilled antenatal care provider		Unskilled antenatal care provider				No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor/ clinical officer/ medical assistant	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	Health surveillance attendant	Traditional birth attendant	Other				
Northern										
Chitipa	22.5	66.6	6.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	89.1	139
Karonga	16.9	80.2	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.1	272
Likoma	10.6	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	9
Mzimba	24.6	73.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.9	820
Nkhata Bay	13.9	79.2	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	93.1	178
Rumphi	16.4	79.4	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	95.8	163
Total	21.0	75.3	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	96.2	1,580
Central										
Dedza	28.7	68.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	96.9	577
Dowa	16.9	80.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	97.3	555
Kasungu	22.9	74.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.3	569
Lilongwe	28.7	68.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	97.6	2,037
Mchinji	40.1	55.8	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	95.9	446
Nkhotakota	13.8	82.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	96.4	298
Ntcheu	13.9	81.4	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	95.3	539
Ntchisi	12.8	85.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.7	269
Salima	17.9	79.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	97.5	421
Total	24.2	72.9	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	97.1	5,711
Southern										
Balaka	19.9	71.8	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	91.7	326
Blantyre	27.9	67.7	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	95.6	955
Chikhwawa	27.7	57.4	5.0	7.3	0.2	0.0	2.4	100.0	85.1	421
Chiradzulu	31.1	67.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.0	269
Machinga	35.4	61.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	100.0	96.7	550
Mangochi	10.6	76.9	6.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	87.6	961
Mulanje	33.9	60.7	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	2.7	100.0	94.6	579
Mwanza	37.6	59.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	97.4	95
Neno	22.8	74.8	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.5	147
Nsanje	19.9	72.7	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	92.6	231
Phalombe	25.6	69.3	0.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	94.9	393
Thyolo	10.0	76.9	0.9	7.1	0.2	0.0	4.9	100.0	86.9	542
Zomba	14.2	78.0	2.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	92.1	757
Total	22.5	69.8	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	92.3	6,224
Total	23.0	71.8	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	94.8	13,515

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, and midwife

Table A-9.3 Components of antenatal care: Districts

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey, percentages who took iron tablets and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent birth; and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years before the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to District, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, the percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, the percentage with selected services							
District	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Height measured	Weighed	Fetal heartbeat checked	Received information on what foods to eat	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Northern											
Chitipa	93.3	43.8	139	89.6	31.6	96.1	77.7	98.2	97.3	88.5	138
Karonga	95.6	20.1	272	98.2	44.9	97.5	63.1	96.6	97.2	90.0	271
Likoma	96.3	47.5	9	97.1	86.1	99.4	66.3	99.7	99.0	95.2	9
Mzimba	93.9	58.2	820	94.2	34.7	95.2	44.3	97.7	96.2	84.6	815
Nkhata Bay	94.3	41.6	178	89.6	30.2	96.1	49.6	99.4	96.0	89.6	174
Rumphi	92.7	49.1	163	92.2	35.9	93.5	44.4	99.0	95.8	81.4	160
Total	94.1	47.5	1,580	93.8	36.1	95.6	51.2	97.9	96.4	86.2	1,567
Central											
Dedza	87.7	47.1	577	76.8	27.3	89.8	48.4	96.2	98.0	93.5	569
Dowa	89.5	59.2	555	80.1	39.0	94.2	40.5	98.9	94.3	90.1	548
Kasungu	86.6	45.8	569	74.9	27.0	87.2	44.0	94.0	91.8	86.6	559
Lilongwe	88.4	50.6	2,037	82.3	33.6	93.5	52.2	97.2	98.4	86.7	2,018
Mchinji	93.9	39.2	446	82.0	23.4	91.3	41.4	98.0	97.5	83.6	443
Nkhotakota	88.1	56.4	298	82.0	28.1	90.9	61.5	94.5	95.6	94.1	296
Ntcheu	91.8	58.7	539	89.9	35.2	91.5	63.4	99.0	98.1	94.0	531
Ntchisi	92.8	41.9	269	71.1	24.5	87.7	26.0	93.6	92.0	86.2	266
Salima	91.0	55.9	421	78.1	20.7	94.3	39.3	97.6	98.3	87.3	418
Total	89.4	50.8	5,711	80.7	30.5	91.9	48.4	96.9	96.8	88.6	5,648
Southern											
Balaka	88.0	63.2	326	87.8	25.6	93.8	58.5	98.7	97.4	95.9	308
Blantyre	91.1	47.4	955	82.0	33.8	88.5	54.5	94.1	93.8	89.2	935
Chikhwawa	87.9	48.7	421	78.1	38.2	90.9	51.9	98.1	96.4	92.9	411
Chiradzulu	94.7	62.5	269	95.8	47.7	96.6	73.2	99.2	99.0	95.9	267
Machinga	77.6	56.6	550	77.7	29.5	92.1	51.7	99.5	94.4	87.8	542
Mangochi	82.8	46.2	961	79.1	28.5	86.2	54.0	96.7	88.5	88.9	909
Mulanje	91.3	51.4	579	73.5	27.5	91.5	53.8	98.0	95.9	96.3	563
Mwanza	85.1	47.5	95	83.5	19.3	89.1	42.5	99.6	98.3	90.2	92
Neno	94.7	53.8	147	81.3	27.0	92.0	57.5	99.6	98.3	85.6	146
Nsanje	90.6	49.0	231	86.3	33.4	94.5	61.9	98.1	95.5	94.8	222
Phalombe	91.5	47.2	393	80.0	24.8	95.0	50.7	99.8	96.6	96.0	391
Thyolo	83.7	54.3	542	84.5	49.1	96.2	63.8	97.7	98.4	92.7	515
Zomba	94.2	68.6	757	93.5	35.2	98.3	54.3	98.6	99.3	97.6	756
Total	88.1	53.3	6,224	82.7	33.0	92.2	55.6	97.7	95.3	92.5	6,056
Total	89.4	51.6	13,515	83.1	32.3	92.5	52.0	97.4	96.1	90.1	13,270

Table A-9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections: Districts

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to District, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage receiving two or more injections during last pregnancy	Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Northern			
Chitipa	62.7	75.8	139
Karonga	70.1	89.6	272
Likoma	86.5	95.6	9
Mzimba	70.8	89.5	820
Nkhata Bay	75.4	91.4	178
Rumphi	60.9	88.9	163
Total	69.6	88.5	1,580
Central			
Dedza	75.3	91.6	577
Dowa	82.1	92.8	555
Kasungu	74.1	91.4	569
Lilongwe	79.2	93.1	2,037
Mchinji	75.9	92.4	446
Nkhotakota	73.1	89.0	298
Ntcheu	64.3	86.9	539
Ntchisi	69.0	89.8	269
Salima	74.1	92.4	421
Total	75.8	91.7	5,711
Southern			
Balaka	70.6	92.2	326
Blantyre	71.6	88.4	955
Chikhwawa	68.5	89.1	421
Chiradzulu	75.2	94.9	269
Machinga	74.5	87.8	550
Mangochi	74.5	85.4	961
Mulanje	70.3	87.5	579
Mwanza	47.2	82.3	95
Neno	62.5	85.6	147
Nsanje	69.9	87.4	231
Phalombe	68.6	90.3	393
Thyolo	70.9	91.8	542
Zomba	72.9	94.0	757
Total	71.3	89.2	6,224
Total	73.0	90.2	13,515

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Table A-9.5 Place of delivery: Districts

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years before the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Health facility		Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector					
Northern							
Chitipa	84.9	10.1	3.8	1.1	100.0	95.1	177
Karonga	85.0	3.7	9.5	1.8	100.0	88.7	340
Likoma	32.3	64.6	2.9	0.2	100.0	96.9	11
Mzimba	76.2	15.6	5.7	2.5	100.0	91.7	999
Nkhata Bay	87.9	5.7	4.6	1.8	100.0	93.6	236
Rumphi	80.7	13.5	4.6	1.2	100.0	94.3	209
Total	80.1	11.9	5.9	2.0	100.0	92.0	1,972
Central							
Dedza	71.9	20.0	5.2	2.9	100.0	91.9	739
Dowa	84.7	11.0	3.6	0.7	100.0	95.7	700
Kasungu	83.5	7.1	8.3	1.1	100.0	90.6	759
Lilongwe	76.3	12.9	10.1	0.7	100.0	89.2	2,573
Mchinji	72.2	22.0	4.4	1.4	100.0	94.2	599
Nkhotakota	73.0	10.7	14.3	2.0	100.0	83.7	397
Ntcheu	85.9	8.2	4.9	1.0	100.0	94.1	686
Ntchisi	92.1	1.3	5.2	1.5	100.0	93.4	360
Salima	78.1	11.0	9.5	1.4	100.0	89.1	591
Total	78.7	12.3	7.8	1.2	100.0	91.0	7,403
Southern							
Balaka	83.6	10.2	5.2	1.1	100.0	93.7	431
Blantyre	84.9	7.5	5.6	1.9	100.0	92.4	1,187
Chikhwawa	79.8	13.1	5.4	1.7	100.0	92.9	537
Chiradzulu	86.8	8.6	3.1	1.4	100.0	95.4	334
Machinga	67.8	23.9	7.7	0.5	100.0	91.8	800
Mangochi	82.1	8.5	8.2	1.2	100.0	90.6	1,271
Mulanje	75.4	12.7	9.7	2.2	100.0	88.1	724
Mwanza	95.6	0.6	3.1	0.7	100.0	96.2	117
Neno	80.4	15.7	3.1	0.7	100.0	96.1	193
Nsanje	66.2	18.9	13.1	1.8	100.0	85.0	303
Phalombe	83.7	5.4	9.1	1.8	100.0	89.1	517
Thyolo	83.0	10.2	4.6	2.1	100.0	93.3	649
Zomba	66.2	26.6	4.9	2.3	100.0	92.8	957
Total	78.4	13.2	6.7	1.6	100.0	91.7	8,021
Total	78.7	12.7	7.1	1.5	100.0	91.4	17,395

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey

Table A-9.6 Assistance during delivery: Districts

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years before the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Skilled attendant providing assistance during delivery		Unskilled attendant providing assistance during delivery						
District	Doctor/ clinical officer/ medical assistant	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ friend/ other	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of births
Northern									
Chitipa	19.7	73.0	2.8	1.2	2.1	1.1	100.0	92.8	177
Karonga	24.9	64.1	0.2	2.8	6.2	1.8	100.0	89.0	340
Likoma	20.8	75.9	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	96.7	11
Mzimba	26.9	63.0	1.6	1.9	4.4	2.1	100.0	89.9	999
Nkhata Bay	16.5	74.0	1.5	2.3	3.3	2.4	100.0	90.5	236
Rumphi	19.1	75.1	0.7	0.9	3.7	0.4	100.0	94.2	209
Total	23.8	66.8	1.4	1.9	4.3	1.8	100.0	90.6	1,972
Central									
Dedza	28.0	61.6	2.1	3.3	3.7	1.3	100.0	89.6	739
Dowa	12.2	82.1	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.4	100.0	94.3	700
Kasungu	19.6	70.4	0.4	5.5	2.0	2.2	100.0	90.0	759
Lilongwe	26.6	60.8	1.4	6.1	3.6	1.5	100.0	87.5	2,573
Mchinji	30.2	61.7	1.4	1.9	1.6	3.2	100.0	91.9	599
Nkhotakota	17.0	66.4	0.4	9.8	4.2	2.2	100.0	83.4	397
Ntcheu	11.9	76.4	5.1	0.6	4.9	1.0	100.0	88.3	686
Ntchisi	14.8	78.1	0.9	3.0	2.7	0.5	100.0	92.9	360
Salima	13.4	74.9	0.9	6.0	2.8	1.8	100.0	88.4	591
Total	21.5	67.7	1.6	4.6	3.1	1.5	100.0	89.1	7,403
Southern									
Balaka	20.9	71.4	0.9	2.0	3.8	0.9	100.0	92.3	431
Blantyre	29.3	62.6	0.3	2.5	3.4	1.8	100.0	92.0	1,187
Chikhwawa	26.4	64.5	2.2	3.3	2.9	0.9	100.0	90.9	537
Chiradzulu	29.0	65.5	0.4	1.2	2.1	1.8	100.0	94.5	334
Machinga	25.3	65.6	1.1	0.7	5.6	1.6	100.0	90.9	800
Mangochi	8.8	77.8	3.8	3.5	4.4	1.8	100.0	86.6	1,271
Mulanje	23.9	64.6	0.2	3.9	4.8	2.7	100.0	88.5	724
Mwanza	31.0	65.4	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	100.0	96.3	117
Neno	22.3	72.9	1.2	0.8	2.4	0.4	100.0	95.2	193
Nsanje	19.8	66.1	0.5	5.3	6.4	1.8	100.0	85.9	303
Phalombe	16.1	72.7	0.3	3.2	5.7	2.0	100.0	88.8	517
Thyolo	17.9	71.9	2.8	1.9	3.6	1.9	100.0	89.8	649
Zomba	19.2	72.1	3.1	2.3	3.1	0.3	100.0	91.3	957
Total	21.0	69.2	1.6	2.6	4.0	1.5	100.0	90.2	8,021
Total	21.5	68.3	1.6	3.4	3.7	1.6	100.0	89.8	17,395

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse and midwife
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey

Table A-9.7 Caesarean section: Districts

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided after the onset of labour pains, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	
Northern				
Chitipa	4.6	1.9	2.8	177
Karonga	8.5	2.3	6.1	340
Likoma	11.0	1.3	9.8	11
Mzimba	10.2	2.3	7.9	999
Nkhata Bay	8.6	2.7	5.8	236
Rumphi	10.0	2.0	8.1	209
Total	9.2	2.3	6.9	1,972
Central				
Dedza	4.2	1.0	3.2	739
Dowa	7.0	2.2	4.8	700
Kasungu	5.0	2.4	2.6	759
Lilongwe	7.4	1.4	6.0	2,573
Mchinji	4.5	0.7	3.8	599
Nkhotakota	7.9	2.6	5.3	397
Ntcheu	6.9	0.8	6.1	686
Ntchisi	5.6	1.9	3.7	360
Salima	3.7	0.1	3.6	591
Total	6.2	1.4	4.8	7,403
Southern				
Balaka	4.7	0.4	4.2	431
Blantyre	8.6	2.6	6.0	1,187
Chikhwawa	2.4	0.2	2.3	537
Chiradzulu	5.1	0.4	4.7	334
Machinga	4.4	0.9	3.5	800
Mangochi	4.0	1.0	3.0	1,271
Mulanje	6.7	0.4	6.3	724
Mwanza	4.0	0.5	3.5	117
Neno	4.6	1.4	3.3	193
Nsanje	5.7	0.5	5.2	303
Phalombe	4.6	0.8	3.8	517
Thyolo	5.7	0.7	4.9	649
Zomba	4.2	0.6	3.7	957
Total	5.2	1.0	4.3	8,021
Total	6.1	1.3	4.8	17,395

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not undergo a C-section.
[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey.

Table A-9.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother: Districts

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years before the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]									
District	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
Northern										
Chitipa	30.1	3.5	6.5	1.5	5.9	5.0	47.5	100.0	40.1	68
Karonga	34.6	8.1	15.1	1.9	4.0	0.5	35.9	100.0	57.8	126
Likoma	19.0	15.4	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	62.1	100.0	36.7	4
Mzimba	38.8	7.1	12.5	0.4	7.4	3.0	30.9	100.0	58.3	392
Nkhata Bay	31.9	9.1	12.5	1.1	2.9	2.3	40.2	100.0	53.4	90
Rumphi	33.6	10.1	13.2	3.1	4.9	2.8	32.3	100.0	56.9	87
Total	35.8	7.6	12.4	1.1	5.8	2.6	34.6	100.0	55.8	767
Central										
Dedza	28.7	4.5	10.4	0.4	6.1	0.0	49.9	100.0	43.6	287
Dowa	31.9	3.9	6.7	0.9	1.4	0.9	54.3	100.0	42.4	271
Kasungu	14.2	4.2	5.8	1.4	4.7	0.5	69.3	100.0	24.2	285
Lilongwe	36.2	5.9	9.7	1.9	8.4	2.8	35.1	100.0	51.8	968
Mchinji	22.2	2.7	9.6	0.7	2.0	1.4	61.5	100.0	34.4	211
Nkhotakota	21.1	6.2	11.8	1.9	3.5	1.1	54.4	100.0	39.2	171
Ntcheu	17.1	6.8	16.6	3.6	7.8	0.0	48.1	100.0	40.5	277
Ntchisi	14.2	7.8	8.5	1.0	5.8	1.4	61.2	100.0	30.6	132
Salima	33.1	9.4	8.7	0.0	3.6	1.3	43.9	100.0	51.2	223
Total	27.7	5.6	9.8	1.5	5.8	1.4	48.2	100.0	43.1	2,826
Southern										
Balaka	16.7	7.4	16.2	1.9	1.5	0.9	55.4	100.0	40.3	173
Blantyre	27.5	3.5	6.0	0.0	0.8	4.8	57.3	100.0	37.0	475
Chikhwawa	25.0	8.9	4.2	0.4	3.5	4.6	53.3	100.0	38.1	210
Chiradzulu	25.9	5.2	5.5	0.5	1.9	0.5	60.4	100.0	36.7	135
Machinga	34.8	5.0	2.4	0.7	6.6	0.6	49.9	100.0	42.2	327
Mangochi	9.3	1.9	5.5	1.7	3.5	0.9	77.1	100.0	16.8	494
Mulanje	21.2	6.5	6.0	1.4	1.5	0.4	63.0	100.0	33.7	284
Mwanza	10.8	1.7	10.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	72.6	100.0	23.3	49
Neno	20.7	6.0	10.0	2.6	3.1	2.1	55.6	100.0	36.7	70
Nsanje	32.3	6.6	9.6	2.9	3.8	1.6	43.2	100.0	48.4	117
Phalombe	59.7	6.3	1.9	1.0	2.6	0.5	28.0	100.0	68.0	186
Thyolo	27.3	4.2	11.1	2.2	5.4	4.8	45.1	100.0	42.6	236
Zomba	30.3	7.4	14.1	1.7	6.0	0.0	40.5	100.0	51.8	344
Total	26.0	5.1	7.3	1.2	3.4	1.9	55.1	100.0	38.4	3,099
Total	27.8	5.6	8.9	1.3	4.7	1.8	49.8	100.0	42.4	6,693

[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, midwife, patient attendant, health surveillance attendant (HSA), and traditional birth attendant

[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Table A-9.10 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother: Districts

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth,, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check					No postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/ clinical officer/ medical assistant	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	HAS	Traditional birth attendant			
Northern								
Chitipa	11.6	27.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	59.9	100.0	68
Karonga	12.7	44.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	42.2	100.0	126
Likoma	5.7	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	100.0	4
Mzimba	13.9	43.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	41.7	100.0	392
Nkhata Bay	9.8	41.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	46.6	100.0	90
Rumphi	15.7	39.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	43.1	100.0	87
Total	13.1	41.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	44.2	100.0	767
Central								
Dedza	14.8	26.1	2.2	0.0	0.4	56.4	100.0	287
Dowa	11.4	30.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	57.6	100.0	271
Kasungu	7.1	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.8	100.0	285
Lilongwe	15.7	34.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	48.2	100.0	968
Mchinji	9.9	22.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	65.6	100.0	211
Nkhotakota	7.2	31.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	60.8	100.0	171
Ntcheu	5.6	33.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	59.5	100.0	277
Ntchisi	4.9	24.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	69.4	100.0	132
Salima	9.7	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	100.0	223
Total	11.4	30.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	56.9	100.0	2,826
Southern								
Balaka	7.9	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	59.7	100.0	173
Blantyre	7.9	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	100.0	475
Chikhwawa	13.2	23.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	61.9	100.0	210
Chiradzulu	12.5	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	100.0	135
Machinga	9.3	31.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	57.8	100.0	327
Mangochi	1.2	15.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	83.2	100.0	494
Mulanje	10.9	22.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	66.3	100.0	284
Mwanza	7.3	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.7	100.0	49
Neno	10.2	26.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	63.3	100.0	70
Nsanje	18.1	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6	100.0	117
Phalombe	10.7	55.1	0.4	0.4	1.4	32.0	100.0	186
Thyolo	5.0	36.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	57.4	100.0	236
Zomba	8.8	41.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	48.2	100.0	344
Total	8.3	29.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	61.6	100.0	3,099
Total	10.2	31.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	57.6	100.0	6,693

Table A-9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn: Districts

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Time after birth of newborn's first postnatal check[1]									
District	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[1]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth[2]	Number of births
Northern										
Chitipa	37.3	26.5	2.2	11.7	1.5	4.3	16.5	100.0	77.7	68
Karonga	32.6	21.2	9.5	16.7	1.1	1.4	17.7	100.0	79.9	126
Likoma	17.8	14.5	20.5	4.5	0.5	2.0	40.2	100.0	57.3	4
Mzimba	33.3	18.7	7.4	13.5	1.3	3.6	22.2	100.0	72.9	392
Nkhata Bay	27.3	20.9	9.2	20.7	1.6	2.9	17.3	100.0	78.1	90
Rumphi	22.0	22.6	9.3	16.4	4.2	3.7	21.8	100.0	70.4	87
Total	31.5	20.5	7.8	15.0	1.6	3.2	20.4	100.0	74.7	767
Central										
Dedza	27.8	16.2	7.2	12.6	1.5	1.4	33.3	100.0	63.8	287
Dowa	14.4	25.0	8.1	12.0	1.7	1.9	36.8	100.0	59.5	271
Kasungu	11.3	12.8	5.1	11.3	3.3	1.3	54.9	100.0	40.4	285
Lilongwe	33.0	18.4	7.9	11.0	1.0	3.0	25.8	100.0	70.2	968
Mchinji	32.1	11.9	6.1	11.5	4.1	1.3	33.0	100.0	61.6	211
Nkhotakota	15.2	17.7	8.7	10.1	1.1	1.8	45.4	100.0	51.7	171
Ntcheu	18.2	18.8	7.3	22.3	6.0	0.1	27.4	100.0	66.5	277
Ntchisi	1.8	14.5	9.5	15.4	1.3	4.2	53.3	100.0	41.2	132
Salima	12.9	28.2	9.9	12.6	1.6	1.9	33.0	100.0	63.5	223
Total	22.8	18.3	7.6	12.7	2.1	2.0	34.3	100.0	61.5	2,826
Southern										
Balaka	12.4	20.5	7.9	20.1	2.3	2.3	34.5	100.0	60.9	173
Blantyre	8.3	24.8	3.8	13.2	0.6	5.5	43.7	100.0	50.1	475
Chikhwawa	13.1	23.6	11.3	8.5	0.0	7.8	35.7	100.0	56.5	210
Chiradzulu	25.3	16.7	7.8	9.5	1.0	1.0	38.7	100.0	59.2	135
Machinga	23.6	23.8	5.3	2.6	1.7	0.6	42.4	100.0	55.3	327
Mangochi	6.2	12.6	2.0	10.2	1.2	3.2	64.7	100.0	31.0	494
Mulanje	13.9	21.7	6.9	5.6	2.8	1.0	48.2	100.0	48.0	284
Mwanza	27.1	13.7	4.4	16.0	2.1	1.8	35.1	100.0	61.1	49
Neno	10.5	26.7	9.7	7.6	1.9	2.1	41.5	100.0	54.5	70
Nsanje	29.9	14.2	7.0	10.1	2.4	0.9	35.6	100.0	61.1	117
Phalombe	22.7	43.2	6.3	3.0	1.2	0.7	22.9	100.0	75.1	186
Thyolo	4.5	28.3	11.8	15.1	0.5	4.0	35.8	100.0	59.7	236
Zomba	27.2	15.6	7.6	21.8	1.1	0.0	26.6	100.0	72.3	344
Total	15.2	21.6	6.3	11.1	1.3	2.7	41.8	100.0	54.2	3,099
Total	20.3	20.1	7.0	12.2	1.7	2.5	36.2	100.0	59.7	6,693

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, midwife, patient attendant, health surveillance attendant (HSA), and traditional birth attendant

[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

Table A-9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn: Districts

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check					No postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/clinical officer/ medical assistant	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	HSA	Traditional birth attendant			
Northern								
Chitipa	12.7	62.4	2.1	0.5	0.0	22.3	100.0	68
Karonga	14.7	63.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	20.1	100.0	126
Likoma	8.4	48.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	42.7	100.0	4
Mzimba	19.5	51.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	27.1	100.0	392
Nkhata Bay	8.8	65.8	2.2	1.4	0.0	21.9	100.0	90
Rumphi	18.4	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	100.0	87
Total	16.7	55.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	25.3	100.0	767
Central								
Dedza	17.9	41.1	4.0	0.5	0.4	36.2	100.0	287
Dowa	16.6	41.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	40.5	100.0	271
Kasungu	6.7	32.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	59.6	100.0	285
Lilongwe	17.1	51.3	1.5	0.0	0.3	29.8	100.0	968
Mchinji	19.1	39.8	1.4	1.3	0.0	38.4	100.0	211
Nkhotakota	8.4	42.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	48.3	100.0	171
Ntcheu	9.0	55.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	33.5	100.0	277
Ntchisi	5.9	34.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	58.8	100.0	132
Salima	9.2	53.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	36.5	100.0	223
Total	13.8	45.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	38.5	100.0	2,826
Southern								
Balaka	12.1	48.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	39.1	100.0	173
Blantyre	11.9	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	100.0	475
Chikhwawa	16.9	36.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	43.5	100.0	210
Chiradzulu	16.2	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	40.8	100.0	135
Machinga	13.4	41.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	44.7	100.0	327
Mangochi	2.8	26.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	69.0	100.0	494
Mulanje	14.0	32.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	52.0	100.0	284
Mwanza	19.3	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	100.0	49
Neno	13.4	40.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	45.5	100.0	70
Nsanje	17.9	43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	100.0	117
Phalombe	11.6	63.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	24.9	100.0	186
Thyolo	8.0	49.9	1.2	0.6	0.0	40.3	100.0	236
Zomba	10.8	59.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	27.7	100.0	344
Total	11.3	41.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	45.8	100.0	3,099
Total	12.9	45.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	40.3	100.0	6,693

Table A-9.13 Content of postnatal care for newborns: Districts

Among most recent births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among last births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after birth:							
District	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counseling on danger signs	Counseling on breast-feeding	Observation of breast-feeding	Weighed[1]	Percentage with at least 2 signal functions performed during the 2 days after birth	Number of births
Northern								
Chitipa	82.9	81.2	75.5	88.5	84.9	90.1	92.0	68
Karonga	81.4	85.1	77.8	89.1	86.0	92.9	92.2	126
Likoma	73.5	80.4	81.6	90.3	78.4	91.2	94.7	4
Mzimba	77.2	74.1	75.4	84.7	82.9	92.4	87.9	392
Nkhata Bay	70.8	76.9	69.7	89.9	83.3	87.8	92.9	90
Rumphi	79.0	73.1	61.5	84.3	76.7	92.7	89.7	87
Total	77.8	76.8	73.6	86.3	82.9	91.8	89.8	767
Central								
Dedza	58.2	65.4	73.0	88.1	74.7	85.7	90.3	287
Dowa	61.0	62.8	63.2	77.7	73.2	93.3	82.2	271
Kasungu	47.9	53.0	50.9	66.6	56.8	86.7	75.5	285
Lilongwe	59.2	64.3	69.3	87.6	72.3	84.6	91.0	968
Mchinji	60.1	65.1	72.3	88.7	75.8	83.9	89.3	211
Nkhotakota	53.3	67.0	59.0	74.6	67.3	75.9	77.0	171
Ntcheu	61.6	79.3	79.9	90.7	76.1	83.7	92.4	277
Ntchisi	51.3	51.0	55.0	80.1	68.9	96.4	89.5	132
Salima	57.0	61.1	66.1	78.6	59.0	74.7	82.7	223
Total	57.5	64.0	67.0	83.1	70.2	84.8	87.0	2,826
Southern								
Balaka	48.0	73.6	72.6	84.9	72.2	87.9	89.1	173
Blantyre	53.6	53.2	70.9	81.9	57.4	90.7	86.3	475
Chikhwawa	66.6	75.5	78.3	88.3	78.1	85.7	91.9	210
Chiradzulu	62.3	72.6	80.0	93.2	82.7	92.3	93.7	135
Machinga	53.2	60.3	66.5	86.1	66.0	84.0	90.2	327
Mangochi	37.3	41.9	45.9	62.5	41.6	75.4	63.5	494
Mulanje	52.0	50.6	67.9	74.3	67.0	87.3	77.6	284
Mwanza	55.3	64.6	66.5	76.5	70.0	86.5	78.3	49
Neno	50.6	67.0	69.1	88.4	64.2	90.0	90.2	70
Nsanje	66.1	71.5	76.3	86.5	79.5	76.2	88.5	117
Phalombe	78.5	68.5	75.7	82.7	71.2	86.9	84.5	186
Thyolo	66.8	74.2	76.0	81.5	74.3	86.9	88.7	236
Zomba	77.7	75.9	85.3	89.4	81.8	90.0	91.1	344
Total	57.4	61.6	69.6	80.7	66.0	85.6	83.8	3,099
Total	59.8	64.4	68.9	82.4	69.7	86.0	85.8	6,693

[1] Includes newborns who were weighed “at birth.” May exclude some newborns were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

Table A-9.14 Pregnancy outcomes: Districts

Percent distribution of pregnancies in the 5 years before the survey by type of outcome, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Pregnancy outcome					
District	Live births	Stillbirths	Miscarriages	Induced abortions	Total	Number of pregnancies
Northern						
Chitipa	96.1	0.7	3.0	0.2	100.0	714
Karonga	96.4	0.9	2.7	0.1	100.0	1,350
Likoma	91.5	3.6	4.7	0.2	100.0	49
Mzimba	93.0	2.1	4.3	0.6	100.0	3,968
Nkhata Bay	92.4	1.9	5.6	0.1	100.0	863
Rumphi	93.9	2.2	3.5	0.3	100.0	778
Total	93.9	1.8	4.0	0.4	100.0	7,721
Central						
Dedza	89.4	4.8	5.2	0.6	100.0	3,109
Dowa	90.1	4.6	4.2	1.1	100.0	2,927
Kasungu	91.6	3.3	3.8	1.3	100.0	2,831
Lilongwe	87.2	5.4	7.2	0.1	100.0	10,343
Mchinji	88.9	4.6	4.9	1.7	100.0	2,131
Nkhotakota	93.0	2.9	3.5	0.6	100.0	1,478
Ntcheu	91.5	3.5	4.5	0.5	100.0	2,478
Ntchisi	91.6	3.3	4.5	0.6	100.0	1,305
Salima	88.5	4.5	5.5	1.4	100.0	2,108
Total	89.3	4.5	5.5	0.7	100.0	28,710
Southern						
Balaka	92.6	2.8	4.1	0.6	100.0	1,651
Blantyre	94.2	1.3	3.8	0.7	100.0	4,499
Chikhwawa	90.0	2.4	7.0	0.6	100.0	2,053
Chiradzulu	93.8	1.7	4.2	0.3	100.0	1,345
Machinga	90.8	4.1	4.1	1.1	100.0	2,558
Mangochi	94.7	1.6	3.4	0.3	100.0	4,308
Mulanje	90.5	3.6	4.7	1.2	100.0	3,109
Mwanza	90.8	2.2	5.2	1.8	100.0	476
Neno	91.5	1.9	4.9	1.7	100.0	720
Nsanje	91.9	3.5	4.4	0.2	100.0	1,023
Phalombe	92.3	2.7	4.1	0.8	100.0	1,962
Thyolo	94.4	1.5	3.9	0.1	100.0	2,872
Zomba	90.9	5.8	2.9	0.3	100.0	3,772
Total	92.5	2.8	4.1	0.6	100.0	30,347
Total	91.3	3.4	4.7	0.6	100.0	66,778

Table A-9.15 Prevalence of obstetric fistula: Districts

Percentage of women 15-49 who have heard of obstetric fistula, percentage who have experienced obstetric fistula and percentage who know any women who have experienced obstetric fistula, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of women who have heard of obstetric fistula	Percentage who have experienced obstetric fistula	Percentage who know any women who have experienced obstetric fistula	Number of women
Northern				
Chitipa	30.5	0.7	16.5	236
Karonga	36.1	1.1	10.2	470
Likoma	42.5	0.2	5.6	20
Mzimba	35.9	0.5	10.8	1,490
Nkhata Bay	54.9	0.5	24.3	328
Rumphi	51.9	1.2	21.3	295
Total	39.4	0.7	13.8	2,838
Central				
Dedza	32.5	0.7	10.2	1,090
Dowa	41.9	0.5	12.2	1,084
Kasungu	47.7	0.7	13.4	995
Lilongwe	51.9	0.2	14.3	4,072
Mchinji	46.5	0.8	17.8	709
Nkhotakota	30.8	0.7	6.3	541
Ntcheu	32.7	0.4	5.8	936
Ntchisi	39.6	0.2	8.5	434
Salima	34.2	0.6	8.7	667
Total	43.7	0.4	12.0	10,529
Southern				
Balaka	42.2	0.5	7.4	602
Blantyre	50.7	0.5	8.4	2,067
Chikhwawa	22.0	0.5	9.2	682
Chiradzulu	42.9	0.7	9.1	518
Machinga	44.2	1.9	13.8	808
Mangochi	31.4	0.2	3.2	1,561
Mulanje	48.4	1.4	14.5	1,052
Mwanza	37.2	0.3	8.7	171
Neno	37.0	0.5	9.9	246
Nsanje	33.0	1.3	9.6	348
Phalombe	37.4	0.4	10.5	659
Thyolo	45.4	0.6	12.3	1,123
Zomba	48.4	0.5	9.2	1,357
Total	42.1	0.7	9.4	11,194
Total	42.5	0.6	11.0	24,562

Table A-9.16 Problems in accessing health care: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Northern						
Chitipa	14.1	22.2	51.7	19.5	59.5	236
Karonga	4.4	21.2	45.7	13.5	53.3	470
Likoma	0.9	9.0	18.5	5.1	24.9	20
Mzimba	7.7	31.0	39.6	12.7	50.9	1,490
Nkhata Bay	9.8	37.8	51.5	20.8	63.0	328
Rumphi	4.9	23.8	37.7	16.7	51.8	295
Total	7.6	28.6	42.7	14.7	53.3	2,838
Central						
Dedza	24.1	63.4	58.9	36.0	79.5	1,090
Dowa	21.3	67.3	69.5	41.3	83.5	1,084
Kasungu	18.2	57.0	56.2	32.6	72.7	995
Lilongwe	15.6	56.3	54.6	37.5	76.1	4,072
Mchinji	16.0	67.7	67.0	50.8	86.0	709
Nkhotakota	27.0	59.2	53.7	32.2	71.4	541
Ntcheu	18.5	48.0	59.8	24.3	71.8	936
Ntchisi	25.5	51.8	60.8	29.5	77.4	434
Salima	14.5	52.4	60.3	34.4	72.9	667
Total	18.5	58.0	58.6	36.2	76.8	10,529
Southern						
Balaka	11.3	52.8	63.1	33.5	75.9	602
Blantyre	21.3	46.3	48.9	26.1	69.9	2,067
Chikhwawa	21.6	54.0	58.4	23.3	71.1	682
Chiradzulu	5.7	42.1	48.5	20.9	62.2	518
Machinga	29.3	70.8	73.5	47.8	87.0	808
Mangochi	18.3	60.8	60.1	39.2	75.5	1,561
Mulanje	8.9	50.4	58.5	26.5	73.2	1,052
Mwanza	3.4	35.5	42.4	6.5	52.2	171
Neno	17.5	50.4	63.8	23.9	75.1	246
Nsanje	15.5	45.7	50.0	30.1	65.6	348
Phalombe	27.3	72.2	64.6	46.6	84.5	659
Thyolo	11.7	52.7	53.4	28.1	70.2	1,123
Zomba	10.3	54.2	49.2	8.9	67.1	1,357
Total	16.6	54.1	56.1	28.6	72.5	11,194
Total	16.4	52.8	55.6	30.3	72.1	24,562

CHAPTER 10 CHILD HEALTH

Table A-10.1 Child's size and weight at birth: Districts

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years before the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years before the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Among births with a reported birth weight[1]		
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total		Number of births	Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Northern									
Chitipa	7.5	15.7	76.4	0.3	100.0	87.2	177	13.7	154
Karonga	1.0	13.5	84.7	0.7	100.0	88.7	340	7.8	302
Likoma	3.7	9.2	87.1	0.0	100.0	90.3	11	9.2	10
Mzimba	7.2	10.7	81.6	0.5	100.0	89.8	999	12.4	897
Nkhata Bay	4.9	11.3	83.4	0.3	100.0	85.0	236	12.6	201
Rumphi	3.2	10.4	85.8	0.6	100.0	92.9	209	12.6	194
Total	5.4	11.7	82.3	0.5	100.0	89.1	1,972	11.8	1,758
Central									
Dedza	5.4	15.4	79.2	0.0	100.0	82.8	739	18.0	612
Dowa	2.6	13.3	83.9	0.2	100.0	91.2	700	13.1	638
Kasungu	2.7	10.7	85.5	1.1	100.0	87.4	759	11.3	663
Lilongwe	5.4	11.2	83.3	0.1	100.0	82.6	2,573	11.7	2,124
Mchinji	5.2	13.2	81.2	0.3	100.0	82.3	599	14.0	493
Nkhotakota	2.6	11.7	85.5	0.2	100.0	72.5	397	9.8	287
Ntcheu	1.5	18.1	80.0	0.5	100.0	85.1	686	10.9	583
Ntchisi	3.8	8.3	87.0	0.9	100.0	92.8	360	12.4	334
Salima	3.2	10.6	84.2	1.9	100.0	68.7	591	9.8	406
Total	4.1	12.4	83.1	0.4	100.0	83.0	7,403	12.4	6,141
Southern									
Balaka	4.3	9.0	86.7	0.0	100.0	88.2	431	8.7	380
Blantyre	2.5	7.9	88.3	1.2	100.0	86.2	1,187	12.2	1,023
Chikhwawa	7.0	7.8	82.0	3.2	100.0	82.9	537	13.1	445
Chiradzulu	3.9	9.3	85.2	1.7	100.0	90.5	334	12.8	302
Machinga	4.2	14.6	80.4	0.8	100.0	82.6	800	14.2	661
Mangochi	3.1	14.2	82.4	0.3	100.0	73.3	1,271	12.8	932
Mulanje	6.4	12.0	76.9	4.7	100.0	84.7	724	16.2	613
Mwanza	5.3	13.2	80.2	1.3	100.0	84.7	117	16.9	99
Neno	6.2	10.4	82.3	1.1	100.0	84.6	193	13.3	164
Nsanje	2.2	16.4	79.1	2.3	100.0	70.7	303	11.6	214
Phalombe	4.6	13.2	80.8	1.4	100.0	84.9	517	12.2	439
Thyolo	5.4	7.0	87.0	0.6	100.0	87.6	649	11.8	569
Zomba	3.2	8.1	87.3	1.4	100.0	90.0	957	9.1	861
Total	4.1	10.8	83.6	1.5	100.0	83.5	8,021	12.4	6,701
Total	4.3	11.6	83.2	0.9	100.0	83.9	17,395	12.3	14,600

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table A-10.3 Vaccinations: Districts

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age appropriate vaccinations, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

		DPT-HepB-Hib			Polio1				Pneumococcal			Rotavirus							Children age 24-35 months:		
District	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	Measles[1]	All basic vaccinations[2]	All age appropriate vaccinations[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles[2]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	Number of children
Northern																					
Chitipa	96.1	96.1	93.3	91.2	60.3	95.0	92.2	86.9	90.1	87.3	85.0	93.2	88.0	88.7	79.3	49.0	3.9	33	7.0	4.7	28
Karonga	98.1	96.6	96.6	93.1	68.2	98.1	97.0	81.1	97.2	95.7	94.2	95.7	92.3	92.6	77.8	53.9	1.9	68	0.6	0.6	66
Likoma	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	89.2	100.0	100.0	88.8	100.0	96.5	93.8	95.9	93.7	97.9	87.8	71.8	0.0	2	6.9	4.0	2
Mzimba	98.1	98.1	95.6	94.2	83.8	96.0	94.6	84.7	95.9	93.1	92.2	97.2	91.3	93.0	79.6	69.0	1.2	193	25.1	20.9	199
Nkhata Bay	96.8	98.6	96.6	93.0	86.6	96.9	93.7	79.5	98.6	95.8	90.0	95.7	91.2	90.3	72.1	59.5	1.4	42	23.4	6.7	50
Rumphi	98.8	100.0	97.8	94.4	82.9	100.0	95.2	86.9	96.1	92.8	89.6	94.9	88.1	88.5	81.4	60.4	0.0	40	9.5	9.5	39
Total	97.9	97.9	96.0	93.6	79.2	96.8	94.8	84.0	95.9	93.3	91.4	96.2	90.9	91.8	78.7	62.6	1.5	379	17.7	13.2	384
Central																					
Dedza	97.3	98.8	97.1	95.1	71.5	97.8	95.8	81.2	94.3	93.1	88.2	93.4	92.4	92.8	76.2	49.3	1.2	132	21.5	8.6	128
Dowa	99.8	98.7	98.7	97.1	93.7	97.8	95.0	81.4	97.9	96.0	94.2	97.7	96.7	98.1	79.8	72.7	0.2	138	32.4	20.4	111
Kasungu	96.5	96.5	96.5	92.5	61.1	96.1	95.7	86.8	95.4	95.0	90.8	94.1	88.2	87.5	77.2	41.6	3.5	150	33.6	25.5	123
Lilongwe	100.0	98.0	98.0	95.7	78.0	99.4	96.5	82.3	97.1	93.4	88.3	93.7	90.6	91.7	76.0	50.1	0.0	451	16.1	9.7	498
Mchinji	99.8	99.0	95.9	92.1	79.8	100.0	96.7	88.9	96.5	95.1	91.3	95.8	93.3	90.4	82.5	65.3	0.0	110	15.2	7.0	117
Nkhotakota	98.6	100.0	100.0	92.0	65.8	99.5	94.5	81.5	97.4	96.8	88.1	97.1	95.4	91.7	74.7	45.6	0.0	79	22.7	13.3	74
Ntcheu	100.0	100.0	98.5	95.8	76.1	97.8	95.7	78.9	99.3	97.2	92.2	98.6	94.1	95.0	74.7	53.7	0.0	146	17.8	8.7	128
Ntchisi	98.9	97.0	95.7	86.5	76.3	96.9	89.6	73.7	95.1	93.1	75.5	96.6	91.2	91.9	69.5	44.5	0.0	62	28.6	17.6	68
Salima	99.0	99.7	99.2	97.1	70.7	99.7	97.3	84.7	98.7	96.6	89.1	95.6	95.3	91.8	79.5	48.8	0.3	116	24.1	17.8	103
Total	99.1	98.5	97.8	94.7	75.7	98.5	95.8	82.5	97.0	94.8	89.3	95.3	92.4	92.3	76.8	52.3	0.5	1,384	21.2	12.8	1,349
Southern																					
Balaka	97.2	99.1	97.2	94.6	56.9	98.2	95.9	84.1	97.5	96.5	92.9	98.4	92.6	92.2	76.4	41.7	0.9	86	17.9	7.7	74
Blantyre	96.7	94.2	94.2	85.7	79.6	95.6	89.3	66.9	94.7	92.5	78.9	94.0	88.9	85.9	63.1	46.1	2.3	210	20.7	6.8	194
Chikhwawa	98.3	98.3	97.4	92.2	71.5	97.4	93.5	82.2	98.3	97.4	91.8	96.4	94.7	91.6	76.4	54.2	1.7	103	14.5	8.7	113
Chiradzulu	98.8	97.8	97.8	94.4	80.7	97.8	97.8	88.1	97.8	97.8	95.7	98.8	98.8	98.8	87.0	68.8	1.2	65	10.9	2.8	59
Machinga	95.4	94.2	94.2	91.6	58.4	94.4	90.3	75.2	93.5	92.9	90.3	89.1	84.0	82.0	65.0	35.6	3.2	157	8.6	3.9	140
Mangochi	97.1	96.7	93.3	88.9	49.8	94.1	90.5	78.3	96.9	91.8	86.0	94.1	89.8	89.0	73.1	31.7	1.4	248	12.0	3.8	269
Mulanje	96.1	96.1	96.1	88.7	71.3	94.0	92.3	81.1	96.1	94.1	85.4	95.2	92.5	92.8	76.6	56.8	3.9	129	10.2	5.7	132
Mwanza	98.6	97.7	96.8	96.2	91.4	97.6	97.6	92.8	98.6	97.6	95.2	97.6	96.7	98.6	91.3	80.7	1.4	27	35.2	32.2	20
Neno	100.0	99.1	98.2	97.4	87.9	100.0	97.3	84.6	92.2	90.5	84.8	99.0	97.5	97.8	81.6	63.2	0.0	33	9.3	5.2	44
Nsanje	87.4	90.4	88.6	79.3	63.5	90.4	85.4	77.7	90.4	86.1	77.8	86.1	77.5	85.0	72.2	47.5	9.6	53	28.7	16.3	65
Phalombe	96.3	99.1	98.2	97.1	53.2	98.2	97.2	88.4	98.2	95.1	91.1	95.3	91.3	97.3	83.8	38.6	0.9	85	8.0	4.0	103
Thyolo	89.2	91.7	91.4	91.4	74.3	91.4	91.4	86.1	91.7	90.4	90.4	91.7	90.4	90.5	82.4	67.5	8.3	108	22.2	18.5	134
Zomba	98.3	99.1	99.1	98.3	72.9	97.5	97.5	79.5	99.1	99.1	98.3	93.1	93.1	93.4	74.6	51.6	0.9	162	11.5	7.0	181
Total	96.2	96.2	95.3	91.2	66.9	95.5	92.7	79.3	95.9	93.9	88.5	93.9	90.5	90.3	74.1	47.6	2.6	1,468	14.6	7.5	1,527
Total	97.6	97.4	96.4	93.0	72.1	96.9	94.2	81.2	96.4	94.2	89.2	94.8	91.4	91.3	75.8	51.4	1.6	3,230	17.7	10.4	3,261

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

[2] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles.

[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB, four doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine.

[4] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB, four doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of measles vaccine.

Table A-10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards: Districts

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
District	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Northern						
Chitipa	98.4	84.4	33	100.0	80.6	28
Karonga	98.0	74.6	68	95.9	54.9	66
Likoma	100.0	71.8	2	100.0	69.3	2
Mzimba	98.8	70.2	193	98.5	66.7	199
Nkhata Bay	100.0	82.4	42	100.0	61.7	50
Rumphi	99.0	83.2	40	98.4	63.6	39
Total	98.8	75.0	379	98.4	64.8	384
Central						
Dedza	99.6	78.1	132	98.1	68.6	128
Dowa	100.0	74.3	138	100.0	71.6	111
Kasungu	100.0	76.3	150	98.7	70.8	123
Lilongwe	100.0	81.6	451	100.0	69.1	498
Mchinji	99.0	87.5	110	100.0	67.0	117
Nkhotakota	96.8	76.7	79	96.1	55.6	74
Ntcheu	100.0	83.7	146	100.0	78.0	128
Ntchisi	100.0	77.1	62	98.9	61.5	68
Salima	99.0	78.1	116	98.9	62.2	103
Total	99.6	79.9	1,384	99.3	68.4	1,349
Southern						
Balaka	100.0	81.2	86	99.7	61.7	74
Blantyre	97.2	68.6	210	94.0	54.3	194
Chikhwawa	96.3	80.3	103	98.5	72.2	113
Chiradzulu	97.7	84.8	65	95.5	70.8	59
Machinga	99.4	78.8	157	97.9	63.2	140
Mangochi	97.9	82.0	248	96.3	65.3	269
Mulanje	91.4	77.1	129	98.7	65.7	132
Mwanza	99.5	70.8	27	100.0	76.8	20
Neno	98.3	81.8	33	95.8	69.7	44
Nsanje	97.7	74.0	53	92.6	58.4	65
Phalombe	99.1	91.0	85	98.4	69.1	103
Thyolo	96.0	82.8	108	95.3	65.2	134
Zomba	99.2	78.5	162	99.0	68.3	181
Total	97.5	79.0	1,468	96.9	64.9	1,527
Total	98.6	78.9	3,230	98.1	66.3	3,261

[1] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

Table A-10.5 Prevalence of ARI: Districts

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Among children under age 5:	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children
Northern		
Chitipa	5.8	170
Karonga	2.8	325
Likoma	4.9	11
Mzimba	6.9	969
Nkhata Bay	3.9	228
Rumphi	7.1	198
Total	5.8	1,900
Central		
Dedza	4.5	698
Dowa	7.3	666
Kasungu	3.4	731
Lilongwe	6.6	2,430
Mchinji	5.2	550
Nkhotakota	6.2	382
Ntcheu	5.7	647
Ntchisi	8.0	341
Salima	6.0	557
Total	5.9	7,003
Southern		
Balaka	4.1	412
Blantyre	3.2	1,123
Chikhwawa	5.9	513
Chiradzulu	7.8	317
Machinga	5.2	757
Mangochi	4.0	1,235
Mulanje	7.5	671
Mwanza	1.5	112
Neno	3.7	181
Nsanje	2.9	291
Phalombe	7.3	482
Thyolo	8.5	625
Zomba	2.0	926
Total	4.8	7,645
Total	5.4	16,548

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related

[2] Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

[3] Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Table A-10.6 Prevalence and treatment of fever: Districts

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey and among children with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Region of residence	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Northern						
Chitipa	16.6	170	55.7	34.2	38.6	28
Karonga	17.4	325	50.3	43.4	32.2	57
Likoma	16.9	11	84.3	68.6	43.4	2
Mzimba	25.6	969	49.9	37.7	26.7	248
Nkhata Bay	47.2	228	68.9	48.8	23.6	108
Rumphi	33.8	198	70.6	41.3	32.3	67
Total	26.8	1,900	57.1	41.0	28.1	510
Central						
Dedza	26.3	698	71.4	42.3	24.2	184
Dowa	22.5	666	72.7	48.7	21.5	150
Kasungu	22.8	731	74.0	55.1	26.3	167
Lilongwe	31.3	2,430	63.1	41.1	23.3	761
Mchinji	33.9	550	68.8	47.8	30.9	186
Nkhotakota	43.6	382	73.7	64.4	20.6	167
Ntcheu	29.9	647	69.8	49.8	13.1	194
Ntchisi	33.0	341	77.9	55.1	24.0	113
Salima	31.8	557	67.5	37.6	23.2	177
Total	29.9	7,003	68.5	46.6	23.0	2,097
Southern						
Balaka	23.6	412	65.3	50.3	40.0	97
Blantyre	21.2	1,123	58.7	44.0	23.1	238
Chikhwawa	26.1	513	66.1	41.7	10.8	134
Chiradzulu	26.0	317	72.8	45.4	43.0	83
Machinga	39.6	757	62.8	38.6	16.6	300
Mangochi	23.9	1,235	61.7	36.8	19.9	295
Mulanje	42.0	671	77.5	52.1	28.1	281
Mwanza	17.6	112	73.0	56.2	14.0	20
Neno	32.5	181	77.7	55.7	24.6	59
Nsanje	19.0	291	76.3	57.0	20.7	55
Phalombe	47.1	482	69.4	49.2	34.6	227
Thyolo	32.6	625	68.1	52.0	21.1	204
Zomba	18.8	926	71.2	47.6	28.1	174
Total	28.3	7,645	67.5	45.9	24.5	2,167
Total	28.8	16,548	66.8	45.7	24.2	4,774

[1] Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table A-10.7 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey; among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea:	
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Number of children with diarrhoea
Northern				
Chitipa	11.3	170	83.8	19
Karonga	15.8	325	66.9	51
Likoma	11.3	11	(81.4)	1
Mzimba	17.8	969	65.2	173
Nkhata Bay	20.2	228	71.0	46
Rumphi	24.3	198	69.3	48
Total	17.8	1,900	68.0	339
Central				
Dedza	21.4	698	64.1	149
Dowa	21.0	666	56.9	140
Kasungu	23.9	731	66.0	174
Lilongwe	28.2	2,430	63.0	686
Mchinji	23.9	550	63.3	131
Nkhotakota	23.4	382	70.9	90
Ntcheu	19.3	647	79.2	125
Ntchisi	21.4	341	82.6	73
Salima	20.5	557	64.2	114
Total	24.0	7,003	65.5	1,683
Southern				
Balaka	20.7	412	73.5	85
Blantyre	18.5	1,123	59.5	208
Chikhwawa	17.9	513	67.0	92
Chiradzulu	20.2	317	67.1	64
Machinga	20.8	757	73.2	158
Mangochi	16.9	1,235	51.0	208
Mulanje	30.0	671	63.8	201
Mwanza	14.4	112	62.2	16
Neno	24.7	181	73.9	45
Nsanje	15.9	291	71.1	46
Phalombe	31.1	482	78.5	150
Thyolo	26.3	625	69.5	164
Zomba	13.3	926	63.1	124
Total	20.4	7,645	65.8	1,562
Total	21.7	16,548	65.8	3,584

[1] Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner
[2] See Table 2.1 for definition of categories
[3] See Table 2.2 for definition of categories
[4] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table A-10.8 Feeding practices during diarrhoea: Districts

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given									
District	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	Total	Number of children with diarrhoea
Northern																	
Chitipa	21.8	27.0	21.1	22.2	7.9	0.0	100.0	14.8	23.6	22.9	28.4	4.2	6.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	19
Karonga	28.0	42.1	25.1	3.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	8.9	33.7	36.9	17.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	51
Likoma	(24.8)	(28.7)	(27.7)	(8.9)	(7.2)	(2.7)	100.0	(2.7)	(34.7)	(35.6)	(6.3)	(9.4)	(8.6)	(2.7)	100.0	(0.0)	1
Mzimba	15.4	19.3	12.7	46.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	10.5	19.2	17.8	47.2	4.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	173
Nkhata Bay	41.5	35.7	13.6	8.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	15.4	28.4	26.9	13.4	7.3	8.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	46
Rumphi	29.7	22.6	13.8	29.3	3.6	1.0	100.0	6.8	24.2	28.2	31.4	3.7	4.7	1.0	100.0	0.0	48
Total	23.3	25.9	15.4	30.9	4.4	0.2	100.0	10.6	23.7	23.8	34.6	4.0	3.2	0.2	100.0	0.0	339
Central																	
Dedza	26.0	23.2	18.2	27.5	4.5	0.6	100.0	11.2	19.3	20.7	34.6	7.7	6.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	149
Dowa	17.1	27.7	18.0	32.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	11.8	26.5	29.5	25.4	3.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	140
Kasungu	17.0	50.2	12.4	15.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	10.8	40.7	20.2	13.2	4.9	10.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	174
Lilongwe	38.0	27.7	25.1	6.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	10.6	34.3	36.2	7.6	8.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	686
Mchinji	44.5	23.2	13.9	10.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	12.6	27.9	17.7	24.5	7.6	9.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	131
Nkhotakota	26.6	53.7	10.9	7.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	25.1	53.6	11.3	6.4	0.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	90
Ntcheu	28.3	33.3	31.5	2.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	17.3	38.1	33.2	3.5	6.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	125
Ntchisi	22.2	37.2	25.5	5.6	9.2	0.2	100.0	9.1	40.7	37.6	3.5	3.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	73
Salima	27.6	34.6	20.6	13.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	10.7	41.2	20.6	17.3	5.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	114
Total	30.8	32.0	21.2	11.9	4.1	0.1	100.0	12.1	34.5	28.6	13.5	6.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,683
Southern																	
Balaka	27.1	27.0	23.9	17.0	4.1	0.9	100.0	16.7	24.2	34.0	10.0	8.2	6.0	0.9	100.0	0.0	85
Blantyre	33.8	40.1	7.6	13.3	4.4	0.8	100.0	15.3	40.1	17.4	11.1	11.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	208
Chikhwawa	26.3	21.0	12.9	25.9	11.7	2.1	100.0	23.1	17.7	13.8	35.7	3.2	6.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	92
Chiradzulu	29.0	51.0	13.5	4.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	10.7	49.2	20.4	11.4	7.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	64
Machinga	31.2	19.1	19.6	21.6	8.5	0.0	100.0	8.5	24.2	27.1	23.0	12.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	158
Mangochi	20.2	37.7	32.7	3.9	4.6	0.8	100.0	14.2	34.5	38.1	3.2	2.2	7.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	208
Mulanje	43.5	27.1	13.3	9.7	4.0	2.4	100.0	12.4	46.0	19.9	8.8	3.6	7.0	2.4	100.0	0.0	201
Mwanza	40.7	23.0	17.1	10.0	4.2	5.0	100.0	25.2	22.8	30.4	12.3	3.2	2.5	3.6	100.0	0.0	16
Neno	25.1	23.1	14.3	22.9	14.7	0.0	100.0	6.0	32.3	14.1	27.7	11.6	8.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	45
Nsanje	28.4	19.0	31.6	16.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	22.6	25.6	37.6	8.4	1.2	4.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	46
Phalombe	52.9	21.7	15.1	8.2	1.8	0.4	100.0	14.5	27.0	28.6	17.3	6.1	6.2	0.4	100.0	0.0	150
Thyolo	45.0	11.3	14.4	14.5	13.6	1.2	100.0	25.9	14.8	19.9	22.4	6.0	9.2	1.8	100.0	0.0	164
Zomba	22.3	28.4	27.3	19.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	7.9	37.7	27.0	19.2	3.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	124
Total	33.7	27.6	18.3	13.5	6.0	0.9	100.0	14.9	31.7	25.0	15.2	6.4	6.1	0.6	100.0	0.0	1,562
Total	31.4	29.5	19.4	14.4	5.0	0.4	100.0	13.2	32.3	26.6	16.2	6.2	5.2	0.3	100.0	0.0	3,584

Notes: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table A-10.9 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc and other treatments for diarrhoea: Districts

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:														
									Other treatments						
District	Fluid from ORS packets	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT[1]	Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ other	Don't know/ Missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Northern															
Chitipa	46.7	16.3	56.8	28.7	14.2	57.8	67.9	42.3	9.1	38.9	0.0	15.0	0.0	9.0	19
Karonga	68.9	9.5	70.1	32.1	28.6	75.6	76.8	61.1	22.5	19.9	1.2	8.4	0.0	10.4	51
Likoma	(64.5)	(5.2)	(67.1)	(32.8)	(22.5)	(66.3)	(68.8)	(55.4)	(32.9)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(16.9)	(2.7)	(15.0)	1
Mzimba	61.1	4.4	62.3	25.7	22.6	68.5	69.7	35.2	13.1	18.8	0.0	8.9	0.8	14.6	173
Nkhata Bay	62.2	7.3	64.6	28.2	22.4	75.3	77.6	52.5	3.4	15.1	0.0	11.4	0.0	16.1	46
Rumphi	58.5	21.0	64.4	36.5	30.3	69.9	72.8	45.2	15.3	15.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	14.6	48
Total	61.2	8.6	63.8	28.7	24.1	70.1	72.2	43.4	13.4	19.2	0.2	9.6	0.4	13.9	339
Central															
Dedza	63.5	39.7	77.6	19.6	16.0	68.3	79.8	42.4	32.5	12.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	13.4	149
Dowa	53.4	39.3	67.3	21.5	16.7	60.1	71.1	48.7	6.9	11.8	0.0	13.6	0.0	13.3	140
Kasungu	65.5	9.9	69.7	28.1	24.8	72.1	76.2	55.4	10.3	8.5	0.0	7.1	0.7	16.6	174
Lilongwe	63.2	28.0	69.4	30.9	26.2	72.9	76.3	61.8	15.1	20.9	0.0	11.2	0.5	11.5	686
Mchinji	65.2	23.9	71.6	22.6	20.3	77.3	82.3	47.8	6.4	20.6	0.0	8.7	0.0	12.2	131
Nkhotakota	56.8	14.1	60.8	29.2	26.6	64.0	65.6	61.5	9.5	19.7	0.0	7.6	0.0	22.3	90
Ntcheu	75.4	40.3	84.7	33.6	32.6	84.5	89.2	78.7	10.1	15.9	0.0	9.5	0.0	5.4	125
Ntchisi	76.1	13.1	78.4	31.1	24.4	77.9	80.3	70.8	5.0	11.5	0.0	11.9	0.0	5.6	73
Salima	59.7	16.3	63.3	23.6	21.1	66.1	68.9	48.9	11.2	15.0	0.0	14.9	0.9	16.4	114
Total	63.7	26.5	70.8	27.8	24.0	71.8	76.7	58.0	13.4	16.8	0.0	10.1	0.3	12.6	1,683
Southern															
Balaka	71.8	41.9	75.9	27.9	24.6	81.3	84.2	64.0	15.3	10.3	0.0	8.9	0.0	5.8	85
Blantyre	66.5	27.2	76.1	26.7	22.6	76.7	83.4	60.7	10.0	13.6	1.1	5.5	0.6	11.3	208
Chikhwawa	70.8	20.9	72.6	23.2	20.3	75.9	77.7	44.8	17.7	28.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	12.5	92
Chiradzulu	62.9	33.0	69.2	31.1	26.9	68.0	73.3	56.7	14.3	8.6	0.0	11.5	1.0	13.9	64
Machinga	63.5	24.3	70.8	35.5	28.9	70.3	75.9	40.6	4.7	18.1	0.0	7.5	0.0	14.2	158
Mangochi	56.8	25.1	63.9	25.5	22.8	61.8	69.0	61.9	12.1	11.9	0.0	8.4	0.0	21.4	208
Mulanje	65.1	35.8	72.3	19.1	17.5	75.7	82.3	67.2	11.0	28.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	11.2	201
Mwanza	61.9	24.2	66.6	22.0	20.4	76.3	80.9	64.5	4.9	19.2	0.0	13.6	0.0	10.5	16
Neno	77.2	40.6	87.1	23.7	22.0	83.1	89.6	45.8	8.6	15.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	7.5	45
Nsanje	71.8	35.7	80.9	37.7	31.2	77.7	84.9	74.8	11.4	9.9	0.0	23.0	0.0	10.9	46
Phalombe	70.9	28.5	78.6	37.7	34.0	83.5	86.3	60.7	14.8	20.3	0.0	15.7	0.0	6.8	150
Thyolo	70.3	37.8	79.6	34.9	30.4	83.1	87.9	56.4	11.9	19.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	7.0	164
Zomba	70.3	29.0	76.2	24.2	22.8	76.3	79.5	58.9	16.3	4.9	0.0	5.2	0.0	18.0	124
Total	66.6	30.4	73.9	28.4	24.9	75.3	80.5	58.2	11.9	16.7	0.2	7.9	0.1	12.3	1,562
Total	64.7	26.5	71.5	28.1	24.4	73.2	77.9	56.7	12.7	17.0	0.1	9.1	0.3	12.6	3,584

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts.
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table A-10.10 Knowledge of ORS packets: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Northern		
Chitipa	80.9	139
Karonga	96.7	272
Likoma	98.3	9
Mzimba	92.7	820
Nkhata Bay	95.5	178
Rumphi	93.6	163
Total	92.8	1,580
Central		
Dedza	90.4	577
Dowa	93.5	555
Kasungu	91.5	569
Lilongwe	96.6	2,037
Mchinji	90.0	446
Nkhotakota	91.2	298
Ntcheu	91.4	539
Ntchisi	88.1	269
Salima	95.8	421
Total	93.4	5,711
Southern		
Balaka	94.3	326
Blantyre	96.9	955
Chikhwawa	90.4	421
Chiradzulu	92.0	269
Machinga	86.7	550
Mangochi	75.9	961
Mulanje	94.5	579
Mwanza	86.5	95
Neno	92.3	147
Nsanje	90.5	231
Phalombe	96.0	393
Thyolo	88.5	542
Zomba	98.3	757
Total	90.6	6,224
Total	92.1	13,515

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table A-10.11 Disposal of children's stools: Districts

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Northern										
Chitipa	3.1	89.8	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	92.9	64
Karonga	3.4	55.7	2.2	13.8	22.3	2.1	0.5	100.0	61.3	123
Likoma	1.3	79.4	0.0	6.8	3.1	9.6	0.0	100.0	80.6	4
Mzimba	2.6	84.3	1.2	7.3	3.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	88.1	375
Nkhata Bay	0.4	77.7	3.6	4.0	3.0	10.0	1.3	100.0	81.7	87
Rumphi	13.4	68.2	1.8	8.6	6.4	0.5	1.1	100.0	83.4	84
Total	3.7	77.4	1.6	8.1	6.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	82.7	737
Central										
Dedza	1.2	83.1	0.0	9.9	1.8	3.9	0.0	100.0	84.4	269
Dowa	6.1	69.3	8.9	8.7	6.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	84.3	262
Kasungu	1.9	88.7	0.2	5.2	3.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	90.8	273
Lilongwe	1.8	80.2	3.4	7.2	4.5	0.7	2.2	100.0	85.4	915
Mchinji	1.3	77.4	2.0	10.1	8.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	80.7	199
Nkhotakota	1.2	83.3	0.0	12.0	2.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	84.5	159
Ntcheu	0.0	90.6	0.3	3.3	4.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	90.9	270
Ntchisi	1.8	88.6	1.0	5.9	2.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	91.4	129
Salima	2.1	78.6	2.0	8.5	4.7	3.8	0.4	100.0	82.6	216
Total	2.0	81.6	2.4	7.6	4.3	1.3	0.8	100.0	86.0	2,691
Southern										
Balaka	2.3	84.4	0.0	10.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.7	163
Blantyre	2.8	89.2	1.1	3.8	1.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	93.1	458
Chikhwawa	2.4	63.6	7.2	14.9	8.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	73.1	196
Chiradzulu	1.7	81.6	0.0	10.7	1.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	83.3	127
Machinga	2.5	73.1	7.4	12.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.0	314
Mangochi	1.1	90.4	0.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	91.5	472
Mulanje	4.9	78.9	0.0	6.4	1.7	8.1	0.0	100.0	83.8	273
Mwanza	4.5	82.4	1.8	6.5	3.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	88.8	46
Neno	2.0	75.8	0.9	8.8	1.6	10.3	0.5	100.0	78.8	68
Nsanje	0.0	57.6	2.1	29.9	7.5	2.1	0.9	100.0	59.7	113
Phalombe	2.1	91.5	0.5	2.0	3.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	94.0	174
Thyolo	28.3	58.8	0.0	3.9	4.5	3.8	0.7	100.0	87.1	223
Zomba	3.9	80.0	0.5	11.0	2.6	1.2	0.8	100.0	84.4	332
Total	4.5	79.7	1.6	8.1	3.3	2.6	0.2	100.0	85.8	2,956
Total	3.3	80.2	2.0	7.9	4.1	2.1	0.5	100.0	85.5	6,385

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine or if it was buried.
[2] See Table 2.3 for definition of categories
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table A-11.1 Nutritional status of children: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
District	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Northern														
Chitipa	8.7	33.0	-1.6	55	0.3	1.2	4.3	0.2	57	0.7	14.1	1.8	-0.8	56
Karonga	6.8	28.4	-1.4	104	0.3	2.2	5.2	0.1	105	2.2	9.2	1.4	-0.7	105
Likoma	5.3	24.6	-1.3	4	1.0	3.8	4.4	0.1	4	2.8	9.1	0.6	-0.6	4
Mzimba	11.9	38.9	-1.7	330	0.4	2.7	7.7	0.3	332	2.0	11.5	0.7	-0.8	330
Nkhata Bay	8.3	32.5	-1.5	75	0.0	0.1	4.6	0.3	76	1.1	4.9	0.0	-0.7	77
Rumphi	10.3	32.1	-1.3	65	0.5	1.5	1.4	-0.1	66	2.0	13.6	1.6	-0.8	65
Total	10.2	35.1	-1.6	633	0.3	2.1	6.0	0.2	639	1.8	10.7	0.9	-0.7	637
Central														
Dedza	14.3	42.8	-1.8	224	0.0	2.6	4.9	0.1	224	3.2	15.3	1.1	-0.9	228
Dowa	11.4	39.0	-1.6	249	0.0	1.0	4.7	0.2	251	1.5	9.7	1.1	-0.8	251
Kasungu	6.3	36.3	-1.5	269	0.5	2.4	3.6	0.2	276	1.8	7.1	0.6	-0.8	275
Lilongwe	7.6	36.6	-1.5	804	0.4	1.6	4.1	0.3	817	1.6	8.8	2.1	-0.6	814
Mchinji	11.3	44.0	-1.8	196	0.1	3.1	6.1	0.2	199	3.8	11.5	1.3	-0.9	198
Nkhotakota	13.2	33.2	-1.6	130	0.9	1.8	5.6	0.1	132	2.0	13.5	1.1	-0.8	130
Ntcheu	10.7	41.6	-1.6	226	0.5	3.5	5.2	0.0	225	2.4	12.2	1.4	-0.9	227
Ntchisi	7.4	39.5	-1.6	113	0.1	1.7	2.2	0.2	117	2.7	11.1	1.7	-0.8	118
Salima	12.5	34.5	-1.5	203	0.5	1.4	2.4	0.1	204	2.2	12.8	1.3	-0.8	204
Total	9.8	38.2	-1.6	2,413	0.3	2.0	4.3	0.2	2,444	2.1	10.5	1.5	-0.8	2,445
Southern														
Balaka	12.2	32.6	-1.5	156	0.0	0.6	3.5	0.1	156	1.1	12.9	1.2	-0.8	156
Blantyre	7.4	33.2	-1.4	364	1.3	3.1	3.0	0.1	367	3.3	9.1	0.4	-0.7	366
Chikhwawa	11.5	32.6	-1.3	183	1.5	4.9	2.8	-0.1	185	4.5	13.0	2.0	-0.9	187
Chiradzulu	7.6	33.2	-1.3	98	0.8	6.2	4.7	0.1	101	2.7	12.1	5.4	-0.6	101
Machinga	9.9	38.5	-1.5	268	0.8	3.4	3.6	-0.0	268	4.0	16.4	1.3	-0.9	275

(Continued…)

Table A-11.1—*Continued*

District	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mangochi	21.4	45.4	-1.9	435	0.0	1.7	7.7	0.3	448	2.4	12.9	1.3	-0.9	453
Mulanje	15.0	36.5	-1.6	227	0.0	4.1	4.8	0.1	232	5.9	16.7	0.5	-0.9	230
Mwanza	12.2	31.0	-1.2	41	1.6	7.1	5.7	0.0	41	4.4	14.4	1.0	-0.8	42
Neno	18.8	45.4	-1.6	60	2.0	4.1	4.1	-0.0	60	4.4	17.3	0.2	-0.9	61
Nsanje	11.0	31.6	-1.2	95	1.8	8.7	1.8	-0.2	96	0.6	17.5	1.5	-0.8	97
Phalombe	6.3	31.4	-1.4	171	0.0	2.3	3.2	-0.0	174	0.6	11.0	1.3	-0.8	172
Thyolo	14.8	35.6	-1.5	205	0.0	3.4	2.5	-0.0	202	3.4	13.9	0.0	-0.9	203
Zomba	9.2	36.4	-1.5	358	2.0	4.6	5.8	0.1	351	1.9	10.9	2.5	-0.8	359
Total	12.4	36.6	-1.5	2,661	0.8	3.5	4.5	0.1	2,681	3.0	13.0	1.3	-0.8	2,704
Total	11.0	37.1	-1.5	5,707	0.6	2.7	4.5	0.1	5,764	2.5	11.7	1.3	-0.8	5,786

Note: Each index is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.
[2] Includes children who are below –3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median.
[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.
[4] First-born twins (triplets and other multiple births) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.
[5] Includes children whose mothers are deceased.
[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 11.11.
[7] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table A-11.2 Initial breastfeeding: Districts

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
District	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Northern						
Chitipa	99.2	85.3	97.2	68	3.5	67
Karonga	99.5	78.6	99.2	126	1.0	126
Likoma	97.7	70.3	97.2	4	2.8	4
Mzimba	97.4	80.6	97.1	392	4.3	382
Nkhata Bay	99.1	80.5	98.0	90	1.7	89
Rumphi	98.1	75.8	94.9	87	5.1	85
Total	98.2	80.1	97.3	767	3.5	753
Central						
Dedza	98.1	75.2	94.9	287	2.6	282
Dowa	99.2	82.5	97.7	271	4.1	269
Kasungu	94.0	67.7	91.7	285	2.4	268
Lilongwe	98.1	58.8	96.8	968	2.7	949
Mchinji	97.3	76.1	95.3	211	2.0	205
Nkhotakota	97.5	81.4	96.7	171	1.7	167
Ntcheu	98.3	85.0	97.6	277	1.2	273
Ntchisi	99.5	90.7	99.5	132	0.7	131
Salima	98.8	73.2	97.4	223	1.8	220
Total	97.8	71.5	96.3	2,826	2.4	2,765
Southern						
Balaka	99.0	87.2	98.3	173	1.5	171
Blantyre	97.9	65.8	93.7	475	2.3	465
Chikhwawa	95.8	77.1	95.0	210	3.6	201
Chiradzulu	98.0	86.2	95.9	135	2.7	132
Machinga	97.2	79.8	96.7	327	4.0	317
Mangochi	97.8	81.5	95.9	494	3.8	483
Mulanje	97.3	70.6	95.5	284	2.3	276
Mwanza	98.5	92.9	98.2	49	3.2	48
Neno	99.7	82.7	99.3	70	3.1	70
Nsanje	100.0	85.3	96.5	117	1.7	117
Phalombe	97.8	86.7	97.3	186	2.9	182
Thyolo	94.8	78.4	94.8	236	6.6	224
Zomba	97.1	91.4	96.8	344	4.7	334
Total	97.5	79.7	95.9	3,099	3.4	3,021
Total	97.7	76.3	96.2	6,693	3.0	6,540

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

[1] Includes children who began breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.

[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life.

Table A-11.6 Minimum acceptable diet: Districts

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
District	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet6	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Breastmilk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children 6-23 months
Northern														
Chitipa	29.8	40.0	17.6	41	(6.9)	(39.9)	(15.6)	(4.8)	9	83.3	31.6	35.6	15.3	50
Karonga	20.8	54.9	12.2	82	*	*	*	*	13	86.4	23.4	50.6	10.5	95
Likoma	19.8	49.0	12.4	2	(0.0)	(13.7)	(9.3)	(0.0)	1	74.7	18.3	38.9	9.3	3
Mzimba	14.2	20.2	5.8	211	(17.8)	(24.8)	(26.5)	(4.1)	69	79.7	16.8	21.7	5.4	280
Nkhata Bay	39.4	26.1	9.1	62	*	*	*	*	4	94.7	41.0	25.4	9.3	67
Rumphi	30.2	39.9	19.0	51	(0.0)	(30.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	12	80.6	30.2	33.7	15.3	63
Total	22.2	31.5	10.0	450	12.5	29.9	22.5	3.5	108	83.0	23.7	29.8	8.8	558
Central														
Dedza	24.6	27.2	7.9	183	*	*	*	*	13	93.3	25.0	25.7	7.4	196
Dowa	20.8	26.2	5.7	185	*	*	*	*	26	88.3	23.1	23.7	5.8	212
Kasungu	17.4	30.1	5.3	186	*	*	*	*	25	88.9	17.4	27.1	4.7	211
Lilongwe	38.9	24.4	9.4	610	(19.2)	(44.6)	(27.3)	(12.3)	82	90.4	39.6	24.7	9.8	692
Mchinji	27.2	23.4	11.5	132	*	*	*	*	17	89.5	27.8	23.7	10.2	148
Nkhotakota	30.2	34.1	8.8	95	(1.2)	(36.1)	(12.9)	(1.2)	20	83.2	31.2	30.5	7.5	115
Ntcheu	24.2	27.1	9.7	195	*	*	*	*	16	92.3	24.4	25.5	8.9	211
Ntchisi	21.4	30.2	7.4	94	*	*	*	*	7	93.0	21.4	28.7	6.8	101
Salima	22.0	45.5	11.0	149	*	*	*	*	16	90.3	22.2	41.1	9.9	165
Total	28.3	28.2	8.6	1,829	9.1	34.8	15.5	5.4	222	90.1	29.0	26.8	8.3	2,051
Southern														
Balaka	20.4	26.4	10.0	117	*	*	*	*	9	93.8	22.8	25.6	10.4	126
Blantyre	26.6	45.4	11.4	264	(8.0)	(32.0)	(39.7)	(8.0)	60	83.0	27.6	44.4	10.8	323
Chikhwawa	21.0	26.1	7.1	120	*	*	*	*	21	89.7	25.3	25.7	8.6	141
Chiradzulu	19.4	34.1	4.8	88	*	*	*	*	5	94.7	18.4	32.4	4.5	92
Machinga	13.0	26.2	4.5	193	*	*	*	*	26	89.1	14.0	25.5	3.9	219
Mangochi	16.3	34.3	7.0	322	(7.1)	(15.2)	(9.5)	(1.3)	37	90.4	16.2	31.7	6.4	359
Mulanje	30.1	32.0	10.1	164	(12.8)	(32.7)	(17.4)	(0.0)	31	86.3	30.5	29.7	8.5	194
Mwanza	24.9	31.6	8.0	28	(0.0)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	9	75.9	23.8	24.0	6.1	36
Neno	26.0	26.6	8.0	40	*	*	*	*	7	86.0	26.1	25.3	6.8	47
Nsanje	27.5	42.6	11.3	71	*	*	*	*	5	93.7	27.2	40.8	10.8	76
Phalombe	24.7	39.4	12.8	114	(1.2)	(9.5)	(8.5)	(0.6)	23	83.2	22.1	34.2	10.7	137
Thyolo	19.1	9.7	2.9	137	*	*	*	*	22	86.6	20.4	10.0	2.5	159
Zomba	17.6	39.9	9.9	210	*	*	*	*	27	89.0	17.5	37.2	8.8	237
Total	20.9	33.0	8.3	1,866	8.6	26.0	19.6	3.8	282	88.0	21.6	31.3	7.7	2,148
Total	24.3	30.7	8.6	4,145	9.5	29.9	18.6	4.3	613	88.3	25.1	29.2	8.1	4,757

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

[1] Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yoghurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9-23 months.

[3] Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.

[4] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yoghurt.

[5] For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

[6] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

[7] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yoghurt.

[8] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

[9] Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

Table A-11.7 Prevalence of anaemia in children: Districts

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children age 6-59 months
	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7.0 g/dl)	
Northern					
Chitipa	35.7	14.3	20.8	0.6	52
Karonga	64.8	31.3	32.7	0.7	97
Likoma	68.7	35.4	33.3	0.0	4
Mzimba	59.6	27.8	30.4	1.4	295
Nkhata Bay	77.4	26.8	45.3	5.4	68
Rumphi	56.7	34.0	20.7	1.9	62
Total	60.1	27.8	30.7	1.7	577
Central					
Dedza	59.0	19.9	36.7	2.4	203
Dowa	68.6	27.3	39.4	1.9	235
Kasungu	60.0	30.0	29.5	0.5	252
Lilongwe	56.6	21.6	32.3	2.7	729
Mchinji	62.3	33.5	28.7	0.0	187
Nkhotakota	71.8	23.9	45.1	2.8	117
Ntcheu	64.6	19.0	43.4	2.1	204
Ntchisi	56.3	24.9	30.9	0.6	111
Salima	72.0	29.6	39.3	3.0	183
Total	61.7	24.7	35.0	2.0	2,219
Southern					
Balaka	60.8	28.2	32.6	0.0	142
Blantyre	62.1	28.8	32.3	1.1	327
Chikhwawa	75.5	32.4	42.0	1.1	171
Chiradzulu	49.0	19.5	25.7	3.9	88
Machinga	72.6	24.2	43.2	5.3	246
Mangochi	69.7	29.5	35.4	4.9	419
Mulanje	60.1	27.4	30.8	1.8	212
Mwanza	59.0	35.2	22.3	1.5	37
Neno	72.2	32.3	39.9	0.0	55
Nsanje	76.7	26.9	49.0	0.7	84
Phalombe	53.3	30.0	22.3	1.0	161
Thyolo	49.6	23.2	24.9	1.5	185
Zomba	63.2	26.8	36.0	0.4	323
Total	64.0	27.7	34.1	2.2	2,449
Total	62.6	26.5	34.1	2.0	5,245

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas from CDC, 1998. Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

Table A-11.8 Presence of iodized salt in household: Districts

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodised salt, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among all households, the percentage:				Among households with tested salt:	
District	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Northern						
Chitipa	92.0	0.0	8.0	270	95.2	248
Karonga	91.4	0.2	8.5	512	92.8	468
Likoma	95.9	0.0	4.1	19	98.8	18
Mzimba	92.4	0.5	7.0	1,515	98.2	1,400
Nkhata Bay	88.8	0.5	10.7	349	90.1	310
Rumphi	88.0	0.0	12.0	295	92.3	260
Total	91.4	0.4	8.3	2,960	95.5	2,705
Central						
Dedza	75.8	13.2	11.0	1,212	81.4	919
Dowa	89.1	0.1	10.7	1,179	79.9	1,051
Kasungu	81.8	0.7	17.5	1,045	91.1	855
Lilongwe	81.7	0.3	18.0	3,998	94.0	3,268
Mchinji	83.9	5.1	11.0	766	89.3	643
Nkhotakota	87.6	0.0	12.4	523	84.3	458
Ntcheu	87.0	0.3	12.6	1,014	85.5	882
Ntchisi	87.0	0.8	12.2	473	94.1	411
Salima	75.1	1.0	23.8	742	82.0	557
Total	82.6	2.1	15.3	10,952	88.4	9,046
Southern						
Balaka	89.8	0.0	10.2	671	95.5	602
Blantyre	87.3	2.4	10.4	1,999	93.1	1,745
Chikhwawa	90.0	2.0	8.0	853	79.7	768
Chiradzulu	88.3	0.0	11.7	608	94.0	537
Machinga	77.7	0.0	22.3	991	96.2	770
Mangochi	86.9	0.4	12.8	1,656	98.0	1,438
Mulanje	87.8	1.4	10.8	1,243	86.1	1,091
Mwanza	94.7	0.3	5.0	204	84.9	193
Neno	90.9	0.4	8.7	261	35.8	238
Nsanje	83.8	0.0	16.2	426	76.0	357
Phalombe	83.1	0.6	16.3	700	88.6	581
Thyolo	89.4	1.0	9.6	1,297	89.4	1,159
Zomba	81.7	4.0	14.3	1,542	87.6	1,260
Total	86.3	1.4	12.4	12,449	89.2	10,739
Total	85.3	1.6	13.1	26,361	89.7	22,489

[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical and logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

Table A-11.9 Micronutrient intake among children: Districts

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours before the survey; among all children age 6-23 months, percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in the 7 days before the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months before the survey, who were given iron supplements in the 7 days before the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months before the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households in which salt was tested for iodine, percentage who live in households with iodised salt, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-23 months:		Among all children age 6-59 months:				Among children age 6-59 months living in households in which salt was tested:	
District	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in past 7 days	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days[3]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months[4]	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[3,5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Northern											
Chitipa	76.8	35.9	50	1.1	51	18.1	76.6	38.6	154	95.7	146
Karonga	78.8	46.8	95	3.8	97	8.7	66.2	23.6	297	93.7	278
Likoma	93.6	83.1	3	1.7	3	12.9	88.2	63.5	9	98.8	9
Mzimba	77.6	31.2	280	2.3	289	11.6	61.8	43.1	871	98.2	805
Nkhata Bay	84.0	59.8	67	0.4	68	12.5	67.6	36.3	208	90.7	187
Rumphi	85.5	45.6	63	1.6	66	7.2	55.8	29.1	177	91.3	156
Total	79.5	39.6	558	2.2	574	11.3	64.1	37.2	1,715	95.6	1,581
Central											
Dedza	74.1	38.3	196	2.8	207	8.9	58.1	36.4	622	84.4	479
Dowa	78.9	35.0	212	1.5	216	21.4	66.4	50.2	614	81.4	553
Kasungu	74.9	30.8	211	0.5	225	5.6	51.4	35.5	668	89.8	582
Lilongwe	82.9	44.2	692	0.9	711	8.6	66.6	40.9	2,204	92.9	1,835
Mchinji	90.6	30.6	148	3.0	153	7.7	60.7	35.8	499	88.4	417
Nkhotakota	82.6	56.4	115	0.6	124	13.1	73.3	51.0	337	78.6	295
Ntcheu	77.8	38.8	211	1.0	215	14.2	62.9	49.5	585	83.4	529
Ntchisi	80.7	27.8	101	4.5	103	12.0	63.5	44.1	313	94.2	280
Salima	84.6	43.6	165	0.4	172	6.6	58.9	44.0	504	81.6	384
Total	80.9	39.6	2,051	1.4	2,125	10.2	62.9	42.1	6,347	87.8	5,354
Southern											
Balaka	77.7	28.1	126	1.3	130	10.5	58.7	48.3	374	95.9	340
Blantyre	80.9	38.5	323	1.2	331	13.1	58.2	44.1	985	94.1	880
Chikhwawa	80.5	43.9	141	3.1	151	24.9	71.5	53.5	457	77.9	413
Chiradzulu	70.1	30.2	92	2.8	98	7.5	61.2	47.9	280	95.7	251
Machinga	77.6	31.3	219	2.3	229	15.0	65.7	50.7	660	95.7	527
Mangochi	69.0	41.6	359	2.5	373	8.4	62.1	47.0	1,120	98.2	1,006
Mulanje	80.5	36.9	194	8.1	203	15.3	67.8	41.0	586	86.2	522
Mwanza	82.1	30.5	36	0.7	38	13.7	44.6	28.8	102	81.1	99
Neno	82.1	31.5	47	1.0	48	18.4	67.0	54.6	160	31.4	146
Nsanje	82.7	41.3	76	3.2	78	15.6	70.4	62.6	254	76.0	224
Phalombe	81.4	43.8	137	2.4	138	18.9	69.9	56.4	444	86.8	384
Thyolo	72.9	28.2	159	2.5	163	21.8	75.5	56.0	560	89.2	491
Zomba	80.1	36.3	237	3.5	243	15.1	67.8	51.1	830	85.9	687
Total	77.3	36.7	2,148	2.8	2,223	14.7	65.2	49.3	6,812	89.0	5,969
Total	79.1	38.3	4,757	2.1	4,922	12.4	64.1	44.8	14,874	89.3	12,904

na = Not applicable,
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, squash, carrots, red or orange sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables such as amaranth, pumpkin leaves, Chinese cabbage, greens, kale leaves, cassava leaves, bean leaves, cowpea leaves, or sweet potatoes leaves, mangoes, papayas, guava and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A.
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs.
[3] Based on mother's recall.
[4] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available).
[5] Deworming for intestinal parasites is common for helminths and schistosomiasis.
[6] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested.

Table A-11.10 Therapeutic and supplemental foods: Districts

Among children age 6-35 months, percentages who received Chiponde and Likuni Phala in the 7 days before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage who received Chiponde in the past 7 days	Percentage who received Likuni phala in the past 7 days	Number of children
Northern			
Chitipa	0.5	7.0	79
Karonga	4.1	2.1	163
Likoma	0.6	6.8	5
Mzimba	0.5	1.9	488
Nkhata Bay	1.1	1.7	119
Rumphi	0.8	4.7	105
Total	1.2	2.7	959
Central			
Dedza	1.1	1.6	334
Dowa	3.7	5.4	326
Kasungu	1.1	2.0	348
Lilongwe	0.6	6.3	1,209
Mchinji	1.7	3.0	270
Nkhotakota	1.9	4.0	198
Ntcheu	1.6	3.4	343
Ntchisi	39.2	7.3	171
Salima	1.1	2.9	275
Total	3.2	4.4	3,474
Southern			
Balaka	1.2	7.5	204
Blantyre	4.0	17.0	525
Chikhwawa	1.8	9.0	264
Chiradzulu	2.3	8.7	157
Machinga	0.3	7.8	368
Mangochi	0.1	1.1	642
Mulanje	1.1	6.3	336
Mwanza	0.4	1.2	58
Neno	0.0	5.2	92
Nsanje	1.8	11.8	143
Phalombe	0.8	1.4	241
Thyolo	2.4	5.3	297
Zomba	0.6	3.1	424
Total	1.4	6.8	3,750
Total	2.1	5.3	8,183

Table A-11.11 Nutritional status of women: Districts: Districts

Among women age 15-49, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Height		Body Mass Index[1]								
				Normal	Thin			Overweight/obese			
District	Percent-age below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderat ely and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Over-weight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of women
Northern											
Chitipa	3.8	72	23.5	67.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	29.3	23.1	6.3	65
Karonga	4.5	151	23.2	69.2	6.6	5.6	0.9	24.2	17.6	6.6	135
Likoma	2.6	6	24.1	57.1	6.5	4.3	2.2	36.4	24.6	11.8	6
Mzimba	2.2	495	22.8	70.7	5.7	4.9	0.8	23.6	17.8	5.8	447
Nkhata Bay	5.3	103	22.7	69.1	8.6	7.1	1.5	22.4	17.5	4.9	91
Rumphi	2.4	86	22.9	72.1	4.9	4.2	0.6	23.1	18.1	4.9	78
Total	3.1	913	22.9	70.0	5.9	5.1	0.8	24.1	18.2	5.8	822
Central											
Dedza	2.6	336	22.2	80.8	4.8	4.4	0.4	14.4	11.8	2.7	298
Dowa	3.7	365	22.4	76.0	7.9	6.0	1.9	16.1	12.3	3.7	333
Kasungu	4.2	324	22.9	75.6	5.0	3.1	1.9	19.5	12.4	7.1	300
Lilongwe	2.7	1,279	23.4	68.5	6.6	5.4	1.1	25.0	16.8	8.2	1,154
Mchinji	4.7	251	22.0	78.3	8.4	6.6	1.8	13.3	11.0	2.3	220
Nkhotakota	1.2	168	23.3	69.1	5.6	4.9	0.6	25.3	19.2	6.1	149
Ntcheu	2.3	300	23.1	71.9	7.6	6.4	1.2	20.5	13.0	7.5	270
Ntchisi	3.9	142	23.1	73.0	5.8	5.7	0.2	21.2	16.7	4.5	123
Salima	2.0	226	22.2	77.0	8.6	7.4	1.1	14.4	10.7	3.7	197
Total	3.0	3,391	22.9	73.0	6.6	5.4	1.2	20.4	14.3	6.0	3,043
Southern											
Balaka	4.2	212	22.8	73.9	6.5	3.9	2.5	19.6	13.2	6.4	190
Blantyre	1.7	653	23.8	61.0	5.8	4.1	1.7	33.3	23.8	9.5	607
Chikhwawa	2.3	232	22.3	74.7	9.8	7.6	2.2	15.5	11.9	3.6	206
Chiradzulu	2.6	161	22.1	78.1	7.5	6.0	1.5	14.4	12.1	2.3	148
Machinga	4.3	271	22.2	76.0	7.4	6.0	1.4	16.6	13.3	3.3	229
Mangochi	3.3	535	22.1	73.9	10.2	7.7	2.5	15.9	11.2	4.6	460
Mulanje	4.1	349	22.3	76.2	8.1	5.0	3.1	15.7	11.3	4.4	321
Mwanza	4.6	56	22.8	69.0	8.7	7.7	1.0	22.3	17.7	4.6	50
Neno	0.8	80	22.3	77.8	5.3	4.9	0.5	16.8	14.8	2.1	69
Nsanje	1.0	110	22.3	82.3	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.8	10.1	2.7	95
Phalombe	2.4	218	22.3	72.4	11.3	7.9	3.4	16.3	11.5	4.9	192
Thyolo	1.3	393	22.3	75.4	6.8	5.8	1.0	17.8	14.9	2.9	355
Zomba	2.0	442	23.0	68.7	9.4	7.5	1.9	21.9	17.0	4.9	394
Total	2.6	3,712	22.6	71.8	8.0	6.0	2.0	20.2	15.1	5.1	3,315
Total	2.8	8,016	22.8	72.1	7.2	5.7	1.5	20.7	15.1	5.6	7,180

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Table A-11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in women: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Not pregnant / Pregnant	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Number of women
			<12.0 g/dl	10.0-11.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
			<11.0 g/dl	10.0-10.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Northern						
Chitipa		16.1	12.0	3.5	0.6	71
Karonga		37.5	26.7	8.5	2.3	149
Likoma		41.7	30.8	10.6	0.4	6
Mzimba		30.3	23.8	6.4	0.2	492
Nkhata Bay		44.4	30.4	11.8	2.2	100
Rumphi		25.7	18.7	6.3	0.8	85
Total		31.6	23.7	7.1	0.8	904
Central						
Dedza		25.3	19.7	4.4	1.2	334
Dowa		30.0	21.8	7.3	0.9	362
Kasungu		25.5	19.4	4.9	1.1	323
Lilongwe		29.3	21.9	6.9	0.5	1,258
Mchinji		31.5	26.3	4.5	0.7	251
Nkhotakota		46.5	35.0	11.3	0.2	165
Ntcheu		31.8	25.1	6.3	0.4	302
Ntchisi		24.6	18.1	6.4	0.1	142
Salima		31.4	21.6	8.3	1.4	223
Total		29.8	22.5	6.6	0.7	3,361
Southern						
Balaka		38.6	29.0	8.8	0.8	209
Blantyre		32.2	23.5	8.2	0.6	643
Chikhwawa		36.3	29.4	6.1	0.8	231
Chiradzulu		25.0	19.7	4.4	0.9	156
Machinga		29.2	20.5	8.7	0.0	273
Mangochi		55.5	42.4	12.0	1.0	526
Mulanje		31.0	26.1	4.6	0.3	347
Mwanza		43.5	38.1	5.0	0.4	54
Neno		40.0	32.8	7.2	0.0	80
Nsanje		50.0	41.0	8.2	0.8	107
Phalombe		29.0	19.7	8.9	0.4	211
Thyolo		35.6	30.0	5.5	0.1	390
Zomba		25.4	20.4	5.0	0.0	441
Total		35.7	27.8	7.5	0.5	3,669
Total		32.7	25.1	7.0	0.6	7,933

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and smoking status if known using formulas from CDC, 1998.

Table A-11.13 Micronutrient intake among mothers: Districts

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years before the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets during the pregnancy of the last child, and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years before the survey and who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, percentage who live in households with iodised salt, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among women with a child born in the past 5 years, number of days women took iron tablets during pregnancy of last birth:						Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Among women with a child born in the last f5 years, who live in households that were tested for iodized salt	
District	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Total			Percentage living in house-holds with iodized salt[1]	Number of women
Northern										
Chitipa	6.7	59.3	13.4	19.1	1.5	100.0	43.8	139	96.4	132
Karonga	4.4	50.6	19.5	25.5	0.0	100.0	20.1	272	93.1	254
Likoma	3.4	12.4	10.1	53.8	20.3	100.0	47.5	9	98.8	9
Mzimba	6.1	31.3	21.8	39.2	1.5	100.0	58.2	820	98.4	758
Nkhata Bay	5.4	31.4	20.3	40.5	2.3	100.0	41.6	178	90.5	161
Rumphi	7.3	33.0	20.6	32.1	6.9	100.0	49.1	163	91.3	143
Total	5.9	37.2	20.3	34.6	2.0	100.0	47.5	1,580	95.7	1,457
Central										
Dedza	12.3	42.8	13.0	30.8	1.1	100.0	47.1	577	82.5	449
Dowa	10.5	30.1	17.4	41.5	0.4	100.0	59.2	555	82.0	501
Kasungu	13.2	28.1	18.5	38.9	1.4	100.0	45.8	569	90.4	498
Lilongwe	11.4	39.4	14.4	33.9	0.9	100.0	50.6	2,037	92.5	1,718
Mchinji	5.7	35.8	18.0	33.6	6.9	100.0	39.2	446	87.7	378
Nkhotakota	11.9	24.3	23.8	38.4	1.6	100.0	56.4	298	79.7	262
Ntcheu	8.2	30.8	22.2	38.8	0.0	100.0	58.7	539	83.8	481
Ntchisi	7.2	48.2	11.4	31.9	1.3	100.0	41.9	269	94.6	239
Salima	8.8	28.2	29.3	32.4	1.3	100.0	55.9	421	82.5	329
Total	10.5	35.4	17.4	35.3	1.4	100.0	50.8	5,711	87.8	4,853
Southern										
Balaka	11.8	42.9	21.4	20.2	3.6	100.0	63.2	326	96.0	294
Blantyre	8.8	32.2	19.8	36.5	2.7	100.0	47.4	955	94.2	855
Chikhwawa	12.1	41.5	18.7	24.3	3.5	100.0	48.7	421	79.4	376
Chiradzulu	5.3	23.3	18.5	52.1	0.8	100.0	62.5	269	95.5	240
Machinga	22.4	40.3	16.0	21.0	0.3	100.0	56.6	550	95.5	433
Mangochi	17.2	60.8	9.8	11.6	0.6	100.0	46.2	961	97.9	864
Mulanje	8.7	27.9	18.6	44.6	0.2	100.0	51.4	579	86.1	517
Mwanza	14.5	49.5	10.4	21.5	4.1	100.0	47.5	95	83.0	91
Neno	5.3	18.3	14.0	61.8	0.6	100.0	53.8	147	32.5	133
Nsanje	9.4	36.3	14.7	39.1	0.6	100.0	49.0	231	75.9	203
Phalombe	8.5	33.8	16.5	40.9	0.3	100.0	47.2	393	86.4	339
Thyolo	16.2	43.1	13.7	25.2	1.8	100.0	54.3	542	90.0	477
Zomba	5.8	29.6	22.3	41.7	0.6	100.0	68.6	757	87.1	628
Total	11.8	38.6	16.9	31.4	1.3	100.0	53.3	6,224	89.2	5,450
Total	10.6	37.1	17.5	33.4	1.4	100.0	51.6	13,515	89.4	11,760

[1] Excludes women in households where salt was not tested.

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Table A-12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets: Districts

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated), insecticide-treated net (ITN), and long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); average number of nets, ITNs, and LLINs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net, ITN, and LLIN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net			Average number of nets per household			Number of house-holds	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night			Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecti-cide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Long-lasting insect-cidal net (LLIN)	Any mosquito net	Insecti-cide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Long-lasting insect-cidal net (LLIN)		Any mosquito net	Insecti-cide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Long-lasting insect-cidal net (LLIN)	
Northern											
Chitipa	62.6	56.0	55.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	270	29.5	25.9	25.4	270
Karonga	72.5	68.1	67.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	512	38.0	33.0	32.5	510
Likoma	89.3	50.1	48.4	2.6	1.3	1.3	19	67.8	33.0	31.4	19
Mzimba	59.9	53.5	53.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1,515	23.2	21.0	20.8	1,513
Nkhata Bay	67.5	59.5	58.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	349	28.3	23.7	23.4	348
Rumphi	67.4	59.7	58.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	295	30.2	24.0	23.3	295
Total	64.2	57.6	57.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	2,960	27.9	24.2	23.8	2,955
Central											
Dedza	62.0	58.4	58.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1,212	25.8	23.8	23.4	1,210
Dowa	75.9	74.6	74.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1,179	34.8	34.2	34.2	1,178
Kasungu	52.8	50.5	49.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	1,045	18.3	17.4	17.3	1,045
Lilongwe	61.6	49.7	48.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	3,998	30.1	21.5	20.8	3,982
Mchinji	88.0	78.3	77.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	766	41.2	34.5	34.4	765
Nkhotakota	87.9	84.5	84.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	523	53.8	49.6	49.2	522
Ntcheu	58.3	56.1	55.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1,014	30.0	28.5	28.2	1,009
Ntchisi	53.1	48.0	47.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	473	19.3	16.7	16.7	471
Salima	56.6	48.9	48.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	742	20.6	16.4	15.8	740
Total	64.4	57.6	57.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	10,952	29.8	25.1	24.6	10,923
Southern											
Balaka	61.8	58.7	58.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	671	22.6	20.5	20.4	670
Blantyre	62.4	59.1	58.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1,999	32.2	28.9	28.0	1,995
Chikhwawa	52.2	47.2	46.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	853	19.1	15.9	15.5	852
Chiradzulu	59.2	56.6	55.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	608	24.6	22.5	21.9	607
Machinga	59.8	56.4	56.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	991	19.4	18.2	18.1	990
Mangochi	51.8	48.1	48.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	1,656	15.2	14.0	14.0	1,655
Mulanje	60.8	53.3	52.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	1,243	21.3	17.1	17.0	1,241
Mwanza	81.3	78.0	77.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	204	48.8	46.0	45.7	204
Neno	78.0	70.8	70.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	261	37.6	31.7	31.1	260
Nsanje	61.7	58.4	57.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	426	22.0	19.4	19.2	424
Phalombe	87.6	71.5	70.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	700	44.1	34.2	33.3	699
Thyolo	45.3	43.2	42.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1,297	18.4	17.4	17.0	1,293
Zomba	68.3	64.5	64.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1,542	27.2	25.0	24.8	1,542
Total	60.7	56.1	55.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	12,449	24.7	21.9	21.5	12,432
Total	62.7	56.9	56.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	26,361	27.2	23.5	23.1	26,310

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

Table A-12.2 Source of mosquito nets: Districts

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	At birth	Immunization visit	Government health facility	CHAM/ Mission health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/ market	Workplace	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Northern														
Chitipa	26.8	22.4	13.7	5.4	17.6	0.3	2.6	0.1	7.8	1.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	324
Karonga	13.2	18.5	14.8	4.1	26.6	1.4	1.9	0.0	13.5	2.2	2.6	1.2	100.0	785
Likoma	79.6	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.6	0.3	0.1	5.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	100.0	50
Mzimba	16.5	17.3	17.6	6.2	20.2	0.8	1.3	0.1	15.9	0.6	2.5	0.7	100.0	1,649
Nkhata Bay	8.1	24.2	14.6	3.1	16.7	2.8	3.1	0.1	19.9	1.1	5.9	0.5	100.0	454
Rumphi	18.7	19.0	20.3	4.2	17.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	12.3	1.5	2.8	2.0	100.0	415
Total	16.8	18.9	16.4	5.0	20.4	1.2	1.6	0.1	14.6	1.2	2.9	0.9	100.0	3,677
Central														
Dedza	33.1	14.4	8.9	0.9	25.7	0.6	8.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.0	0.5	100.0	1,179
Dowa	51.7	8.7	7.5	7.6	17.7	0.6	2.1	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	1,761
Kasungu	29.2	24.6	6.2	2.8	20.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	11.0	0.2	2.6	1.8	100.0	937
Lilongwe	21.3	18.0	6.2	1.5	23.9	0.4	1.2	0.0	21.4	2.3	3.0	0.6	100.0	4,607
Mchinji	72.0	9.2	5.9	1.7	7.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,398
Nkhotakota	63.3	11.3	4.2	0.5	12.4	0.1	1.8	0.3	4.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,177
Ntcheu	40.7	12.3	13.1	0.9	9.5	0.2	15.2	0.1	5.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	100.0	1,163
Ntchisi	26.8	29.7	17.8	3.1	8.4	0.2	2.6	0.2	8.5	0.3	2.3	0.3	100.0	430
Salima	12.5	26.0	14.3	2.6	21.3	0.7	2.2	0.0	14.7	1.3	3.0	1.3	100.0	717
Total	37.3	15.7	7.8	2.3	18.4	0.4	3.2	0.0	11.0	1.1	2.1	0.7	100.0	13,370
Southern														
Balaka	36.0	11.9	16.5	1.5	15.6	0.3	5.5	0.2	9.0	0.2	2.3	0.8	100.0	697
Blantyre	28.8	13.3	10.3	2.8	9.7	0.2	1.8	0.5	28.0	1.3	1.7	1.6	100.0	2,320
Chikhwawa	18.7	24.6	13.8	3.6	10.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	21.0	3.0	3.0	0.1	100.0	716
Chiradzulu	29.6	19.1	14.0	2.4	15.3	0.5	1.9	0.0	11.7	0.9	4.0	0.6	100.0	562
Machinga	18.4	21.9	24.5	2.8	8.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	19.5	0.7	2.6	0.2	100.0	905
Mangochi	21.0	27.1	15.5	1.9	12.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	18.0	0.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	1,308
Mulanje	17.3	19.0	16.5	3.7	19.1	2.2	4.0	0.1	10.7	1.1	6.2	0.1	100.0	1,141
Mwanza	85.1	3.7	3.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.6	1.2	1.3	0.4	100.0	346
Neno	61.0	8.8	9.6	2.9	8.7	1.0	2.3	0.0	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.2	100.0	398
Nsanje	20.3	20.2	13.0	3.5	10.8	1.2	4.0	0.4	19.3	0.6	5.2	1.4	100.0	448
Phalombe	70.8	5.7	5.2	1.2	10.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	3.2	0.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	1,292
Thyolo	20.8	23.4	17.7	2.2	16.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.2	1.5	5.7	1.1	100.0	910
Zomba	17.0	15.2	15.9	2.1	21.3	1.1	1.9	0.0	18.3	0.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	1,750
Total	30.4	16.7	13.7	2.4	13.2	0.6	1.8	0.2	15.9	0.9	3.4	0.6	100.0	12,792
Total	31.8	16.5	11.4	2.7	16.4	0.6	2.4	0.1	13.6	1.0	2.8	0.7	100.0	29,838

ANC = Antenatal care

Table A-12.3 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes: Districts

Percentage of households in which someone has come into the dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months, the percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS in the past 12 months, and the percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons and/or IRS in the past 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of households with IRS[1] in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[2] and/or IRS[1] in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[2] for every two persons and/or IRS[1] in the past 12 months	Number of households
Northern				
Chitipa	0.2	56.0	25.9	270
Karonga	34.4	77.6	54.2	512
Likoma	0.0	50.1	33.0	19
Mzimba	1.2	54.0	22.0	1,515
Nkhata Bay	4.4	60.4	25.8	349
Rumphi	0.7	59.9	24.5	295
Total	7.2	59.6	28.7	2,960
Central				
Dedza	4.2	60.3	27.1	1,212
Dowa	0.4	74.8	34.3	1,179
Kasungu	1.2	51.1	18.4	1,045
Lilongwe	4.8	51.5	24.6	3,998
Mchinji	27.7	83.2	51.7	766
Nkhotakota	10.2	85.6	54.8	523
Ntcheu	0.2	56.2	28.5	1,014
Ntchisi	0.2	48.0	16.6	473
Salima	19.7	59.4	33.1	742
Total	6.2	59.6	29.2	10,952
Southern				
Balaka	1.5	59.3	22.0	671
Blantyre	0.4	59.1	29.1	1,999
Chikhwawa	17.2	54.1	30.2	853
Chiradzulu	4.2	58.7	25.8	608
Machinga	1.0	56.6	18.8	991
Mangochi	5.2	50.4	18.5	1,656
Mulanje	5.6	55.9	21.7	1,243
Mwanza	0.1	78.0	46.0	204
Neno	2.0	71.6	33.0	261
Nsanje	7.5	61.4	25.3	426
Phalombe	1.0	71.6	34.6	700
Thyolo	0.5	43.6	17.9	1,297
Zomba	0.7	64.6	25.5	1,542
Total	3.3	57.5	24.6	12,449
Total	4.9	58.6	27.0	26,361

[1] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private or non-governmental organization

[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

Table A-12.6 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household: Districts

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Household population					Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
District	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS[2] in the past 12 months	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Northern							
Chitipa	31.5	26.5	25.2	26.6	1,232	46.8	697
Karonga	53.0	48.2	46.7	64.4	2,460	70.8	1,676
Likoma	56.9	26.3	24.9	26.3	89	51.0	46
Mzimba	35.7	31.5	30.1	32.6	7,443	58.0	4,044
Nkhata Bay	39.2	32.3	28.6	34.1	1,738	52.6	1,067
Rumphi	34.5	30.3	28.3	30.8	1,431	49.4	877
Total	38.7	33.9	32.1	37.5	14,392	58.0	8,407
Central							
Dedza	30.7	28.5	28.3	31.3	5,101	48.5	2,992
Dowa	53.2	52.0	51.2	52.1	5,211	67.9	3,993
Kasungu	31.6	30.5	29.0	31.4	4,918	59.3	2,526
Lilongwe	34.7	26.5	24.7	29.7	17,134	53.1	8,537
Mchinji	58.2	51.8	38.2	64.3	3,538	64.3	2,854
Nkhotakota	67.8	65.0	47.9	68.6	2,629	76.5	2,235
Ntcheu	39.7	37.5	36.6	37.6	4,271	66.9	2,392
Ntchisi	31.1	28.0	27.2	28.0	2,185	58.2	1,053
Salima	32.5	27.6	24.8	42.7	3,555	55.6	1,762
Total	39.6	34.9	31.8	38.7	48,541	59.7	28,345
Southern							
Balaka	36.1	34.0	33.5	35.2	3,015	57.1	1,797
Blantyre	41.6	38.2	31.1	38.4	8,324	63.9	4,982
Chikhwawa	26.0	23.6	22.8	36.7	3,762	48.7	1,823
Chiradzulu	33.2	31.3	29.9	34.6	2,474	53.9	1,434
Machinga	36.7	34.5	31.8	34.7	4,485	60.9	2,536
Mangochi	25.7	24.0	22.7	27.7	7,898	49.2	3,848
Mulanje	31.2	26.5	23.9	31.1	5,346	48.3	2,935
Mwanza	61.1	58.3	56.9	58.3	857	71.2	701
Neno	47.9	43.7	22.4	44.7	1,158	59.8	846
Nsanje	36.8	33.8	29.7	38.9	1,943	57.0	1,153
Phalombe	52.2	42.0	15.4	42.3	3,226	57.5	2,354
Thyolo	24.3	23.0	22.4	23.3	5,271	53.4	2,271
Zomba	48.1	45.2	42.5	45.5	6,487	67.3	4,352
Total	36.1	33.0	28.5	35.4	54,244	57.6	31,032
Total	37.9	33.9	30.3	37.0	117,177	58.6	67,783

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

[2] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private or non-governmental organization

Table A-12.7 Use of existing ITNs: Districts

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night	Number of ITNs[1]
Northern		
Chitipa	62.7	283
Karonga	88.5	700
Likoma	58.2	25
Mzimba	78.8	1,466
Nkhata Bay	80.0	377
Rumphi	65.5	352
Total	78.0	3,204
Central		
Dedza	60.3	1,093
Dowa	73.4	1,719
Kasungu	79.4	887
Lilongwe	66.6	3,404
Mchinji	67.7	1,224
Nkhotakota	79.3	1,100
Ntcheu	72.3	1,104
Ntchisi	71.4	380
Salima	74.6	573
Total	70.5	11,484
Southern		
Balaka	77.7	649
Blantyre	80.4	2,105
Chikhwawa	64.4	638
Chiradzulu	72.1	520
Machinga	78.4	851
Mangochi	73.8	1,210
Mulanje	69.0	960
Mwanza	76.6	328
Neno	65.3	351
Nsanje	73.8	410
Phalombe	63.8	996
Thyolo	71.1	855
Zomba	85.0	1,631
Total	74.9	11,504
Total	73.3	26,192

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

Table A-12.8 Use of mosquito nets by children: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Children under age 5 in all households					Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
District	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS[2] in the past 12 months	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Northern							
Chitipa	42.8	34.4	32.2	34.4	171	56.3	104
Karonga	64.9	59.2	57.2	73.3	344	78.9	258
Likoma	63.2	31.6	30.5	31.6	11	58.3	6
Mzimba	49.0	43.5	42.0	44.4	1,071	71.5	652
Nkhata Bay	47.4	39.5	35.7	40.2	252	64.2	155
Rumphi	43.0	36.7	34.4	37.4	215	58.0	136
Total	50.4	44.1	42.1	47.1	2,064	69.4	1,312
Central							
Dedza	38.8	35.7	35.7	38.0	743	60.2	441
Dowa	62.9	60.9	60.3	60.9	710	75.6	572
Kasungu	38.8	37.4	35.2	38.0	776	68.9	421
Lilongwe	42.5	31.0	29.2	33.9	2,528	61.1	1,283
Mchinji	67.8	58.5	43.8	68.7	578	72.2	468
Nkhotakota	71.7	68.9	50.1	71.3	402	80.2	345
Ntcheu	53.6	50.1	49.4	50.4	666	78.4	426
Ntchisi	45.2	41.2	40.4	41.2	353	71.6	203
Salima	43.6	37.9	34.5	51.4	596	69.4	326
Total	48.5	42.1	38.6	45.4	7,352	68.9	4,485
Southern							
Balaka	46.4	44.0	43.3	45.3	458	67.4	299
Blantyre	53.1	50.0	40.9	50.2	1,184	74.6	794
Chikhwawa	36.5	33.6	32.4	44.2	561	62.1	303
Chiradzulu	47.1	44.3	43.1	48.2	337	70.0	213
Machinga	45.1	42.1	38.4	42.4	836	68.9	511
Mangochi	36.8	33.6	31.5	37.5	1,351	63.6	714
Mulanje	45.8	38.8	34.3	42.0	733	61.7	461
Mwanza	67.6	64.5	63.9	64.5	118	77.9	97
Neno	54.9	49.6	25.9	49.8	196	67.4	144
Nsanje	48.2	44.5	39.8	49.0	318	68.5	207
Phalombe	62.1	48.0	17.6	48.3	518	67.7	367
Thyolo	33.1	31.3	30.3	31.6	666	67.0	311
Zomba	61.2	56.7	53.9	57.2	998	78.8	719
Total	47.2	43.0	37.4	45.2	8,274	69.3	5,140
Total	48.1	42.7	38.4	45.5	17,691	69.1	10,937

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months
[2] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organization

Table A-12.9 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women: Districts

Percentages of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households					Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
District	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS[2] in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of women
Northern							
Chitipa	44.2	40.4	36.1	40.4	18	(59.0)	12
Karonga	60.4	59.5	59.5	70.8	41	(78.7)	31
Likoma	(81.4)	(34.0)	(34.0)	(34.0)	1	*	1
Mzimba	51.1	40.2	40.2	40.2	123	64.8	76
Nkhata Bay	41.6	38.1	32.7	38.1	27	(64.0)	16
Rumphi	44.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	20	(57.0)	14
Total	50.7	43.3	42.3	45.3	230	66.4	150
Central							
Dedza	46.4	42.5	42.5	44.0	81	63.4	54
Dowa	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	64	(73.4)	54
Kasungu	61.8	61.1	55.9	68.8	69	(88.5)	48
Lilongwe	39.5	28.8	28.8	31.9	340	52.4	187
Mchinji	63.2	55.2	39.3	64.8	62	67.2	51
Nkhotakota	80.6	75.3	49.2	83.9	41	86.7	36
Ntcheu	40.9	37.5	34.4	37.5	69	(62.5)	42
Ntchisi	59.3	54.6	49.3	54.6	39	(89.2)	24
Salima	53.5	52.6	44.4	64.0	63	77.2	43
Total	49.7	43.4	39.4	47.5	828	66.9	537
Southern							
Balaka	54.8	47.0	47.0	47.0	54	(84.4)	30
Blantyre	(59.2)	(56.7)	(50.0)	(56.7)	91	(84.7)	61
Chikhwawa	37.3	33.1	31.4	42.3	49	(58.1)	28
Chiradzulu	53.4	49.7	47.9	49.7	36	(68.4)	26
Machinga	41.8	40.5	37.5	40.5	82	67.1	49
Mangochi	37.3	36.2	36.2	37.4	153	64.3	86
Mulanje	52.6	46.1	43.7	50.4	68	(62.1)	50
Mwanza	(56.2)	(54.6)	(54.6)	(54.6)	10	(74.3)	7
Neno	56.8	51.8	31.3	51.8	21	(80.1)	14
Nsanje	56.8	52.5	45.9	56.5	29	(73.7)	21
Phalombe	62.0	53.9	22.8	53.9	53	71.4	40
Thyolo	36.7	34.8	31.1	34.8	73	(72.6)	35
Zomba	57.8	47.7	44.0	47.7	108	68.7	75
Total	48.9	44.5	39.6	45.8	827	70.4	523
Total	49.5	43.9	39.8	46.5	1,885	68.3	1,210

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

[2] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private or non-governmental organization

Table A-12.10 Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who, during the pregnancy before the last birth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar[1]	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar[1]	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Northern				
Chitipa	77.2	49.4	27.4	68
Karonga	90.1	67.6	31.4	126
Likoma	95.1	71.9	29.1	4
Mzimba	88.9	59.9	24.5	392
Nkhata Bay	90.2	65.4	31.3	90
Rumphi	88.6	55.7	19.5	87
Total	88.2	60.5	26.2	767
Central				
Dedza	91.6	67.0	30.9	287
Dowa	94.1	74.8	34.9	271
Kasungu	88.8	68.5	36.7	285
Lilongwe	92.2	63.3	30.7	968
Mchinji	93.5	73.7	42.1	211
Nkhotakota	91.2	67.0	28.4	171
Ntcheu	90.3	60.5	26.6	277
Ntchisi	91.4	67.8	33.9	132
Salima	96.2	72.5	27.3	223
Total	92.1	67.0	31.9	2,826
Southern				
Balaka	86.1	56.0	27.0	173
Blantyre	84.3	62.3	35.4	475
Chikhwawa	83.6	65.8	31.2	210
Chiradzulu	89.7	64.4	25.7	135
Machinga	82.1	60.2	29.9	327
Mangochi	84.2	59.2	27.2	494
Mulanje	87.0	64.1	31.9	284
Mwanza	87.6	62.0	33.7	49
Neno	83.9	61.8	26.6	70
Nsanje	88.6	68.3	39.5	117
Phalombe	89.4	62.1	28.1	186
Thyolo	80.5	48.4	21.7	236
Zomba	90.9	62.1	23.0	344
Total	85.5	60.9	29.1	3,099
Total	88.6	63.4	30.0	6,693

[1] Received the specified number of doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit

Table A-12.11 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever			
District	Percentage with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Number of children
Northern						
Chitipa	16.6	170	56.8	34.2	49.1	28
Karonga	17.4	325	50.3	43.4	45.8	57
Likoma	16.9	11	84.3	68.6	67.8	2
Mzimba	25.6	969	50.7	37.7	49.9	248
Nkhata Bay	47.2	228	68.9	48.3	75.5	108
Rumphi	33.8	198	71.1	41.3	55.5	67
Total	26.8	1,900	57.6	41.0	55.6	510
Central						
Dedza	26.3	698	71.4	42.3	53.7	184
Dowa	22.5	666	72.7	48.7	59.5	150
Kasungu	22.8	731	74.0	54.4	54.5	167
Lilongwe	31.3	2,430	63.1	41.1	45.6	761
Mchinji	33.9	550	68.8	47.8	43.2	186
Nkhotakota	43.6	382	73.7	64.4	69.8	167
Ntcheu	29.9	647	69.8	49.8	46.3	194
Ntchisi	33.0	341	77.9	55.1	67.9	113
Salima	31.8	557	67.5	37.6	58.7	177
Total	29.9	7,003	68.5	46.5	52.1	2,097
Southern						
Balaka	23.6	412	65.3	49.6	51.0	97
Blantyre	21.2	1,123	58.7	44.0	54.5	238
Chikhwawa	26.1	513	66.1	41.7	52.4	134
Chiradzulu	26.0	317	72.8	45.4	58.6	83
Machinga	39.6	757	63.1	38.6	47.1	300
Mangochi	23.9	1,235	61.7	36.4	40.8	295
Mulanje	42.0	671	77.5	52.1	63.3	281
Mwanza	17.6	112	73.0	56.2	54.8	20
Neno	32.5	181	77.7	55.7	69.9	59
Nsanje	19.0	291	76.3	57.0	69.5	55
Phalombe	47.1	482	69.4	49.2	43.6	227
Thyolo	32.6	625	68.1	52.0	42.2	204
Zomba	18.8	926	71.2	46.6	54.6	174
Total	28.3	7,645	67.6	45.7	51.1	2,167
Total	28.8	16,548	66.9	45.6	52.0	4,774

[1] Excludes advice or treatment form a traditional practitioner

Table A-12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children: Districts

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Northern		
Chitipa	3.1	52
Karonga	5.2	97
Likoma	6.7	4
Mzimba	4.4	295
Nkhata Bay	20.1	68
Rumphi	3.2	62
Total	6.2	577
Central		
Dedza	10.9	203
Dowa	7.2	235
Kasungu	2.5	252
Lilongwe	7.7	729
Mchinji	3.7	187
Nkhotakota	9.9	117
Ntcheu	6.4	204
Ntchisi	4.7	111
Salima	9.8	183
Total	7.0	2,219
Southern		
Balaka	3.6	142
Blantyre	5.2	327
Chikhwawa	5.6	171
Chiradzulu	6.3	88
Machinga	9.2	246
Mangochi	12.1	419
Mulanje	2.8	212
Mwanza	4.5	37
Neno	3.6	55
Nsanje	5.7	84
Phalombe	2.1	161
Thyolo	1.5	185
Zomba	3.9	323
Total	5.9	2,449
Total	6.4	5,245

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia is based on haemoglobin levels and is adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC, 1998). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl).

CHAPTER 13 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR

Table A-13.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women				Men			
District	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Northern								
Chitipa	75.9	86.9	68.8	236	42.0	66.7	36.7	73
Karonga	87.6	93.7	84.4	470	80.0	94.3	76.2	149
Likoma	84.1	94.3	80.9	20	78.6	90.4	73.4	6
Mzimba	73.6	87.4	67.3	1,490	71.6	89.0	66.0	493
Nkhata Bay	79.5	88.2	73.5	328	73.3	87.5	64.6	108
Rumphi	75.6	84.5	67.8	295	80.0	93.3	75.3	94
Total	77.1	88.2	71.1	2,838	71.8	88.3	66.2	922
Central								
Dedza	73.1	93.4	70.6	1,090	69.0	86.3	64.3	306
Dowa	65.7	75.1	57.8	1,084	65.7	87.1	59.7	342
Kasungu	75.5	84.9	69.4	995	84.2	96.5	81.9	323
Lilongwe	77.7	86.3	70.1	4,072	71.7	87.8	66.8	1,192
Mchinji	73.1	87.4	66.3	709	70.2	93.9	67.2	252
Nkhotakota	75.7	87.6	71.0	541	73.3	95.3	70.8	156
Ntcheu	80.5	92.0	77.9	936	88.0	92.1	84.0	264
Ntchisi	63.7	73.9	58.5	434	77.3	86.2	69.1	143
Salima	73.3	89.7	67.7	667	71.0	83.7	63.3	198
Total	74.7	86.1	68.7	10,529	73.6	89.4	68.9	3,176
Southern								
Balaka	83.3	90.7	78.6	602	77.2	83.0	68.8	149
Blantyre	63.0	83.0	55.9	2,067	75.2	89.9	71.4	542
Chikhwawa	79.1	86.5	72.7	682	89.9	95.2	86.9	224
Chiradzulu	80.7	88.2	75.7	518	88.3	95.6	86.6	130
Machinga	78.4	90.0	74.1	808	69.7	87.2	62.9	190
Mangochi	63.2	70.6	56.5	1,561	74.0	80.4	63.5	398
Mulanje	82.6	88.7	78.6	1,052	92.2	95.2	88.8	294
Mwanza	71.8	79.4	66.0	171	67.4	84.6	66.7	51
Neno	71.4	79.6	62.2	246	52.9	64.3	43.4	70
Nsanje	75.0	78.5	63.6	348	76.7	86.2	68.4	104
Phalombe	80.7	88.2	75.8	659	80.4	92.9	76.9	176
Thyolo	79.7	88.4	74.8	1,123	73.8	87.6	70.2	289
Zomba	87.5	95.0	85.4	1,357	78.4	89.6	73.3	415
Total	75.3	85.2	69.8	11,194	78.1	88.4	72.8	3,030
Total	75.2	86.0	69.5	24,562	75.3	88.8	70.2	7,128

na = Not applicable
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

Table A-13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV: Districts

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who as HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women				Men			
District	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who as HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who as HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS
Northern								
Chitipa	15.0	26.9	32.4	230	14.0	12.3	18.6	73
Karonga	5.7	9.9	11.6	463	2.8	7.0	8.0	148
Likoma	2.1	2.7	3.7	20	2.6	4.8	6.1	6
Mzimba	9.3	10.7	13.7	1,470	7.2	7.3	11.1	493
Nkhata Bay	13.1	11.9	19.9	323	11.4	10.4	18.7	107
Rumphi	9.7	12.2	17.6	292	3.4	5.7	6.7	93
Total	9.6	12.2	16.0	2,799	7.1	7.8	11.6	921
Central								
Dedza	12.2	24.0	26.0	1,086	11.1	21.8	25.9	288
Dowa	11.8	18.9	22.0	1,059	6.5	13.0	13.9	342
Kasungu	8.2	14.7	17.5	959	3.7	8.1	9.6	321
Lilongwe	9.7	15.9	18.9	4,054	6.6	17.0	18.5	1,189
Mchinji	9.8	17.8	20.4	705	9.6	26.8	29.8	250
Nkhotakota	4.7	11.3	13.3	529	4.7	10.9	11.8	156
Ntcheu	6.2	14.7	16.3	917	2.5	7.4	7.8	262
Ntchisi	7.5	13.4	16.1	430	4.5	7.1	10.2	143
Salima	7.4	16.9	18.0	664	11.7	21.4	24.7	194
Total	9.2	16.7	19.3	10,404	6.7	15.6	17.4	3,146
Southern								
Balaka	8.0	13.3	15.8	596	3.8	7.2	8.8	149
Blantyre	6.2	7.5	11.1	2,061	4.8	8.3	10.2	538
Chikhwawa	16.7	24.9	30.8	668	3.2	10.3	11.0	223
Chiradzulu	6.8	14.2	16.2	514	1.7	4.6	5.8	129
Machinga	15.9	33.0	35.1	803	10.9	22.2	25.9	189
Mangochi	12.6	23.4	25.5	1,292	9.8	20.1	22.9	391
Mulanje	8.5	14.4	16.2	1,048	3.4	4.7	6.4	294
Mwanza	6.1	7.1	10.7	160	0.4	3.0	3.4	49
Neno	9.0	13.1	16.8	241	6.3	14.1	16.5	66
Nsanje	10.6	29.4	31.2	335	2.3	11.7	13.6	103
Phalombe	7.6	14.3	15.4	657	3.7	8.6	10.5	176
Thyolo	7.5	12.2	16.8	1,076	3.9	11.3	11.8	286
Zomba	6.3	9.6	13.2	1,355	2.8	4.1	6.5	409
Total	9.1	15.6	18.6	10,806	4.8	10.2	12.1	3,001
Total	9.2	15.7	18.6	24,008	6.0	12.3	14.4	7,067

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table A-13.5.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women - Districts

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them ; among women age 15-49 who had, sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	All women			Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
District	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Northern							
Chitipa	1.7	4.5	236	59.6	11	1.4	201
Karonga	1.0	8.0	470	55.3	38	1.9	417
Likoma	0.3	17.8	20	58.7	4	2.5	18
Mzimba	0.8	5.4	1,490	52.1	80	1.8	1,299
Nkhata Bay	2.1	8.8	328	56.6	29	2.4	291
Rumphi	1.5	7.2	295	71.9	21	2.3	255
Total	1.1	6.4	2,838	56.4	182	1.9	2,481
Central							
Dedza	0.6	5.9	1,090	67.5	64	1.6	932
Dowa	0.4	(3.9)	(1084)	(66.5)	42	1.9	899
Kasungu	1.0	6.0	995	64.2	60	1.7	841
Lilongwe	1.8	10.4	4,072	52.4	422	2.1	3,580
Mchinji	1.4	7.6	709	61.7	54	1.9	646
Nkhotakota	0.5	8.8	541	62.3	48	1.9	463
Ntcheu	0.5	8.6	936	52.8	81	2.0	826
Ntchisi	0.8	(4.5)	(434)	(40.6)	19	1.5	374
Salima	0.8	8.7	667	56.3	58	1.9	601
Total	1.2	8.0	10,529	56.3	847	1.9	9,162
Southern							
Balaka	2.0	11.8	602	46.4	71	2.5	529
Blantyre	1.7	16.1	2,067	55.3	334	2.4	1,771
Chikhwawa	1.4	6.0	682	34.5	41	2.3	602
Chiradzulu	0.3	12.2	518	48.9	63	2.3	464
Machinga	1.2	9.3	808	50.0	75	2.2	739
Mangochi	1.2	11.5	1,561	24.7	180	2.5	1,426
Mulanje	1.6	14.8	1,052	59.3	156	2.5	972
Mwanza	1.0	7.8	171	53.5	13	1.7	148
Neno	0.7	9.4	246	55.2	23	1.9	212
Nsanje	1.3	10.2	348	46.7	36	1.5	322
Phalombe	1.4	10.7	659	51.1	71	2.1	598
Thyolo	0.9	11.8	1,123	42.4	132	2.0	988
Zomba	1.7	15.7	1,357	33.4	214	2.6	1,236
Total	1.4	12.6	11,194	45.2	1,409	2.3	10,009
Total	1.3	9.9	24,562	49.9	2,439	2.1	21,652

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table A-13.5.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men - Districts

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them ; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	All men			Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
District	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Northern							
Chitipa	13.9	19.4	73	78.4	14	3.8	58
Karonga	22.4	28.7	149	76.1	43	4.7	125
Likoma	17.5	39.7	6	71.6	3	6.3	6
Mzimba	11.6	26.0	493	87.6	128	4.8	404
Nkhata Bay	17.8	26.6	108	92.3	29	4.6	86
Rumphi	13.7	26.3	94	89.4	25	4.8	75
Total	14.5	26.1	922	85.6	241	4.7	754
Central							
Dedza	8.4	19.6	306	72.5	60	3.5	267
Dowa	7.2	16.5	342	79.8	56	3.2	286
Kasungu	11.4	20.9	323	64.3	68	4.1	263
Lilongwe	12.5	27.2	1,192	81.9	324	4.3	1,043
Mchinji	21.6	31.6	252	73.4	80	4.6	224
Nkhotakota	17.9	32.5	156	82.4	51	4.7	131
Ntcheu	5.5	21.5	264	75.3	57	4.7	213
Ntchisi	10.7	(16.1)	(143)	(70.0)	23	3.1	125
Salima	11.1	30.9	198	64.9	61	4.7	175
Total	11.7	24.5	3,176	76.5	779	4.2	2,728
Southern							
Balaka	13.0	28.6	149	73.7	43	4.2	123
Blantyre	7.1	27.6	542	78.7	149	4.7	435
Chikhwawa	18.0	34.0	224	72.9	76	4.5	209
Chiradzulu	6.7	(20.7)	(130)	(63.1)	27	5.2	106
Machinga	18.7	23.0	190	61.1	44	5.4	160
Mangochi	16.9	36.7	398	67.0	146	5.1	343
Mulanje	7.6	21.0	294	55.9	62	4.4	242
Mwanza	9.8	(19.3)	(51)	(83.5)	10	3.7	42
Neno	12.0	25.1	70	79.1	18	4.5	57
Nsanje	15.5	32.0	104	72.6	33	4.1	90
Phalombe	14.4	24.4	176	62.7	43	4.7	152
Thyolo	13.8	31.5	289	78.0	91	4.7	253
Zomba	21.0	36.4	415	74.8	151	6.0	368
Total	13.6	29.4	3,030	71.5	892	4.9	2,580
Total	12.9	26.8	7,128	75.3	1,912	4.5	6,061

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table A-13.6 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse: Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of men who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men
Northern			
Chitipa	5.9	3.4	73
Karonga	8.4	4.0	149
Likoma	20.3	7.2	6
Mzimba	8.1	4.7	493
Nkhata Bay	12.6	5.2	108
Rumphi	10.2	2.5	94
Total	8.8	4.3	922
Central			
Dedza	9.2	2.5	306
Dowa	6.7	1.6	342
Kasungu	3.0	2.5	323
Lilongwe	22.1	6.4	1,192
Mchinji	18.1	6.7	252
Nkhotakota	12.0	4.2	156
Ntcheu	10.0	6.8	264
Ntchisi	6.5	2.9	143
Salima	14.8	7.1	198
Total	14.3	4.9	3,176
Southern			
Balaka	16.6	10.2	149
Blantyre	12.1	7.0	542
Chikhwawa	16.8	6.0	224
Chiradzulu	19.2	6.6	130
Machinga	24.9	7.9	190
Mangochi	37.8	16.2	398
Mulanje	18.2	8.7	294
Mwanza	12.9	5.5	51
Neno	13.7	7.7	70
Nsanje	6.0	3.1	104
Phalombe	18.9	6.4	176
Thyolo	11.6	4.5	289
Zomba	56.0	21.0	415
Total	23.9	10.0	3,030
Total	17.7	7.0	7,128

Table A-13.7.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women - Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to obtain an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

		Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test					Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	
District	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested		Number of women
Northern								
Chitipa	94.1	80.8	1.3	17.8	100.0	82.2	50.1	236
Karonga	96.3	84.4	1.9	13.8	100.0	86.2	46.7	470
Likoma	96.1	85.0	0.3	14.7	100.0	85.3	42.2	20
Mzimba	96.2	85.9	1.0	13.1	100.0	86.9	49.7	1,490
Nkhata Bay	97.1	86.4	1.2	12.3	100.0	87.7	52.9	328
Rumphi	97.6	86.9	1.1	12.1	100.0	87.9	53.9	295
Total	96.3	85.4	1.2	13.4	100.0	86.6	50.0	2,838
Central								
Dedza	97.0	77.1	2.4	20.5	100.0	79.5	39.6	1,090
Dowa	92.3	74.2	0.7	25.1	100.0	74.9	28.1	1,084
Kasungu	93.4	78.2	1.6	20.2	100.0	79.8	48.1	995
Lilongwe	97.5	82.6	1.0	16.4	100.0	83.6	43.4	4,072
Mchinji	97.3	85.6	1.4	13.0	100.0	87.0	47.8	709
Nkhotakota	94.0	80.5	0.9	18.6	100.0	81.4	44.7	541
Ntcheu	95.0	77.8	1.8	20.4	100.0	79.6	37.4	936
Ntchisi	96.2	82.9	1.3	15.8	100.0	84.2	37.9	434
Salima	97.4	84.2	1.0	14.9	100.0	85.1	45.7	667
Total	96.0	80.5	1.2	18.2	100.0	81.8	41.6	10,529
Southern								
Balaka	96.6	82.8	1.3	15.9	100.0	84.1	49.2	602
Blantyre	97.5	85.0	1.6	13.4	100.0	86.6	47.4	2,067
Chikhwawa	93.3	78.2	1.4	20.4	100.0	79.6	37.8	682
Chiradzulu	97.1	85.6	0.6	13.8	100.0	86.2	43.2	518
Machinga	97.1	83.1	2.5	14.4	100.0	85.6	51.5	808
Mangochi	80.7	68.9	2.0	29.1	100.0	70.9	36.2	1,561
Mulanje	98.0	87.4	1.5	11.1	100.0	88.9	48.8	1,052
Mwanza	90.4	75.9	0.1	24.0	100.0	76.0	37.7	171
Neno	95.6	86.3	1.6	12.1	100.0	87.9	57.8	246
Nsanje	95.1	85.4	1.9	12.7	100.0	87.3	46.0	348
Phalombe	98.9	88.2	0.6	11.2	100.0	88.8	49.9	659
Thyolo	93.1	82.1	2.0	15.9	100.0	84.1	40.0	1,123
Zomba	97.1	87.7	0.6	11.8	100.0	88.2	40.1	1,357
Total	94.2	82.5	1.5	16.1	100.0	83.9	44.1	11,194
Total	95.2	82.0	1.3	16.7	100.0	83.3	43.7	24,562

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table A-13.7.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men - Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Northern								
Chitipa	96.9	72.2	1.1	26.7	100.0	73.3	48.4	73
Karonga	97.0	80.0	0.3	19.7	100.0	80.3	54.3	149
Likoma	99.3	68.7	2.6	28.6	100.0	71.4	24.4	6
Mzimba	97.5	70.4	1.7	28.0	100.0	72.0	39.8	493
Nkhata Bay	96.8	74.0	1.4	24.5	100.0	75.5	50.5	108
Rumphi	97.6	82.6	2.0	15.3	100.0	84.7	55.4	94
Total	97.3	73.7	1.4	24.8	100.0	75.2	45.6	922
Central								
Dedza	90.0	57.4	1.5	41.2	100.0	58.8	39.2	306
Dowa	96.6	63.0	2.1	34.9	100.0	65.1	33.8	342
Kasungu	96.5	65.5	1.0	33.5	100.0	66.5	43.1	323
Lilongwe	94.9	71.7	0.8	27.5	100.0	72.5	42.3	1,192
Mchinji	93.0	67.3	1.0	31.7	100.0	68.3	44.7	252
Nkhotakota	99.4	66.9	1.8	31.2	100.0	68.8	44.7	156
Ntcheu	97.9	65.0	0.8	34.2	100.0	65.8	39.3	264
Ntchisi	98.0	65.5	0.6	33.9	100.0	66.1	45.3	143
Salima	93.7	64.3	5.5	30.2	100.0	69.8	45.6	198
Total	95.1	66.9	1.4	31.7	100.0	68.3	41.6	3,176
Southern								
Balaka	99.5	65.7	1.0	33.3	100.0	66.7	45.8	149
Blantyre	96.0	69.0	0.4	30.6	100.0	69.4	41.4	542
Chikhwawa	97.8	75.0	1.5	23.6	100.0	76.4	41.8	224
Chiradzulu	97.9	67.7	0.5	31.8	100.0	68.2	38.3	130
Machinga	94.9	73.5	1.4	25.1	100.0	74.9	47.5	190
Mangochi	92.2	58.2	0.0	41.8	100.0	58.2	38.1	398
Mulanje	99.1	65.2	1.2	33.7	100.0	66.3	37.4	294
Mwanza	93.8	64.8	0.3	34.9	100.0	65.1	45.4	51
Neno	91.0	65.1	0.9	34.0	100.0	66.0	39.4	70
Nsanje	97.0	78.6	3.2	18.3	100.0	81.7	52.8	104
Phalombe	97.5	66.6	2.4	31.0	100.0	69.0	39.5	176
Thyolo	96.7	76.6	1.4	22.0	100.0	78.0	44.0	289
Zomba	97.9	67.1	0.9	32.0	100.0	68.0	39.4	415
Total	96.4	68.2	1.0	30.8	100.0	69.2	41.3	3,030
Total	96.0	68.3	1.2	30.5	100.0	69.5	42.0	7,128

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table A-13.8 Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV: Districts

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage who received HIV pretest counselling, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counselling, and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage who received counseling on HIV during antenatal care[1]	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labor and who:[2]		Number of women who gave birth in the past two years[3]
		Received results and received post-test counseling	Received results and did not receive post-test counseling	Did not receive results		Received results	Did not receive results	
Northern								
Chitipa	78.6	83.7	3.0	0.0	76.0	87.9	0.0	68
Karonga	90.8	89.1	4.3	2.7	87.1	93.4	2.7	126
Likoma	92.9	94.2	0.7	0.0	92.9	94.9	0.0	4
Mzimba	85.1	88.0	2.2	0.4	82.5	91.7	0.4	392
Nkhata Bay	86.0	88.9	2.6	0.0	86.0	93.4	0.0	90
Rumphi	72.9	83.9	4.8	2.1	71.6	92.5	0.4	87
Total	84.2	87.4	2.9	0.9	81.9	92.0	0.7	767
Central								
Dedza	83.9	86.2	4.3	1.1	83.1	91.0	1.0	287
Dowa	79.2	87.5	2.7	0.3	77.9	90.8	0.3	271
Kasungu	78.3	79.2	5.5	2.2	74.0	86.0	2.5	285
Lilongwe	85.5	86.3	5.1	1.0	84.1	91.7	1.0	968
Mchinji	82.2	77.1	11.4	1.6	79.4	89.1	1.6	211
Nkhotakota	84.6	84.8	1.1	0.5	81.2	86.4	0.2	171
Ntcheu	81.8	81.5	7.3	0.8	78.9	90.3	0.4	277
Ntchisi	85.8	87.6	3.8	1.4	82.9	93.4	1.4	132
Salima	84.2	91.3	4.1	1.1	82.6	95.8	0.7	223
Total	83.3	84.9	5.1	1.1	81.2	90.7	1.0	2,826
Southern								
Balaka	85.6	82.0	5.1	0.0	83.7	90.2	0.2	173
Blantyre	81.9	84.7	5.2	0.7	79.3	91.3	0.4	475
Chikhwawa	78.4	78.4	4.3	0.9	74.1	85.7	0.5	210
Chiradzulu	86.7	87.3	2.1	0.6	83.0	90.4	0.6	135
Machinga	81.8	85.6	3.5	2.2	78.6	89.9	1.9	327
Mangochi	66.3	69.0	3.5	1.1	62.0	75.1	1.2	494
Mulanje	85.3	84.8	5.1	0.5	82.3	91.1	0.5	284
Mwanza	77.5	64.5	19.4	0.9	75.4	85.7	0.4	49
Neno	84.5	86.5	7.2	1.2	83.3	93.7	1.2	70
Nsanje	83.7	84.1	3.5	1.0	81.2	90.9	1.0	117
Phalombe	87.6	88.7	1.3	0.4	85.4	90.9	0.0	186
Thyolo	78.0	72.0	4.0	2.7	70.9	78.5	3.3	236
Zomba	91.6	93.5	0.5	0.8	89.6	94.8	0.4	344
Total	81.1	81.8	3.9	1.0	77.8	87.4	0.9	3,099
Total	82.4	83.8	4.3	1.0	79.7	89.3	0.9	6,693

[1] In this context, "pretest counselling" means that someone spoke with the respondent about all three of the following topics: (1) babies getting HIV from their mother, (2) preventing the virus, and (3) being tested for the virus.
[2] Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they gave birth in a health facility.
[3] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past 2 years.

Table A-13.9 Male circumcision: Districts

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by circumcision status and provider of circumcision, and percentage of men circumcised, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Circumcised by:			Not circumcised	Don't know/ missing circumcision status	Total	Percentage of men circumcised[1]	Number of men
	Traditional practitioner/ family friend	Health worker/ professional	Other/don't know/missing					
Northern								
Chitipa	0.5	1.0	0.3	97.6	0.7	100.0	1.8	73
Karonga	1.6	12.7	0.2	85.5	0.0	100.0	14.5	149
Likoma	2.7	8.4	0.0	88.6	0.3	100.0	11.1	6
Mzimba	2.9	1.8	0.2	94.1	1.0	100.0	4.9	493
Nkhata Bay	1.5	3.4	0.0	95.1	0.0	100.0	4.9	108
Rumphi	1.9	3.0	0.0	95.1	0.0	100.0	4.9	94
Total	2.2	3.9	0.2	93.2	0.6	100.0	6.3	922
Central								
Dedza	7.2	3.5	0.1	89.2	0.0	100.0	10.8	306
Dowa	1.4	1.4	0.0	97.2	0.0	100.0	2.8	342
Kasungu	2.5	1.6	0.0	95.9	0.0	100.0	4.1	323
Lilongwe	8.1	10.7	0.0	81.2	0.0	100.0	18.8	1,192
Mchinji	3.2	4.0	0.1	92.2	0.5	100.0	7.3	252
Nkhotakota	27.6	11.1	0.4	60.9	0.0	100.0	39.1	156
Ntcheu	6.6	4.9	0.2	87.9	0.4	100.0	11.7	264
Ntchisi	1.1	0.5	0.0	97.9	0.6	100.0	1.5	143
Salima	40.5	7.6	1.0	50.9	0.0	100.0	49.1	198
Total	8.9	6.4	0.1	84.5	0.1	100.0	15.4	3,176
Southern								
Balaka	37.0	14.7	0.0	48.3	0.0	100.0	51.7	149
Blantyre	21.9	20.5	1.4	56.2	0.0	100.0	43.8	542
Chikhwawa	9.5	8.8	0.0	81.7	0.0	100.0	18.3	224
Chiradzulu	33.0	12.1	0.0	54.9	0.0	100.0	45.1	130
Machinga	81.4	9.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	90.9	190
Mangochi	62.0	12.0	1.5	24.5	0.0	100.0	75.5	398
Mulanje	11.8	16.0	0.5	71.2	0.4	100.0	28.4	294
Mwanza	7.5	5.0	0.0	87.5	0.0	100.0	12.5	51
Neno	18.1	2.6	0.0	78.4	0.9	100.0	20.7	70
Nsanje	2.7	4.0	0.0	93.3	0.0	100.0	6.7	104
Phalombe	8.6	11.4	1.0	79.0	0.0	100.0	21.0	176
Thyolo	22.8	22.7	0.0	54.5	0.0	100.0	45.5	289
Zomba	55.0	10.1	0.0	34.9	0.0	100.0	65.1	415
Total	33.1	13.8	0.6	52.5	0.1	100.0	47.4	3,030
Total	18.3	9.2	0.3	72.0	0.1	100.0	27.8	7,128

[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised, regardless of provider

Table A-13.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms: Districts

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
District	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Northern										
Chitipa	1.6	4.0	2.3	6.4	202	1.8	1.3	1.7	3.3	59
Karonga	2.1	2.6	2.1	5.0	417	4.0	2.6	1.2	4.9	126
Likoma	0.1	1.8	4.8	5.8	18	0.4	3.5	4.8	6.9	6
Mzimba	3.2	3.1	2.6	6.4	1,300	2.0	1.0	3.9	5.3	409
Nkhata Bay	2.3	3.0	5.4	7.3	292	1.6	1.3	3.7	6.4	87
Rumphi	2.8	8.1	4.4	11.9	256	2.1	2.1	0.9	3.3	77
Total	2.7	3.6	3.0	6.8	2,485	2.3	1.4	3.0	5.0	762
Central										
Dedza	1.9	4.9	10.3	14.3	933	0.3	4.6	5.8	9.7	267
Dowa	4.9	7.9	12.6	16.6	899	2.1	3.4	1.7	4.0	286
Kasungu	2.4	8.6	12.6	18.5	842	1.3	0.9	1.9	2.4	266
Lilongwe	2.6	6.5	13.4	18.0	3,587	2.1	10.6	11.8	17.2	1,046
Mchinji	2.0	9.5	12.7	18.9	647	3.5	4.0	7.1	12.5	225
Nkhotakota	2.5	2.9	5.1	7.5	463	1.6	4.2	10.1	12.3	133
Ntcheu	0.7	5.7	12.7	16.4	826	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.7	216
Ntchisi	2.5	4.4	6.1	10.3	374	1.7	3.2	3.3	7.0	125
Salima	1.7	4.7	7.4	11.1	601	2.9	6.0	6.7	10.9	176
Total	2.5	6.4	11.7	16.2	9,173	2.0	6.1	7.2	11.0	2,739
Southern										
Balaka	3.2	2.2	6.1	9.4	530	4.2	5.9	6.4	9.5	125
Blantyre	1.6	6.1	9.3	13.9	1,773	3.8	5.5	6.1	10.9	449
Chikhwawa	5.0	5.8	8.0	13.0	605	3.4	6.5	6.1	9.5	210
Chiradzulu	2.6	6.0	8.6	13.4	465	2.0	7.5	7.2	11.3	106
Machinga	1.3	6.0	9.0	13.7	742	2.1	2.9	3.6	7.2	160
Mangochi	2.3	2.6	3.6	6.6	1,426	2.2	3.5	5.6	8.5	346
Mulanje	4.1	14.2	18.5	26.7	975	2.4	4.4	6.4	8.7	243
Mwanza	2.9	3.5	4.5	7.9	148	2.8	2.1	3.8	4.9	42
Neno	3.9	5.9	9.5	14.8	213	4.3	3.7	7.3	9.2	57
Nsanje	3.1	9.8	11.7	17.8	322	2.1	3.1	8.8	11.5	90
Phalombe	4.9	10.8	14.7	20.8	598	3.3	4.3	6.6	7.8	155
Thyolo	2.9	8.1	14.7	20.4	990	0.0	1.9	5.7	6.6	255
Zomba	5.0	9.1	10.7	17.1	1,237	3.8	11.4	11.8	15.6	369
Total	3.1	7.1	10.1	15.3	10,026	2.8	5.4	6.9	9.9	2,608
Total	2.8	6.4	10.0	14.7	21,683	2.4	5.2	6.5	9.8	6,110

Table A-13.11 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people: Districts

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women 15-24		Men 15-24	
District	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Number of men
Northern				
Chitipa	26.0	90	25.6	28
Karonga	38.7	176	43.4	60
Likoma	65.1	8	51.3	3
Mzimba	36.5	627	36.3	239
Nkhata Bay	35.3	137	33.0	49
Rumphi	31.7	121	42.6	39
Total	35.6	1,159	36.9	419
Central				
Dedza	37.3	483	35.6	144
Dowa	34.0	496	34.2	143
Kasungu	39.3	427	53.1	139
Lilongwe	43.0	1,708	41.2	509
Mchinji	36.2	297	37.0	109
Nkhotakota	49.2	236	51.3	72
Ntcheu	53.6	421	70.0	130
Ntchisi	35.3	174	38.0	56
Salima	39.8	292	28.5	95
Total	41.4	4,536	43.0	1,396
Southern				
Balaka	56.4	263	42.0	74
Blantyre	29.7	897	49.1	232
Chikhwawa	42.5	259	55.1	94
Chiradzulu	44.9	210	63.1	63
Machinga	36.4	355	43.1	85
Mangochi	32.5	713	36.0	213
Mulanje	51.4	390	68.8	146
Mwanza	40.4	72	45.9	23
Neno	35.3	108	23.2	30
Nsanje	37.8	139	33.9	48
Phalombe	49.1	273	42.6	79
Thyolo	47.4	475	47.2	144
Zomba	57.4	572	49.3	180
Total	42.1	4,727	47.8	1,411
Total	41.1	10,422	44.3	3,226

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.1, and 13.2.

Table A-13.12 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people: Districts

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
District	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Northern								
Chitipa	8.1	90	na	na	11.4	28	na	na
Karonga	19.1	176	na	na	12.7	60	na	na
Likoma	11.9	8	63.4	5	10.2	3	62.8	2
Mzimba	15.2	627	54.7	452	13.2	239	41.6	174
Nkhata Bay	14.7	137	63.1	95	13.0	49	51.2	28
Rumphi	11.5	121	61.2	79	18.9	39	49.5	24
Total	14.7	1,159	57.8	822	13.5	419	41.9	288
Central								
Dedza	10.6	483	51.1	320	20.7	144	54.6	78
Dowa	4.3	496	37.1	366	16.5	143	47.4	93
Kasungu	8.7	427	48.3	281	13.8	139	46.8	87
Lilongwe	10.1	1,708	50.9	1,214	16.8	509	45.8	337
Mchinji	14.2	297	56.6	212	26.8	109	65.3	66
Nkhotakota	9.4	236	56.3	155	22.1	72	57.0	43
Ntcheu	18.1	421	65.6	296	13.6	130	43.3	87
Ntchisi	5.1	174	40.3	125	16.5	56	49.0	39
Salima	19.3	292	64.5	208	34.4	95	66.3	63
Total	10.8	4,536	51.6	3,177	18.8	1,396	50.2	893
Southern								
Balaka	10.4	263	65.8	168	17.1	74	65.3	46
Blantyre	10.1	897	52.1	611	10.7	232	39.9	155
Chikhwawa	19.6	259	65.8	177	28.5	94	70.7	66
Chiradzulu	14.5	210	64.1	143	22.4	63	59.2	39
Machinga	22.1	355	67.6	265	21.5	85	60.4	50
Mangochi	22.6	713	76.2	512	26.1	213	60.4	126
Mulanje	21.2	390	76.2	264	13.2	146	62.3	94
Mwanza	9.9	72	59.1	50	11.7	23	45.0	16
Neno	13.8	108	63.2	73	28.0	30	(50.4)	14
Nsanje	20.0	139	65.4	105	24.7	48	75.3	28
Phalombe	17.2	273	70.8	179	26.8	79	66.8	48
Thyolo	17.0	475	61.9	308	29.6	144	68.8	87
Zomba	16.3	572	73.1	411	17.2	180	65.7	122
Total	16.8	4,727	66.4	3,265	20.5	1,411	59.9	892
Total	13.9	10,422	59.0	7,264	18.9	3,226	53.2	2,073

na = Not available

Table A-13.13 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people: Districts

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
District	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married men
Northern				
Chitipa	86.5	39	62.0	21
Karonga	71.8	71	44.5	46
Likoma	45.2	5	33.4	3
Mzimba	71.9	250	45.2	183
Nkhata Bay	63.8	55	48.4	42
Rumphi	66.3	56	48.3	34
Total	71.2	477	46.8	329
Central				
Dedza	69.9	225	32.9	118
Dowa	77.6	235	49.8	107
Kasungu	68.7	221	50.7	113
Lilongwe	56.9	830	33.3	416
Mchinji	53.2	118	32.5	85
Nkhotakota	58.1	129	34.5	63
Ntcheu	55.7	196	46.8	103
Ntchisi	78.5	75	43.1	40
Salima	48.9	129	25.2	78
Total	61.8	2,159	37.6	1,124
Southern				
Balaka	51.7	138	34.1	63
Blantyre	52.7	539	42.4	203
Chikhwawa	65.8	114	17.6	78
Chiradzulu	50.3	104	52.0	45
Machinga	63.0	105	46.7	65
Mangochi	45.6	296	29.0	178
Mulanje	42.6	177	46.1	112
Mwanza	63.6	36	43.1	20
Neno	67.7	48	50.0	24
Nsanje	45.2	53	31.9	42
Phalombe	57.3	105	39.0	54
Thyolo	56.3	236	26.0	118
Zomba	48.9	240	33.3	133
Total	52.4	2,191	36.0	1,133
Total	58.5	4,827	38.1	2,586

Table A-13.14.1 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months among young people: Women - Districts

Among all young women age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women age 15-24	
District	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women
Northern		
Chitipa	1.3	90
Karonga	0.6	176
Likoma	0.8	8
Mzimba	1.0	627
Nkhata Bay	1.5	137
Rumphi	2.4	121
Total	1.2	1,159
Central		
Dedza	0.5	483
Dowa	0.5	496
Kasungu	1.6	427
Lilongwe	1.8	1,708
Mchinji	1.9	297
Nkhotakota	1.1	236
Ntcheu	0.6	421
Ntchisi	1.4	174
Salima	0.7	292
Total	1.3	4,536
Southern		
Balaka	1.6	263
Blantyre	1.9	897
Chikhwawa	1.1	259
Chiradzulu	0.3	210
Machinga	1.0	355
Mangochi	1.8	713
Mulanje	0.8	390
Mwanza	2.0	72
Neno	0.6	108
Nsanje	2.2	139
Phalombe	1.8	273
Thyolo	0.3	475
Zomba	0.8	572
Total	1.3	4,727
Total	1.3	10,422

Table A-13.14.2 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months among young people: Men - Districts

Among all young men age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Men age 15-24	
District	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of men
Northern		
Chitipa	7.2	28
Karonga	14.4	60
Likoma	15.0	3
Mzimba	5.1	239
Nkhata Bay	11.7	49
Rumphi	6.6	39
Total	7.6	419
Central		
Dedza	9.3	144
Dowa	5.2	143
Kasungu	3.6	139
Lilongwe	8.8	509
Mchinji	20.6	109
Nkhotakota	13.2	72
Ntcheu	5.4	130
Ntchisi	3.9	56
Salima	8.4	95
Total	8.6	1,396
Southern		
Balaka	9.4	74
Blantyre	5.3	232
Chikhwawa	13.1	94
Chiradzulu	6.8	63
Machinga	14.9	85
Mangochi	16.6	213
Mulanje	4.0	146
Mwanza	9.5	23
Neno	10.5	30
Nsanje	13.8	48
Phalombe	11.7	79
Thyolo	14.9	144
Zomba	12.2	180
Total	10.9	1,411
Total	9.5	3,226

CHAPTER 14 HIV PREVALENCE

Table A-14.1 Coverage of HIV testing: Districts

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 and eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to district (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Testing status									
	DBS Tested[1]		Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other/ missing			
District	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Total	Number
					WOMEN					
Northern										
Chitipa	89.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.3	3.1	0.4	0.9	100.0	224
Karonga	90.7	0.0	3.7	0.4	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	268
Likoma	96.6	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	234
Mzimba	89.2	0.0	5.5	0.5	1.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	381
Nkhata Bay	84.3	0.0	9.8	1.4	0.7	2.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	286
Rumphi	90.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	3.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	263
Total	89.9	0.1	4.8	0.5	1.4	2.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,656
Central										
Dedza	89.7	1.2	4.1	0.6	0.3	2.1	1.2	0.9	100.0	340
Dowa	95.9	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	343
Kasungu	96.3	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	321
Lilongwe	94.4	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	393
Mchinji	96.4	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	330
Nkhotakota	93.0	0.7	3.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.3	100.0	299
Ntcheu	95.1	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	305
Ntchisi	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	253
Salima	97.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	287
Total	94.9	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	2,871
Southern										
Balaka	96.9	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	325
Blantyre	89.0	1.0	6.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	382
Chikhwawa	95.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	278
Chiradzulu	94.0	0.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	249
Machinga	95.7	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	300
Mangochi	92.1	1.1	3.8	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	368
Mulanje	95.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	100.0	309
Mwanza	90.3	0.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	238
Neno	92.9	0.7	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	100.0	280
Nsanje	92.2	0.4	3.4	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	232
Phalombe	91.2	2.2	4.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	317
Thyolo	96.4	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	337
Zomba	93.2	0.6	2.8	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	355
Total	93.5	0.8	3.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	3,970
Total	93.3	0.6	3.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	8,497
					MEN					
Northern										
Chitipa	81.4	0.5	7.0	0.9	4.2	4.7	0.5	0.9	100.0	215
Karonga	81.9	0.4	7.1	0.8	4.3	3.9	0.4	1.2	100.0	254
Likoma	88.0	0.4	5.4	0.4	1.2	3.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	241
Mzimba	83.1	0.0	7.1	0.5	2.2	6.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	367
Nkhata Bay	71.3	0.0	17.2	1.8	3.6	2.5	0.4	3.2	100.0	279
Rumphi	86.0	0.4	3.8	0.4	3.0	5.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	264
Total	81.9	0.2	8.0	0.8	3.0	4.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,620
Central										
Dedza	83.9	0.0	4.8	1.4	2.4	5.8	1.0	0.7	100.0	292
Dowa	94.0	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	317
Kasungu	94.3	0.0	2.8	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	316
Lilongwe	92.3	0.0	5.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	364
Mchinji	92.5	0.6	3.9	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	335
Nkhotakota	89.5	0.0	5.6	1.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	266
Ntcheu	87.5	0.4	3.3	0.0	2.6	5.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	271
Ntchisi	89.6	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.8	6.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	251
Salima	91.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	2.7	100.0	259
Total	90.7	0.2	3.5	0.7	0.9	3.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	2,671

(Continued…)

Table A-14.1—*Continued*

District	Testing status: DBS Tested[1] Inter-viewed	DBS Tested[1] Not inter-viewed	Refused to provide blood Inter-viewed	Refused to provide blood Not inter-viewed	Absent at the time of blood collection Inter-viewed	Absent at the time of blood collection Not inter-viewed	Other/ missing Inter-viewed	Other/ missing Not inter-viewed	Total	Number
Southern										
Balaka	90.8	0.4	3.9	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	228
Blantyre	83.9	0.3	6.0	1.0	3.7	4.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	298
Chikhwawa	91.8	0.0	4.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	268
Chiradzulu	85.2	0.0	6.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	2.4	100.0	209
Machinga	88.4	0.5	3.3	0.0	1.4	5.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	215
Mangochi	75.7	0.0	13.4	2.6	2.6	3.7	0.7	1.1	100.0	268
Mulanje	86.6	0.0	5.2	0.0	2.6	3.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	268
Mwanza	78.7	0.9	16.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	100.0	225
Neno	83.4	1.3	2.6	2.2	3.9	4.8	0.4	1.3	100.0	229
Nsanje	91.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	212
Phalombe	85.4	1.2	6.7	2.4	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	253
Thyolo	90.6	0.0	5.7	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	245
Zomba	87.1	1.2	4.2	0.0	4.8	2.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	333
Total	86.0	0.5	6.2	1.1	2.3	2.9	0.4	0.7	100.0	3,251
Total	86.8	0.3	5.6	0.9	2.0	3.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	7,542
TOTAL (WOMEN AND MEN)										
Northern										
Chitipa	85.6	0.2	5.7	0.5	2.7	3.9	0.5	0.9	100.0	439
Karonga	86.4	0.2	5.4	0.6	3.6	2.7	0.2	1.0	100.0	522
Likoma	92.2	0.4	3.4	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	475
Mzimba	86.2	0.0	6.3	0.5	1.6	5.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	748
Nkhata Bay	77.9	0.0	13.5	1.6	2.1	2.5	0.4	2.1	100.0	565
Rumphi	88.0	0.2	3.2	0.2	2.8	4.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	527
Total	85.9	0.2	6.4	0.6	2.2	3.6	0.2	0.9	100.0	3,276
Central										
Dedza	87.0	0.6	4.4	0.9	1.3	3.8	1.1	0.8	100.0	632
Dowa	95.0	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	660
Kasungu	95.3	0.2	2.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	637
Lilongwe	93.4	0.0	4.2	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	757
Mchinji	94.4	0.8	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	665
Nkhotakota	91.3	0.4	4.2	0.9	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.1	100.0	565
Ntcheu	91.5	0.9	2.6	0.3	1.2	3.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	576
Ntchisi	93.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	4.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	504
Salima	94.5	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	546
Total	92.9	0.4	2.8	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	5,542
Southern										
Balaka	94.4	0.4	3.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	553
Blantyre	86.8	0.7	6.3	0.9	2.2	2.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	680
Chikhwawa	93.6	0.9	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	546
Chiradzulu	90.0	0.0	5.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	458
Machinga	92.6	1.0	2.5	0.2	0.6	2.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	515
Mangochi	85.2	0.6	7.9	2.2	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.5	100.0	636
Mulanje	91.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.2	1.9	1.0	0.9	100.0	577
Mwanza	84.7	0.6	11.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	100.0	463
Neno	88.6	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.9	2.6	0.4	1.2	100.0	509
Nsanje	91.7	0.2	2.7	0.0	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	444
Phalombe	88.6	1.8	5.6	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	570
Thyolo	94.0	0.2	3.3	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	582
Zomba	90.3	0.9	3.5	0.1	3.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	688
Total	90.1	0.7	4.7	0.8	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.6	100.0	7,221
Total	90.2	0.5	4.4	0.7	1.3	2.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	16,039

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, which is either positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, and the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: (1) other results of blood collection such as technical problem in the field, (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) the lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm.

Table A-14.3 HIV prevalence: Districts

Among the de facto women and men age 15-49 who were interviewed and tested, percentage HIV positive, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women		Men			
District	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Northern						
Chitipa	3.8	72	2.5	68	3.1	140
Karonga	10.5	145	8.7	141	9.6	286
Likoma	9.8	6	5.1	6	7.4	12
Mzimba	3.9	488	3.1	465	3.5	953
Nkhata Bay	6.6	103	6.1	103	6.4	206
Rumphi	6.9	85	5.5	88	6.2	173
Total	5.6	899	4.6	871	5.1	1,770
Central						
Dedza	4.4	335	1.9	289	3.2	623
Dowa	4.4	346	2.7	322	3.6	668
Kasungu	6.2	310	2.0	303	4.1	613
Lilongwe	7.9	1,226	6.5	1,127	7.2	2,353
Mchinji	5.5	239	4.8	241	5.1	480
Nkhotakota	7.6	161	7.0	147	7.3	308
Ntcheu	11.2	285	3.7	246	7.7	531
Ntchisi	5.7	130	3.4	134	4.5	264
Salima	4.0	211	1.8	186	3.0	397
Total	6.7	3,242	4.4	2,993	5.6	6,236
Southern						
Balaka	12.0	201	4.4	140	8.9	340
Blantyre	21.2	664	12.9	511	17.6	1,175
Chikhwawa	8.4	218	6.5	209	7.5	428
Chiradzulu	12.9	151	4.7	122	9.2	274
Machinga	8.3	259	3.1	181	6.2	440
Mangochi	13.2	515	5.7	373	10.1	887
Mulanje	25.9	330	14.2	278	20.6	608
Mwanza	11.2	54	3.2	48	7.4	102
Neno	11.3	79	9.8	65	10.6	144
Nsanje	12.8	107	9.5	96	11.2	204
Phalombe	18.5	209	11.6	166	15.5	375
Thyolo	12.4	370	11.2	270	11.9	640
Zomba	16.8	438	9.3	396	13.2	833
Total	15.7	3,595	9.2	2,855	12.8	6,450
Total	10.8	7,736	6.4	6,719	8.8	14,455

CHAPTER 15 ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

No district tables included in Appendix A.

Table A-16.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings: Districts

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
District	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Number of women
Northern												
Chitipa	10.0	78.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	13.5	42.4	30.8	11.2	2.1	100.0	18
Karonga	41.8	42.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	7.5	77.6	8.4	5.1	1.4	100.0	100
Likoma	25.6	67.1	7.3	0.0	100.0	23.7	50.8	14.4	6.0	5.0	100.0	5
Mzimba	21.1	44.1	34.8	0.0	100.0	11.2	63.9	13.4	8.2	3.3	100.0	257
Nkhata Bay	20.6	66.2	13.2	0.0	100.0	6.7	72.8	17.5	0.0	3.0	100.0	24
Rumphi	21.8	58.3	19.9	0.0	100.0	9.4	72.8	13.1	4.1	0.5	100.0	88
Total	25.1	48.8	26.1	0.0	100.0	10.1	67.8	13.2	6.6	2.4	100.0	492
Central												
Dedza	19.9	56.0	24.1	0.0	100.0	7.5	70.4	16.9	4.0	1.3	100.0	124
Dowa	11.6	47.7	40.6	0.0	100.0	4.7	57.7	18.7	16.5	2.4	100.0	218
Kasungu	25.6	41.4	32.2	0.8	100.0	6.5	55.3	30.7	5.1	2.4	100.0	162
Lilongwe	33.3	49.4	17.2	0.0	100.0	5.3	78.9	11.8	1.6	2.4	100.0	1,185
Mchinji	28.1	42.3	29.5	0.0	100.0	13.6	59.9	18.4	6.6	1.6	100.0	105
Nkhotakota	28.9	51.9	19.2	0.0	100.0	5.5	79.8	8.0	5.8	0.9	100.0	81
Ntcheu	16.1	61.8	22.2	0.0	100.0	5.6	57.2	24.5	11.8	0.9	100.0	112
Ntchisi	16.1	54.4	29.6	0.0	100.0	13.4	55.3	21.1	8.9	1.3	100.0	43
Salima	35.2	37.4	27.4	0.0	100.0	4.9	81.2	9.2	1.2	3.5	100.0	117
Total	28.2	48.9	22.9	0.1	100.0	6.0	72.1	15.1	4.6	2.2	100.0	2,147
Southern												
Balaka	30.7	34.3	35.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	75.7	13.0	5.2	0.6	100.0	124
Blantyre	47.1	43.5	9.4	0.0	100.0	11.3	67.5	12.1	5.8	3.3	100.0	440
Chikhwawa	19.4	41.5	39.1	0.0	100.0	7.5	58.8	22.9	10.8	0.0	100.0	130
Chiradzulu	16.0	70.3	13.7	0.0	100.0	15.8	66.4	11.4	5.6	0.7	100.0	90
Machinga	37.3	22.7	39.7	0.2	100.0	8.5	80.0	9.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	115
Mangochi	39.4	28.2	32.4	0.0	100.0	18.2	67.3	6.0	3.6	4.9	100.0	85
Mulanje	21.5	47.2	30.7	0.7	100.0	6.8	70.4	14.9	7.2	0.7	100.0	175
Mwanza	24.2	51.8	23.4	0.6	100.0	3.6	56.1	3.5	35.9	1.0	100.0	25
Neno	15.7	46.0	38.3	0.0	100.0	4.3	64.9	21.5	9.2	0.1	100.0	27
Nsanje	17.7	59.0	23.3	0.0	100.0	5.3	66.2	15.7	12.8	0.0	100.0	52
Phalombe	23.4	44.8	31.8	0.0	100.0	11.5	71.6	13.3	1.9	1.6	100.0	50
Thyolo	25.4	41.8	32.8	0.0	100.0	7.7	61.4	8.8	22.1	0.0	100.0	88
Zomba	16.2	54.6	29.2	0.0	100.0	6.8	67.1	16.7	8.5	0.9	100.0	292
Total	29.5	44.8	25.6	0.1	100.0	9.1	68.0	13.6	7.8	1.5	100.0	1,692
Total	28.4	47.3	24.3	0.1	100.0	7.7	70.0	14.3	6.1	1.9	100.0	4,332

Table A-16.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings: Districts

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Men						Women					
District	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Northern												
Chitipa	8.2	48.0	43.7	0.0	100.0	37	5.7	57.1	37.3	0.0	100.0	168
Karonga	1.4	65.6	33.0	0.0	100.0	48	8.9	26.5	64.6	0.0	100.0	316
Likoma	7.7	71.7	20.5	0.0	100.0	3	11.2	65.5	23.3	0.0	100.0	10
Mzimba	5.9	54.6	39.5	0.0	100.0	222	15.7	39.2	44.4	0.7	100.0	1,034
Nkhata Bay	7.8	61.0	30.5	0.7	100.0	39	13.5	48.2	37.8	0.5	100.0	221
Rumphi	12.3	61.5	26.2	0.0	100.0	39	9.5	46.5	43.9	0.0	100.0	196
Total	6.4	56.8	36.7	0.1	100.0	389	12.8	40.6	46.2	0.4	100.0	1,946
Central												
Dedza	5.3	64.4	30.3	0.0	100.0	86	4.2	59.4	36.1	0.2	100.0	706
Dowa	0.4	62.0	37.7	0.0	100.0	113	2.9	46.4	50.6	0.0	100.0	647
Kasungu	4.0	43.9	52.1	0.0	100.0	128	5.1	37.0	57.7	0.2	100.0	658
Lilongwe	4.2	71.6	24.2	0.0	100.0	451	7.3	49.1	43.6	0.0	100.0	2,641
Mchinji	2.3	48.3	48.4	0.9	100.0	85	4.4	51.0	44.6	0.0	100.0	495
Nkhotakota	6.3	72.2	21.5	0.0	100.0	67	7.0	37.3	55.6	0.0	100.0	341
Ntcheu	5.7	38.6	55.7	0.0	100.0	134	3.7	72.4	23.6	0.4	100.0	573
Ntchisi	7.3	71.1	21.6	0.0	100.0	37	4.4	44.4	51.2	0.0	100.0	305
Salima	3.3	67.4	29.4	0.0	100.0	70	13.7	40.3	45.8	0.2	100.0	446
Total	4.1	61.4	34.4	0.1	100.0	1,170	6.1	49.5	44.3	0.1	100.0	6,811
Southern												
Balaka	3.8	57.6	38.7	0.0	100.0	53	10.9	46.9	42.2	0.0	100.0	350
Blantyre	7.4	68.7	23.9	0.0	100.0	241	9.1	59.2	31.5	0.1	100.0	1,168
Chikhwawa	0.5	44.9	54.6	0.0	100.0	93	4.6	40.9	54.1	0.4	100.0	457
Chiradzulu	12.3	70.6	17.1	0.0	100.0	56	9.3	58.1	32.7	0.0	100.0	321
Machinga	12.2	50.3	37.4	0.0	100.0	80	12.1	33.2	54.8	0.0	100.0	504
Mangochi	1.2	52.4	46.5	0.0	100.0	141	15.4	20.3	63.5	0.8	100.0	1,020
Mulanje	18.4	40.1	41.6	0.0	100.0	112	4.4	51.8	43.7	0.0	100.0	666
Mwanza	9.5	16.7	73.9	0.0	100.0	16	5.8	44.2	50.0	0.0	100.0	94
Neno	16.8	45.7	37.5	0.0	100.0	19	6.0	45.9	48.1	0.0	100.0	155
Nsanje	0.5	66.9	32.5	0.0	100.0	51	3.0	58.1	38.2	0.7	100.0	239
Phalombe	26.7	47.2	26.1	0.0	100.0	72	3.3	50.4	46.3	0.0	100.0	406
Thyolo	1.5	82.8	15.7	0.0	100.0	99	7.7	59.8	32.5	0.0	100.0	671
Zomba	20.0	33.2	46.8	0.0	100.0	232	4.9	61.7	33.2	0.2	100.0	847
Total	10.4	53.3	36.3	0.0	100.0	1,266	8.3	48.2	43.2	0.2	100.0	6,898
Total	7.2	57.2	35.6	0.0	100.0	2,824	7.9	47.8	44.1	0.2	100.0	15,655

Table A-16.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women by district

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					
District	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women
Northern											
Chitipa	12.0	53.2	0.8	34.0	100.0	12.3	52.4	1.1	34.2	100.0	236
Karonga	33.4	27.5	0.6	38.4	100.0	34.7	26.3	0.5	38.5	100.0	470
Likoma	19.9	22.4	0.0	57.7	100.0	15.4	10.3	0.0	74.3	100.0	20
Mzimba	49.1	11.3	2.2	37.4	100.0	46.5	10.7	2.0	40.7	100.0	1,490
Nkhata Bay	40.1	9.4	1.3	49.2	100.0	47.3	10.3	1.3	41.0	100.0	328
Rumphi	26.7	27.8	1.6	43.9	100.0	32.1	26.9	1.7	39.3	100.0	295
Total	39.9	19.1	1.6	39.5	100.0	40.1	18.4	1.6	39.9	100.0	2,838
Central											
Dedza	41.2	27.2	3.1	28.6	100.0	45.1	24.1	2.3	28.5	100.0	1,090
Dowa	35.9	22.7	9.0	32.3	100.0	35.3	20.7	6.0	38.0	100.0	1,084
Kasungu	19.5	29.8	2.1	48.6	100.0	18.9	24.2	1.2	55.7	100.0	995
Lilongwe	35.3	16.7	1.3	46.7	100.0	35.0	15.5	1.0	48.4	100.0	4,072
Mchinji	19.5	44.0	1.0	35.5	100.0	19.6	39.2	2.3	38.9	100.0	709
Nkhotakota	20.3	27.1	2.9	49.7	100.0	21.9	26.4	2.4	49.3	100.0	541
Ntcheu	33.5	30.2	3.1	33.1	100.0	38.4	27.8	3.4	30.5	100.0	936
Ntchisi	33.7	16.7	10.5	39.1	100.0	35.5	13.7	1.9	48.9	100.0	434
Salima	43.4	17.8	1.7	37.1	100.0	47.9	12.9	0.6	38.6	100.0	667
Total	32.9	23.3	3.0	40.8	100.0	34.0	20.8	2.0	43.2	100.0	10,529
Southern											
Balaka	41.2	24.2	1.3	33.2	100.0	42.0	22.2	2.0	33.7	100.0	602
Blantyre	19.4	12.5	4.8	63.3	100.0	14.7	8.8	4.7	71.8	100.0	2,067
Chikhwawa	36.6	20.7	6.4	36.3	100.0	32.9	19.7	4.2	43.3	100.0	682
Chiradzulu	34.3	29.4	2.3	33.9	100.0	42.6	19.5	3.0	34.8	100.0	518
Machinga	43.3	20.1	1.0	35.7	100.0	52.5	18.2	0.6	28.7	100.0	808
Mangochi	40.6	18.9	1.3	39.2	100.0	42.1	17.3	0.9	39.7	100.0	1,561
Mulanje	38.0	25.8	0.9	35.2	100.0	50.5	17.8	0.8	30.9	100.0	1,052
Mwanza	28.4	30.9	0.9	39.7	100.0	26.6	30.2	0.9	42.4	100.0	171
Neno	44.3	19.3	3.5	32.9	100.0	47.2	19.8	2.7	30.3	100.0	246
Nsanje	23.3	42.2	1.6	32.9	100.0	24.3	35.4	1.7	38.6	100.0	348
Phalombe	39.0	31.2	0.7	29.1	100.0	55.8	21.8	0.7	21.7	100.0	659
Thyolo	41.6	16.2	1.7	40.4	100.0	42.5	14.9	1.1	41.5	100.0	1,123
Zomba	38.4	15.3	7.5	38.8	100.0	41.6	14.1	8.4	35.9	100.0	1,357
Total	35.2	20.3	3.1	41.4	100.0	38.2	16.8	2.9	42.1	100.0	11,194
Total	34.8	21.4	2.9	40.9	100.0	36.6	18.7	2.4	42.3	100.0	24,562

Table A-16.4.2 Ownership of assets; Men by district

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					
District	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men
Northern											
Chitipa	55.4	12.5	4.5	27.7	100.0	59.2	10.6	4.0	26.2	100.0	73
Karonga	53.4	5.2	1.0	40.4	100.0	58.7	3.3	0.5	37.6	100.0	149
Likoma	20.0	10.4	12.7	56.9	100.0	11.8	5.6	5.5	77.1	100.0	6
Mzimba	44.9	0.4	0.3	54.3	100.0	52.6	1.1	0.3	46.0	100.0	493
Nkhata Bay	46.6	0.9	0.6	51.9	100.0	59.4	3.0	0.9	36.7	100.0	108
Rumphi	42.3	1.2	0.4	56.1	100.0	51.8	3.5	0.8	43.9	100.0	94
Total	46.9	2.4	0.9	49.9	100.0	54.5	2.7	0.8	42.0	100.0	922
Central											
Dedza	55.2	11.5	2.2	31.1	100.0	47.7	12.2	0.5	39.6	100.0	306
Dowa	61.7	9.6	0.0	28.7	100.0	54.6	6.4	1.3	37.7	100.0	342
Kasungu	49.5	1.9	0.9	47.7	100.0	44.6	1.5	0.5	53.4	100.0	323
Lilongwe	40.5	13.5	0.5	45.5	100.0	41.1	12.8	1.1	45.0	100.0	1,192
Mchinji	46.1	7.8	6.3	39.8	100.0	42.6	5.3	3.6	48.5	100.0	252
Nkhotakota	26.5	13.7	0.0	59.8	100.0	30.2	10.5	0.0	59.3	100.0	156
Ntcheu	36.8	5.7	1.2	56.3	100.0	36.9	5.9	0.8	56.4	100.0	264
Ntchisi	39.1	22.9	6.0	31.9	100.0	24.6	15.3	1.9	58.2	100.0	143
Salima	48.9	9.4	0.0	41.8	100.0	46.9	10.6	0.0	42.5	100.0	198
Total	45.0	10.8	1.4	42.8	100.0	42.4	9.6	1.1	46.9	100.0	3,176
Southern											
Balaka	29.6	4.0	2.6	63.7	100.0	33.8	1.7	2.3	62.1	100.0	149
Blantyre	30.4	2.2	0.0	67.3	100.0	24.8	0.5	0.4	74.3	100.0	542
Chikhwawa	53.7	2.5	0.0	43.9	100.0	52.0	2.1	1.1	44.7	100.0	224
Chiradzulu	37.3	8.7	10.4	43.6	100.0	29.4	10.2	11.5	48.9	100.0	130
Machinga	51.9	10.0	0.0	38.1	100.0	54.3	12.1	0.0	33.7	100.0	190
Mangochi	37.9	9.8	1.6	50.7	100.0	32.0	9.8	0.9	57.2	100.0	398
Mulanje	45.9	3.3	5.0	45.9	100.0	43.6	1.3	4.8	50.3	100.0	294
Mwanza	44.4	1.7	2.6	51.2	100.0	42.9	1.5	1.6	54.0	100.0	51
Neno	53.9	5.7	0.4	40.0	100.0	57.7	5.5	0.7	36.1	100.0	70
Nsanje	22.5	28.0	5.0	44.4	100.0	17.0	22.6	5.1	55.4	100.0	104
Phalombe	41.1	15.6	0.1	43.1	100.0	41.1	16.3	2.0	40.7	100.0	176
Thyolo	51.7	2.6	1.4	44.3	100.0	45.2	3.9	0.5	50.4	100.0	289
Zomba	28.1	18.3	2.1	51.5	100.0	32.9	21.4	3.0	42.7	100.0	415
Total	39.0	8.2	1.9	50.9	100.0	36.9	8.1	2.1	52.9	100.0	3,030
Total	42.7	8.6	1.5	47.2	100.0	41.6	8.1	1.5	48.8	100.0	7,128

Table A-16.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women by district

Among women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	House/land has a title or deed and:		Does not have a title deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women who own a house[1]
	Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed				
Northern						
Chitipa	1.3	2.9	95.5	0.3	100.0	156
Karonga	3.4	1.2	94.7	0.8	100.0	289
Likoma	0.3	0.4	99.2	0.1	100.0	9
Mzimba	3.0	2.2	93.9	1.0	100.0	933
Nkhata Bay	1.1	1.6	96.8	0.4	100.0	167
Rumphi	5.0	4.5	89.7	0.8	100.0	165
Total	2.9	2.3	94.1	0.8	100.0	1,718
Central						
Dedza	1.5	0.5	97.5	0.5	100.0	779
Dowa	1.2	1.5	93.6	3.7	100.0	733
Kasungu	1.8	2.8	94.0	1.5	100.0	511
Lilongwe	9.2	7.3	82.9	0.6	100.0	2,171
Mchinji	0.4	1.5	96.0	2.1	100.0	458
Nkhotakota	2.7	0.4	96.3	0.5	100.0	272
Ntcheu	1.1	0.8	97.6	0.5	100.0	626
Ntchisi	2.6	0.6	95.7	1.1	100.0	264
Salima	0.7	2.0	97.0	0.4	100.0	419
Total	4.1	3.4	91.4	1.1	100.0	6,234
Southern						
Balaka	1.4	1.4	97.0	0.2	100.0	402
Blantyre	8.7	15.9	74.6	0.7	100.0	758
Chikhwawa	1.9	1.1	97.0	0.1	100.0	435
Chiradzulu	1.0	1.4	97.6	0.0	100.0	342
Machinga	1.3	1.4	97.0	0.3	100.0	520
Mangochi	0.7	1.1	97.7	0.4	100.0	950
Mulanje	1.7	2.9	95.1	0.3	100.0	682
Mwanza	1.8	1.2	96.6	0.4	100.0	103
Neno	1.4	1.6	97.0	0.0	100.0	165
Nsanje	1.3	0.2	97.8	0.8	100.0	233
Phalombe	0.3	0.5	98.5	0.6	100.0	467
Thyolo	1.9	3.2	94.1	0.8	100.0	669
Zomba	1.9	2.4	95.2	0.5	100.0	831
Total	2.2	3.4	93.9	0.5	100.0	6,556
Total	3.1	3.2	92.9	0.8	100.0	14,509

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table A-16.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men by district

Among men age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	House/land has a title or deed and: Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of men who own a house[1]
Northern						
Chitipa	0.8	0.8	98.4	0.0	100.0	53
Karonga	1.6	1.5	96.1	0.8	100.0	89
Likoma	9.1	1.2	87.8	2.0	100.0	3
Mzimba	8.5	0.0	91.5	0.0	100.0	225
Nkhata Bay	0.8	0.0	98.1	1.0	100.0	52
Rumphi	3.3	1.0	95.7	0.0	100.0	41
Total	5.0	0.5	94.3	0.3	100.0	462
Central						
Dedza	1.1	0.0	98.9	0.0	100.0	211
Dowa	0.2	0.0	99.8	0.0	100.0	244
Kasungu	3.4	0.0	95.2	1.4	100.0	169
Lilongwe	11.4	5.0	82.6	1.0	100.0	650
Mchinji	1.1	0.1	98.8	0.0	100.0	152
Nkhotakota	4.8	0.0	95.2	0.0	100.0	63
Ntcheu	0.0	0.0	98.1	1.9	100.0	115
Ntchisi	6.2	0.0	93.8	0.0	100.0	97
Salima	0.3	0.0	99.7	0.0	100.0	115
Total	5.2	1.8	92.4	0.6	100.0	1,816
Southern						
Balaka	1.9	0.0	98.1	0.0	100.0	54
Blantyre	12.5	1.4	84.7	1.4	100.0	177
Chikhwawa	0.0	1.0	99.0	0.0	100.0	125
Chiradzulu	1.0	0.0	99.0	0.0	100.0	73
Machinga	1.7	1.7	96.6	0.0	100.0	118
Mangochi	2.3	0.3	96.5	0.9	100.0	196
Mulanje	1.4	1.1	96.8	0.7	100.0	159
Mwanza	1.8	0.0	98.2	0.0	100.0	25
Neno	2.1	1.9	96.0	0.0	100.0	42
Nsanje	1.6	0.0	98.4	0.0	100.0	58
Phalombe	2.6	0.2	96.4	0.8	100.0	100
Thyolo	1.8	0.2	98.0	0.0	100.0	161
Zomba	0.7	0.6	98.6	0.0	100.0	201
Total	2.8	0.7	96.1	0.4	100.0	1,489
Total	4.2	1.2	94.1	0.5	100.0	3,766

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table A-16.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women by district

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	House/land has a title or deed and:		Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women who own a land[1]
	Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed				
Northern						
Chitipa	1.0	2.1	96.8	0.1	100.0	155
Karonga	2.7	0.5	95.9	0.9	100.0	289
Likoma	2.3	3.2	93.9	0.6	100.0	5
Mzimba	1.8	1.6	95.1	1.4	100.0	883
Nkhata Bay	0.8	1.8	97.3	0.1	100.0	194
Rumphi	4.4	4.5	90.2	0.9	100.0	179
Total	2.1	1.8	95.1	1.0	100.0	1,705
Central						
Dedza	0.6	0.2	99.1	0.1	100.0	779
Dowa	0.9	2.9	93.3	2.9	100.0	672
Kasungu	2.2	4.6	92.6	0.6	100.0	441
Lilongwe	5.1	3.4	91.0	0.5	100.0	2,100
Mchinji	0.5	4.0	94.5	1.0	100.0	433
Nkhotakota	1.2	0.7	98.1	0.0	100.0	274
Ntcheu	1.0	0.9	98.1	0.0	100.0	651
Ntchisi	2.0	1.7	96.0	0.4	100.0	222
Salima	0.8	1.8	97.1	0.4	100.0	410
Total	2.5	2.5	94.4	0.7	100.0	5,981
Southern						
Balaka	1.4	1.2	97.1	0.4	100.0	399
Blantyre	2.0	3.3	93.1	1.6	100.0	583
Chikhwawa	1.3	1.0	97.4	0.3	100.0	387
Chiradzulu	1.0	0.2	98.8	0.0	100.0	337
Machinga	3.6	1.4	94.8	0.2	100.0	576
Mangochi	0.7	0.7	98.2	0.4	100.0	941
Mulanje	0.8	0.5	98.4	0.3	100.0	728
Mwanza	1.2	0.3	98.3	0.2	100.0	99
Neno	0.9	0.8	98.1	0.2	100.0	172
Nsanje	0.6	0.4	98.6	0.4	100.0	213
Phalombe	0.3	0.1	99.4	0.1	100.0	516
Thyolo	0.9	1.6	96.8	0.7	100.0	657
Zomba	1.0	0.6	98.4	0.0	100.0	870
Total	1.2	1.0	97.4	0.4	100.0	6,477
Total	1.8	1.7	95.8	0.6	100.0	14,163

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table A-16.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men by districts

Among men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	House/land has a title or deed and: Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of men who own a land[1]
Northern						
Chitipa	0.3	2.7	97.0	0.0	100.0	54
Karonga	1.2	0.8	98.1	0.0	100.0	93
Likoma	3.8	2.2	94.0	0.0	100.0	1
Mzimba	4.4	1.1	94.5	0.0	100.0	266
Nkhata Bay	3.2	0.6	96.3	0.0	100.0	68
Rumphi	3.9	1.3	93.7	1.1	100.0	52
Total	3.2	1.2	95.5	0.1	100.0	535
Central						
Dedza	0.9	0.6	98.5	0.0	100.0	185
Dowa	2.2	2.7	94.2	0.9	100.0	213
Kasungu	2.8	0.8	96.4	0.0	100.0	150
Lilongwe	14.2	5.5	80.2	0.0	100.0	656
Mchinji	3.9	2.0	93.6	0.5	100.0	130
Nkhotakota	3.3	3.0	93.8	0.0	100.0	64
Ntcheu	0.0	2.1	97.9	0.0	100.0	115
Ntchisi	2.4	1.0	96.6	0.0	100.0	60
Salima	1.1	0.3	98.7	0.0	100.0	114
Total	6.7	3.1	90.0	0.2	100.0	1,686
Southern						
Balaka	1.4	0.0	98.6	0.0	100.0	56
Blantyre	7.2	1.8	91.1	0.0	100.0	139
Chikhwawa	0.7	1.6	97.7	0.0	100.0	124
Chiradzulu	2.2	1.0	96.8	0.0	100.0	66
Machinga	2.4	0.3	96.4	0.9	100.0	126
Mangochi	1.5	1.0	97.5	0.0	100.0	170
Mulanje	3.7	1.4	94.9	0.0	100.0	146
Mwanza	0.0	1.6	98.4	0.0	100.0	24
Neno	2.6	2.2	95.2	0.0	100.0	45
Nsanje	5.1	0.0	94.9	0.0	100.0	46
Phalombe	1.1	2.4	96.6	0.0	100.0	104
Thyolo	10.1	1.1	88.8	0.0	100.0	143
Zomba	0.5	1.4	98.1	0.0	100.0	238
Total	3.1	1.2	95.6	0.1	100.0	1,427
Total	4.8	2.1	93.0	0.1	100.0	3,648

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table A-16.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women by district

Percentage of women age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Northern					
Chitipa	11.2	29.0	236	25.1	68
Karonga	14.2	38.5	470	21.4	181
Likoma	6.9	55.2	20	16.1	11
Mzimba	11.5	43.8	1,490	20.7	652
Nkhata Bay	12.1	49.8	328	19.5	163
Rumphi	15.4	47.2	295	22.3	139
Total	12.4	42.8	2,838	21.0	1,215
Central					
Dedza	4.5	19.8	1,090	22.6	216
Dowa	7.1	23.0	1,084	22.2	249
Kasungu	10.5	29.1	995	22.9	290
Lilongwe	14.7	39.9	4,072	34.6	1,625
Mchinji	3.7	19.8	709	25.0	140
Nkhotakota	11.3	37.0	541	14.4	200
Ntcheu	8.7	30.3	936	25.6	284
Ntchisi	12.6	33.3	434	19.1	145
Salima	7.8	25.1	667	29.8	168
Total	10.5	31.5	10,529	28.5	3,316
Southern					
Balaka	7.8	29.7	602	26.3	179
Blantyre	19.2	53.2	2,067	39.1	1,100
Chikhwawa	6.3	24.4	682	25.1	166
Chiradzulu	6.1	26.9	518	27.3	139
Machinga	8.2	21.8	808	20.0	176
Mangochi	3.3	26.9	1,561	24.6	419
Mulanje	6.8	24.4	1,052	20.9	257
Mwanza	4.8	25.7	171	18.1	44
Neno	3.3	27.8	246	16.2	68
Nsanje	6.5	27.2	348	17.4	95
Phalombe	1.6	16.1	659	22.7	106
Thyolo	4.6	27.5	1,123	25.4	308
Zomba	6.8	35.2	1,357	24.1	478
Total	8.1	31.6	11,194	28.3	3,536
Total	9.6	32.8	24,562	27.3	8,066

Table A-16.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of men who own a mobile phone
Northern					
Chitipa	14.3	49.1	73	31.3	36
Karonga	18.9	56.2	149	19.6	84
Likoma	18.0	69.3	6	36.1	5
Mzimba	17.6	58.6	493	27.1	289
Nkhata Bay	20.9	65.9	108	25.8	71
Rumphi	26.3	66.0	94	25.3	62
Total	18.8	59.1	922	25.9	546
Central					
Dedza	5.2	36.2	306	12.4	111
Dowa	13.4	45.2	342	27.8	155
Kasungu	17.3	45.7	323	41.2	148
Lilongwe	30.2	61.4	1,192	43.1	732
Mchinji	10.1	49.0	252	25.7	124
Nkhotakota	25.5	55.8	156	20.7	87
Ntcheu	9.9	54.4	264	22.4	144
Ntchisi	17.5	50.8	143	30.3	73
Salima	13.9	47.3	198	24.7	93
Total	19.6	52.4	3,176	33.6	1,665
Southern					
Balaka	10.9	44.7	149	29.3	66
Blantyre	28.2	60.4	542	43.2	327
Chikhwawa	16.1	53.6	224	16.8	120
Chiradzulu	9.1	44.8	130	20.0	58
Machinga	7.6	48.3	190	16.4	92
Mangochi	10.1	50.1	398	23.3	199
Mulanje	12.7	48.8	294	24.0	144
Mwanza	13.6	52.3	51	27.6	27
Neno	7.5	41.0	70	37.3	29
Nsanje	9.2	41.7	104	17.3	43
Phalombe	6.9	30.2	176	34.7	53
Thyolo	10.4	45.9	289	21.3	132
Zomba	16.6	52.1	415	29.6	216
Total	14.6	49.7	3,030	28.2	1,506
Total	17.4	52.2	7,128	30.3	3,717

Table A-16.9.1 Women's participation in decision making: Districts

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Northern						
Chitipa	69.9	67.8	76.0	57.3	15.4	170
Karonga	74.2	55.9	77.9	46.5	14.1	322
Likoma	70.8	78.3	89.2	62.1	5.9	11
Mzimba	61.4	54.4	68.8	46.6	23.4	1,074
Nkhata Bay	65.7	60.4	72.5	45.1	14.9	223
Rumphi	69.6	66.1	76.4	52.3	12.6	200
Total	65.5	57.7	72.2	48.0	19.1	1,999
Central						
Dedza	73.9	62.8	82.7	56.1	11.3	715
Dowa	59.9	53.5	76.2	46.7	18.9	715
Kasungu	63.7	52.3	72.9	43.4	20.2	666
Lilongwe	69.8	58.3	81.9	46.9	10.3	2,661
Mchinji	66.0	56.6	82.6	43.2	8.8	504
Nkhotakota	64.8	52.6	77.6	46.0	16.8	347
Ntcheu	86.2	78.7	90.4	73.7	5.9	592
Ntchisi	57.2	53.7	74.0	42.5	17.9	316
Salima	65.5	52.9	75.0	46.6	19.1	449
Total	68.7	58.5	80.3	49.3	13.0	6,966
Southern						
Balaka	71.0	62.4	78.0	55.3	17.6	358
Blantyre	78.7	63.8	88.1	57.6	6.8	1,204
Chikhwawa	67.0	57.6	71.7	50.1	19.6	480
Chiradzulu	79.5	57.1	82.4	50.9	9.5	327
Machinga	51.0	33.4	66.6	24.1	23.3	566
Mangochi	48.8	29.9	53.6	24.5	37.0	1,024
Mulanje	65.2	45.8	82.7	37.4	12.5	680
Mwanza	74.3	58.5	83.2	51.7	11.9	114
Neno	61.5	52.1	72.2	46.8	24.6	158
Nsanje	85.4	60.4	84.8	55.2	5.5	250
Phalombe	59.1	37.2	78.7	29.6	15.6	430
Thyolo	81.3	65.4	87.8	58.5	7.1	694
Zomba	66.3	59.8	83.6	49.9	11.8	880
Total	67.2	51.7	77.4	44.4	16.1	7,165
Total	67.6	55.4	78.0	46.9	15.1	16,130

Table A-16.9.2 Men's participation in decision making: Districts

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Specific decisions				
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
Northern					
Chitipa	87.3	88.9	79.4	3.2	48
Karonga	99.6	99.1	99.1	0.4	86
Likoma	92.1	85.9	79.8	1.9	3
Mzimba	88.0	90.9	82.4	3.5	271
Nkhata Bay	76.0	85.4	67.6	6.2	58
Rumphi	95.1	88.8	86.0	2.1	51
Total	89.2	91.3	83.6	3.1	516
Central					
Dedza	92.4	90.1	87.3	4.7	176
Dowa	95.2	91.8	88.4	1.4	210
Kasungu	94.0	88.9	86.4	3.5	199
Lilongwe	90.5	82.6	75.2	2.1	667
Mchinji	82.0	84.1	73.6	7.6	149
Nkhotakota	90.6	76.2	72.1	5.3	83
Ntcheu	76.6	87.2	68.7	4.9	145
Ntchisi	81.5	96.1	79.6	1.9	94
Salima	95.0	77.3	73.3	0.9	106
Total	89.6	85.6	78.4	3.1	1,830
Southern					
Balaka	79.7	87.6	71.3	4.0	76
Blantyre	88.9	81.9	77.6	6.9	276
Chikhwawa	93.2	93.2	86.8	0.3	139
Chiradzulu	89.9	87.2	83.3	6.2	76
Machinga	89.1	88.9	83.7	5.7	122
Mangochi	88.6	89.3	78.9	1.0	197
Mulanje	85.1	81.3	79.8	13.4	159
Mwanza	90.0	87.1	84.3	7.3	29
Neno	78.1	79.8	65.4	7.5	40
Nsanje	81.0	87.9	74.9	5.9	57
Phalombe	70.0	81.3	64.5	13.2	116
Thyolo	96.8	90.0	86.7	0.0	151
Zomba	77.7	70.2	61.9	14.0	245
Total	85.8	83.9	76.5	6.9	1,684
Total	88.0	85.6	78.3	4.7	4,030

Table A-16.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women by district

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Northern							
Chitipa	11.4	14.2	15.5	17.2	17.6	29.1	236
Karonga	7.2	14.4	14.2	13.4	18.4	25.3	470
Likoma	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	0.7	3.6	20
Mzimba	7.7	8.9	11.3	12.9	13.9	23.9	1,490
Nkhata Bay	5.8	4.0	8.1	10.8	9.4	19.6	328
Rumphi	13.2	14.5	19.2	22.8	16.5	33.0	295
Total	8.2	10.2	12.5	14.1	14.6	24.9	2,838
Central							
Dedza	5.3	6.1	7.1	9.9	6.6	16.4	1,090
Dowa	8.8	9.8	8.0	10.7	11.5	23.2	1,084
Kasungu	5.7	7.1	7.6	9.3	8.5	16.5	995
Lilongwe	3.9	5.5	6.1	7.9	8.8	15.9	4,072
Mchinji	6.2	9.3	7.6	10.1	9.4	20.1	709
Nkhotakota	3.2	3.4	3.2	6.3	5.5	10.5	541
Ntcheu	4.9	4.9	3.4	5.4	6.4	12.4	936
Ntchisi	8.3	7.6	10.1	11.2	12.4	23.3	434
Salima	4.7	5.8	5.5	6.7	5.1	13.4	667
Total	5.2	6.4	6.4	8.4	8.4	16.6	10,529
Southern							
Balaka	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.6	11.6	602
Blantyre	5.2	5.0	6.4	9.6	6.7	15.1	2,067
Chikhwawa	5.6	8.2	7.3	9.6	9.4	16.3	682
Chiradzulu	6.5	8.7	7.1	8.6	7.3	14.8	518
Machinga	7.6	7.6	7.8	9.6	6.6	16.9	808
Mangochi	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.3	5.0	11.9	1,561
Mulanje	5.8	10.2	6.7	11.6	9.8	19.7	1,052
Mwanza	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.1	7.2	10.9	171
Neno	6.1	6.3	7.6	8.9	7.2	14.5	246
Nsanje	5.8	7.6	9.7	8.3	9.7	18.9	348
Phalombe	6.4	5.8	2.9	4.3	5.8	11.4	659
Thyolo	3.5	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.0	9.7	1,123
Zomba	4.4	5.7	5.5	6.8	7.0	11.1	1,357
Total	5.2	6.2	6.0	7.8	6.7	13.9	11,194
Total	5.5	6.7	6.9	8.8	8.3	16.3	24,562

Table A-16.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men by district

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Northern							
Chitipa	0.7	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.0	7.5	73
Karonga	3.9	7.5	6.1	8.1	6.5	15.2	149
Likoma	1.0	8.0	5.8	7.6	5.7	14.1	6
Mzimba	5.0	6.9	6.1	13.9	7.6	23.8	493
Nkhata Bay	6.3	11.0	13.6	17.5	13.7	26.2	108
Rumphi	4.3	11.4	9.5	10.1	8.7	19.6	94
Total	4.5	7.6	7.1	12.1	7.8	20.9	922
Central							
Dedza	3.7	10.1	5.3	7.4	7.6	17.7	306
Dowa	2.6	4.3	3.2	5.1	3.1	9.6	342
Kasungu	1.1	5.0	4.2	2.9	3.7	9.5	323
Lilongwe	1.4	6.5	8.2	9.0	4.4	16.5	1,192
Mchinji	2.9	8.1	8.9	11.1	6.7	22.3	252
Nkhotakota	2.4	5.0	6.9	6.3	6.1	13.5	156
Ntcheu	3.6	4.6	3.1	5.2	4.5	8.8	264
Ntchisi	2.9	2.8	3.8	7.0	3.3	10.5	143
Salima	1.5	9.0	3.3	4.4	6.3	15.3	198
Total	2.2	6.3	6.1	7.1	4.8	14.5	3,176
Southern							
Balaka	1.0	2.8	2.5	0.7	3.9	5.8	149
Blantyre	2.0	1.4	1.6	4.2	4.2	7.7	542
Chikhwawa	1.8	3.5	3.8	3.0	5.6	9.7	224
Chiradzulu	1.1	3.8	2.8	4.3	2.2	8.8	130
Machinga	2.4	4.9	4.1	6.2	5.0	12.8	190
Mangochi	1.3	6.5	3.5	6.6	3.5	12.5	398
Mulanje	1.3	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.1	4.8	294
Mwanza	2.3	6.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	8.9	51
Neno	4.4	5.2	5.6	6.4	4.9	14.0	70
Nsanje	4.1	3.1	5.6	4.0	3.9	10.2	104
Phalombe	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.5	5.0	176
Thyolo	1.4	1.7	2.1	3.1	0.0	5.0	289
Zomba	1.3	5.5	3.7	3.5	8.7	13.2	415
Total	1.7	3.4	2.7	3.9	3.9	9.1	3,030
Total	2.3	5.3	4.8	6.4	4.8	13.0	7,128

Table A-16.11 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women			Men		
	Women is justified in:			Women is justified in:		
District	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Northern						
Chitipa	72.0	76.6	236	43.8	54.6	73
Karonga	50.7	82.7	470	56.3	86.1	149
Likoma	84.7	90.9	20	46.0	96.2	6
Mzimba	61.1	73.9	1,490	61.2	82.6	493
Nkhata Bay	73.9	88.3	328	71.9	86.9	108
Rumphi	66.4	82.0	295	72.8	90.7	94
Total	62.5	78.2	2,838	61.4	82.4	922
Central						
Dedza	69.8	86.0	1,090	76.2	84.3	306
Dowa	47.9	63.8	1,084	69.8	83.8	342
Kasungu	62.9	78.8	995	80.6	88.4	323
Lilongwe	74.5	87.5	4,072	78.9	92.9	1,192
Mchinji	60.2	81.4	709	69.7	82.7	252
Nkhotakota	80.4	90.1	541	86.1	92.7	156
Ntcheu	62.9	77.7	936	60.7	83.4	264
Ntchisi	48.7	64.6	434	73.4	83.5	143
Salima	65.7	85.9	667	69.5	88.2	198
Total	66.9	81.9	10,529	75.1	88.3	3,176
Southern						
Balaka	70.0	83.4	602	62.1	80.5	149
Blantyre	71.7	82.1	2,067	91.6	94.2	542
Chikhwawa	66.2	73.7	682	71.8	89.3	224
Chiradzulu	67.9	81.6	518	85.0	96.2	130
Machinga	66.9	86.6	808	71.7	91.7	190
Mangochi	48.2	66.8	1,561	75.8	89.3	398
Mulanje	71.1	89.1	1,052	79.0	86.7	294
Mwanza	62.9	76.4	171	83.2	89.1	51
Neno	70.4	84.6	246	72.8	81.2	70
Nsanje	57.9	84.2	348	55.4	81.9	104
Phalombe	74.4	90.6	659	79.1	91.7	176
Thyolo	66.0	81.5	1,123	77.8	91.6	289
Zomba	75.6	89.7	1,357	71.6	89.0	415
Total	66.9	81.9	11,194	77.3	89.8	3,030
Total	66.4	81.5	24,562	74.2	88.2	7,128

Table A-16.12 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband: Districts

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Northern			
Chitipa	47.5	59.2	236
Karonga	39.5	41.4	470
Likoma	44.8	45.6	20
Mzimba	42.7	49.2	1,490
Nkhata Bay	51.5	57.2	328
Rumphi	46.1	51.4	295
Total	43.9	49.9	2,838
Central			
Dedza	44.0	46.7	1,090
Dowa	28.0	33.0	1,084
Kasungu	45.9	48.1	995
Lilongwe	47.6	48.1	4,072
Mchinji	46.5	48.8	709
Nkhotakota	52.2	52.1	541
Ntcheu	47.7	49.4	936
Ntchisi	37.0	42.4	434
Salima	47.9	49.7	667
Total	44.8	46.6	10,529
Southern			
Balaka	47.2	51.3	602
Blantyre	47.4	48.2	2,067
Chikhwawa	52.4	53.2	682
Chiradzulu	43.3	48.3	518
Machinga	49.1	55.5	808
Mangochi	40.0	44.0	1,561
Mulanje	48.0	52.0	1,052
Mwanza	48.7	51.8	171
Neno	46.8	51.4	246
Nsanje	52.7	53.1	348
Phalombe	46.6	53.7	659
Thyolo	44.0	47.8	1,123
Zomba	48.9	54.2	1,357
Total	46.6	50.3	11,194
Total	45.5	48.7	24,562

CHAPTER 17 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Table A-17.1 Experience of physical violence: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months before the survey , according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Northern					
Chitipa	35.1	4.3	17.3	21.6	58
Karonga	50.6	3.5	26.0	29.5	121
Likoma	25.3	1.1	11.0	12.2	5
Mzimba	37.2	7.7	10.6	18.3	400
Nkhata Bay	37.9	2.5	8.5	11.5	82
Rumphi	40.4	2.8	16.3	19.1	70
Total	39.6	5.6	14.0	19.7	736
Central					
Dedza	27.9	1.1	14.0	15.1	265
Dowa	27.6	5.8	11.4	17.1	283
Kasungu	29.2	2.8	11.1	14.8	258
Lilongwe	38.4	3.1	13.0	16.1	1,023
Mchinji	35.7	5.3	11.4	16.7	195
Nkhotakota	25.5	0.4	6.0	6.4	130
Ntcheu	25.1	2.1	7.2	9.3	235
Ntchisi	33.9	3.2	13.6	16.8	108
Salima	30.7	1.0	8.2	10.2	174
Total	32.6	3.0	11.5	14.6	2,672
Southern					
Balaka	21.6	1.4	9.8	11.1	166
Blantyre	35.7	2.5	13.8	16.3	550
Chikhwawa	33.2	4.6	20.1	24.7	181
Chiradzulu	34.2	5.6	11.5	17.1	127
Machinga	28.5	3.9	10.3	14.2	216
Mangochi	21.4	1.1	9.0	10.1	414
Mulanje	47.1	5.0	19.4	24.4	274
Mwanza	21.7	4.0	10.6	14.6	46
Neno	28.5	1.1	13.2	14.3	65
Nsanje	37.3	3.3	20.5	23.9	88
Phalombe	32.8	3.8	12.7	16.5	172
Thyolo	34.3	3.1	13.9	17.0	306
Zomba	45.1	5.0	12.7	17.7	367
Total	33.8	3.3	13.4	16.7	2,970
Total	34.0	3.4	12.7	16.2	6,379

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known.

Table A-17.2 Experience of violence during pregnancy: Districts

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Northern		
Chitipa	4.1	50
Karonga	6.8	97
Likoma	6.6	4
Mzimba	5.1	330
Nkhata Bay	2.8	65
Rumphi	4.1	59
Total	4.9	604
Central		
Dedza	2.3	212
Dowa	2.4	214
Kasungu	2.5	201
Lilongwe	9.2	799
Mchinji	5.3	160
Nkhotakota	6.6	106
Ntcheu	1.9	190
Ntchisi	6.0	89
Salima	3.2	142
Total	5.6	2,113
Southern		
Balaka	2.7	125
Blantyre	6.7	421
Chikhwawa	3.9	147
Chiradzulu	3.0	107
Machinga	2.1	184
Mangochi	4.6	338
Mulanje	6.3	227
Mwanza	3.2	37
Neno	5.6	51
Nsanje	4.1	77
Phalombe	4.0	143
Thyolo	2.3	236
Zomba	4.6	292
Total	4.4	2,385
Total	5.0	5,102

Table A-17.4 Experience of sexual violence: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Northern			
Chitipa	27.2	18.4	58
Karonga	18.4	11.2	121
Likoma	9.5	4.3	5
Mzimba	16.6	11.5	400
Nkhata Bay	37.9	26.0	82
Rumphi	23.8	12.4	70
Total	20.8	13.7	736
Central			
Dedza	24.4	13.1	265
Dowa	25.6	22.3	283
Kasungu	28.9	23.3	258
Lilongwe	25.0	16.6	1,023
Mchinji	35.6	28.5	195
Nkhotakota	13.2	6.4	130
Ntcheu	17.3	10.9	235
Ntchisi	23.9	21.1	108
Salima	19.9	11.9	174
Total	24.5	17.3	2,672
Southern			
Balaka	13.3	8.7	166
Blantyre	12.3	8.1	550
Chikhwawa	11.5	9.4	181
Chiradzulu	15.3	10.9	127
Machinga	17.3	13.0	216
Mangochi	13.8	8.8	414
Mulanje	23.0	14.5	274
Mwanza	11.5	8.9	46
Neno	19.2	13.7	65
Nsanje	22.4	16.8	88
Phalombe	20.8	9.8	172
Thyolo	17.4	10.1	306
Zomba	25.3	15.3	367
Total	17.0	11.0	2,970
Total	20.6	13.9	6,379

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table A-17.8 Marital control exercised by husbands: Districts

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:							
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	Number of ever- married women
Northern								
Chitipa	55.2	35.7	19.2	16.6	67.3	36.8	22.0	49
Karonga	59.3	27.8	10.1	10.7	71.3	25.3	21.6	96
Likoma	35.7	13.6	5.8	5.1	48.6	14.6	45.3	3
Mzimba	55.2	31.0	19.6	19.9	48.6	29.2	34.5	326
Nkhata Bay	54.2	21.5	16.7	15.2	70.5	27.9	21.5	64
Rumphi	53.1	21.4	8.6	15.8	60.9	24.8	27.4	59
Total	55.5	28.8	16.6	17.2	57.4	28.5	29.4	597
Central								
Dedza	44.6	20.6	6.9	4.5	67.8	18.8	25.1	209
Dowa	42.5	24.7	14.2	13.9	54.3	25.4	32.9	215
Kasungu	53.8	24.5	13.6	12.2	56.4	23.4	23.6	196
Lilongwe	57.9	27.8	13.1	7.6	78.3	29.2	14.3	787
Mchinji	56.8	25.8	10.3	15.0	63.0	24.3	20.2	160
Nkhotakota	44.6	19.8	10.1	4.4	62.1	21.1	31.3	100
Ntcheu	38.4	18.5	6.5	4.5	59.8	17.2	35.0	188
Ntchisi	45.3	24.7	10.5	12.0	52.3	24.5	37.0	90
Salima	55.0	25.3	18.1	15.5	61.9	30.3	24.3	139
Total	51.4	24.8	11.9	9.2	66.9	25.2	23.0	2,084
Southern								
Balaka	44.6	18.0	13.1	6.6	51.3	19.4	38.2	122
Blantyre	47.5	20.9	10.4	7.0	37.1	17.2	43.4	386
Chikhwawa	36.8	14.1	13.4	14.2	47.3	21.3	46.1	146
Chiradzulu	45.7	23.4	14.7	12.0	50.6	28.9	41.5	103
Machinga	58.3	19.9	10.7	10.3	69.2	22.0	18.3	187
Mangochi	36.6	8.6	8.5	5.7	44.5	12.2	46.9	326
Mulanje	57.5	28.9	16.6	12.0	66.4	23.5	17.8	221
Mwanza	32.3	16.9	5.5	3.6	44.1	15.0	47.0	35
Neno	47.8	19.1	9.3	5.7	60.2	21.9	30.3	47
Nsanje	56.5	23.2	13.7	8.8	69.5	28.1	21.8	73
Phalombe	56.8	27.7	15.6	11.2	68.1	27.5	21.9	144
Thyolo	41.0	21.5	13.1	9.0	56.3	19.1	32.6	223
Zomba	57.0	29.9	17.2	17.7	64.7	31.0	23.3	290
Total	48.1	21.0	12.7	10.0	54.4	21.3	33.4	2,303
Total	50.3	23.5	12.8	10.5	60.0	23.8	28.6	4,984

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women

Table A-17.10 Spousal violence: Districts

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband partner, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Northern								
Chitipa	29.4	32.6	23.0	13.8	10.4	41.9	47.2	49
Karonga	30.7	38.4	15.2	10.2	7.0	43.4	50.4	96
Likoma	11.0	24.7	3.5	2.5	1.3	25.6	29.5	3
Mzimba	30.7	33.6	15.7	12.1	10.8	37.2	44.9	326
Nkhata Bay	31.5	23.0	37.1	13.4	12.4	46.8	55.4	64
Rumphi	26.0	31.7	17.1	10.0	8.1	38.8	42.3	59
Total	30.1	32.9	18.6	11.8	10.0	39.7	46.8	597
Central								
Dedza	24.3	20.4	22.3	11.6	7.2	31.1	40.8	209
Dowa	30.7	23.3	27.3	15.2	13.5	35.4	41.9	215
Kasungu	29.4	22.8	30.2	12.0	8.1	41.1	48.2	196
Lilongwe	42.5	29.7	22.4	12.5	12.2	39.6	51.3	787
Mchinji	42.0	30.9	34.8	16.7	11.3	49.0	61.8	160
Nkhotakota	17.2	13.8	7.6	4.3	3.7	17.1	24.6	100
Ntcheu	26.2	15.8	19.2	7.3	6.0	27.7	36.7	188
Ntchisi	28.3	24.4	24.8	11.0	7.6	38.2	46.1	90
Salima	27.2	26.8	20.3	9.0	6.1	38.1	44.5	139
Total	33.9	25.1	23.5	11.8	9.8	36.9	46.5	2,084
Southern								
Balaka	22.6	17.6	13.2	8.3	7.7	22.6	30.0	122
Blantyre	25.5	25.9	12.4	10.5	6.2	27.8	37.0	386
Chikhwawa	29.4	27.3	12.0	11.0	8.0	28.3	38.1	146
Chiradzulu	23.0	23.2	14.5	11.2	10.2	26.4	32.4	103
Machinga	23.6	16.7	15.8	8.3	6.2	24.1	31.4	187
Mangochi	13.6	11.8	11.6	4.2	2.4	19.1	24.8	326
Mulanje	32.6	39.8	17.8	12.1	8.9	45.6	50.9	221
Mwanza	20.0	23.0	13.1	10.9	9.1	25.3	30.8	35
Neno	22.4	21.1	16.7	8.6	4.7	29.3	35.9	47
Nsanje	31.9	28.0	22.8	10.3	9.0	40.5	52.2	73
Phalombe	25.8	26.8	15.4	8.9	5.3	33.3	42.2	144
Thyolo	30.5	27.4	16.0	11.9	9.2	31.6	40.7	223
Zomba	29.5	30.3	21.7	18.9	12.4	33.2	40.2	290
Total	25.4	24.7	15.3	10.6	7.4	29.5	37.1	2,303
Total	29.5	25.9	19.2	11.2	8.7	33.8	42.2	4,984

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

Table A-17.12 Physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months by any husband/partner: Districts

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months from any husband/partner	Number of ever-married women
Northern		
Chitipa	34.8	49
Karonga	27.6	96
Likoma	15.6	3
Mzimba	21.5	326
Nkhata Bay	32.9	64
Rumphi	20.2	59
Total	24.7	597
Central		
Dedza	21.3	209
Dowa	30.9	215
Kasungu	34.5	196
Lilongwe	26.4	787
Mchinji	40.4	160
Nkhotakota	8.2	100
Ntcheu	17.3	188
Ntchisi	33.4	90
Salima	22.5	139
Total	26.5	2,084
Southern		
Balaka	18.3	122
Blantyre	20.1	386
Chikhwawa	26.8	146
Chiradzulu	21.2	103
Machinga	20.0	187
Mangochi	16.9	326
Mulanje	32.3	221
Mwanza	20.8	35
Neno	21.0	47
Nsanje	33.5	73
Phalombe	23.5	144
Thyolo	21.8	223
Zomba	21.5	290
Total	22.2	2,303
Total	24.3	4,984

Note: Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent and former husbands/partners

Table A-17.15 Violence by women against their husband: Districts

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Northern			
Chitipa	3.2	0.7	49
Karonga	1.9	0.5	96
Likoma	1.5	1.5	3
Mzimba	3.5	1.4	326
Nkhata Bay	1.0	1.0	64
Rumphi	2.1	1.6	59
Total	2.8	1.2	597
Central			
Dedza	2.2	0.9	209
Dowa	7.9	5.4	215
Kasungu	3.9	1.8	196
Lilongwe	5.0	2.4	787
Mchinji	5.1	1.9	160
Nkhotakota	0.5	0.0	100
Ntcheu	3.2	2.3	188
Ntchisi	6.6	5.3	90
Salima	4.1	2.8	139
Total	4.5	2.5	2,084
Southern			
Balaka	2.6	0.5	122
Blantyre	4.2	3.3	386
Chikhwawa	2.2	2.2	146
Chiradzulu	5.0	4.5	103
Machinga	4.1	3.0	187
Mangochi	2.2	1.9	326
Mulanje	3.2	0.8	221
Mwanza	2.3	1.8	35
Neno	2.9	2.4	47
Nsanje	0.7	0.0	73
Phalombe	4.0	3.5	144
Thyolo	4.4	1.8	223
Zomba	3.5	2.1	290
Total	3.4	2.3	2,303
Total	3.8	2.2	4,984

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months

Table A-17.17 Help seeking to stop violence: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behavior, according to district, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Northern					
Chitipa	25.0	20.4	54.6	100.0	26
Karonga	28.9	14.4	56.7	100.0	67
Likoma	45.5	10.9	43.6	100.0	2
Mzimba	36.2	2.3	61.5	100.0	172
Nkhata Bay	38.7	5.9	55.4	100.0	47
Rumphi	41.9	15.9	42.2	100.0	33
Total	34.9	7.8	57.3	100.0	347
Central					
Dedza	35.5	5.2	59.3	100.0	100
Dowa	35.9	8.7	55.4	100.0	109
Kasungu	40.7	17.4	41.9	100.0	110
Lilongwe	47.9	5.9	46.1	100.0	492
Mchinji	54.5	4.6	40.9	100.0	99
Nkhotakota	51.2	7.5	41.3	100.0	40
Ntcheu	29.0	10.9	60.1	100.0	78
Ntchisi	32.4	5.3	62.3	100.0	48
Salima	35.8	8.8	55.3	100.0	70
Total	43.0	7.7	49.3	100.0	1,145
Southern					
Balaka	35.3	13.3	51.4	100.0	45
Blantyre	27.3	21.7	50.9	100.0	211
Chikhwawa	56.4	9.3	34.3	100.0	61
Chiradzulu	46.0	11.6	42.4	100.0	48
Machinga	34.4	16.9	48.7	100.0	75
Mangochi	30.1	8.0	61.9	100.0	119
Mulanje	45.9	12.9	41.2	100.0	145
Mwanza	42.2	10.1	47.7	100.0	11
Neno	32.5	18.5	49.0	100.0	24
Nsanje	28.9	8.7	62.5	100.0	42
Phalombe	38.2	14.2	47.6	100.0	72
Thyolo	44.5	17.4	38.1	100.0	115
Zomba	49.9	11.0	39.1	100.0	178
Total	39.3	14.2	46.5	100.0	1,145
Total	40.3	10.5	49.1	100.0	2,636

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help

SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix B

B.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 MDHS is the fifth Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Malawi since 1992. This survey follows other surveys completed in 1992, 2000, 2004, and 2010. The survey provides reliable estimates of fertility levels, marriage, sexual activity, fertility preferences, family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, childhood and maternal mortality, maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), women's empowerment, and domestic violence that can be used by programme managers and policymakers to evaluate and improve existing programmes.

To obtain data for these estimates, a nationally representative sample of households was selected. All women age 15-49 who are the usual members of the selected households and those who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible to be interviewed. In the subsample of one in three households selected for the women's survey, all men age 15-54 who are the usual members of the selected households and those who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible to be interviewed. In the same subsample, all women who were eligible for the survey and all children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements and anaemia testing, while all women and men who were eligible for the individual survey were eligible for HIV testing.

The sample for the 2015-16 MDHS provides estimates of population and health indicators that include fertility and mortality rates for the country, for the urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 28 districts in Malawi, which are distributed over three main regions:

- **Northern Region:** Chitipa, Karonga, Likoma, Mzimba, Nkhata Bay, and Rumphi
- **Central Region:** Dedza, Dowa, Kasungu, Lilongwe, Mchinji, Nkhotakota, Ntcheu, Ntchisi, and Salima
- **Southern Region:** Balaka, Blantyre, Chikhwawa, Chiradzulu, Machinga, Mangochi, Mulanje, Mwanza, Neno, Nsanje, Phalombe, Thyolo, and Zomba

B.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The sample frame used for the 2015-16 MDHS is the frame of the Malawi Population and Housing Census (MPHC), which was conducted in Malawi in 2008 and provided by the Malawi National Statistical Office (NSO). The census frame is a complete list of all census enumeration areas (EA) created for the 2008 MPHC. An EA is a geographic area that covers an average of 235 households. The sample frame contains information about the EA location, type of residence (urban or rural), and the estimated number of residential households. A sketch map that delineates the EA's geographic boundaries is available for each EA.

Table B.1 shows the distribution of households by district and type of residence as described in the 2008 MPHC frame. The district size varies from 0.97% (Likoma, the smallest) to 14.51% (Lilongwe, the largest). In Malawi, 15.21% of the households live in urban areas. The percentage of urban areas varies greatly from 0.83%, in Chiradzulu district, to 65.50% in Blantyre.

Table B.2 indicates the distribution of enumeration areas (EAs) and the average number of households in an EA by district, according to residence. There are a total of 12,569 EAs excluding the institutional EAs; 1,411 are located in urban areas and 11,158 in the rural areas. The average EA size is 235 households. The

urban EAs are larger, with an average of 319 households per EA, while the rural EAs are smaller with an average of 225 households per EA. The EA size is an adequate size for use as a primary sampling unit (PSU) with a sample selection of 30 households per urban EA and 33 households per rural EA.

B.3 Sample Design and Implementation

The 2015-16 MDHS sample is stratified and was selected in two stages. The stratification of each district into urban and rural areas yielded 56 sampling strata. Samples of EAs were selected independently in each stratum in two stages. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before the sample selection, according to administrative units at different levels, and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 850 EAs were selected with probability proportional to the EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum with the sample allocation shown in **Table B.3**. The EA size is the number of residential households in the EA based on the 2008 MPHC. A household listing operation was implemented in the selected EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Some of the selected EAs were large with more than 250 households. To minimise the task of household listing, the large EAs were segmented. Only one segment was selected for the survey with a probability proportional to the segment size. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. Thus, a 2015-16 MDHS cluster is either an EA or a segment of an EA.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 30 households per urban cluster and 33 households per rural cluster were selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers interviewed only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementation in order to prevent bias. All women aged 15-49 who are usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the female survey. In a third of the selected households, all men aged 15-54 who are usual members of the households or who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible for the male survey.

Table B.3 shows the allocation of selected households according to districts and urban-rural areas. **Table B.4** shows the expected number of completed interviews with women and men according to district and urban-rural areas. To ensure that the survey precision is comparable across districts, the sample allocation uses a power allocation between districts and between the different types of residence within each district. Based on a fixed sample of 30 households per urban cluster and 33 households per rural cluster, the survey selected 850 EAs, 173 in urban areas and 677 in rural areas. The survey was conducted in 27,531 residential households, 5,190 in urban areas and 22,341 in rural areas. The sample was expected to result in 23,504 completed interviews with women age 15-49, 5,048 in urban areas and 18,456 in rural areas, and 7,356 completed interviews with men age 15-54, 1,663 in urban areas and 5,693 in rural areas.

The sample allocations were derived with information obtained from the 2010 MDHS. The average number of women age 15-49 per household is 1.09 in urban areas and 0.94 in rural areas, and the average number of men age 15-54 per household is 1.16 in urban areas and 0.91 in rural areas. The household response rate is 92% in urban areas and 90.7% in rural areas; the women's individual response rate is 96.5% in urban and 97% in rural areas, and the men's individual response rate is 89.7% in urban and 92.6% in rural areas.

B.4 Sample Probabilities and Sampling Weights

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample across districts and the differential response rates, sampling weights must be used in all analyses of the 2015-16 MDHS results to ensure that the survey results are representative at both the national and domain levels. Since the 2015-16 MDHS sample is a

two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights are based on sampling probabilities calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster where:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)

The following describes the calculation of these probabilities:

Let a_h be the number of clusters selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} cluster, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} cluster in stratum h in the 2015-16 MDHS sample is calculated as:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment compared with the total number of households in cluster i in stratum h if the cluster is segmented, otherwise $b_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h, and let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h in the 2015-16 MDHS is therefore the product of the two stages' selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet with all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and individual nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households, women, and men, respectively. Nonresponse is adjusted at the sampling stratum level. For the household sampling weight, the household design weight is multiplied by the inverse of the household response rate, by stratum. For the women's individual sampling weight, the household sampling weight is multiplied by the inverse of the women's individual response rate, by stratum. For the men's individual sampling weight, the household sampling weight for the male subsample is multiplied by the inverse of the men's individual response rate, by stratum. After adjusting for nonresponse, the sampling weights are normalised to obtain the final standard weights that appear in the data files. The normalisation process obtains a total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases using normalised weights at the national level for the total number of households, women, and men. Normalisation is obtained by multiplying the sampling weight by the estimated total sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight, and the individual

women's and men's weights. The normalised weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, ratios, and rates, although they are not valid for estimating population totals or pooled data. The sampling weights for HIV testing are calculated in a similar way, although the normalisation of the HIV weights is different. The individual HIV testing weights are normalised at the national level for women and men together so that HIV prevalence estimates calculated for women and men together are valid.

List of Tables

Table B.1 Distribution of residential households

Distribution of residential households in the sampling frame by district and by type of residence; the percentage that each district contributes to the total number of households, and percentage of each district that is urban, Malawi DHS 2015-16

District	Number of residential households			Percentage district contributes to the total number of households	Percentage of district that is urban
	Urban	Rural	Total		
Chitipa	2,924	34,856	37,780	1.28	7.74
Karonga	8,574	49,234	57,808	1.96	14.83
Nkhatabay	2,276	39,993	42,269	1.43	5.38
Rumphi	3,847	32,190	36,037	1.22	10.68
Mzimba	31,061	138,777	169,838	5.74	18.29
Likoma	299	1,721	2,020	0.07	14.80
Kasungu	8,964	118,301	127,265	4.30	7.04
Nkhota kota	5,010	57,458	62,468	2.11	8.02
Ntchisi	1,555	45,873	47,428	1.60	3.28
Dowa	4,479	117,405	121,884	4.12	3.67
Salima	6,089	71,442	77,531	2.62	7.85
Mchinji	3,570	93,639	97,209	3.29	3.67
Dedza	4,489	141,389	145,878	4.93	3.08
Ntcheu	3,306	110,485	113,791	3.85	2.91
Lilongwe	153,717	275,194	428,911	14.51	35.84
Mangochi	8,473	177,442	185,915	6.29	4.56
Machinga	5,303	109,833	115,136	3.89	4.61
Chiradzulu	592	70,968	71,560	2.42	0.83
Mwanza	3,445	18,573	22,018	0.74	15.65
Thyolo	2,405	139,634	142,039	4.80	1.69
Mulanje	3,243	124,174	127,417	4.31	2.55
Phalombe	1,117	75,562	76,679	2.59	1.46
Chikwawa	2,830	95,205	98,035	3.32	2.89
Nsanje	4,227	48,373	52,600	1.78	8.04
Balaka	5,037	70,619	75,656	2.56	6.66
Neno	366	25,049	25,415	0.86	1.44
Zomba	19,041	142,394	161,435	5.46	11.79
Blantyre	153,578	80,879	234,457	7.93	65.50
Malawi	**449,817**	**2,506,662**	**2,956,479**	**100.00**	**15.21**

Source: The 2008 Malawi Population and Housing Census (MPHC) Sampling frame provided by the Malawi National Statistical Office (NSO)

Table B.2 Enumeration areas and households

Distribution of enumeration areas (EAs) and average number of households in a EA by district, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Number of EAs			Average EA size		
District	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Chitipa	11	205	216	266	170	175
Karonga	37	370	407	232	133	142
Nkhatabay	12	229	241	190	175	175
Rumphi	12	156	168	321	206	215
Mzimba	122	825	947	255	168	179
Likoma	2	9	11	150	191	184
Kasungu	29	486	515	309	243	247
Nkhota kota	16	177	193	313	325	324
Ntchisi	6	204	210	259	225	226
Dowa	18	450	468	249	261	260
Salima	22	416	438	277	172	177
Mchinji	12	374	386	298	250	252
Dedza	15	486	501	299	291	291
Ntcheu	11	468	479	301	236	238
Lilongwe	458	1,173	1,631	336	235	263
Mangochi	25	614	639	339	289	291
Machinga	19	436	455	279	252	253
Chiradzulu	2	334	336	296	212	213
Mwanza	9	80	89	383	232	247
Thyolo	12	674	686	200	207	207
Mulanje	17	658	675	191	189	189
Phalombe	3	316	319	372	239	240
Chikwawa	16	380	396	177	251	248
Nsanje	14	241	255	302	201	206
Balaka	17	275	292	296	257	259
Neno	3	157	160	122	160	159
Zomba	79	584	663	241	244	243
Blantyre	412	381	793	373	212	296
Malawi	**1,411**	**11,158**	**12,569**	**319**	**225**	**235**

Source: The 2008 Malawi Population and Housing Census (MPHC) Sampling frame provided by the Malawi National Statistical Office (NSO).

Table B.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households

Sample allocation of clusters and households by district, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Number of clusters allocated			Number of households allocated		
District	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Chitipa	5	20	25	150	660	810
Karonga	8	20	28	240	660	900
Nkhatabay	5	22	27	150	726	876
Rumphi	6	20	26	180	660	840
Mzimba	11	24	35	330	792	1,122
Likoma*	4	18	22	120	594	714
Kasungu	7	26	33	210	858	1,068
Nkhota kota	6	22	28	180	726	906
Ntchisi	4	23	27	120	759	879
Dowa	5	28	33	150	924	1,074
Salima	6	23	29	180	759	939
Mchinji	5	26	31	150	858	1,008
Dedza	5	29	34	150	957	1,107
Ntcheu	4	28	32	120	924	1,044
Lilongwe	14	23	37	420	759	1,179
Mangochi	6	29	35	180	957	1,137
Machinga	5	27	32	150	891	1,041
Chiradzulu	2	27	29	60	891	951
Mwanza	7	19	26	210	627	837
Thyolo	4	30	34	120	990	1,110
Mulanje	4	29	33	120	957	1,077
Phalombe	3	27	30	90	891	981
Chikwawa	4	27	31	120	891	1,011
Nsanje	6	21	27	180	693	873
Balaka	6	24	30	180	792	972
Neno	3	23	26	90	759	849
Zomba	9	26	35	270	858	1,128
Blantyre	19	16	35	570	528	1,098
Malawi	**173**	**677**	**850**	**5,190**	**22,341**	**27,531**

Note: Due to the small number of EAs in Likoma, 11 EAs, all the EAs were included in the DHS, where each EA was segmented in to two segments, yielding a total number of 22 clusters; 30 and 33 households were selected per urban and rural cluster, respectively.

Table B.4 Sample allocation of completed interviews with women and men

Sample allocation of expected number of completed interviews with women age 15-49 and men 15-54 by district, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Expected number of interviews with women age 15-49			Expected number of interviews with men age 15-54		
District	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Chitipa	146	545	691	48	169	217
Karonga	234	545	779	77	169	246
Nkhatabay	146	599	745	48	185	233
Rumphi	175	545	720	57	169	226
Mzimba	320	654	974	106	202	308
Likoma	117	491	608	39	152	191
Kasungu	204	709	913	67	218	285
Nkhota kota	175	599	774	57	185	242
Ntchisi	117	627	744	39	193	232
Dowa	146	763	909	48	235	283
Salima	175	627	802	57	193	250
Mchinji	146	709	855	48	218	266
Dedza	146	791	937	48	244	292
Ntcheu	117	763	880	39	235	274
Lilongwe	408	627	1,035	135	193	328
Mangochi	175	791	966	57	244	301
Machinga	146	736	882	48	227	275
Chiradzulu	58	736	794	19	227	246
Mwanza	204	518	722	67	160	227
Thyolo	117	818	935	39	252	291
Mulanje	117	791	908	39	244	283
Phalombe	88	736	824	29	227	256
Chikwawa	117	736	853	39	227	266
Nsanje	175	573	748	57	177	234
Balaka	175	654	829	57	202	259
Neno	88	627	715	29	193	222
Zomba	262	709	971	87	218	305
Blantyre	554	437	991	183	135	318
Malawi	**5,048**	**18,456**	**23,504**	**1,663**	**5,693**	**7,356**

Table B.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2015-2016

	Residence		Region			
Result	Urban	Rural	Northern	Central	Southern	Total
Selected households						
Completed (C)	96.3	95.7	94.5	95.2	96.8	95.8
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Household absent (HA)	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.4	2.0
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other (O)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	5,181	22,335	5,254	9,198	13,064	27,516
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.2	99.2	98.7	99.2	99.4	99.2
Eligible women						
Completed (EWC)	97.8	97.6	96.7	97.8	98.0	97.7
Not at home (EWNH)	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Other (EWO)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	5,363	19,783	4,966	8,604	11,576	25,146
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	97.8	97.6	96.7	97.8	98.0	97.7
Overall women response rate (ORR)[3]	97.1	96.9	95.5	97.1	97.4	96.9

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table B.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2015-2016

	Residence		Region			
Result	Urban	Rural	Northern	Central	Southern	Total
Selected households						
Completed (C)	95.7	95.6	94.1	94.7	96.9	95.6
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Household absent (HA)	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.9	1.2	2.0
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Other (O)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	1,726	7,444	1,751	3,066	4,353	9,170
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.0	99.2	98.6	99.2	99.3	99.1
Eligible men						
Completed (EMC)	93.6	94.9	93.1	95.2	94.9	94.6
Not at home (EMNH)	4.6	3.4	5.0	3.3	3.3	3.7
Refused (EMR)	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other (EMO)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,774	6,129	1,692	2,802	3,409	7,903
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	93.6	94.9	93.1	95.2	94.9	94.6
Overall men response rate (ORR)[3]	92.7	94.1	91.7	94.4	94.2	93.8

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)
[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

Table B.7 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

Characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing[2]		
Marital status						
Never married	94.7	3.6	1.3	0.4	100.0	1,783
Ever had sexual intercourse	95.3	3.2	1.0	0.5	100.0	814
Never had sexual intercourse	94.1	4.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	969
Married/living together	96.1	3.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	5,411
Divorced or separated	96.3	3.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	828
Widowed	96.4	2.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	249
Type of union						
In polygynous union	97.6	1.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	678
In non-polygynous union	95.9	3.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,701
Not currently in union	95.3	3.4	1.0	0.3	100.0	2,860
Don't know/missing	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	96.0	3.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	7,302
No	94.1	4.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	969
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	96.6	2.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	651
Not pregnant or not sure	95.7	3.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	7,620
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	95.6	3.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	5,406
1-2	96.4	2.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,966
3-4	96.5	2.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	452
5+	94.9	4.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	447
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than 1 month	95.1	3.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	691
Away for less than 1 month	96.5	2.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,174
No away	95.6	3.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	5,406
Ethnic group						
Chewa	96.9	2.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,491
Lomwe	95.8	3.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	1,516
Mang'anja	95.8	2.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	189
Ngoni	94.6	3.9	1.0	0.5	100.0	1,041
Nkhonde	90.3	4.4	5.3	0.0	100.0	113
Nyanja	97.5	1.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	160
Sena	95.5	3.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	374
Tonga	91.7	8.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	313
Tombuka	95.1	3.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	860
Yao	97.2	2.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	965
Other	94.0	4.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	249
Religion						
Anglican	98.2	1.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	394
Catholic	96.8	2.2	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,455
CCAP[1]	96.5	2.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,273
Muslim	97.0	2.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	944
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	95.3	4.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	623
Other Christian	94.7	4.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	3,534
No religion	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9
Total	95.8	3.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	8,271

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Samples (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table B.8 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men 15-54 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

Characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing[2]		
Marital status						
Never married	92.3	5.4	2.0	0.3	100.0	2,932
Ever had sexual intercourse	93.1	5.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	1,848
Never had sexual intercourse	91.0	5.4	3.0	0.7	100.0	1,084
Married/living together	91.3	6.3	2.0	0.3	100.0	4,284
Divorced or separated	90.7	5.8	2.7	0.9	100.0	226
Widowed	88.9	8.3	0.0	2.8	100.0	36
Type of union						
In polygynous union	91.0	6.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	343
In non-polygynous union	91.3	6.4	2.0	0.3	100.0	3,941
Not currently in union	92.1	5.4	2.1	0.3	100.0	3,194
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	91.8	6.1	1.9	0.3	100.0	6,393
No	91.0	5.3	2.9	0.7	100.0	1,085
Male circumcision						
Circumcised	90.4	6.9	2.3	0.4	100.0	1,922
Not circumcised	92.1	5.6	1.9	0.3	100.0	5,544
Don't know/missing	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	91.9	6.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	4,338
1-2	92.4	5.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	1,585
3-4	92.1	5.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	584
5+	89.1	8.0	2.6	0.3	100.0	971
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than 1 month	91.4	4.9	3.1	0.5	100.0	934
Away for less than 1 month	91.3	6.3	2.2	0.2	100.0	2,206
No away	91.9	6.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	4,338
Ethnic group						
Chewa	94.5	4.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	2,327
Lomwe	90.1	7.1	2.4	0.5	100.0	1,318
Mang'anja	95.6	2.7	1.1	0.5	100.0	183
Ngoni	92.1	5.2	2.4	0.3	100.0	959
Nkhonde	86.4	8.8	4.8	0.0	100.0	125
Nyanja	92.1	6.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	127
Sena	94.7	4.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	318
Tonga	83.5	13.0	2.8	0.7	100.0	285
Tombuka	89.1	7.5	3.1	0.4	100.0	816
Yao	90.8	5.8	3.0	0.4	100.0	774
Other	87.8	7.3	4.1	0.8	100.0	246
Religion						
Anglican	93.3	4.9	1.3	0.5	100.0	387
Catholic	93.0	4.4	2.2	0.4	100.0	1,392
CCAP[1]	91.8	6.4	1.4	0.4	100.0	1,250
Muslim	89.9	7.4	2.3	0.3	100.0	726
Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist	91.6	6.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	538
Other Christian	91.1	6.2	2.4	0.3	100.0	2,993
No religion	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	181
Other	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	11
Total	91.7	6.0	2.0	0.3	100.0	7,478

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Samples (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table B.9 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behaviour characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing[2]		
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	96.3	3.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,758
16-17	95.8	3.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	2,120
18-19	96.4	3.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,561
20+	95.1	4.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	616
Missing	95.5	3.2	0.4	0.8	100.0	247
Multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in past 12 months						
0	96.3	2.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	1,096
1	96.0	3.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	6,105
Missing	97.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	101
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	95.5	3.5	0.8	0.1	100.0	737
Did not use condom	96.1	3.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	5,469
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	96.3	2.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	1,096
Number of lifetime partners						
1	95.7	3.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	3,535
2	96.7	2.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,217
3-4	95.8	3.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,308
5-9	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	170
10+	92.7	3.6	3.6	0.0	100.0	55
Missing	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	17
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	96.1	3.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	6,639
Received results	96.1	3.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	6,565
Did not received results	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
Never tested	95.5	3.2	1.1	0.3	100.0	663
Total	96.0	3.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	7,302

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Samples (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.
[3] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey.

Table B.10 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-54 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behaviour characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Testing status					
Sexual behaviour characteristic	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing[2]	Total	Number
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	91.8	5.7	2.3	0.1	100.0	2,105
16-17	91.6	6.3	1.6	0.5	100.0	1,238
18-19	91.8	6.1	1.6	0.4	100.0	1,397
20+	91.8	6.4	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,586
Missing	92.5	4.5	3.0	0.0	100.0	67
Multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in past 12 months						
0	91.2	6.5	2.0	0.3	100.0	650
1	91.7	6.1	1.9	0.3	100.0	4,737
2+	92.5	5.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	1,006
Had concurrent partners[3]	90.7	8.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	399
None of the partners were concurrent	93.7	4.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	607
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	92.0	6.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	1,644
Did not use condom	91.8	6.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	4,099
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	91.2	6.5	2.0	0.3	100.0	650
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Yes	90.4	6.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	481
Used condom	91.8	5.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	376
Did not use condom	85.7	9.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	105
No (No paid sexual intercourse/ no sexual intercourse in last 12 months)	91.9	6.1	1.8	0.3	100.0	5,912
Number of lifetime partners						
1	92.3	5.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,085
2	92.7	5.2	1.7	0.4	100.0	1,330
3-4	91.5	6.4	1.9	0.3	100.0	2,039
5-9	92.1	5.9	1.8	0.2	100.0	1,304
10+	90.6	6.6	2.6	0.2	100.0	577
Missing	77.6	19.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	58
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	92.3	5.5	1.9	0.2	100.0	4,928
Received results	92.2	5.6	2.0	0.2	100.0	4,845
Did not received results	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
Never tested	90.0	7.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	1,465
Total	91.8	6.1	1.9	0.3	100.0	6,393

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Samples (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.
[3] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. (Respondents with concurrent partners includes polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives).

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix C

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2015-16 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16 MDHS) to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the year acronym is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2015-16 MDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed by SAS programs developed by ICF International. These programs use the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}\text{, and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H,

m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,

y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,

x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and

f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2015-16 MDHS there were 850 non-empty clusters. Hence, 399 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 399 clusters,

$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 398 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and

k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2015-16 MDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, for each of the three regions, and for each of the 28 districts in Malawi. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C.1. Tables C.2 through C.36 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE), for each variable. The sampling errors for mortality rates are presented for the 5-year period preceding the survey for the national sample and for the 10-year period preceding the survey at domain levels. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *children ever born to women age 40-49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average number of children ever born to women age 40-49 from the national sample is 4.611 and its standard error is 0.164. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., 4.611 ±2×0.164. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* average number of children ever born to all women age 40 to 49 is between 4.284 and 4.938.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.491. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.491 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table C.1 List of indicators for sampling errors, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All women 15-49
No education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Never married (never in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married (in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 20	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	Women age 40-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilisation	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49 using modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All women 15-49
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	Proportion	Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years
Had diarrhoea in 2 weeks before survey	Proportion	Children under 5 years
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 years with diarrhoea in past two weeks
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 years with diarrhoea in past two weeks
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received all vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
Prevalence of anaemia in children	Proportion	Children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of anaemia in women	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were tested
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any sexual violence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	Proportion	All women 15-49
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	Proportion	All women 15-49
Total fetility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure to child birth
Neonatal mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
HIV positive	Proportion	All women 15-49 tested
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	All men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All men 15-49
No education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Never married (in union)	Proportion	All men 15-49
Currently married (in union)	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All men 15-49
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months		All men 15-49
HIV positive (15-49)		All men 15-49 tested
WOMEN and MEN		
HIV positive (15-49)		All women and men 15-49 tested

* Mortality rates are calculated for last 0-4 years before the survey for the national smaple, and last 0-9 years before the survey for regional samples.

Table C.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.183	0.005	24,562	24,562	1.893	0.026	0.174	0.192
Literacy	0.721	0.006	24,562	24,562	2.094	0.008	0.709	0.733
No education	0.121	0.004	24,562	24,562	1.776	0.031	0.114	0.129
Secondary or higher education	0.258	0.007	24,562	24,562	2.468	0.027	0.244	0.272
Never married (never in union)	0.210	0.004	24,562	24,562	1.594	0.020	0.202	0.219
Currently married (in union)	0.657	0.005	24,562	24,562	1.698	0.008	0.646	0.667
Married before age 20	0.689	0.006	19,289	19,299	1.741	0.008	0.677	0.700
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.622	0.006	19,289	19,299	1.592	0.009	0.611	0.633
Currently pregnant	0.076	0.002	24,562	24,562	1.363	0.030	0.072	0.081
Children ever born	2.788	0.022	24,562	24,562	1.401	0.008	2.744	2.832
Children surviving	2.481	0.019	24,562	24,562	1.356	0.007	2.444	2.519
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.945	0.058	3,583	3,596	1.444	0.010	5.829	6.061
Currently using any method	0.592	0.006	15,952	16,130	1.467	0.010	0.581	0.604
Currently using a modern method	0.581	0.006	15,952	16,130	1.456	0.010	0.570	0.593
Currently using pill	0.024	0.002	15,952	16,130	1.492	0.076	0.020	0.027
Currently using IUD	0.011	0.001	15,952	16,130	1.448	0.109	0.009	0.013
Currently using condoms	0.019	0.001	15,952	16,130	1.233	0.070	0.017	0.022
Currently using injectables	0.300	0.005	15,952	16,130	1.475	0.018	0.289	0.310
Currently using implants	0.115	0.004	15,952	16,130	1.623	0.036	0.107	0.123
Currently using female sterilisation	0.109	0.004	15,952	16,130	1.640	0.037	0.101	0.118
Using public sector source	0.794	0.008	10,969	11,070	2.008	0.010	0.779	0.810
Want no more children	0.492	0.005	15,952	16,130	1.359	0.011	0.482	0.503
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.329	0.005	15,952	16,130	1.457	0.016	0.318	0.339
Ideal number of children	3.660	0.017	24,234	24,240	1.747	0.005	3.626	3.694
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.981	0.002	13,448	13,515	1.812	0.002	0.977	0.985
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.902	0.004	13,448	13,515	1.471	0.004	0.894	0.909
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.914	0.005	17,286	17,395	2.000	0.005	0.905	0.923
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.217	0.005	16,462	16,548	1.492	0.022	0.207	0.226
Treated with ORS	0.647	0.011	3,402	3,584	1.329	0.017	0.625	0.669
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.602	0.012	3,402	3,584	1.402	0.019	0.579	0.626
Vaccination card seen	0.789	0.009	3,248	3,230	1.307	0.012	0.770	0.808
Received BCG vaccination	0.976	0.003	3,248	3,230	1.262	0.004	0.969	0.983
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.930	0.006	3,248	3,230	1.330	0.007	0.917	0.942
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.812	0.010	3,248	3,230	1.407	0.012	0.793	0.832
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.892	0.008	3,248	3,230	1.455	0.009	0.875	0.908
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.914	0.007	3,248	3,230	1.373	0.007	0.900	0.927
Received measles vaccination	0.913	0.007	3,248	3,230	1.427	0.008	0.899	0.927
Received all vaccinations	0.758	0.011	3,248	3,230	1.430	0.014	0.736	0.780
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.371	0.008	5,686	5,707	1.212	0.022	0.355	0.387
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.027	0.003	5,741	5,764	1.204	0.097	0.022	0.033
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.117	0.005	5,766	5,786	1.222	0.046	0.106	0.128
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.626	0.010	5,231	5,245	1.427	0.016	0.606	0.646
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.327	0.007	7,970	7,933	1.397	0.022	0.313	0.342
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.072	0.004	7,231	7,180	1.239	0.053	0.064	0.079
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.207	0.006	7,231	7,180	1.303	0.030	0.195	0.220
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.437	0.004	24,562	24,562	1.384	0.010	0.429	0.446
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.340	0.009	6,379	6,379	1.545	0.027	0.321	0.358
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.201	0.007	6,379	6,379	1.370	0.034	0.187	0.215
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.338	0.009	5,406	4,984	1.459	0.028	0.319	0.357
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.243	0.008	5,406	4,984	1.430	0.034	0.226	0.260
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.433	0.075	68,524	68,573	1.643	0.017	4.283	4.583
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	26.663	1.785	17,302	17,410	1.335	0.067	23.092	30.233
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	15.033	1.156	17,371	17,483	1.237	0.077	12.720	17.346
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	41.695	2.071	17,328	17,437	1.280	0.050	37.554	45.837
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	23.064	1.622	17,272	17,404	1.323	0.070	19.820	26.308
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	63.798	2.598	17,494	17,623	1.293	0.041	58.602	68.993
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.108	0.005	7,924	7,736	1.349	0.044	0.098	0.117
MEN								
Urban residence	0.188	0.007	7,138	7,128	1.567	0.039	0.174	0.202
Literacy	0.829	0.006	7,138	7,128	1.401	0.008	0.817	0.842
No education	0.053	0.004	7,138	7,128	1.383	0.069	0.045	0.060
Secondary or higher education	0.365	0.010	7,138	7,128	1.713	0.027	0.345	0.384
Never married (in union)	0.402	0.008	7,138	7,128	1.445	0.021	0.385	0.418
Currently married (in union)	0.565	0.009	7,138	7,128	1.487	0.015	0.548	0.583
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.417	0.010	3,912	3,902	1.265	0.024	0.397	0.436
Want no more children	0.428	0.009	3,972	4,030	1.208	0.022	0.409	0.447
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.400	0.010	3,972	4,030	1.223	0.024	0.381	0.419
Ideal number of children	3.678	0.027	7,056	7,066	1.429	0.007	3.624	3.731
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.420	0.008	7,138	7,128	1.312	0.018	0.405	0.435
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.064	0.004	6,544	6,719	1.364	0.064	0.056	0.073
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.071	0.004	6,855	7,041	1.349	0.059	0.063	0.079
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.088	0.004	14,468	14,455	1.547	0.042	0.080	0.095

Table C.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	5,247	4,496	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.904	0.008	5,247	4,496	2.077	0.009	0.887	0.921
No education	0.034	0.004	5,247	4,496	1.587	0.117	0.026	0.042
Secondary or higher education	0.594	0.021	5,247	4,496	3.115	0.036	0.552	0.636
Never married (never in union)	0.304	0.012	5,247	4,496	1.959	0.041	0.279	0.329
Currently married (in union)	0.581	0.016	5,247	4,496	2.356	0.028	0.549	0.613
Married before age 20	0.497	0.018	4,125	3,578	2.283	0.036	0.461	0.533
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.525	0.016	4,125	3,578	2.034	0.030	0.493	0.557
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.005	5,247	4,496	1.594	0.086	0.051	0.072
Children ever born	1.986	0.051	5,247	4,496	1.889	0.026	1.884	2.088
Children surviving	1.822	0.044	5,247	4,496	1.795	0.024	1.734	1.910
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.611	0.164	634	524	1.836	0.035	4.284	4.938
Currently using any method	0.631	0.013	3,051	2,612	1.444	0.020	0.606	0.656
Currently using a modern method	0.614	0.012	3,051	2,612	1.308	0.019	0.591	0.637
Currently using pill	0.041	0.006	3,051	2,612	1.780	0.157	0.028	0.053
Currently using IUD	0.023	0.005	3,051	2,612	1.829	0.218	0.013	0.032
Currently using condoms	0.028	0.005	3,051	2,612	1.527	0.164	0.019	0.037
Currently using injectables	0.288	0.015	3,051	2,612	1.852	0.053	0.258	0.319
Currently using implants	0.128	0.010	3,051	2,612	1.727	0.082	0.107	0.149
Currently using female sterilisation	0.105	0.010	3,051	2,612	1.739	0.092	0.086	0.125
Using public sector source	0.630	0.020	2,234	1,952	1.957	0.032	0.590	0.670
Want no more children	0.528	0.012	3,051	2,612	1.362	0.023	0.503	0.553
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.292	0.016	3,051	2,612	1.984	0.056	0.259	0.325
Ideal number of children	3.140	0.029	5,180	4,447	1.624	0.009	3.082	3.197
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.990	0.003	2,323	1,940	1.356	0.003	0.984	0.996
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.919	0.010	2,323	1,940	1.713	0.011	0.900	0.939
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.958	0.007	2,766	2,318	1.825	0.008	0.943	0.972
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.255	0.021	2,656	2,212	2.346	0.081	0.213	0.296
Treated with ORS	0.598	0.035	549	563	1.767	0.058	0.528	0.668
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.547	0.035	549	563	1.761	0.064	0.477	0.617
Vaccination card seen	0.736	0.029	508	439	1.474	0.039	0.679	0.794
Received BCG vaccination	0.982	0.008	508	439	1.313	0.008	0.967	0.997
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.901	0.021	508	439	1.579	0.023	0.859	0.943
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.753	0.035	508	439	1.845	0.047	0.682	0.824
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.857	0.024	508	439	1.579	0.028	0.809	0.906
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.931	0.016	508	439	1.453	0.017	0.898	0.963
Received measles vaccination	0.885	0.022	508	439	1.584	0.025	0.841	0.930
Received all vaccinations	0.697	0.033	508	439	1.589	0.047	0.632	0.762
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.250	0.023	903	720	1.530	0.092	0.203	0.296
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.033	0.009	911	723	1.432	0.266	0.015	0.051
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.079	0.015	915	726	1.613	0.192	0.049	0.110
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.561	0.034	815	641	1.892	0.060	0.494	0.628
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.355	0.017	1,706	1,410	1.473	0.049	0.320	0.390
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.062	0.010	1,595	1,328	1.596	0.158	0.042	0.082
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.362	0.016	1,595	1,328	1.318	0.044	0.330	0.394
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.490	0.010	5,247	4,496	1.471	0.021	0.470	0.510
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.380	0.028	1,261	1,180	2.012	0.073	0.325	0.435
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.170	0.018	1,261	1,180	1.705	0.106	0.133	0.206
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.321	0.029	995	833	1.956	0.090	0.263	0.379
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.214	0.029	995	833	2.226	0.136	0.156	0.272
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.025	0.146	14,707	12,626	2.409	0.048	2.732	3.317
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.126	4.029	5,510	4,605	1.695	0.154	18.067	34.184
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.125	3.269	5,508	4,588	1.654	0.180	11.587	24.663
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	44.251	5.211	5,515	4,608	1.635	0.118	33.829	54.672
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.053	2.901	5,453	4,536	1.437	0.170	11.252	22.854
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	60.549	5.597	5,537	4,622	1.494	0.092	49.354	71.744
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.178	0.017	1,693	1,413	1.798	0.094	0.145	0.212
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1,602	1,340	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.961	0.008	1,602	1,340	1.593	0.008	0.946	0.976
No education	0.021	0.006	1,602	1,340	1.769	0.306	0.008	0.033
Secondary or higher education	0.700	0.024	1,602	1,340	2.107	0.035	0.651	0.748
Never married (in union)	0.466	0.025	1,602	1,340	1.979	0.053	0.416	0.515
Currently married (in union)	0.495	0.026	1,602	1,340	2.087	0.053	0.443	0.547
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.365	0.021	887	769	1.301	0.058	0.323	0.407
Want no more children	0.441	0.024	776	664	1.318	0.053	0.394	0.488
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.376	0.032	776	664	1.855	0.086	0.311	0.441
Ideal number of children	3.180	0.065	1,582	1,328	2.161	0.020	3.049	3.310
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.443	0.018	1,602	1,340	1.466	0.041	0.406	0.479
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.110	0.016	1,423	1,271	1.873	0.141	0.079	0.142
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.119	0.015	1,473	1,302	1.796	0.127	0.089	0.149
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.146	0.014	3,116	2,684	2.168	0.094	0.119	0.174

Table C.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	19,315	20,066	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.680	0.007	19,315	20,066	2.033	0.010	0.666	0.693
No education	0.141	0.004	19,315	20,066	1.752	0.031	0.132	0.149
Secondary or higher education	0.183	0.006	19,315	20,066	2.158	0.033	0.171	0.195
Never married (never in union)	0.190	0.004	19,315	20,066	1.439	0.021	0.181	0.198
Currently married (in union)	0.674	0.005	19,315	20,066	1.482	0.007	0.664	0.684
Married before age 20	0.732	0.005	15,164	15,722	1.411	0.007	0.722	0.743
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.644	0.006	15,164	15,722	1.447	0.009	0.633	0.655
Currently pregnant	0.080	0.003	19,315	20,066	1.315	0.032	0.075	0.085
Children ever born	2.968	0.023	19,315	20,066	1.282	0.008	2.921	3.015
Children surviving	2.629	0.020	19,315	20,066	1.242	0.007	2.590	2.668
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.173	0.059	2,949	3,071	1.354	0.010	6.055	6.290
Currently using any method	0.585	0.006	12,901	13,518	1.463	0.011	0.572	0.597
Currently using a modern method	0.575	0.006	12,901	13,518	1.471	0.011	0.562	0.588
Currently using pill	0.021	0.002	12,901	13,518	1.408	0.085	0.017	0.024
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.001	12,901	13,518	1.291	0.122	0.007	0.011
Currently using condoms	0.018	0.001	12,901	13,518	1.153	0.076	0.015	0.020
Currently using injectables	0.302	0.006	12,901	13,518	1.403	0.019	0.291	0.313
Currently using implants	0.113	0.004	12,901	13,518	1.602	0.040	0.104	0.122
Currently using female sterilisation	0.110	0.004	12,901	13,518	1.618	0.040	0.101	0.119
Using public sector source	0.829	0.008	8,735	9,118	2.084	0.010	0.812	0.846
Want no more children	0.486	0.006	12,901	13,518	1.352	0.012	0.474	0.497
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.336	0.006	12,901	13,518	1.357	0.017	0.324	0.347
Ideal number of children	3.777	0.020	19,054	19,792	1.761	0.005	3.738	3.816
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.980	0.002	11,125	11,576	1.816	0.002	0.975	0.984
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.899	0.004	11,125	11,576	1.428	0.005	0.891	0.907
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.907	0.005	14,520	15,077	1.983	0.006	0.897	0.918
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.211	0.005	13,806	14,336	1.306	0.022	0.201	0.220
Treated with ORS	0.657	0.011	2,853	3,020	1.232	0.017	0.634	0.679
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.613	0.012	2,853	3,020	1.315	0.020	0.588	0.637
Vaccination card seen	0.797	0.010	2,740	2,792	1.272	0.013	0.777	0.817
Received BCG vaccination	0.975	0.004	2,740	2,792	1.246	0.004	0.968	0.983
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.934	0.006	2,740	2,792	1.275	0.007	0.922	0.947
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.822	0.010	2,740	2,792	1.309	0.012	0.802	0.841
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.897	0.008	2,740	2,792	1.427	0.009	0.880	0.914
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.911	0.008	2,740	2,792	1.355	0.008	0.896	0.926
Received measles vaccination	0.917	0.008	2,740	2,792	1.383	0.008	0.902	0.932
Received all vaccinations	0.768	0.011	2,740	2,792	1.391	0.015	0.745	0.791
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.389	0.009	4,783	4,986	1.159	0.022	0.372	0.406
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.026	0.003	4,830	5,041	1.162	0.104	0.021	0.032
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.123	0.006	4,851	5,060	1.168	0.047	0.111	0.134
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.635	0.010	4,416	4,604	1.355	0.016	0.615	0.656
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.321	0.008	6,264	6,523	1.379	0.025	0.305	0.338
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.074	0.004	5,636	5,852	1.164	0.055	0.066	0.082
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.172	0.007	5,636	5,852	1.318	0.039	0.159	0.185
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.426	0.005	19,315	20,066	1.356	0.011	0.416	0.435
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.330	0.009	5,118	5,199	1.413	0.028	0.312	0.349
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.208	0.007	5,118	5,199	1.293	0.035	0.194	0.223
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.341	0.010	4,411	4,151	1.354	0.028	0.322	0.360
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.249	0.008	4,411	4,151	1.252	0.033	0.233	0.265
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.746	0.072	53,817	55,947	1.432	0.015	4.602	4.890
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.579	1.373	29,049	30,189	1.272	0.052	23.833	29.324
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.065	1.016	29,085	30,233	1.172	0.051	18.032	22.097
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.643	1.698	29,084	30,221	1.239	0.036	43.247	50.039
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.740	1.359	29,052	30,158	1.135	0.043	29.021	34.459
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	76.903	2.179	29,290	30,435	1.199	0.028	72.545	81.260
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.092	0.004	6,232	6,323	1.191	0.047	0.083	0.101
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	5,536	5,788	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.799	0.007	5,536	5,788	1.359	0.009	0.784	0.814
No education	0.060	0.004	5,536	5,788	1.335	0.071	0.052	0.069
Secondary or higher education	0.287	0.009	5,536	5,788	1.520	0.032	0.269	0.306
Never married (in union)	0.387	0.008	5,536	5,788	1.275	0.022	0.370	0.404
Currently married (in union)	0.582	0.009	5,536	5,788	1.298	0.015	0.564	0.599
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.429	0.011	3,025	3,133	1.255	0.026	0.407	0.452
Want no more children	0.425	0.010	3,196	3,366	1.186	0.024	0.405	0.446
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.405	0.009	3,196	3,366	1.085	0.023	0.386	0.424
Ideal number of children	3.793	0.028	5,474	5,738	1.268	0.007	3.737	3.849
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.415	0.008	5,536	5,788	1.274	0.020	0.398	0.431
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.054	0.004	5,121	5,449	1.161	0.068	0.046	0.061
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.060	0.004	5,382	5,739	1.196	0.065	0.052	0.068
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.074	0.003	11,352	11,771	1.321	0.044	0.068	0.081

Table C.5 Sampling errors: Northern region sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.181	0.012	4,803	2,838	2.209	0.068	0.156	0.205
Literacy	0.808	0.012	4,803	2,838	2.068	0.015	0.784	0.832
No education	0.040	0.005	4,803	2,838	1.647	0.116	0.031	0.050
Secondary or higher education	0.315	0.015	4,803	2,838	2.228	0.047	0.285	0.345
Never married (never in union)	0.187	0.009	4,803	2,838	1.633	0.049	0.169	0.206
Currently married (in union)	0.704	0.012	4,803	2,838	1.883	0.018	0.680	0.729
Married before age 20	0.682	0.016	3,811	2,249	2.056	0.023	0.651	0.713
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.631	0.013	3,811	2,249	1.715	0.021	0.604	0.658
Currently pregnant	0.081	0.006	4,803	2,838	1.622	0.079	0.069	0.094
Children ever born	2.798	0.050	4,803	2,838	1.454	0.018	2.698	2.899
Children surviving	2.554	0.044	4,803	2,838	1.430	0.017	2.465	2.642
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.747	0.121	721	428	1.478	0.021	5.504	5.989
Currently using any method	0.563	0.014	3,183	1,999	1.582	0.025	0.535	0.590
Currently using a modern method	0.540	0.014	3,183	1,999	1.616	0.026	0.511	0.568
Currently using pill	0.028	0.004	3,183	1,999	1.430	0.149	0.020	0.037
Currently using IUD	0.018	0.004	3,183	1,999	1.512	0.196	0.011	0.026
Currently using condoms	0.038	0.005	3,183	1,999	1.374	0.123	0.028	0.047
Currently using injectables	0.225	0.012	3,183	1,999	1.653	0.054	0.200	0.249
Currently using implants	0.136	0.010	3,183	1,999	1.646	0.074	0.116	0.156
Currently using female sterilisation	0.093	0.009	3,183	1,999	1.720	0.095	0.075	0.110
Using public sector source	0.846	0.016	2,085	1,217	2.052	0.019	0.814	0.879
Want no more children	0.455	0.014	3,183	1,999	1.566	0.030	0.427	0.482
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.302	0.013	3,183	1,999	1.559	0.042	0.276	0.327
Ideal number of children	3.668	0.043	4,729	2,790	1.767	0.012	3.582	3.755
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.990	0.003	2,550	1,580	1.451	0.003	0.985	0.996
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.885	0.012	2,550	1,580	1.905	0.013	0.861	0.909
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.920	0.011	3,208	1,972	2.129	0.012	0.898	0.942
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.178	0.012	3,082	1,900	1.662	0.065	0.155	0.201
Treated with ORS	0.612	0.027	517	339	1.326	0.045	0.557	0.667
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.652	0.028	517	339	1.399	0.043	0.596	0.708
Vaccination card seen	0.750	0.029	603	379	1.673	0.039	0.692	0.808
Received BCG vaccination	0.979	0.008	603	379	1.395	0.008	0.962	0.995
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.936	0.012	603	379	1.221	0.013	0.912	0.961
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.840	0.022	603	379	1.513	0.027	0.795	0.884
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.914	0.015	603	379	1.275	0.016	0.885	0.943
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.909	0.016	603	379	1.359	0.018	0.877	0.941
Received measles vaccination	0.918	0.014	603	379	1.282	0.016	0.889	0.947
Received all vaccinations	0.787	0.028	603	379	1.727	0.036	0.730	0.844
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.351	0.019	1,037	633	1.266	0.055	0.312	0.390
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.021	0.007	1,050	639	1.711	0.357	0.006	0.035
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.107	0.013	1,048	637	1.379	0.125	0.081	0.134
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.601	0.022	956	577	1.387	0.037	0.557	0.646
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.316	0.020	1,508	904	1.668	0.063	0.276	0.356
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.059	0.008	1,386	822	1.294	0.139	0.042	0.075
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.241	0.015	1,386	822	1.311	0.062	0.211	0.271
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.500	0.013	4,803	2,838	1.821	0.026	0.474	0.526
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.396	0.026	1,177	736	1.810	0.065	0.344	0.447
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.196	0.016	1,177	736	1.367	0.081	0.165	0.228
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.397	0.026	1,001	597	1.693	0.066	0.345	0.450
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.247	0.024	1,001	597	1.737	0.096	0.199	0.294
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.192	0.134	13,460	7,983	1.537	0.032	3.924	4.461
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.162	2.470	6,523	4,017	1.209	0.117	16.222	26.101
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.828	2.171	6,526	4,018	1.382	0.137	11.486	20.169
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.989	2.854	6,528	4,020	1.091	0.077	31.281	42.697
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.971	2.575	6,512	4,016	1.456	0.123	15.821	26.120
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	57.184	3.781	6,561	4,040	1.193	0.066	49.623	64.745
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.056	0.007	1,488	899	1.179	0.126	0.042	0.070
MEN								
Urban residence	0.197	0.015	1,508	922	1.504	0.078	0.166	0.228
Literacy	0.880	0.012	1,508	922	1.396	0.013	0.857	0.904
No education	0.009	0.002	1,508	922	1.007	0.277	0.004	0.013
Secondary or higher education	0.436	0.019	1,508	922	1.459	0.043	0.399	0.473
Never married (in union)	0.401	0.017	1,508	922	1.357	0.043	0.367	0.436
Currently married (in union)	0.559	0.019	1,508	922	1.454	0.033	0.522	0.596
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.331	0.023	852	504	1.421	0.069	0.285	0.377
Want no more children	0.400	0.026	812	516	1.522	0.065	0.348	0.453
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.422	0.024	812	516	1.360	0.056	0.375	0.469
Ideal number of children	4.083	0.070	1,473	906	1.278	0.017	3.944	4.223
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.456	0.020	1,508	922	1.563	0.044	0.416	0.496
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.046	0.008	1,326	871	1.388	0.174	0.030	0.062
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.054	0.009	1,382	910	1.466	0.165	0.036	0.072
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.051	0.006	2,814	1,770	1.375	0.112	0.039	0.062

Table C.6 Sampling errors: Central region sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.191	0.008	8,417	10,529	1.830	0.041	0.176	0.207
Literacy	0.708	0.010	8,417	10,529	2.043	0.014	0.687	0.728
No education	0.122	0.006	8,417	10,529	1.675	0.049	0.110	0.134
Secondary or higher education	0.259	0.012	8,417	10,529	2.514	0.046	0.235	0.283
Never married (never in union)	0.218	0.007	8,417	10,529	1.639	0.034	0.204	0.233
Currently married (in union)	0.662	0.009	8,417	10,529	1.836	0.014	0.643	0.681
Married before age 20	0.663	0.010	6,607	8,269	1.771	0.016	0.642	0.683
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.542	0.010	6,607	8,269	1.585	0.018	0.523	0.562
Currently pregnant	0.078	0.004	8,417	10,529	1.355	0.051	0.070	0.086
Children ever born	2.758	0.037	8,417	10,529	1.328	0.013	2.685	2.831
Children surviving	2.434	0.031	8,417	10,529	1.321	0.013	2.372	2.497
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.234	0.103	1,227	1,566	1.546	0.016	6.028	6.439
Currently using any method	0.639	0.010	5,526	6,966	1.527	0.015	0.619	0.659
Currently using a modern method	0.631	0.010	5,526	6,966	1.486	0.015	0.612	0.650
Currently using pill	0.024	0.003	5,526	6,966	1.586	0.135	0.018	0.031
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.002	5,526	6,966	1.618	0.215	0.006	0.014
Currently using condoms	0.012	0.002	5,526	6,966	1.209	0.145	0.009	0.016
Currently using injectables	0.305	0.009	5,526	6,966	1.415	0.029	0.288	0.323
Currently using implants	0.125	0.007	5,526	6,966	1.548	0.055	0.111	0.139
Currently using female sterilisation	0.151	0.008	5,526	6,966	1.691	0.054	0.135	0.167
Using public sector source	0.797	0.012	3,915	5,046	1.920	0.016	0.772	0.822
Want no more children	0.508	0.009	5,526	6,966	1.372	0.018	0.490	0.527
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.345	0.009	5,526	6,966	1.484	0.028	0.326	0.364
Ideal number of children	3.635	0.028	8,299	10,397	1.830	0.008	3.579	3.692
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.988	0.002	4,626	5,711	1.290	0.002	0.984	0.992
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.917	0.005	4,626	5,711	1.347	0.006	0.906	0.928
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.908	0.009	6,023	7,403	2.044	0.009	0.890	0.925
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.240	0.009	5,707	7,003	1.490	0.036	0.223	0.257
Treated with ORS	0.637	0.018	1,299	1,683	1.323	0.028	0.601	0.673
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.591	0.018	1,299	1,683	1.329	0.031	0.555	0.628
Vaccination card seen	0.799	0.015	1,147	1,384	1.246	0.019	0.768	0.829
Received BCG vaccination	0.991	0.003	1,147	1,384	0.890	0.003	0.986	0.996
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.947	0.008	1,147	1,384	1.250	0.009	0.930	0.964
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.825	0.015	1,147	1,384	1.309	0.018	0.795	0.855
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.893	0.014	1,147	1,384	1.508	0.016	0.865	0.921
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.924	0.011	1,147	1,384	1.436	0.012	0.901	0.947
Received measles vaccination	0.923	0.012	1,147	1,384	1.466	0.013	0.899	0.946
Received all vaccinations	0.768	0.018	1,147	1,384	1.381	0.023	0.733	0.804
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.382	0.013	1,974	2,413	1.130	0.034	0.357	0.408
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.020	0.004	1,996	2,444	1.133	0.189	0.013	0.028
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.105	0.008	1,998	2,445	1.129	0.078	0.089	0.122
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.617	0.017	1,822	2,219	1.401	0.028	0.583	0.651
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.298	0.012	2,736	3,361	1.342	0.040	0.274	0.321
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.066	0.006	2,475	3,043	1.265	0.096	0.054	0.079
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.204	0.010	2,475	3,043	1.281	0.051	0.183	0.225
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.416	0.007	8,417	10,529	1.241	0.016	0.403	0.429
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.326	0.015	2,167	2,672	1.516	0.047	0.296	0.357
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.243	0.012	2,167	2,672	1.300	0.049	0.219	0.267
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.369	0.016	1,840	2,084	1.434	0.044	0.336	0.401
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.265	0.014	1,840	2,084	1.381	0.054	0.237	0.294
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.369	0.134	23,450	29,389	1.726	0.031	4.102	4.637
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.432	2.436	11,908	14,722	1.380	0.083	24.561	34.304
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.282	1.715	11,916	14,727	1.278	0.085	16.853	23.712
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	49.715	2.911	11,926	14,739	1.317	0.059	43.892	55.537
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	33.353	2.200	11,809	14,570	1.106	0.066	28.954	37.752
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	81.410	3.319	12,011	14,839	1.141	0.041	74.772	88.048
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.067	0.007	2,727	3,243	1.480	0.105	0.053	0.082
MEN								
Urban residence	0.193	0.012	2,548	3,176	1.590	0.064	0.168	0.218
Literacy	0.806	0.010	2,548	3,176	1.254	0.012	0.786	0.825
No education	0.055	0.006	2,548	3,176	1.309	0.108	0.043	0.067
Secondary or higher education	0.356	0.016	2,548	3,176	1.708	0.046	0.324	0.388
Never married (in union)	0.395	0.015	2,548	3,176	1.510	0.037	0.366	0.424
Currently married (in union)	0.576	0.015	2,548	3,176	1.565	0.027	0.545	0.607
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.404	0.017	1,403	1,780	1.277	0.041	0.371	0.438
Want no more children	0.462	0.015	1,436	1,830	1.113	0.032	0.432	0.491
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.385	0.016	1,436	1,830	1.212	0.040	0.354	0.417
Ideal number of children	3.530	0.042	2,530	3,158	1.596	0.012	3.446	3.615
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.416	0.012	2,548	3,176	1.246	0.029	0.391	0.440
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.044	0.006	2,423	2,993	1.511	0.143	0.031	0.057
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.046	0.006	2,538	3,127	1.479	0.134	0.034	0.058
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.056	0.005	5,150	6,237	1.666	0.095	0.045	0.067

Table C.7 Sampling errors: Southern region sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.176	0.006	11,342	11,194	1.785	0.036	0.163	0.188
Literacy	0.711	0.009	11,342	11,194	2.024	0.012	0.694	0.728
No education	0.141	0.006	11,342	11,194	1.758	0.041	0.129	0.152
Secondary or higher education	0.243	0.009	11,342	11,194	2.318	0.038	0.225	0.262
Never married (never in union)	0.209	0.005	11,342	11,194	1.401	0.026	0.198	0.220
Currently married (in union)	0.640	0.006	11,342	11,194	1.379	0.010	0.628	0.652
Married before age 20	0.715	0.007	8,871	8,781	1.486	0.010	0.701	0.729
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.695	0.007	8,871	8,781	1.372	0.010	0.682	0.708
Currently pregnant	0.073	0.003	11,342	11,194	1.230	0.041	0.067	0.079
Children ever born	2.814	0.032	11,342	11,194	1.381	0.011	2.751	2.877
Children surviving	2.508	0.026	11,342	11,194	1.292	0.010	2.456	2.560
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.716	0.077	1,635	1,602	1.245	0.013	5.562	5.870
Currently using any method	0.555	0.008	7,243	7,165	1.319	0.014	0.539	0.570
Currently using a modern method	0.544	0.008	7,243	7,165	1.333	0.014	0.529	0.560
Currently using pill	0.022	0.002	7,243	7,165	1.273	0.099	0.018	0.027
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.001	7,243	7,165	1.144	0.136	0.007	0.012
Currently using condoms	0.021	0.002	7,243	7,165	1.259	0.102	0.016	0.025
Currently using injectables	0.315	0.008	7,243	7,165	1.414	0.024	0.300	0.331
Currently using implants	0.100	0.006	7,243	7,165	1.620	0.057	0.089	0.112
Currently using female sterilisation	0.074	0.004	7,243	7,165	1.301	0.054	0.066	0.082
Using public sector source	0.778	0.012	4,969	4,807	1.951	0.015	0.755	0.801
Want no more children	0.487	0.007	7,243	7,165	1.210	0.015	0.473	0.502
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.320	0.007	7,243	7,165	1.309	0.022	0.306	0.335
Ideal number of children	3.681	0.024	11,206	11,052	1.607	0.006	3.634	3.729
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.972	0.004	6,272	6,224	1.996	0.004	0.964	0.980
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.892	0.006	6,272	6,224	1.455	0.006	0.881	0.904
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.919	0.006	8,055	8,021	1.762	0.007	0.907	0.931
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.204	0.006	7,673	7,645	1.355	0.031	0.192	0.217
Treated with ORS	0.666	0.015	1,586	1,562	1.216	0.022	0.637	0.696
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.604	0.017	1,586	1,562	1.379	0.029	0.569	0.638
Vaccination card seen	0.790	0.013	1,498	1,468	1.231	0.017	0.763	0.816
Received BCG vaccination	0.962	0.007	1,498	1,468	1.337	0.007	0.948	0.976
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.912	0.010	1,498	1,468	1.336	0.011	0.892	0.932
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.793	0.015	1,498	1,468	1.402	0.019	0.763	0.823
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.885	0.011	1,498	1,468	1.319	0.013	0.862	0.907
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.905	0.010	1,498	1,468	1.256	0.011	0.886	0.925
Received measles vaccination	0.903	0.011	1,498	1,468	1.334	0.012	0.881	0.924
Received all vaccinations	0.741	0.015	1,498	1,468	1.340	0.021	0.710	0.772
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.366	0.012	2,675	2,661	1.223	0.033	0.342	0.390
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.035	0.004	2,695	2,681	1.156	0.117	0.027	0.044
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.130	0.008	2,720	2,704	1.228	0.063	0.114	0.147
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.640	0.013	2,453	2,449	1.365	0.021	0.613	0.667
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.357	0.011	3,726	3,669	1.337	0.029	0.336	0.378
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.080	0.005	3,370	3,315	1.143	0.067	0.069	0.090
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.202	0.009	3,370	3,315	1.264	0.043	0.184	0.219
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.441	0.006	11,342	11,194	1.383	0.015	0.429	0.454
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.338	0.012	3,035	2,970	1.449	0.037	0.313	0.362
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.165	0.009	3,035	2,970	1.401	0.057	0.146	0.183
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.295	0.013	2,565	2,303	1.397	0.043	0.269	0.320
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.222	0.011	2,565	2,303	1.351	0.050	0.200	0.244
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.560	0.102	31,614	31,201	1.429	0.022	4.357	4.763
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.188	1.575	16,128	16,056	1.135	0.063	22.038	28.339
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.371	1.320	16,151	16,076	1.093	0.065	17.731	23.010
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	45.559	2.134	16,145	16,068	1.180	0.047	41.292	49.826
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.851	1.691	16,184	16,108	1.108	0.059	25.469	32.234
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	73.096	2.951	16,255	16,177	1.259	0.040	67.193	78.998
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.157	0.008	3,710	3,595	1.261	0.048	0.142	0.172
MEN								
Urban residence	0.180	0.010	3,082	3,030	1.435	0.055	0.160	0.200
Literacy	0.839	0.010	3,082	3,030	1.483	0.012	0.819	0.858
No education	0.064	0.006	3,082	3,030	1.345	0.093	0.052	0.075
Secondary or higher education	0.352	0.014	3,082	3,030	1.679	0.041	0.323	0.381
Never married (in union)	0.409	0.011	3,082	3,030	1.279	0.028	0.386	0.432
Currently married (in union)	0.556	0.012	3,082	3,030	1.295	0.021	0.533	0.579
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.457	0.014	1,657	1,619	1.106	0.030	0.430	0.484
Want no more children	0.400	0.014	1,724	1,684	1.176	0.035	0.372	0.428
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.409	0.013	1,724	1,684	1.131	0.033	0.382	0.436
Ideal number of children	3.711	0.038	3,053	3,002	1.317	0.010	3.634	3.787
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.413	0.011	3,082	3,030	1.266	0.027	0.391	0.436
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.092	0.007	2,795	2,855	1.202	0.072	0.078	0.105
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.102	0.007	2,935	3,004	1.210	0.066	0.088	0.115
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.128	0.006	6,505	6,450	1.432	0.046	0.116	0.140

Table C.8 Sampling errors: Chitipa sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.111	0.012	659	236	1.015	0.112	0.086	0.136
Literacy	0.745	0.027	659	236	1.612	0.037	0.690	0.800
No education	0.067	0.016	659	236	1.610	0.235	0.035	0.098
Secondary or higher education	0.305	0.034	659	236	1.893	0.112	0.237	0.373
Never married (never in union)	0.181	0.016	659	236	1.072	0.089	0.149	0.213
Currently married (in union)	0.722	0.019	659	236	1.098	0.027	0.684	0.761
Married before age 20	0.714	0.020	539	193	1.035	0.028	0.673	0.754
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.586	0.017	539	193	0.819	0.030	0.552	0.621
Currently pregnant	0.076	0.010	659	236	1.012	0.138	0.055	0.097
Children ever born	3.168	0.126	659	236	1.225	0.040	2.915	3.421
Children surviving	2.911	0.121	659	236	1.303	0.042	2.668	3.153
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.412	0.232	112	41	1.065	0.036	5.948	6.875
Currently using any method	0.648	0.028	469	170	1.262	0.043	0.592	0.703
Currently using a modern method	0.617	0.028	469	170	1.249	0.046	0.561	0.673
Currently using pill	0.023	0.007	469	170	1.051	0.318	0.008	0.037
Currently using IUD	0.014	0.006	469	170	1.107	0.430	0.002	0.026
Currently using condoms	0.062	0.013	469	170	1.141	0.206	0.036	0.087
Currently using injectables	0.261	0.021	469	170	1.018	0.079	0.220	0.303
Currently using implants	0.150	0.021	469	170	1.251	0.138	0.109	0.192
Currently using female sterilisation	0.107	0.020	469	170	1.408	0.189	0.066	0.147
Using public sector source	0.869	0.036	324	119	1.928	0.042	0.796	0.942
Want no more children	0.465	0.033	469	170	1.449	0.072	0.398	0.532
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.371	0.025	469	170	1.126	0.068	0.321	0.421
Ideal number of children	4.020	0.134	649	232	1.778	0.033	3.752	4.287
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.994	0.004	383	139	1.030	0.004	0.986	1.002
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.758	0.034	383	139	1.540	0.044	0.691	0.825
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.956	0.011	486	177	1.101	0.012	0.933	0.978
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.113	0.018	466	170	1.240	0.160	0.077	0.149
Treated with ORS	0.467	0.088	52	19	1.264	0.189	0.291	0.643
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.794	0.075	52	19	1.352	0.095	0.643	0.944
Vaccination card seen	0.844	0.044	93	33	1.155	0.052	0.757	0.931
Received BCG vaccination	0.961	0.021	93	33	1.054	0.022	0.919	1.004
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.912	0.032	93	33	1.082	0.035	0.848	0.975
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.869	0.033	93	33	0.931	0.037	0.804	0.934
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.850	0.039	93	33	0.985	0.046	0.772	0.927
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.880	0.039	93	33	1.073	0.044	0.802	0.958
Received measles vaccination	0.887	0.039	93	33	1.100	0.044	0.808	0.965
Received all vaccinations	0.793	0.042	93	33	0.964	0.053	0.709	0.878
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.330	0.036	156	55	0.971	0.110	0.258	0.403
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.012	0.010	160	57	1.089	0.766	0.000	0.031
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.141	0.029	158	56	1.087	0.207	0.083	0.199
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.357	0.032	146	52	0.808	0.090	0.292	0.421
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.161	0.026	200	71	1.000	0.162	0.108	0.213
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.033	0.013	183	65	0.973	0.388	0.007	0.059
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.293	0.047	183	65	1.387	0.159	0.200	0.387
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.501	0.029	659	236	1.466	0.057	0.444	0.558
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.351	0.052	172	58	1.427	0.149	0.246	0.455
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.255	0.033	172	58	0.982	0.128	0.190	0.321
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.419	0.057	152	49	1.419	0.137	0.304	0.533
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.348	0.054	152	49	1.398	0.156	0.240	0.457
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.462	0.290	1,861	663	1.156	0.065	3.881	5.042
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.179	5.249	981	356	1.080	0.248	10.681	31.678
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.401	5.178	987	358	0.998	0.267	9.044	29.757
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	40.580	6.447	983	356	0.919	0.159	27.686	53.474
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.376	3.345	990	359	0.894	0.250	6.685	20.066
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	53.413	5.716	988	358	0.721	0.107	41.981	64.845
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.038	0.016	201	72	1.157	0.412	0.007	0.069
MEN								
Urban residence	0.129	0.024	200	73	1.024	0.189	0.080	0.178
Literacy	0.895	0.026	200	73	1.189	0.029	0.843	0.947
No education	0.013	0.007	200	73	0.915	0.576	0.000	0.027
Secondary or higher education	0.500	0.041	200	73	1.161	0.082	0.418	0.583
Never married (in union)	0.332	0.029	200	73	0.867	0.087	0.274	0.390
Currently married (in union)	0.654	0.029	200	73	0.872	0.045	0.595	0.713
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.280	0.054	122	45	1.310	0.192	0.172	0.387
Want no more children	0.454	0.054	129	48	1.215	0.118	0.347	0.561
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.455	0.055	129	48	1.248	0.121	0.344	0.565
Ideal number of children	4.631	0.260	196	71	1.447	0.056	4.110	5.152
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.484	0.036	200	73	1.013	0.074	0.412	0.556
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.025	0.013	175	68	1.095	0.523	0.000	0.050
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.034	0.018	185	72	1.300	0.509	0.000	0.069
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.031	0.013	376	140	1.457	0.418	0.005	0.058

Table C.9 Sampling errors: Karonga sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.189	0.019	767	470	1.320	0.099	0.152	0.226
Literacy	0.794	0.030	767	470	2.068	0.038	0.733	0.854
No education	0.044	0.011	767	470	1.478	0.248	0.022	0.066
Secondary or higher education	0.282	0.023	767	470	1.400	0.081	0.237	0.328
Never married (never in union)	0.177	0.018	767	470	1.303	0.101	0.141	0.213
Currently married (in union)	0.686	0.021	767	470	1.234	0.030	0.644	0.727
Married before age 20	0.689	0.021	632	389	1.129	0.030	0.647	0.731
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.699	0.024	632	389	1.294	0.034	0.651	0.746
Currently pregnant	0.087	0.013	767	470	1.286	0.150	0.061	0.113
Children ever born	3.069	0.099	767	470	1.133	0.032	2.870	3.268
Children surviving	2.770	0.081	767	470	1.058	0.029	2.608	2.932
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.073	0.222	109	66	1.126	0.037	5.629	6.518
Currently using any method	0.623	0.027	517	322	1.243	0.043	0.570	0.676
Currently using a modern method	0.602	0.028	517	322	1.300	0.047	0.546	0.658
Currently using pill	0.011	0.005	517	322	1.009	0.425	0.002	0.020
Currently using IUD	0.021	0.008	517	322	1.255	0.381	0.005	0.036
Currently using condoms	0.027	0.006	517	322	0.847	0.224	0.015	0.039
Currently using injectables	0.284	0.027	517	322	1.353	0.095	0.230	0.337
Currently using implants	0.177	0.021	517	322	1.240	0.118	0.135	0.219
Currently using female sterilisation	0.081	0.015	517	322	1.211	0.180	0.052	0.110
Using public sector source	0.916	0.017	359	226	1.126	0.018	0.882	0.949
Want no more children	0.441	0.025	517	322	1.125	0.056	0.392	0.490
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.376	0.024	517	322	1.134	0.064	0.327	0.424
Ideal number of children	4.150	0.105	761	466	1.565	0.025	3.939	4.360
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.998	0.002	431	272	0.988	0.002	0.993	1.002
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.896	0.029	431	272	1.979	0.032	0.838	0.954
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.893	0.026	538	340	1.763	0.029	0.842	0.944
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.158	0.016	514	325	1.019	0.104	0.125	0.191
Treated with ORS	0.689	0.047	81	51	0.920	0.068	0.595	0.783
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.657	0.045	81	51	0.867	0.069	0.567	0.748
Vaccination card seen	0.746	0.052	107	68	1.240	0.070	0.642	0.850
Received BCG vaccination	0.981	0.013	107	68	1.026	0.014	0.954	1.008
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.931	0.021	107	68	0.875	0.023	0.889	0.974
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.811	0.038	107	68	0.998	0.046	0.736	0.886
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.942	0.021	107	68	0.930	0.022	0.900	0.983
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.923	0.023	107	68	0.886	0.024	0.878	0.969
Received measles vaccination	0.926	0.028	107	68	1.128	0.031	0.870	0.983
Received all vaccinations	0.778	0.044	107	68	1.105	0.057	0.690	0.867
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.284	0.041	162	104	1.182	0.146	0.201	0.366
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.022	0.011	164	105	0.941	0.474	0.001	0.043
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.092	0.017	165	105	0.794	0.189	0.058	0.127
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.648	0.056	152	97	1.437	0.087	0.535	0.760
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.375	0.035	247	149	1.133	0.094	0.305	0.446
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.066	0.017	225	135	1.022	0.260	0.031	0.100
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.242	0.035	225	135	1.220	0.145	0.172	0.313
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.467	0.019	767	470	1.040	0.040	0.429	0.504
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.506	0.050	201	121	1.407	0.099	0.406	0.605
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.170	0.030	201	121	1.128	0.176	0.110	0.230
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.434	0.048	171	96	1.253	0.110	0.338	0.529
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.276	0.029	171	96	0.851	0.106	0.218	0.334
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.333	0.249	2,164	1,327	1.203	0.058	3.834	4.831
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.966	5.648	1,141	725	1.041	0.218	14.670	37.262
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.789	3.091	1,140	725	0.919	0.209	8.607	20.971
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	40.755	6.951	1,143	726	1.026	0.171	26.853	54.656
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.996	3.565	1,167	743	0.903	0.188	11.866	26.125
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	58.976	8.298	1,149	730	1.077	0.141	42.379	75.573
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.105	0.018	243	145	0.938	0.176	0.068	0.142
MEN								
Urban residence	0.191	0.023	238	149	0.902	0.121	0.145	0.237
Literacy	0.845	0.034	238	149	1.448	0.040	0.777	0.913
No education	0.023	0.011	238	149	1.144	0.487	0.001	0.045
Secondary or higher education	0.440	0.044	238	149	1.357	0.100	0.352	0.527
Never married (in union)	0.374	0.031	238	149	0.998	0.084	0.312	0.437
Currently married (in union)	0.581	0.028	238	149	0.888	0.049	0.524	0.638
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.257	0.047	140	89	1.258	0.182	0.164	0.350
Want no more children	0.308	0.043	133	86	1.077	0.141	0.221	0.394
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.530	0.042	133	86	0.975	0.080	0.445	0.615
Ideal number of children	4.451	0.180	238	149	0.849	0.040	4.092	4.811
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.543	0.030	238	149	0.926	0.055	0.483	0.603
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.087	0.028	208	141	1.438	0.325	0.030	0.143
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.105	0.029	220	148	1.382	0.274	0.047	0.162
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.096	0.020	451	286	1.413	0.205	0.057	0.135

Table C.10 Sampling errors: Nkhatabay sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.077	0.014	809	328	1.541	0.187	0.048	0.106
Literacy	0.762	0.036	809	328	2.373	0.047	0.691	0.833
No education	0.046	0.021	809	328	2.792	0.447	0.005	0.088
Secondary or higher education	0.264	0.035	809	328	2.259	0.133	0.194	0.335
Never married (never in union)	0.182	0.019	809	328	1.374	0.102	0.145	0.220
Currently married (in union)	0.678	0.027	809	328	1.641	0.040	0.624	0.732
Married before age 20	0.703	0.021	641	257	1.162	0.030	0.661	0.745
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.608	0.031	641	257	1.600	0.051	0.546	0.670
Currently pregnant	0.082	0.011	809	328	1.114	0.131	0.060	0.103
Children ever born	2.699	0.101	809	328	1.230	0.037	2.498	2.900
Children surviving	2.429	0.088	809	328	1.216	0.036	2.252	2.605
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.370	0.219	129	52	1.078	0.041	4.931	5.809
Currently using any method	0.444	0.030	539	223	1.388	0.067	0.384	0.503
Currently using a modern method	0.398	0.027	539	223	1.257	0.067	0.345	0.451
Currently using pill	0.009	0.004	539	223	1.020	0.467	0.001	0.017
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.002	539	223	1.139	0.995	0.000	0.007
Currently using condoms	0.043	0.009	539	223	1.088	0.222	0.024	0.062
Currently using injectables	0.129	0.018	539	223	1.240	0.139	0.093	0.165
Currently using implants	0.125	0.020	539	223	1.369	0.156	0.086	0.164
Currently using female sterilisation	0.086	0.015	539	223	1.204	0.169	0.057	0.115
Using public sector source	0.749	0.037	283	110	1.415	0.049	0.675	0.822
Want no more children	0.462	0.028	539	223	1.304	0.061	0.406	0.518
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.359	0.025	539	223	1.204	0.069	0.310	0.409
Ideal number of children	3.557	0.089	805	326	1.775	0.025	3.378	3.735
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.981	0.011	420	178	1.668	0.011	0.959	1.003
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.914	0.017	420	178	1.287	0.019	0.879	0.948
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.920	0.010	552	236	0.835	0.011	0.900	0.940
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.202	0.019	533	228	1.100	0.094	0.164	0.240
Treated with ORS	0.622	0.047	105	46	1.046	0.075	0.529	0.715
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.707	0.049	105	46	1.138	0.069	0.609	0.805
Vaccination card seen	0.824	0.039	97	42	1.037	0.047	0.746	0.903
Received BCG vaccination	0.968	0.018	97	42	1.011	0.018	0.933	1.003
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.930	0.023	97	42	0.918	0.025	0.884	0.976
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.795	0.039	97	42	0.974	0.049	0.717	0.873
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.900	0.029	97	42	0.979	0.032	0.842	0.958
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.912	0.029	97	42	1.034	0.032	0.854	0.970
Received measles vaccination	0.903	0.027	97	42	0.935	0.030	0.849	0.958
Received all vaccinations	0.721	0.043	97	42	0.957	0.059	0.635	0.806
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.325	0.042	178	75	1.123	0.130	0.240	0.409
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.001	0.001	181	76	0.502	1.006	0.000	0.004
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.049	0.016	183	77	1.017	0.326	0.017	0.081
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.774	0.052	162	68	1.544	0.067	0.670	0.878
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.444	0.035	251	100	1.104	0.079	0.374	0.514
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.086	0.024	228	91	1.276	0.279	0.038	0.133
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.224	0.039	228	91	1.394	0.174	0.146	0.302
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.529	0.029	809	328	1.628	0.054	0.472	0.587
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.379	0.044	197	82	1.280	0.117	0.290	0.468
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.353	0.044	197	82	1.296	0.126	0.264	0.441
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.468	0.052	168	64	1.335	0.110	0.364	0.571
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.329	0.058	168	64	1.601	0.178	0.212	0.446
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.492	0.309	2,275	921	1.543	0.069	3.874	5.110
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.251	6.432	1,101	461	1.039	0.245	13.387	39.115
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.435	4.323	1,104	462	1.115	0.222	10.789	28.081
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	45.686	8.053	1,101	461	1.060	0.176	29.580	61.793
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.668	6.041	1,088	454	1.002	0.204	17.586	41.751
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	73.999	10.452	1,109	464	1.114	0.141	53.095	94.903
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.066	0.018	241	103	1.129	0.275	0.030	0.102
MEN								
Urban residence	0.071	0.014	258	108	0.868	0.196	0.043	0.098
Literacy	0.871	0.026	258	108	1.260	0.030	0.818	0.924
No education	0.019	0.009	258	108	1.028	0.462	0.001	0.036
Secondary or higher education	0.427	0.041	258	108	1.319	0.095	0.346	0.509
Never married (in union)	0.409	0.034	258	108	1.115	0.084	0.341	0.477
Currently married (in union)	0.535	0.034	258	108	1.081	0.063	0.468	0.602
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.373	0.050	140	59	1.217	0.134	0.273	0.473
Want no more children	0.309	0.055	136	58	1.389	0.179	0.198	0.420
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.453	0.050	136	58	1.156	0.109	0.354	0.553
Ideal number of children	3.951	0.138	252	105	1.078	0.035	3.676	4.226
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.505	0.034	258	108	1.076	0.066	0.438	0.572
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.061	0.017	199	103	0.973	0.270	0.028	0.095
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.065	0.016	203	105	0.926	0.248	0.033	0.097
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.064	0.012	440	206	1.050	0.192	0.039	0.088

Table C.11 Sampling errors: Rumphi sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.116	0.013	809	295	1.143	0.111	0.090	0.142
Literacy	0.865	0.024	809	295	1.988	0.028	0.817	0.913
No education	0.010	0.005	809	295	1.323	0.462	0.001	0.019
Secondary or higher education	0.429	0.035	809	295	2.007	0.082	0.359	0.499
Never married (never in union)	0.208	0.018	809	295	1.292	0.089	0.171	0.244
Currently married (in union)	0.679	0.025	809	295	1.496	0.036	0.630	0.728
Married before age 20	0.690	0.024	619	227	1.292	0.035	0.642	0.739
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.626	0.021	619	227	1.056	0.033	0.585	0.667
Currently pregnant	0.069	0.011	809	295	1.185	0.153	0.048	0.090
Children ever born	2.751	0.095	809	295	1.150	0.035	2.561	2.942
Children surviving	2.479	0.100	809	295	1.372	0.040	2.278	2.679
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.787	0.258	108	39	1.156	0.045	5.271	6.304
Currently using any method	0.664	0.019	535	200	0.940	0.029	0.625	0.702
Currently using a modern method	0.634	0.018	535	200	0.887	0.029	0.597	0.671
Currently using pill	0.026	0.007	535	200	1.007	0.267	0.012	0.040
Currently using IUD	0.008	0.004	535	200	1.052	0.496	0.000	0.017
Currently using condoms	0.067	0.014	535	200	1.295	0.209	0.039	0.095
Currently using injectables	0.221	0.025	535	200	1.413	0.115	0.170	0.271
Currently using implants	0.180	0.021	535	200	1.244	0.115	0.138	0.221
Currently using female sterilisation	0.127	0.016	535	200	1.107	0.125	0.095	0.159
Using public sector source	0.839	0.044	379	142	2.301	0.052	0.751	0.926
Want no more children	0.489	0.022	535	200	1.017	0.045	0.445	0.533
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.333	0.027	535	200	1.309	0.080	0.279	0.386
Ideal number of children	3.659	0.101	792	289	1.761	0.028	3.456	3.861
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.977	0.013	434	163	1.856	0.014	0.950	1.004
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.889	0.018	434	163	1.172	0.020	0.854	0.924
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.949	0.017	550	209	1.704	0.018	0.916	0.983
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.243	0.022	522	198	1.185	0.092	0.199	0.288
Treated with ORS	0.585	0.056	119	48	1.250	0.096	0.473	0.697
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.684	0.043	119	48	1.039	0.062	0.599	0.769
Vaccination card seen	0.832	0.042	103	40	1.172	0.051	0.747	0.917
Received BCG vaccination	0.988	0.012	103	40	1.157	0.012	0.964	1.012
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.944	0.023	103	40	0.883	0.024	0.899	0.990
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.869	0.031	103	40	0.884	0.035	0.808	0.931
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.896	0.030	103	40	0.937	0.033	0.836	0.956
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.881	0.040	103	40	1.187	0.045	0.801	0.961
Received measles vaccination	0.885	0.032	103	40	0.972	0.036	0.821	0.950
Received all vaccinations	0.814	0.033	103	40	0.828	0.040	0.749	0.879
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.321	0.032	171	65	0.890	0.098	0.258	0.384
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.015	0.008	173	66	0.900	0.544	0.000	0.031
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.136	0.031	171	65	1.267	0.229	0.074	0.198
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.567	0.047	162	62	1.169	0.084	0.472	0.662
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.257	0.026	239	85	0.921	0.102	0.205	0.310
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.049	0.014	224	78	0.967	0.292	0.020	0.077
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.231	0.032	224	78	1.123	0.140	0.166	0.296
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.539	0.027	809	295	1.551	0.050	0.485	0.594
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.404	0.056	181	70	1.518	0.138	0.292	0.515
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.238	0.049	181	70	1.552	0.208	0.139	0.337
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.388	0.057	158	59	1.469	0.148	0.273	0.503
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.202	0.036	158	59	1.131	0.180	0.129	0.274
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.640	0.327	2,249	819	1.508	0.071	3.985	5.295
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.108	6.557	1,098	419	1.128	0.187	21.994	48.222
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.397	3.984	1,096	419	1.272	0.350	3.430	19.364
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.505	8.152	1,098	419	1.250	0.175	30.200	62.809
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.210	3.945	1,062	405	0.909	0.243	8.320	24.099
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	61.961	7.723	1,098	419	1.031	0.125	46.515	77.406
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.069	0.019	237	85	1.164	0.278	0.031	0.108
MEN								
Urban residence	0.120	0.019	245	94	0.914	0.158	0.082	0.158
Literacy	0.931	0.023	245	94	1.403	0.025	0.885	0.977
No education	0.009	0.006	245	94	1.031	0.685	0.000	0.022
Secondary or higher education	0.578	0.038	245	94	1.204	0.066	0.501	0.654
Never married (in union)	0.396	0.033	245	94	1.045	0.083	0.331	0.462
Currently married (in union)	0.540	0.031	245	94	0.982	0.058	0.477	0.603
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.369	0.052	139	54	1.255	0.140	0.266	0.472
Want no more children	0.405	0.048	125	51	1.099	0.120	0.308	0.502
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.415	0.042	125	51	0.959	0.102	0.330	0.500
Ideal number of children	3.832	0.123	242	93	1.244	0.032	3.585	4.078
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.554	0.036	245	94	1.146	0.066	0.481	0.627
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.055	0.014	227	88	0.932	0.256	0.027	0.084
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.057	0.014	239	92	0.927	0.245	0.029	0.084
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.062	0.014	464	173	1.224	0.221	0.035	0.090

Table C.12 Sampling errors: Mzimba sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.226	0.022	1,041	1,490	1.714	0.098	0.182	0.271
Literacy	0.820	0.018	1,041	1,490	1.488	0.022	0.784	0.855
No education	0.039	0.006	1,041	1,490	1.039	0.159	0.027	0.052
Secondary or higher education	0.315	0.025	1,041	1,490	1.729	0.079	0.265	0.365
Never married (never in union)	0.187	0.015	1,041	1,490	1.277	0.083	0.156	0.217
Currently married (in union)	0.721	0.021	1,041	1,490	1.536	0.030	0.678	0.763
Married before age 20	0.670	0.028	817	1,167	1.703	0.042	0.614	0.726
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.622	0.023	817	1,167	1.362	0.037	0.576	0.668
Currently pregnant	0.083	0.011	1,041	1,490	1.273	0.131	0.061	0.105
Children ever born	2.691	0.083	1,041	1,490	1.133	0.031	2.526	2.856
Children surviving	2.476	0.072	1,041	1,490	1.099	0.029	2.331	2.621
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.619	0.206	153	226	1.184	0.037	5.206	6.032
Currently using any method	0.536	0.023	738	1,074	1.236	0.042	0.491	0.581
Currently using a modern method	0.520	0.024	738	1,074	1.282	0.045	0.473	0.567
Currently using pill	0.039	0.007	738	1,074	1.030	0.189	0.024	0.053
Currently using IUD	0.024	0.006	738	1,074	1.116	0.264	0.011	0.036
Currently using condoms	0.030	0.007	738	1,074	1.164	0.242	0.016	0.045
Currently using injectables	0.222	0.020	738	1,074	1.309	0.090	0.181	0.262
Currently using implants	0.115	0.017	738	1,074	1.405	0.144	0.082	0.148
Currently using female sterilisation	0.088	0.015	738	1,074	1.437	0.170	0.058	0.118
Using public sector source	0.844	0.028	420	611	1.592	0.034	0.787	0.900
Want no more children	0.449	0.023	738	1,074	1.250	0.051	0.403	0.494
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.251	0.020	738	1,074	1.259	0.080	0.210	0.291
Ideal number of children	3.488	0.068	1,018	1,458	1.337	0.019	3.353	3.623
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.992	0.004	562	820	1.001	0.004	0.985	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.895	0.019	562	820	1.500	0.022	0.856	0.934
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.916	0.019	690	999	1.671	0.021	0.877	0.955
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.178	0.021	668	969	1.355	0.116	0.137	0.220
Treated with ORS	0.611	0.047	120	173	1.033	0.077	0.517	0.704
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.610	0.048	120	173	1.086	0.079	0.513	0.707
Vaccination card seen	0.702	0.051	132	193	1.291	0.073	0.600	0.804
Received BCG vaccination	0.981	0.014	132	193	1.164	0.014	0.953	1.008
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.942	0.021	132	193	1.022	0.022	0.901	0.983
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.847	0.040	132	193	1.279	0.047	0.768	0.927
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.922	0.025	132	193	1.088	0.027	0.872	0.973
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.913	0.027	132	193	1.121	0.030	0.858	0.968
Received measles vaccination	0.930	0.023	132	193	1.065	0.025	0.883	0.977
Received all vaccinations	0.796	0.052	132	193	1.483	0.065	0.693	0.899
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.389	0.032	230	330	0.946	0.083	0.325	0.454
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.027	0.014	231	332	1.296	0.506	0.000	0.054
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.115	0.024	230	330	1.067	0.207	0.067	0.162
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.596	0.035	205	295	1.028	0.059	0.526	0.666
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.303	0.033	343	492	1.349	0.110	0.236	0.370
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.057	0.013	312	447	0.977	0.225	0.031	0.082
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.236	0.022	312	447	0.934	0.095	0.191	0.281
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.497	0.022	1,041	1,490	1.442	0.045	0.452	0.542
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.372	0.042	262	400	1.405	0.113	0.288	0.457
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.157	0.024	262	400	1.058	0.152	0.110	0.205
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.372	0.042	230	326	1.323	0.114	0.288	0.457
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.215	0.040	230	326	1.452	0.184	0.136	0.294
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.941	0.212	2,927	4,197	1.147	0.054	3.516	4.365
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.388	3.658	1,402	2,034	1.023	0.238	8.072	22.704
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.692	3.876	1,400	2,032	1.110	0.247	7.940	23.444
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.080	4.179	1,403	2,035	0.815	0.134	22.723	39.438
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.084	4.633	1,402	2,034	1.218	0.210	12.817	31.350
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	52.478	6.175	1,411	2,046	0.935	0.118	40.127	64.828
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.039	0.010	340	488	0.987	0.266	0.018	0.060
MEN								
Urban residence	0.252	0.027	339	493	1.152	0.108	0.198	0.307
Literacy	0.881	0.017	339	493	0.984	0.020	0.847	0.916
No education	0.002	0.002	339	493	0.730	1.014	0.000	0.005
Secondary or higher education	0.399	0.030	339	493	1.107	0.074	0.340	0.458
Never married (in union)	0.418	0.028	339	493	1.052	0.068	0.361	0.474
Currently married (in union)	0.549	0.032	339	493	1.171	0.058	0.485	0.612
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.346	0.038	181	254	1.076	0.110	0.270	0.423
Want no more children	0.440	0.044	185	271	1.213	0.101	0.351	0.529
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.377	0.040	185	271	1.123	0.107	0.297	0.457
Ideal number of children	3.968	0.103	330	482	1.181	0.026	3.762	4.174
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.398	0.033	339	493	1.250	0.084	0.332	0.465
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.031	0.011	305	465	1.123	0.360	0.009	0.053
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.039	0.013	317	487	1.217	0.339	0.013	0.066
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.035	0.008	645	953	1.070	0.221	0.020	0.051

Table C.13 Sampling errors: Likoma sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.082	0.015	718	20	1.443	0.181	0.052	0.111
Literacy	0.897	0.013	718	20	1.148	0.014	0.871	0.923
No education	0.035	0.006	718	20	0.841	0.164	0.024	0.047
Secondary or higher education	0.391	0.028	718	20	1.551	0.072	0.334	0.448
Never married (never in union)	0.327	0.021	718	20	1.180	0.063	0.286	0.368
Currently married (in union)	0.534	0.030	718	20	1.619	0.057	0.473	0.594
Married before age 20	0.526	0.030	563	16	1.444	0.058	0.465	0.586
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.631	0.023	563	16	1.151	0.037	0.584	0.677
Currently pregnant	0.067	0.009	718	20	0.977	0.136	0.049	0.085
Children ever born	2.419	0.075	718	20	0.899	0.031	2.269	2.569
Children surviving	2.224	0.063	718	20	0.832	0.028	2.098	2.350
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.129	0.182	110	3	0.845	0.035	4.765	5.493
Currently using any method	0.634	0.022	385	11	0.911	0.035	0.589	0.679
Currently using a modern method	0.628	0.025	385	11	1.021	0.040	0.577	0.678
Currently using pill	0.035	0.010	385	11	1.080	0.288	0.015	0.056
Currently using IUD	0.005	0.004	385	11	1.019	0.730	0.000	0.012
Currently using condoms	0.026	0.012	385	11	1.466	0.460	0.002	0.050
Currently using injectables	0.281	0.019	385	11	0.850	0.069	0.242	0.320
Currently using implants	0.110	0.016	385	11	0.991	0.144	0.079	0.142
Currently using female sterilisation	0.167	0.029	385	11	1.529	0.175	0.108	0.225
Using public sector source	0.289	0.025	320	9	1.005	0.088	0.238	0.339
Want no more children	0.512	0.020	385	11	0.784	0.039	0.472	0.552
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.314	0.021	385	11	0.891	0.067	0.272	0.356
Ideal number of children	3.495	0.049	704	20	0.950	0.014	3.398	3.593
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.994	0.004	320	9	0.994	0.004	0.986	1.003
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.956	0.011	320	9	0.973	0.012	0.933	0.978
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.969	0.010	392	11	1.134	0.010	0.949	0.989
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.113	0.014	379	11	0.877	0.125	0.085	0.141
Treated with ORS	0.645	0.071	40	1	0.964	0.110	0.503	0.786
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.814	0.066	40	1	1.111	0.081	0.682	0.947
Vaccination card seen	0.718	0.050	71	2	0.922	0.070	0.618	0.818
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	71	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.989	0.010	71	2	0.820	0.010	0.968	1.010
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.888	0.033	71	2	0.858	0.037	0.823	0.953
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.938	0.034	71	2	1.186	0.037	0.869	1.007
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.937	0.036	71	2	1.215	0.038	0.866	1.008
Received measles vaccination	0.979	0.014	71	2	0.818	0.015	0.950	1.007
Received all vaccinations	0.878	0.034	71	2	0.856	0.038	0.810	0.945
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.246	0.031	140	4	0.823	0.127	0.183	0.308
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.038	0.014	141	4	0.876	0.364	0.010	0.066
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.091	0.028	141	4	1.060	0.305	0.035	0.146
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.687	0.038	129	4	0.915	0.055	0.610	0.763
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.417	0.038	228	6	1.138	0.090	0.342	0.492
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.065	0.020	214	6	1.186	0.312	0.025	0.106
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.364	0.038	214	6	1.124	0.103	0.289	0.439
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.422	0.025	718	20	1.382	0.060	0.371	0.473
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.253	0.047	164	5	1.388	0.187	0.158	0.348
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.095	0.024	164	5	1.053	0.255	0.046	0.143
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.256	0.047	122	3	1.183	0.184	0.162	0.350
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.156	0.035	122	3	1.074	0.227	0.085	0.227
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.561	0.249	1,984	56	1.331	0.070	3.063	4.060
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.785	5.622	800	22	0.961	0.236	12.541	35.029
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.241	4.284	799	22	0.924	0.324	4.673	21.809
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	37.026	8.114	800	22	1.033	0.219	20.798	53.254
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.364	5.244	803	22	0.959	0.258	9.876	30.853
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	56.637	8.047	806	22	0.871	0.142	40.543	72.730
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.098	0.015	226	6	0.771	0.156	0.067	0.128
MEN								
Urban residence	0.093	0.014	228	6	0.716	0.148	0.065	0.121
Literacy	0.845	0.022	228	6	0.896	0.025	0.802	0.888
No education	0.008	0.008	228	6	1.326	1.008	0.000	0.023
Secondary or higher education	0.488	0.037	228	6	1.113	0.076	0.414	0.562
Never married (in union)	0.507	0.036	228	6	1.090	0.071	0.434	0.579
Currently married (in union)	0.468	0.039	228	6	1.183	0.084	0.390	0.546
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.487	0.052	130	4	1.179	0.107	0.383	0.591
Want no more children	0.383	0.052	104	3	1.095	0.137	0.278	0.487
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.376	0.062	104	3	1.301	0.166	0.251	0.501
Ideal number of children	3.898	0.125	215	6	1.282	0.032	3.648	4.147
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.244	0.028	228	6	0.965	0.113	0.189	0.299
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.051	0.017	212	6	1.147	0.342	0.016	0.085
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.053	0.017	218	6	1.117	0.321	0.019	0.087
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.074	0.011	438	12	0.911	0.154	0.051	0.097

Table C.14 Sampling errors: Kasungu sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.104	0.012	953	995	1.255	0.119	0.079	0.129
Literacy	0.777	0.022	953	995	1.619	0.028	0.733	0.821
No education	0.082	0.013	953	995	1.416	0.153	0.057	0.107
Secondary or higher education	0.272	0.033	953	995	2.306	0.122	0.206	0.339
Never married (never in union)	0.237	0.018	953	995	1.325	0.077	0.201	0.274
Currently married (in union)	0.670	0.020	953	995	1.343	0.031	0.629	0.711
Married before age 20	0.706	0.023	738	765	1.358	0.032	0.660	0.751
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.538	0.028	738	765	1.516	0.052	0.482	0.594
Currently pregnant	0.068	0.008	953	995	0.926	0.111	0.053	0.083
Children ever born	2.868	0.087	953	995	1.090	0.030	2.693	3.042
Children surviving	2.607	0.078	953	995	1.100	0.030	2.451	2.764
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.217	0.183	116	124	0.996	0.029	5.851	6.583
Currently using any method	0.683	0.021	626	666	1.135	0.031	0.640	0.725
Currently using a modern method	0.673	0.023	626	666	1.212	0.034	0.627	0.718
Currently using pill	0.024	0.006	626	666	1.017	0.259	0.012	0.037
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.005	626	666	1.291	0.512	0.000	0.020
Currently using condoms	0.022	0.007	626	666	1.188	0.320	0.008	0.035
Currently using injectables	0.310	0.018	626	666	0.962	0.057	0.275	0.346
Currently using implants	0.186	0.017	626	666	1.111	0.093	0.151	0.220
Currently using female sterilisation	0.118	0.014	626	666	1.092	0.119	0.090	0.146
Using public sector source	0.857	0.018	475	500	1.131	0.021	0.821	0.893
Want no more children	0.575	0.018	626	666	0.933	0.032	0.538	0.612
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.333	0.017	626	666	0.896	0.051	0.299	0.367
Ideal number of children	3.653	0.067	949	991	1.479	0.018	3.518	3.787
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.983	0.012	527	569	2.147	0.012	0.959	1.007
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.914	0.014	527	569	1.197	0.016	0.885	0.943
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.903	0.017	694	759	1.315	0.019	0.870	0.937
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.239	0.018	667	731	1.090	0.075	0.203	0.274
Treated with ORS	0.655	0.045	154	174	1.209	0.069	0.565	0.745
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.632	0.052	154	174	1.338	0.082	0.529	0.735
Vaccination card seen	0.763	0.036	136	150	1.012	0.048	0.690	0.836
Received BCG vaccination	0.965	0.015	136	150	0.975	0.016	0.935	0.995
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.925	0.025	136	150	1.124	0.027	0.875	0.975
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.868	0.032	136	150	1.110	0.037	0.805	0.932
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.908	0.032	136	150	1.298	0.035	0.844	0.971
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.882	0.029	136	150	1.075	0.033	0.823	0.940
Received measles vaccination	0.875	0.041	136	150	1.469	0.047	0.793	0.957
Received all vaccinations	0.772	0.043	136	150	1.214	0.056	0.685	0.858
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.363	0.033	239	269	1.054	0.092	0.296	0.429
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.024	0.013	244	276	1.320	0.533	0.000	0.049
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.071	0.014	244	275	0.835	0.203	0.042	0.100
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.600	0.037	224	252	1.080	0.061	0.527	0.673
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.255	0.026	309	323	1.042	0.101	0.203	0.306
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.050	0.012	285	300	0.954	0.246	0.025	0.074
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.195	0.028	285	300	1.203	0.144	0.138	0.251
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.481	0.027	953	995	1.636	0.055	0.428	0.534
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.292	0.030	228	258	1.006	0.104	0.232	0.353
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.289	0.025	228	258	0.823	0.086	0.240	0.339
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.411	0.038	194	196	1.072	0.092	0.335	0.487
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.345	0.034	194	196	0.983	0.098	0.278	0.412
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.482	0.203	2,648	2,757	1.123	0.045	4.075	4.889
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.124	6.494	1,399	1,534	1.300	0.269	11.137	37.111
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.891	3.196	1,403	1,539	0.920	0.161	13.499	26.282
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	44.014	8.343	1,404	1,540	1.412	0.190	27.328	60.701
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.110	4.256	1,392	1,531	1.166	0.249	8.598	25.622
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	60.371	9.024	1,407	1,544	1.363	0.149	42.323	78.420
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.062	0.016	309	310	1.159	0.257	0.030	0.094
MEN								
Urban residence	0.101	0.015	308	323	0.872	0.149	0.071	0.130
Literacy	0.789	0.023	308	323	0.975	0.029	0.744	0.834
No education	0.031	0.009	308	323	0.914	0.292	0.013	0.049
Secondary or higher education	0.307	0.032	308	323	1.214	0.104	0.243	0.371
Never married (in union)	0.375	0.031	308	323	1.137	0.084	0.312	0.437
Currently married (in union)	0.616	0.031	308	323	1.098	0.050	0.555	0.677
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.528	0.048	176	184	1.268	0.091	0.432	0.623
Want no more children	0.477	0.025	182	199	0.672	0.052	0.428	0.527
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.405	0.031	182	199	0.841	0.076	0.343	0.466
Ideal number of children	3.677	0.080	306	321	1.184	0.022	3.516	3.838
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.431	0.033	308	323	1.180	0.077	0.364	0.498
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.020	0.007	298	303	0.873	0.351	0.006	0.035
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.023	0.007	313	320	0.884	0.327	0.008	0.038
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.041	0.010	607	613	1.233	0.241	0.021	0.061

Table C.15 Sampling errors: Nkhota kota sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.087	0.008	894	541	0.872	0.094	0.071	0.104
Literacy	0.697	0.031	894	541	1.984	0.044	0.636	0.759
No education	0.151	0.025	894	541	2.102	0.167	0.100	0.201
Secondary or higher education	0.257	0.034	894	541	2.343	0.134	0.189	0.326
Never married (never in union)	0.255	0.023	894	541	1.604	0.092	0.208	0.302
Currently married (in union)	0.642	0.025	894	541	1.540	0.039	0.592	0.691
Married before age 20	0.636	0.022	691	418	1.183	0.034	0.593	0.680
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.568	0.027	691	418	1.418	0.047	0.515	0.622
Currently pregnant	0.076	0.010	894	541	1.176	0.138	0.055	0.096
Children ever born	2.823	0.121	894	541	1.364	0.043	2.581	3.066
Children surviving	2.540	0.093	894	541	1.192	0.036	2.355	2.726
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.495	0.308	129	80	1.429	0.047	5.879	7.111
Currently using any method	0.517	0.025	574	347	1.182	0.048	0.468	0.566
Currently using a modern method	0.514	0.025	574	347	1.214	0.049	0.463	0.565
Currently using pill	0.012	0.006	574	347	1.246	0.472	0.001	0.023
Currently using IUD	0.008	0.004	574	347	1.212	0.570	0.000	0.017
Currently using condoms	0.014	0.005	574	347	0.932	0.331	0.005	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.192	0.020	574	347	1.240	0.106	0.151	0.233
Currently using implants	0.161	0.020	574	347	1.279	0.122	0.122	0.200
Currently using female sterilisation	0.127	0.023	574	347	1.644	0.180	0.082	0.173
Using public sector source	0.653	0.048	360	212	1.898	0.073	0.558	0.749
Want no more children	0.475	0.028	574	347	1.344	0.059	0.419	0.531
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.359	0.023	574	347	1.127	0.063	0.313	0.404
Ideal number of children	3.864	0.056	883	536	1.224	0.015	3.751	3.977
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.984	0.007	493	298	1.236	0.007	0.969	0.998
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.890	0.012	493	298	0.854	0.014	0.866	0.914
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.839	0.032	656	397	1.957	0.038	0.775	0.903
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.234	0.024	633	382	1.428	0.103	0.186	0.283
Treated with ORS	0.568	0.046	155	90	1.105	0.081	0.476	0.661
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.667	0.036	155	90	0.903	0.054	0.595	0.739
Vaccination card seen	0.767	0.047	132	79	1.260	0.062	0.672	0.861
Received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.010	132	79	0.967	0.010	0.965	1.006
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.920	0.024	132	79	0.968	0.026	0.873	0.968
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.815	0.040	132	79	1.163	0.049	0.735	0.896
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.881	0.035	132	79	1.232	0.040	0.811	0.951
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.954	0.019	132	79	1.040	0.020	0.916	0.992
Received measles vaccination	0.917	0.027	132	79	1.110	0.029	0.864	0.971
Received all vaccinations	0.747	0.045	132	79	1.175	0.061	0.657	0.838
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.332	0.037	222	130	1.109	0.111	0.258	0.406
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.018	0.008	226	132	0.713	0.445	0.002	0.034
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.135	0.023	222	130	0.918	0.168	0.090	0.181
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.718	0.038	202	117	1.142	0.052	0.642	0.793
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.465	0.029	280	165	0.971	0.063	0.406	0.524
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.056	0.019	256	149	1.279	0.336	0.018	0.093
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.253	0.027	256	149	0.985	0.108	0.199	0.308
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.447	0.022	894	541	1.342	0.050	0.402	0.492
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.255	0.036	223	130	1.215	0.140	0.184	0.326
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.132	0.022	223	130	0.984	0.169	0.088	0.177
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.171	0.034	182	100	1.205	0.198	0.103	0.238
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.082	0.020	182	100	0.996	0.248	0.041	0.122
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.171	0.378	2,470	1,492	1.533	0.073	4.416	5.926
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.925	3.188	1,286	790	0.870	0.188	10.549	23.300
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.426	5.852	1,279	783	1.287	0.240	12.721	36.131
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	41.351	7.011	1,287	791	1.230	0.170	27.328	55.373
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.834	4.514	1,253	768	1.046	0.189	14.807	32.861
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	64.199	7.773	1,296	796	1.097	0.121	48.653	79.744
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.076	0.014	278	161	0.873	0.183	0.048	0.104
MEN								
Urban residence	0.099	0.016	253	156	0.841	0.160	0.067	0.130
Literacy	0.842	0.024	253	156	1.027	0.028	0.794	0.889
No education	0.035	0.012	253	156	1.015	0.338	0.011	0.058
Secondary or higher education	0.364	0.041	253	156	1.339	0.112	0.282	0.445
Never married (in union)	0.441	0.045	253	156	1.434	0.102	0.352	0.531
Currently married (in union)	0.533	0.043	253	156	1.381	0.082	0.446	0.620
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.462	0.044	134	85	1.012	0.095	0.375	0.550
Want no more children	0.462	0.056	131	83	1.289	0.122	0.349	0.575
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.279	0.040	131	83	1.011	0.142	0.200	0.359
Ideal number of children	3.982	0.121	252	156	1.112	0.030	3.740	4.224
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.447	0.032	253	156	1.015	0.071	0.384	0.511
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.070	0.020	238	147	1.229	0.292	0.029	0.110
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.066	0.019	253	155	1.236	0.293	0.027	0.105
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.073	0.015	516	308	1.340	0.211	0.042	0.104

Table C.16 Sampling errors: Ntchisi sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.035	0.006	736	434	0.866	0.168	0.023	0.047
Literacy	0.739	0.021	736	434	1.324	0.029	0.696	0.782
No education	0.080	0.013	736	434	1.266	0.158	0.055	0.106
Secondary or higher education	0.198	0.037	736	434	2.528	0.188	0.124	0.273
Never married (never in union)	0.180	0.018	736	434	1.260	0.099	0.145	0.216
Currently married (in union)	0.729	0.024	736	434	1.486	0.033	0.680	0.778
Married before age 20	0.674	0.026	596	352	1.371	0.039	0.621	0.727
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.445	0.029	596	352	1.446	0.066	0.386	0.504
Currently pregnant	0.091	0.012	736	434	1.096	0.128	0.068	0.114
Children ever born	3.129	0.145	736	434	1.509	0.046	2.839	3.420
Children surviving	2.754	0.126	736	434	1.535	0.046	2.502	3.006
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.838	0.239	116	70	1.225	0.035	6.360	7.316
Currently using any method	0.618	0.027	511	316	1.258	0.044	0.564	0.672
Currently using a modern method	0.611	0.026	511	316	1.197	0.042	0.559	0.663
Currently using pill	0.007	0.003	511	316	0.871	0.456	0.001	0.014
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.004	511	316	0.966	0.422	0.002	0.019
Currently using condoms	0.006	0.003	511	316	0.964	0.563	0.000	0.012
Currently using injectables	0.314	0.024	511	316	1.154	0.076	0.267	0.361
Currently using implants	0.173	0.033	511	316	1.953	0.190	0.107	0.238
Currently using female sterilisation	0.101	0.016	511	316	1.206	0.159	0.069	0.134
Using public sector source	0.924	0.021	344	213	1.484	0.023	0.882	0.967
Want no more children	0.492	0.016	511	316	0.703	0.032	0.461	0.524
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.362	0.019	511	316	0.870	0.051	0.325	0.399
Ideal number of children	3.831	0.103	726	428	1.596	0.027	3.626	4.037
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.990	0.005	441	269	1.011	0.005	0.980	0.999
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.898	0.019	441	269	1.337	0.021	0.859	0.936
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.937	0.013	585	360	1.170	0.014	0.911	0.964
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.214	0.024	554	341	1.361	0.111	0.166	0.262
Treated with ORS	0.761	0.043	119	73	1.062	0.057	0.675	0.847
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.797	0.033	119	73	0.911	0.042	0.730	0.863
Vaccination card seen	0.771	0.054	100	62	1.318	0.070	0.663	0.879
Received BCG vaccination	0.989	0.011	100	62	1.050	0.011	0.968	1.011
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.865	0.031	100	62	0.921	0.036	0.803	0.927
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.737	0.056	100	62	1.287	0.076	0.624	0.849
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.755	0.061	100	62	1.421	0.080	0.634	0.876
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.912	0.031	100	62	1.122	0.034	0.850	0.975
Received measles vaccination	0.919	0.033	100	62	1.214	0.036	0.853	0.984
Received all vaccinations	0.695	0.058	100	62	1.273	0.084	0.579	0.811
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.395	0.035	188	113	1.006	0.088	0.325	0.464
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.017	0.009	191	117	0.929	0.499	0.000	0.034
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.111	0.025	193	118	1.135	0.225	0.061	0.161
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.563	0.041	180	111	1.115	0.072	0.482	0.644
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.246	0.039	246	142	1.403	0.159	0.168	0.324
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.058	0.016	216	123	1.006	0.280	0.026	0.091
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.212	0.051	216	123	1.801	0.241	0.110	0.314
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.379	0.026	736	434	1.439	0.068	0.327	0.430
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.339	0.035	203	108	1.055	0.104	0.269	0.410
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.239	0.041	203	108	1.367	0.172	0.156	0.321
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.382	0.041	177	90	1.116	0.107	0.300	0.464
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.334	0.042	177	90	1.175	0.125	0.251	0.418
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.064	0.416	2,072	1,226	1.699	0.082	4.231	5.897
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.920	5.040	1,159	716	0.924	0.158	21.841	41.999
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.420	4.847	1,159	717	1.182	0.250	9.725	29.114
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	51.340	7.349	1,161	717	1.024	0.143	36.642	66.038
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	34.892	5.165	1,154	717	0.941	0.148	24.563	45.222
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	84.441	8.817	1,171	723	1.026	0.104	66.807	102.074
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.057	0.012	246	130	0.814	0.211	0.033	0.081
MEN								
Urban residence	0.029	0.005	232	143	0.419	0.158	0.020	0.039
Literacy	0.786	0.031	232	143	1.148	0.039	0.724	0.848
No education	0.065	0.017	232	143	1.020	0.254	0.032	0.099
Secondary or higher education	0.254	0.049	232	143	1.706	0.193	0.156	0.352
Never married (in union)	0.299	0.037	232	143	1.237	0.125	0.225	0.374
Currently married (in union)	0.658	0.036	232	143	1.150	0.055	0.586	0.730
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.371	0.064	139	87	1.547	0.172	0.243	0.499
Want no more children	0.452	0.034	149	94	0.841	0.076	0.383	0.521
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.432	0.036	149	94	0.892	0.084	0.359	0.504
Ideal number of children	3.734	0.096	229	141	1.153	0.026	3.542	3.927
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.453	0.035	232	143	1.062	0.077	0.383	0.522
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.034	0.012	225	134	0.986	0.352	0.010	0.058
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.032	0.011	237	141	0.979	0.349	0.010	0.055
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.045	0.010	471	264	1.057	0.224	0.025	0.066

Table C.17 Sampling errors: Dowa sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.048	0.004	980	1,084	0.643	0.091	0.039	0.057
Literacy	0.732	0.021	980	1,084	1.461	0.028	0.691	0.773
No education	0.138	0.016	980	1,084	1.407	0.112	0.107	0.169
Secondary or higher education	0.204	0.019	980	1,084	1.508	0.095	0.165	0.243
Never married (never in union)	0.224	0.016	980	1,084	1.236	0.074	0.191	0.257
Currently married (in union)	0.660	0.019	980	1,084	1.269	0.029	0.621	0.698
Married before age 20	0.662	0.022	771	851	1.263	0.033	0.619	0.705
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.474	0.024	771	851	1.314	0.050	0.427	0.522
Currently pregnant	0.059	0.009	980	1,084	1.186	0.152	0.041	0.076
Children ever born	2.701	0.102	980	1,084	1.257	0.038	2.496	2.906
Children surviving	2.434	0.089	980	1,084	1.239	0.036	2.257	2.611
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.943	0.220	179	194	1.179	0.037	5.504	6.383
Currently using any method	0.660	0.027	635	715	1.429	0.041	0.607	0.714
Currently using a modern method	0.657	0.027	635	715	1.443	0.041	0.602	0.711
Currently using pill	0.010	0.005	635	715	1.170	0.467	0.001	0.019
Currently using IUD	0.006	0.003	635	715	0.983	0.516	0.000	0.012
Currently using condoms	0.006	0.003	635	715	1.050	0.544	0.000	0.012
Currently using injectables	0.329	0.024	635	715	1.266	0.072	0.282	0.376
Currently using implants	0.136	0.017	635	715	1.225	0.122	0.103	0.170
Currently using female sterilisation	0.165	0.022	635	715	1.501	0.134	0.121	0.210
Using public sector source	0.836	0.033	471	532	1.928	0.040	0.769	0.902
Want no more children	0.473	0.027	635	715	1.344	0.056	0.419	0.526
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.349	0.019	635	715	1.026	0.056	0.310	0.388
Ideal number of children	3.578	0.051	969	1,072	1.174	0.014	3.475	3.680
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.988	0.006	488	555	1.233	0.006	0.976	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.928	0.014	488	555	1.177	0.015	0.901	0.956
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.960	0.011	609	700	1.303	0.011	0.938	0.982
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.210	0.024	581	666	1.439	0.113	0.163	0.258
Treated with ORS	0.534	0.043	119	140	0.970	0.080	0.449	0.619
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.534	0.045	119	140	1.025	0.084	0.444	0.624
Vaccination card seen	0.743	0.061	120	138	1.562	0.083	0.620	0.866
Received BCG vaccination	0.998	0.002	120	138	0.509	0.002	0.994	1.002
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.971	0.019	120	138	1.240	0.019	0.933	1.008
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.814	0.054	120	138	1.550	0.066	0.706	0.922
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.942	0.024	120	138	1.133	0.025	0.894	0.989
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.967	0.016	120	138	1.013	0.017	0.934	0.999
Received measles vaccination	0.981	0.012	120	138	0.963	0.012	0.958	1.005
Received all vaccinations	0.798	0.054	120	138	1.489	0.067	0.690	0.905
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.390	0.042	212	249	1.187	0.107	0.307	0.473
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.010	0.010	213	251	1.053	0.998	0.000	0.030
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.097	0.019	214	251	0.875	0.200	0.058	0.135
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.686	0.043	199	235	1.303	0.063	0.599	0.773
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.300	0.024	329	362	0.938	0.079	0.252	0.347
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.079	0.015	307	333	0.948	0.187	0.049	0.108
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.161	0.024	307	333	1.142	0.151	0.112	0.209
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.281	0.015	980	1,084	1.038	0.053	0.251	0.311
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.276	0.035	257	283	1.251	0.127	0.206	0.346
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.256	0.031	257	283	1.139	0.121	0.194	0.318
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.354	0.038	216	215	1.174	0.108	0.277	0.431
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.309	0.037	216	215	1.182	0.121	0.235	0.384
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.979	0.198	2,745	3,044	1.129	0.050	3.584	4.375
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.062	4.679	1,232	1,409	0.931	0.187	15.703	34.421
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.167	5.736	1,237	1,415	1.469	0.334	5.696	28.639
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	42.229	7.455	1,233	1,411	1.178	0.177	27.320	57.139
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.248	4.638	1,234	1,414	1.117	0.200	13.971	32.525
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	64.496	8.355	1,239	1,418	1.134	0.130	47.785	81.206
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.044	0.011	329	346	1.019	0.264	0.021	0.066
MEN								
Urban residence	0.047	0.005	303	342	0.407	0.105	0.037	0.057
Literacy	0.754	0.031	303	342	1.250	0.041	0.692	0.816
No education	0.058	0.012	303	342	0.898	0.209	0.033	0.082
Secondary or higher education	0.242	0.033	303	342	1.341	0.137	0.176	0.308
Never married (in union)	0.365	0.033	303	342	1.191	0.090	0.299	0.431
Currently married (in union)	0.613	0.032	303	342	1.132	0.052	0.549	0.676
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.407	0.055	173	199	1.459	0.135	0.297	0.517
Want no more children	0.455	0.045	179	210	1.207	0.099	0.365	0.545
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.432	0.045	179	210	1.206	0.104	0.342	0.521
Ideal number of children	3.565	0.109	302	341	1.342	0.030	3.348	3.783
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.338	0.038	303	342	1.387	0.112	0.262	0.414
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.027	0.009	298	322	0.993	0.346	0.008	0.046
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.028	0.009	312	336	1.014	0.340	0.009	0.047
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.036	0.008	627	668	1.113	0.232	0.019	0.052

Table C.18 Sampling errors: Salima sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.081	0.007	831	667	0.755	0.088	0.067	0.095
Literacy	0.547	0.037	831	667	2.134	0.068	0.473	0.621
No education	0.211	0.023	831	667	1.635	0.110	0.164	0.257
Secondary or higher education	0.131	0.022	831	667	1.886	0.169	0.087	0.175
Never married (never in union)	0.196	0.018	831	667	1.332	0.094	0.159	0.233
Currently married (in union)	0.673	0.024	831	667	1.446	0.035	0.626	0.720
Married before age 20	0.729	0.020	664	535	1.160	0.028	0.688	0.769
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.651	0.027	664	535	1.471	0.042	0.596	0.705
Currently pregnant	0.093	0.009	831	667	0.920	0.100	0.075	0.112
Children ever born	3.167	0.101	831	667	1.059	0.032	2.964	3.369
Children surviving	2.799	0.084	831	667	1.026	0.030	2.631	2.966
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.970	0.228	114	95	0.994	0.033	6.514	7.425
Currently using any method	0.530	0.030	546	449	1.398	0.057	0.470	0.589
Currently using a modern method	0.525	0.030	546	449	1.399	0.057	0.465	0.585
Currently using pill	0.019	0.005	546	449	0.838	0.258	0.009	0.029
Currently using IUD	0.000	0.000	546	449	na	na	na	na
Currently using condoms	0.010	0.005	546	449	1.190	0.515	0.000	0.020
Currently using injectables	0.315	0.027	546	449	1.345	0.085	0.261	0.368
Currently using implants	0.103	0.023	546	449	1.776	0.225	0.056	0.149
Currently using female sterilisation	0.077	0.012	546	449	1.012	0.150	0.054	0.101
Using public sector source	0.786	0.049	335	269	2.157	0.062	0.688	0.883
Want no more children	0.467	0.024	546	449	1.139	0.052	0.419	0.516
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.372	0.023	546	449	1.094	0.061	0.326	0.417
Ideal number of children	4.025	0.074	812	652	1.392	0.018	3.877	4.174
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.992	0.004	503	421	1.060	0.004	0.983	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.924	0.014	503	421	1.233	0.016	0.895	0.953
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.893	0.024	695	591	1.928	0.027	0.844	0.941
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.205	0.017	657	557	1.075	0.082	0.171	0.239
Treated with ORS	0.597	0.053	134	114	1.199	0.089	0.491	0.703
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.600	0.053	134	114	1.213	0.089	0.493	0.707
Vaccination card seen	0.781	0.034	139	116	0.943	0.043	0.713	0.848
Received BCG vaccination	0.990	0.008	139	116	0.926	0.008	0.975	1.006
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.971	0.014	139	116	1.008	0.015	0.942	0.999
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.847	0.030	139	116	0.990	0.035	0.788	0.907
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.891	0.025	139	116	0.943	0.028	0.842	0.940
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.953	0.017	139	116	0.985	0.018	0.918	0.988
Received measles vaccination	0.918	0.023	139	116	1.014	0.026	0.871	0.965
Received all vaccinations	0.795	0.030	139	116	0.897	0.038	0.734	0.856
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.345	0.029	237	203	0.886	0.086	0.286	0.404
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.014	0.008	239	204	1.025	0.534	0.000	0.029
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.128	0.023	238	204	1.066	0.180	0.082	0.173
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.720	0.046	214	183	1.490	0.064	0.628	0.811
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.314	0.033	280	223	1.173	0.104	0.248	0.379
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.086	0.019	245	197	1.060	0.221	0.048	0.123
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.144	0.022	245	197	0.967	0.150	0.101	0.188
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.457	0.020	831	667	1.183	0.045	0.416	0.498
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.307	0.034	216	174	1.083	0.111	0.238	0.375
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.199	0.036	216	174	1.321	0.181	0.127	0.271
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.381	0.049	188	139	1.389	0.130	0.283	0.480
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.225	0.038	188	139	1.237	0.168	0.149	0.300
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.585	0.337	2,319	1,865	1.357	0.060	4.910	6.259
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.749	6.720	1,340	1,147	1.151	0.212	18.308	45.190
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.122	2.759	1,343	1,147	0.852	0.195	8.604	19.641
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	45.871	7.064	1,342	1,148	1.092	0.154	31.743	60.000
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.045	4.915	1,321	1,131	0.895	0.136	26.214	45.875
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	80.263	8.624	1,349	1,154	1.089	0.107	63.015	97.510
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.040	0.012	280	211	1.060	0.310	0.015	0.065
MEN								
Urban residence	0.095	0.013	247	198	0.707	0.139	0.069	0.122
Literacy	0.714	0.046	247	198	1.601	0.065	0.621	0.806
No education	0.092	0.022	247	198	1.219	0.245	0.047	0.137
Secondary or higher education	0.236	0.036	247	198	1.340	0.154	0.164	0.309
Never married (in union)	0.427	0.039	247	198	1.222	0.090	0.349	0.504
Currently married (in union)	0.536	0.039	247	198	1.223	0.073	0.458	0.614
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.509	0.056	130	103	1.268	0.110	0.397	0.621
Want no more children	0.420	0.055	132	106	1.265	0.130	0.311	0.530
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.399	0.058	132	106	1.352	0.145	0.283	0.515
Ideal number of children	4.064	0.191	241	192	1.628	0.047	3.683	4.445
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.456	0.037	247	198	1.168	0.081	0.382	0.530
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.018	0.007	236	186	0.834	0.405	0.003	0.032
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.017	0.007	250	198	0.832	0.405	0.003	0.030
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.030	0.007	516	397	0.994	0.250	0.015	0.045

Table C.19 Sampling errors: Lilongwe sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.403	0.017	1,208	4,072	1.223	0.043	0.369	0.438
Literacy	0.730	0.021	1,208	4,072	1.622	0.028	0.688	0.771
No education	0.098	0.011	1,208	4,072	1.332	0.117	0.075	0.120
Secondary or higher education	0.355	0.026	1,208	4,072	1.909	0.074	0.303	0.408
Never married (never in union)	0.227	0.016	1,208	4,072	1.327	0.071	0.195	0.259
Currently married (in union)	0.653	0.022	1,208	4,072	1.569	0.033	0.610	0.696
Married before age 20	0.601	0.023	959	3,230	1.430	0.038	0.556	0.646
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.509	0.020	959	3,230	1.261	0.040	0.468	0.549
Currently pregnant	0.083	0.009	1,208	4,072	1.118	0.107	0.065	0.100
Children ever born	2.526	0.074	1,208	4,072	1.060	0.029	2.379	2.673
Children surviving	2.215	0.063	1,208	4,072	1.069	0.028	2.090	2.340
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.956	0.223	175	599	1.254	0.037	5.511	6.401
Currently using any method	0.670	0.021	786	2,661	1.265	0.032	0.628	0.713
Currently using a modern method	0.658	0.020	786	2,661	1.202	0.031	0.618	0.699
Currently using pill	0.036	0.008	786	2,661	1.216	0.226	0.020	0.052
Currently using IUD	0.013	0.005	786	2,661	1.200	0.368	0.004	0.023
Currently using condoms	0.014	0.004	786	2,661	0.886	0.268	0.006	0.021
Currently using injectables	0.301	0.018	786	2,661	1.088	0.059	0.266	0.337
Currently using implants	0.098	0.013	786	2,661	1.250	0.135	0.072	0.125
Currently using female sterilisation	0.194	0.018	786	2,661	1.270	0.093	0.158	0.230
Using public sector source	0.730	0.026	606	2,036	1.456	0.036	0.678	0.783
Want no more children	0.517	0.020	786	2,661	1.111	0.038	0.477	0.556
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.332	0.022	786	2,661	1.287	0.065	0.289	0.376
Ideal number of children	3.541	0.063	1,195	4,028	1.572	0.018	3.415	3.668
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.991	0.003	601	2,037	0.884	0.004	0.984	0.998
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.931	0.011	601	2,037	1.065	0.012	0.909	0.953
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.889	0.022	759	2,573	1.730	0.025	0.845	0.933
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.282	0.020	718	2,430	1.204	0.072	0.241	0.323
Treated with ORS	0.632	0.036	207	686	1.030	0.058	0.559	0.704
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.538	0.037	207	686	1.021	0.069	0.464	0.611
Vaccination card seen	0.816	0.033	136	451	0.983	0.041	0.749	0.882
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	136	451	na	na	na	na
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.957	0.020	136	451	1.155	0.021	0.917	0.998
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.823	0.036	136	451	1.074	0.043	0.751	0.894
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.883	0.037	136	451	1.317	0.042	0.810	0.957
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.906	0.030	136	451	1.191	0.033	0.846	0.967
Received measles vaccination	0.917	0.029	136	451	1.227	0.032	0.859	0.976
Received all vaccinations	0.760	0.043	136	451	1.144	0.056	0.674	0.845
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.366	0.028	235	804	0.876	0.078	0.310	0.423
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.016	0.008	239	817	0.933	0.476	0.001	0.031
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.088	0.019	238	814	0.961	0.211	0.051	0.125
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.566	0.040	213	729	1.108	0.072	0.485	0.647
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.293	0.025	372	1,258	1.079	0.087	0.242	0.344
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.066	0.014	344	1,154	1.027	0.210	0.038	0.093
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.250	0.021	344	1,154	0.909	0.085	0.207	0.292
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.434	0.012	1,208	4,072	0.851	0.028	0.410	0.458
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.384	0.034	295	1,023	1.209	0.089	0.315	0.453
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.250	0.026	295	1,023	1.019	0.103	0.198	0.301
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.396	0.036	244	787	1.134	0.090	0.325	0.467
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.264	0.030	244	787	1.074	0.115	0.203	0.324
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.845	0.285	3,389	11,423	1.478	0.074	3.275	4.415
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.000	5.623	1,518	5,150	1.186	0.187	18.753	41.247
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.920	3.844	1,519	5,149	1.034	0.193	12.232	27.608
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	49.920	6.408	1,518	5,150	1.039	0.128	37.104	62.736
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.510	5.060	1,492	5,050	0.837	0.139	26.390	46.629
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	84.607	7.023	1,527	5,180	0.845	0.083	70.562	98.653
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.079	0.016	371	1,226	1.138	0.202	0.047	0.111
MEN								
Urban residence	0.414	0.031	356	1,192	1.186	0.075	0.352	0.476
Literacy	0.841	0.019	356	1,192	0.963	0.022	0.804	0.878
No education	0.046	0.012	356	1,192	1.097	0.266	0.021	0.070
Secondary or higher education	0.483	0.036	356	1,192	1.371	0.075	0.410	0.556
Never married (in union)	0.409	0.033	356	1,192	1.266	0.081	0.342	0.475
Currently married (in union)	0.560	0.035	356	1,192	1.321	0.062	0.490	0.630
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.373	0.033	202	683	0.956	0.087	0.307	0.438
Want no more children	0.462	0.028	199	667	0.799	0.061	0.405	0.519
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.381	0.032	199	667	0.939	0.085	0.316	0.446
Ideal number of children	3.339	0.089	355	1,188	1.403	0.027	3.160	3.517
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.423	0.024	356	1,192	0.915	0.057	0.375	0.471
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.065	0.016	336	1,127	1.184	0.246	0.033	0.097
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.069	0.015	349	1,170	1.139	0.225	0.038	0.100
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.072	0.013	707	2,353	1.312	0.177	0.047	0.098

Table C.20 Sampling errors: Mchinji sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.049	0.007	917	709	0.968	0.141	0.035	0.063
Literacy	0.694	0.029	917	709	1.913	0.042	0.636	0.752
No education	0.128	0.018	917	709	1.590	0.137	0.093	0.164
Secondary or higher education	0.196	0.018	917	709	1.337	0.090	0.161	0.231
Never married (never in union)	0.170	0.015	917	709	1.227	0.090	0.139	0.200
Currently married (in union)	0.711	0.018	917	709	1.230	0.026	0.674	0.748
Married before age 20	0.746	0.023	725	559	1.396	0.030	0.701	0.791
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.586	0.017	725	559	0.920	0.029	0.552	0.620
Currently pregnant	0.087	0.008	917	709	0.900	0.096	0.070	0.104
Children ever born	3.145	0.094	917	709	1.051	0.030	2.957	3.333
Children surviving	2.669	0.085	917	709	1.135	0.032	2.499	2.839
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.788	0.202	138	108	1.035	0.030	6.384	7.193
Currently using any method	0.631	0.022	632	504	1.151	0.035	0.587	0.675
Currently using a modern method	0.623	0.022	632	504	1.150	0.036	0.579	0.667
Currently using pill	0.016	0.006	632	504	1.119	0.352	0.005	0.027
Currently using IUD	0.005	0.003	632	504	1.035	0.561	0.000	0.011
Currently using condoms	0.011	0.004	632	504	0.988	0.378	0.003	0.019
Currently using injectables	0.290	0.022	632	504	1.195	0.075	0.247	0.333
Currently using implants	0.163	0.020	632	504	1.329	0.120	0.124	0.203
Currently using female sterilisation	0.134	0.015	632	504	1.127	0.114	0.103	0.164
Using public sector source	0.846	0.026	456	356	1.543	0.031	0.794	0.898
Want no more children	0.481	0.023	632	504	1.172	0.048	0.435	0.528
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.348	0.024	632	504	1.276	0.070	0.299	0.396
Ideal number of children	3.626	0.076	893	690	1.635	0.021	3.474	3.778
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.992	0.004	549	446	0.965	0.004	0.985	0.999
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.924	0.011	549	446	0.994	0.012	0.902	0.946
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.933	0.014	728	599	1.382	0.015	0.904	0.961
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.239	0.017	673	550	1.079	0.072	0.204	0.273
Treated with ORS	0.652	0.050	165	131	1.324	0.077	0.551	0.752
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.571	0.037	165	131	0.953	0.065	0.496	0.645
Vaccination card seen	0.875	0.026	133	110	0.877	0.030	0.822	0.927
Received BCG vaccination	0.998	0.002	133	110	0.541	0.002	0.994	1.002
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.921	0.021	133	110	0.927	0.023	0.878	0.964
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.889	0.029	133	110	1.076	0.032	0.832	0.947
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.913	0.023	133	110	0.977	0.026	0.866	0.960
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.933	0.023	133	110	1.058	0.024	0.888	0.978
Received measles vaccination	0.904	0.026	133	110	1.035	0.029	0.852	0.956
Received all vaccinations	0.825	0.033	133	110	1.004	0.039	0.760	0.891
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.440	0.035	233	196	1.113	0.080	0.370	0.510
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.031	0.012	237	199	1.114	0.396	0.006	0.055
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.115	0.020	236	198	0.944	0.170	0.076	0.154
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.623	0.038	222	187	1.156	0.060	0.548	0.698
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.315	0.031	319	251	1.183	0.097	0.254	0.376
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.084	0.021	284	220	1.306	0.256	0.041	0.127
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.133	0.021	284	220	1.064	0.161	0.090	0.176
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.478	0.020	917	709	1.218	0.042	0.437	0.518
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.357	0.046	253	195	1.508	0.128	0.266	0.449
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.356	0.040	253	195	1.325	0.113	0.275	0.436
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.490	0.041	217	160	1.204	0.084	0.408	0.572
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.404	0.044	217	160	1.305	0.108	0.316	0.491
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.132	0.243	2,574	1,995	0.845	0.047	4.645	5.619
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.663	7.347	1,419	1,159	1.287	0.190	23.968	53.358
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.044	3.917	1,419	1,157	0.930	0.140	20.210	35.879
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	66.708	8.707	1,421	1,161	1.289	0.131	49.294	84.121
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	59.809	5.443	1,437	1,177	0.869	0.091	48.922	70.696
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	122.527	10.204	1,442	1,178	1.204	0.083	102.118	142.935
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.055	0.011	318	239	0.863	0.201	0.033	0.077
MEN								
Urban residence	0.047	0.004	326	252	0.349	0.087	0.038	0.055
Literacy	0.804	0.032	326	252	1.471	0.040	0.740	0.869
No education	0.075	0.021	326	252	1.448	0.283	0.033	0.117
Secondary or higher education	0.289	0.033	326	252	1.318	0.115	0.223	0.356
Never married (in union)	0.356	0.027	326	252	1.021	0.076	0.302	0.410
Currently married (in union)	0.592	0.032	326	252	1.182	0.055	0.527	0.656
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.420	0.033	180	143	0.882	0.077	0.355	0.485
Want no more children	0.497	0.037	181	149	0.980	0.073	0.424	0.570
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.352	0.033	181	149	0.925	0.094	0.286	0.418
Ideal number of children	3.630	0.082	324	250	1.102	0.023	3.466	3.794
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.447	0.031	326	252	1.137	0.070	0.384	0.509
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.048	0.010	310	241	0.809	0.205	0.028	0.067
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.047	0.009	322	250	0.790	0.198	0.029	0.066
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.051	0.008	628	480	0.956	0.164	0.034	0.068

Table C.21 Sampling errors: Dedza sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.034	0.004	981	1,090	0.615	0.104	0.027	0.042
Literacy	0.603	0.031	981	1,090	1.965	0.051	0.542	0.665
No education	0.204	0.021	981	1,090	1.661	0.105	0.161	0.247
Secondary or higher education	0.114	0.014	981	1,090	1.362	0.122	0.086	0.141
Never married (never in union)	0.210	0.014	981	1,090	1.084	0.067	0.182	0.238
Currently married (in union)	0.655	0.012	981	1,090	0.785	0.018	0.632	0.679
Married before age 20	0.736	0.018	751	844	1.138	0.025	0.699	0.772
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.563	0.025	751	844	1.381	0.044	0.513	0.613
Currently pregnant	0.075	0.009	981	1,090	1.013	0.114	0.058	0.092
Children ever born	2.943	0.082	981	1,090	0.981	0.028	2.780	3.106
Children surviving	2.549	0.065	981	1,090	0.935	0.026	2.418	2.680
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.403	0.185	147	175	1.070	0.029	6.034	6.773
Currently using any method	0.628	0.029	632	715	1.531	0.047	0.569	0.687
Currently using a modern method	0.621	0.029	632	715	1.515	0.047	0.563	0.680
Currently using pill	0.024	0.006	632	715	0.925	0.233	0.013	0.036
Currently using IUD	0.007	0.004	632	715	1.033	0.479	0.000	0.014
Currently using condoms	0.007	0.005	632	715	1.452	0.687	0.000	0.017
Currently using injectables	0.330	0.030	632	715	1.606	0.091	0.270	0.390
Currently using implants	0.104	0.017	632	715	1.373	0.160	0.071	0.138
Currently using female sterilisation	0.145	0.029	632	715	2.051	0.199	0.087	0.202
Using public sector source	0.896	0.021	445	499	1.447	0.023	0.854	0.938
Want no more children	0.542	0.025	632	715	1.241	0.045	0.492	0.591
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.323	0.020	632	715	1.093	0.063	0.282	0.363
Ideal number of children	3.744	0.060	958	1,067	1.388	0.016	3.625	3.863
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.984	0.006	503	577	1.014	0.006	0.973	0.996
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.916	0.014	503	577	1.116	0.015	0.888	0.943
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.917	0.018	633	739	1.451	0.019	0.881	0.952
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.214	0.019	599	698	1.147	0.090	0.176	0.253
Treated with ORS	0.635	0.049	129	149	1.145	0.078	0.537	0.734
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.586	0.054	129	149	1.237	0.092	0.478	0.695
Vaccination card seen	0.781	0.044	113	132	1.138	0.056	0.693	0.869
Received BCG vaccination	0.973	0.015	113	132	0.999	0.016	0.942	1.003
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.951	0.019	113	132	0.958	0.020	0.912	0.989
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.812	0.039	113	132	1.078	0.048	0.734	0.891
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.882	0.032	113	132	1.066	0.036	0.818	0.946
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.924	0.028	113	132	1.153	0.031	0.867	0.981
Received measles vaccination	0.928	0.021	113	132	0.877	0.023	0.885	0.970
Received all vaccinations	0.762	0.047	113	132	1.175	0.061	0.668	0.855
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.428	0.036	196	224	1.054	0.085	0.356	0.501
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.026	0.011	196	224	0.962	0.421	0.004	0.048
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.153	0.030	200	228	1.154	0.195	0.093	0.213
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.590	0.045	178	203	1.166	0.076	0.501	0.679
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.253	0.032	308	334	1.288	0.128	0.188	0.317
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.048	0.014	276	298	1.074	0.293	0.020	0.076
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.144	0.027	276	298	1.255	0.187	0.091	0.198
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.396	0.019	981	1,090	1.209	0.048	0.358	0.434
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.279	0.036	253	265	1.271	0.129	0.207	0.350
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.224	0.019	253	265	0.739	0.086	0.185	0.263
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.311	0.038	211	209	1.202	0.123	0.235	0.388
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.213	0.035	211	209	1.248	0.166	0.142	0.284
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.361	0.206	2,687	2,989	0.981	0.047	3.949	4.774
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.763	6.744	1,294	1,512	1.180	0.206	19.275	46.251
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.353	4.605	1,297	1,516	1.069	0.226	11.143	29.563
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	53.116	7.467	1,296	1,515	1.050	0.141	38.183	68.049
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	34.328	5.710	1,277	1,489	1.111	0.166	22.908	45.749
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	85.621	8.831	1,305	1,526	0.959	0.103	67.960	103.283
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.044	0.019	305	335	1.597	0.429	0.006	0.081
MEN								
Urban residence	0.039	0.006	269	306	0.512	0.155	0.027	0.051
Literacy	0.724	0.032	269	306	1.176	0.044	0.660	0.789
No education	0.105	0.023	269	306	1.241	0.221	0.059	0.152
Secondary or higher education	0.186	0.035	269	306	1.469	0.188	0.116	0.256
Never married (in union)	0.405	0.029	269	306	0.968	0.072	0.347	0.463
Currently married (in union)	0.576	0.030	269	306	0.991	0.052	0.516	0.635
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.329	0.043	139	163	1.065	0.130	0.243	0.414
Want no more children	0.456	0.054	147	176	1.309	0.119	0.348	0.564
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.396	0.051	147	176	1.246	0.128	0.295	0.497
Ideal number of children	3.543	0.109	268	306	1.388	0.031	3.326	3.760
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.392	0.037	269	306	1.250	0.095	0.317	0.467
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.019	0.009	245	289	0.989	0.461	0.001	0.036
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.022	0.009	256	303	0.996	0.412	0.004	0.041
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.032	0.012	550	623	1.556	0.365	0.009	0.056

Table C.22 Sampling errors: Ntcheu sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.030	0.003	917	936	0.442	0.083	0.025	0.035
Literacy	0.748	0.023	917	936	1.574	0.030	0.703	0.793
No education	0.092	0.013	917	936	1.330	0.138	0.067	0.117
Secondary or higher education	0.222	0.022	917	936	1.579	0.098	0.178	0.265
Never married (never in union)	0.216	0.019	917	936	1.382	0.087	0.178	0.253
Currently married (in union)	0.633	0.021	917	936	1.318	0.033	0.591	0.675
Married before age 20	0.705	0.022	712	716	1.280	0.031	0.661	0.749
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.671	0.022	712	716	1.250	0.033	0.627	0.715
Currently pregnant	0.074	0.009	917	936	1.031	0.121	0.056	0.092
Children ever born	2.710	0.077	917	936	0.965	0.028	2.556	2.864
Children surviving	2.422	0.068	917	936	0.962	0.028	2.287	2.558
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.248	0.372	113	120	1.690	0.060	5.504	6.992
Currently using any method	0.611	0.024	584	592	1.177	0.039	0.563	0.658
Currently using a modern method	0.605	0.023	584	592	1.156	0.039	0.558	0.652
Currently using pill	0.019	0.005	584	592	0.942	0.279	0.008	0.030
Currently using IUD	0.017	0.010	584	592	1.772	0.552	0.000	0.037
Currently using condoms	0.018	0.005	584	592	0.939	0.290	0.007	0.028
Currently using injectables	0.328	0.025	584	592	1.276	0.076	0.278	0.378
Currently using implants	0.125	0.026	584	592	1.876	0.206	0.074	0.177
Currently using female sterilisation	0.096	0.016	584	592	1.296	0.165	0.064	0.127
Using public sector source	0.853	0.024	423	428	1.409	0.029	0.804	0.901
Want no more children	0.483	0.019	584	592	0.900	0.039	0.446	0.520
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.396	0.019	584	592	0.935	0.048	0.358	0.433
Ideal number of children	3.477	0.044	914	933	1.018	0.013	3.389	3.564
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.984	0.005	521	539	0.955	0.005	0.974	0.995
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.869	0.024	521	539	1.618	0.027	0.822	0.917
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.935	0.010	664	686	1.024	0.011	0.914	0.955
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.193	0.021	625	647	1.284	0.106	0.152	0.234
Treated with ORS	0.754	0.045	117	125	1.091	0.060	0.663	0.844
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.739	0.042	117	125	1.039	0.057	0.655	0.823
Vaccination card seen	0.837	0.037	138	146	1.180	0.044	0.764	0.911
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	138	146	na	na	na	na
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.958	0.019	138	146	1.118	0.020	0.920	0.996
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.789	0.034	138	146	0.973	0.043	0.720	0.857
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.922	0.028	138	146	1.247	0.030	0.866	0.978
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.941	0.021	138	146	1.047	0.022	0.900	0.983
Received measles vaccination	0.950	0.027	138	146	1.471	0.028	0.896	1.004
Received all vaccinations	0.747	0.045	138	146	1.201	0.060	0.657	0.836
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.416	0.031	212	226	0.945	0.075	0.354	0.478
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.035	0.015	211	225	1.123	0.441	0.004	0.066
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.122	0.024	213	227	1.012	0.197	0.074	0.170
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.646	0.050	190	204	1.383	0.077	0.546	0.745
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.318	0.037	293	302	1.360	0.116	0.244	0.391
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.076	0.018	262	270	1.087	0.234	0.040	0.111
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.205	0.033	262	270	1.321	0.160	0.140	0.271
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.374	0.020	917	936	1.229	0.053	0.334	0.413
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.251	0.036	239	235	1.278	0.143	0.179	0.322
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.173	0.032	239	235	1.309	0.186	0.108	0.237
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.277	0.035	211	188	1.132	0.126	0.207	0.347
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.173	0.028	211	188	1.079	0.163	0.117	0.230
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.796	0.259	2,546	2,597	1.329	0.054	4.277	5.314
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.246	6.325	1,261	1,304	1.077	0.209	17.596	42.895
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.013	5.723	1,260	1,303	1.268	0.260	10.568	33.458
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	52.259	9.361	1,264	1,307	1.303	0.179	33.538	70.980
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.941	5.458	1,249	1,294	1.058	0.182	19.024	40.858
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	80.635	8.870	1,275	1,320	1.050	0.110	62.895	98.376
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.111	0.026	291	286	1.398	0.232	0.060	0.163
MEN								
Urban residence	0.034	0.004	254	264	0.376	0.126	0.025	0.042
Literacy	0.889	0.021	254	264	1.069	0.024	0.846	0.931
No education	0.023	0.009	254	264	0.962	0.393	0.005	0.041
Secondary or higher education	0.392	0.031	254	264	1.020	0.080	0.329	0.455
Never married (in union)	0.422	0.028	254	264	0.905	0.066	0.366	0.479
Currently married (in union)	0.550	0.033	254	264	1.063	0.061	0.483	0.616
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.369	0.044	130	134	1.032	0.119	0.281	0.457
Want no more children	0.452	0.054	136	145	1.267	0.120	0.344	0.561
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.355	0.049	136	145	1.194	0.139	0.256	0.453
Ideal number of children	3.295	0.074	253	263	1.057	0.022	3.146	3.443
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.393	0.035	254	264	1.153	0.090	0.322	0.464
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.037	0.010	237	246	0.808	0.269	0.017	0.056
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.041	0.011	246	255	0.890	0.275	0.018	0.063
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.077	0.014	528	532	1.242	0.188	0.048	0.106

Table C.23 Sampling errors: Mangochi sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.047	0.004	1,022	1,561	0.560	0.079	0.040	0.054
Literacy	0.570	0.037	1,022	1,561	2.384	0.065	0.496	0.644
No education	0.258	0.028	1,022	1,561	2.063	0.110	0.202	0.315
Secondary or higher education	0.131	0.018	1,022	1,561	1.747	0.141	0.094	0.168
Never married (never in union)	0.199	0.020	1,022	1,561	1.583	0.099	0.160	0.239
Currently married (in union)	0.656	0.019	1,022	1,561	1.304	0.030	0.617	0.695
Married before age 20	0.720	0.020	791	1,205	1.231	0.027	0.681	0.759
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.777	0.019	791	1,205	1.272	0.024	0.740	0.815
Currently pregnant	0.098	0.012	1,022	1,561	1.339	0.127	0.073	0.123
Children ever born	2.893	0.102	1,022	1,561	1.251	0.035	2.689	3.096
Children surviving	2.613	0.079	1,022	1,561	1.089	0.030	2.456	2.770
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.241	0.290	132	205	1.261	0.046	5.661	6.820
Currently using any method	0.315	0.028	676	1,024	1.577	0.090	0.259	0.372
Currently using a modern method	0.309	0.028	676	1,024	1.596	0.092	0.252	0.366
Currently using pill	0.005	0.003	676	1,024	1.032	0.543	0.000	0.011
Currently using IUD	0.003	0.002	676	1,024	1.060	0.695	0.000	0.008
Currently using condoms	0.014	0.005	676	1,024	1.089	0.357	0.004	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.185	0.016	676	1,024	1.077	0.087	0.153	0.218
Currently using implants	0.064	0.018	676	1,024	1.933	0.286	0.027	0.100
Currently using female sterilisation	0.029	0.009	676	1,024	1.358	0.304	0.011	0.046
Using public sector source	0.755	0.050	272	401	1.917	0.067	0.654	0.856
Want no more children	0.337	0.026	676	1,024	1.426	0.077	0.285	0.388
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.316	0.024	676	1,024	1.332	0.076	0.268	0.363
Ideal number of children	4.238	0.106	979	1,501	1.958	0.025	4.026	4.450
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.946	0.021	624	961	2.307	0.022	0.904	0.988
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.854	0.022	624	961	1.544	0.025	0.810	0.898
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.904	0.019	827	1,271	1.683	0.021	0.865	0.942
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.169	0.018	802	1,235	1.337	0.106	0.133	0.205
Treated with ORS	0.568	0.056	146	208	1.279	0.099	0.456	0.679
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.447	0.047	146	208	1.101	0.105	0.354	0.541
Vaccination card seen	0.820	0.031	166	248	1.041	0.038	0.757	0.882
Received BCG vaccination	0.971	0.015	166	248	1.138	0.016	0.941	1.001
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.889	0.023	166	248	0.949	0.026	0.842	0.936
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.783	0.030	166	248	0.927	0.038	0.723	0.843
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.860	0.027	166	248	1.006	0.032	0.805	0.915
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.898	0.025	166	248	1.066	0.028	0.847	0.948
Received measles vaccination	0.890	0.020	166	248	0.815	0.023	0.850	0.930
Received all vaccinations	0.731	0.036	166	248	1.044	0.050	0.658	0.804
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.454	0.039	279	435	1.228	0.087	0.375	0.532
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.017	0.008	287	448	1.040	0.463	0.001	0.033
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.129	0.025	290	453	1.260	0.197	0.078	0.180
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.697	0.039	268	419	1.383	0.056	0.620	0.775
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.555	0.039	344	526	1.448	0.070	0.477	0.632
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.102	0.020	303	460	1.135	0.194	0.063	0.142
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.159	0.028	303	460	1.317	0.175	0.103	0.214
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.362	0.019	1,022	1,561	1.271	0.053	0.324	0.401
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.214	0.025	264	414	0.986	0.116	0.164	0.264
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.118	0.020	264	414	1.002	0.169	0.078	0.157
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.191	0.028	229	326	1.062	0.145	0.136	0.247
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.169	0.028	229	326	1.116	0.164	0.114	0.225
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.274	0.364	2,866	4,367	1.677	0.069	4.546	6.002
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.578	4.761	1,601	2,475	1.201	0.256	9.056	28.099
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.679	3.989	1,605	2,482	1.157	0.203	11.701	27.658
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.257	6.837	1,601	2,475	1.305	0.179	24.583	51.931
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.202	5.774	1,591	2,477	1.125	0.159	24.655	47.750
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	73.074	10.714	1,613	2,493	1.420	0.147	51.647	94.502
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.132	0.021	339	515	1.117	0.156	0.091	0.173
MEN								
Urban residence	0.049	0.007	248	398	0.528	0.149	0.034	0.063
Literacy	0.711	0.048	248	398	1.656	0.068	0.615	0.806
No education	0.100	0.025	248	398	1.312	0.251	0.050	0.150
Secondary or higher education	0.226	0.040	248	398	1.496	0.177	0.146	0.305
Never married (in union)	0.462	0.036	248	398	1.139	0.078	0.390	0.534
Currently married (in union)	0.495	0.036	248	398	1.123	0.072	0.423	0.566
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.523	0.049	118	185	1.064	0.094	0.424	0.621
Want no more children	0.401	0.052	124	197	1.169	0.129	0.298	0.505
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.401	0.037	124	197	0.841	0.093	0.326	0.475
Ideal number of children	4.136	0.128	240	384	1.125	0.031	3.880	4.391
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.381	0.024	248	398	0.776	0.063	0.333	0.428
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.057	0.018	203	373	1.095	0.313	0.021	0.093
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.066	0.019	214	394	1.116	0.287	0.028	0.104
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.101	0.015	542	887	1.181	0.152	0.070	0.131

Table C.24 Sampling errors: Machinga sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.056	0.006	830	808	0.808	0.115	0.043	0.069
Literacy	0.563	0.034	830	808	1.987	0.061	0.495	0.632
No education	0.257	0.025	830	808	1.660	0.098	0.207	0.307
Secondary or higher education	0.108	0.018	830	808	1.627	0.163	0.073	0.143
Never married (never in union)	0.138	0.014	830	808	1.172	0.102	0.110	0.166
Currently married (in union)	0.700	0.019	830	808	1.212	0.028	0.661	0.739
Married before age 20	0.752	0.018	661	643	1.097	0.025	0.715	0.789
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.716	0.019	661	643	1.068	0.026	0.679	0.754
Currently pregnant	0.101	0.012	830	808	1.123	0.116	0.077	0.124
Children ever born	3.199	0.102	830	808	1.159	0.032	2.995	3.403
Children surviving	2.875	0.090	830	808	1.150	0.031	2.695	3.055
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.252	0.225	109	110	1.078	0.036	5.803	6.701
Currently using any method	0.477	0.025	568	566	1.199	0.053	0.427	0.528
Currently using a modern method	0.459	0.024	568	566	1.150	0.052	0.411	0.507
Currently using pill	0.011	0.005	568	566	1.164	0.473	0.001	0.021
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.004	568	566	0.965	0.398	0.002	0.018
Currently using condoms	0.014	0.004	568	566	0.875	0.306	0.005	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.306	0.024	568	566	1.254	0.079	0.258	0.355
Currently using implants	0.085	0.014	568	566	1.214	0.167	0.057	0.114
Currently using female sterilisation	0.028	0.007	568	566	0.970	0.238	0.015	0.042
Using public sector source	0.771	0.052	315	312	2.193	0.068	0.666	0.875
Want no more children	0.448	0.022	568	566	1.062	0.049	0.404	0.493
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.406	0.021	568	566	1.015	0.052	0.364	0.448
Ideal number of children	4.120	0.089	829	807	1.529	0.022	3.942	4.297
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.981	0.010	541	550	1.802	0.011	0.961	1.002
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.878	0.020	541	550	1.466	0.023	0.837	0.919
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.920	0.019	777	800	1.620	0.020	0.882	0.958
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.208	0.022	739	757	1.437	0.105	0.164	0.252
Treated with ORS	0.635	0.054	147	158	1.320	0.085	0.527	0.742
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.589	0.065	147	158	1.568	0.110	0.460	0.718
Vaccination card seen	0.788	0.032	147	157	1.002	0.041	0.723	0.853
Received BCG vaccination	0.954	0.021	147	157	1.260	0.022	0.912	0.996
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.916	0.027	147	157	1.207	0.029	0.863	0.970
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.752	0.043	147	157	1.278	0.057	0.665	0.838
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.903	0.032	147	157	1.350	0.035	0.839	0.967
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.840	0.039	147	157	1.327	0.046	0.763	0.917
Received measles vaccination	0.820	0.049	147	157	1.519	0.060	0.722	0.919
Received all vaccinations	0.650	0.057	147	157	1.472	0.087	0.536	0.764
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.385	0.029	265	268	0.903	0.075	0.328	0.443
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.034	0.013	265	268	1.166	0.379	0.008	0.060
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.164	0.024	271	275	1.041	0.149	0.115	0.213
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.726	0.037	243	246	1.245	0.051	0.652	0.800
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.292	0.031	289	273	1.150	0.107	0.230	0.355
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.074	0.015	245	229	0.881	0.204	0.044	0.104
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.166	0.028	245	229	1.174	0.172	0.109	0.223
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.515	0.024	830	808	1.392	0.047	0.467	0.564
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.285	0.033	241	216	1.118	0.114	0.220	0.351
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.164	0.030	241	216	1.269	0.185	0.103	0.224
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.241	0.037	219	187	1.270	0.153	0.167	0.315
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.200	0.033	219	187	1.214	0.165	0.134	0.266
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.589	0.384	2,341	2,278	1.348	0.058	5.821	7.357
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.542	5.202	1,442	1,472	1.051	0.189	17.137	37.947
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.394	3.367	1,441	1,472	0.949	0.183	11.660	25.128
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	45.936	6.412	1,444	1,475	1.067	0.140	33.112	58.760
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	37.222	6.131	1,406	1,439	1.127	0.165	24.960	49.483
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	81.448	9.196	1,453	1,486	1.112	0.113	63.055	99.841
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.083	0.016	287	259	1.008	0.199	0.050	0.115
MEN								
Urban residence	0.082	0.010	201	190	0.507	0.119	0.063	0.102
Literacy	0.764	0.035	201	190	1.158	0.045	0.695	0.834
No education	0.129	0.032	201	190	1.352	0.249	0.065	0.194
Secondary or higher education	0.194	0.035	201	190	1.268	0.183	0.123	0.265
Never married (in union)	0.342	0.030	201	190	0.901	0.088	0.281	0.402
Currently married (in union)	0.641	0.035	201	190	1.041	0.055	0.570	0.711
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.444	0.042	112	105	0.886	0.094	0.361	0.528
Want no more children	0.328	0.037	126	122	0.893	0.114	0.253	0.403
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.430	0.034	126	122	0.773	0.080	0.361	0.498
Ideal number of children	4.535	0.162	200	189	1.079	0.036	4.212	4.858
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.475	0.030	201	190	0.836	0.062	0.416	0.534
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.031	0.013	190	181	0.996	0.402	0.006	0.057
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.043	0.013	202	192	0.929	0.309	0.017	0.070
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.062	0.012	477	440	1.076	0.193	0.038	0.085

Table C.25 Sampling errors: Zomba sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.191	0.025	1,024	1,357	1.997	0.129	0.142	0.240
Literacy	0.779	0.020	1,024	1,357	1.531	0.026	0.739	0.819
No education	0.078	0.012	1,024	1,357	1.433	0.154	0.054	0.102
Secondary or higher education	0.252	0.026	1,024	1,357	1.948	0.105	0.199	0.305
Never married (never in union)	0.190	0.015	1,024	1,357	1.236	0.080	0.159	0.220
Currently married (in union)	0.648	0.018	1,024	1,357	1.212	0.028	0.612	0.684
Married before age 20	0.748	0.020	812	1,082	1.338	0.027	0.707	0.789
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.802	0.016	812	1,082	1.151	0.020	0.770	0.834
Currently pregnant	0.078	0.008	1,024	1,357	1.003	0.107	0.062	0.095
Children ever born	2.777	0.111	1,024	1,357	1.468	0.040	2.554	3.000
Children surviving	2.527	0.093	1,024	1,357	1.366	0.037	2.341	2.713
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.601	0.313	146	193	1.345	0.056	4.975	6.226
Currently using any method	0.616	0.020	647	880	1.033	0.032	0.577	0.656
Currently using a modern method	0.606	0.021	647	880	1.081	0.034	0.564	0.647
Currently using pill	0.022	0.008	647	880	1.322	0.348	0.007	0.037
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.002	647	880	0.837	0.686	0.000	0.005
Currently using condoms	0.027	0.008	647	880	1.242	0.296	0.011	0.042
Currently using injectables	0.333	0.028	647	880	1.494	0.083	0.278	0.389
Currently using implants	0.105	0.018	647	880	1.479	0.170	0.069	0.141
Currently using female sterilisation	0.115	0.016	647	880	1.271	0.139	0.083	0.147
Using public sector source	0.792	0.037	495	656	2.014	0.047	0.718	0.866
Want no more children	0.514	0.019	647	880	0.983	0.038	0.476	0.553
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.343	0.020	647	880	1.063	0.058	0.304	0.383
Ideal number of children	3.544	0.075	1,022	1,355	1.599	0.021	3.394	3.694
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.998	0.002	545	757	0.978	0.002	0.995	1.002
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.940	0.010	545	757	0.989	0.011	0.920	0.960
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.943	0.019	683	957	1.903	0.020	0.905	0.982
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.133	0.014	662	926	1.120	0.108	0.104	0.162
Treated with ORS	0.703	0.064	92	124	1.329	0.091	0.575	0.831
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.564	0.053	92	124	1.030	0.094	0.458	0.670
Vaccination card seen	0.785	0.049	113	162	1.289	0.062	0.688	0.882
Received BCG vaccination	0.983	0.012	113	162	1.028	0.012	0.958	1.007
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.983	0.012	113	162	1.028	0.012	0.958	1.007
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.795	0.051	113	162	1.375	0.064	0.693	0.896
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.983	0.012	113	162	1.028	0.012	0.958	1.007
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.931	0.021	113	162	0.921	0.023	0.888	0.973
Received measles vaccination	0.934	0.021	113	162	0.944	0.023	0.891	0.977
Received all vaccinations	0.746	0.051	113	162	1.268	0.068	0.645	0.847
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.364	0.033	250	358	1.069	0.091	0.298	0.431
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.046	0.015	245	351	1.128	0.321	0.017	0.076
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.109	0.024	251	359	1.249	0.222	0.061	0.158
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.632	0.034	225	323	1.035	0.053	0.565	0.699
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.254	0.022	333	441	0.931	0.088	0.209	0.298
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.094	0.019	296	394	1.093	0.197	0.057	0.131
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.219	0.025	296	394	1.053	0.115	0.168	0.269
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.401	0.017	1,024	1,357	1.133	0.043	0.366	0.436
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.451	0.046	277	367	1.533	0.102	0.359	0.543
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.251	0.037	277	367	1.405	0.146	0.178	0.325
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.332	0.038	240	290	1.251	0.115	0.256	0.409
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.215	0.033	240	290	1.252	0.155	0.148	0.281
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.134	0.229	2,845	3,782	1.365	0.055	3.676	4.592
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.345	4.350	1,410	1,973	1.006	0.195	13.645	31.045
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.189	2.475	1,408	1,972	0.810	0.188	8.239	18.138
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.534	5.402	1,410	1,973	1.042	0.152	24.730	46.337
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.901	4.248	1,403	1,976	1.032	0.225	10.404	27.397
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	53.763	7.593	1,416	1,982	1.114	0.141	38.577	68.948
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.168	0.021	331	438	1.001	0.123	0.126	0.209
MEN								
Urban residence	0.212	0.024	321	415	1.060	0.114	0.163	0.260
Literacy	0.877	0.025	321	415	1.349	0.028	0.828	0.927
No education	0.043	0.013	321	415	1.141	0.301	0.017	0.069
Secondary or higher education	0.351	0.030	321	415	1.138	0.087	0.291	0.412
Never married (in union)	0.367	0.032	321	415	1.178	0.087	0.304	0.431
Currently married (in union)	0.591	0.035	321	415	1.282	0.060	0.521	0.662
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.578	0.030	183	235	0.831	0.053	0.517	0.639
Want no more children	0.348	0.032	183	245	0.900	0.091	0.284	0.411
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.483	0.037	183	245	1.008	0.077	0.408	0.557
Ideal number of children	3.454	0.109	321	415	1.236	0.031	3.237	3.671
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.394	0.031	321	415	1.150	0.080	0.331	0.456
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.093	0.015	290	396	0.854	0.156	0.064	0.123
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.099	0.015	299	410	0.846	0.148	0.070	0.128
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.132	0.014	621	833	1.039	0.107	0.104	0.161

Table C.26 Sampling errors: Chiradzulu sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.007	0.002	798	518	0.725	0.303	0.003	0.011
Literacy	0.778	0.020	798	518	1.362	0.026	0.738	0.819
No education	0.062	0.011	798	518	1.261	0.174	0.040	0.083
Secondary or higher education	0.272	0.027	798	518	1.730	0.100	0.217	0.326
Never married (never in union)	0.210	0.013	798	518	0.932	0.064	0.183	0.237
Currently married (in union)	0.632	0.017	798	518	0.982	0.027	0.598	0.665
Married before age 20	0.712	0.025	637	409	1.410	0.036	0.661	0.762
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.661	0.029	637	409	1.542	0.044	0.603	0.719
Currently pregnant	0.069	0.010	798	518	1.145	0.149	0.049	0.090
Children ever born	2.745	0.073	798	518	0.915	0.027	2.598	2.891
Children surviving	2.438	0.057	798	518	0.813	0.023	2.324	2.551
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.012	0.228	132	84	1.173	0.045	4.557	5.468
Currently using any method	0.696	0.026	501	327	1.255	0.037	0.645	0.748
Currently using a modern method	0.684	0.026	501	327	1.242	0.038	0.632	0.736
Currently using pill	0.026	0.007	501	327	1.051	0.289	0.011	0.041
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.004	501	327	0.987	0.461	0.001	0.017
Currently using condoms	0.032	0.009	501	327	1.147	0.282	0.014	0.050
Currently using injectables	0.435	0.021	501	327	0.967	0.049	0.392	0.478
Currently using implants	0.061	0.014	501	327	1.281	0.225	0.034	0.088
Currently using female sterilisation	0.113	0.015	501	327	1.087	0.137	0.082	0.143
Using public sector source	0.810	0.030	426	281	1.565	0.037	0.751	0.870
Want no more children	0.564	0.021	501	327	0.932	0.037	0.523	0.606
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.306	0.019	501	327	0.927	0.062	0.268	0.344
Ideal number of children	3.321	0.054	793	514	1.107	0.016	3.212	3.430
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.992	0.004	409	269	0.988	0.004	0.984	1.001
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.949	0.015	409	269	1.385	0.016	0.918	0.979
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.949	0.012	505	334	1.174	0.013	0.925	0.974
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.202	0.020	480	317	1.118	0.101	0.161	0.243
Treated with ORS	0.629	0.055	102	64	1.102	0.087	0.519	0.739
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.650	0.062	102	64	1.251	0.095	0.527	0.773
Vaccination card seen	0.848	0.028	100	65	0.785	0.033	0.791	0.905
Received BCG vaccination	0.988	0.012	100	65	1.081	0.012	0.965	1.012
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.944	0.023	100	65	1.011	0.025	0.898	0.991
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.881	0.037	100	65	1.132	0.042	0.807	0.955
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.957	0.020	100	65	0.990	0.021	0.917	0.997
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.988	0.012	100	65	1.081	0.012	0.965	1.012
Received measles vaccination	0.988	0.012	100	65	1.081	0.012	0.965	1.012
Received all vaccinations	0.870	0.037	100	65	1.101	0.043	0.796	0.945
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.332	0.053	148	98	1.334	0.160	0.226	0.438
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.062	0.028	152	101	1.450	0.447	0.007	0.117
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.121	0.030	153	101	1.136	0.248	0.061	0.182
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.490	0.050	133	88	1.156	0.102	0.390	0.591
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.250	0.032	237	156	1.135	0.127	0.186	0.313
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.075	0.015	225	148	0.880	0.205	0.044	0.106
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.144	0.030	225	148	1.275	0.206	0.085	0.204
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.432	0.023	798	518	1.321	0.054	0.385	0.478
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.342	0.041	214	127	1.271	0.121	0.259	0.424
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.148	0.032	214	127	1.298	0.214	0.085	0.211
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.264	0.046	182	103	1.386	0.172	0.173	0.356
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.212	0.041	182	103	1.349	0.194	0.130	0.295
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.166	0.178	2,225	1,438	0.927	0.043	3.811	4.521
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.606	7.284	1,035	684	1.017	0.255	14.038	43.173
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.462	3.510	1,038	686	0.925	0.213	9.443	23.482
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	45.068	7.439	1,039	686	0.896	0.165	30.190	59.946
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.655	5.550	1,030	681	1.006	0.235	12.554	34.756
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	67.657	9.821	1,046	691	1.002	0.145	48.014	87.300
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.129	0.027	234	151	1.214	0.207	0.075	0.182
MEN								
Urban residence	0.010	0.007	196	130	0.998	0.694	0.000	0.025
Literacy	0.933	0.015	196	130	0.856	0.016	0.902	0.964
No education	0.012	0.008	196	130	1.069	0.702	0.000	0.028
Secondary or higher education	0.435	0.060	196	130	1.684	0.138	0.315	0.555
Never married (in union)	0.387	0.036	196	130	1.025	0.092	0.316	0.459
Currently married (in union)	0.584	0.038	196	130	1.090	0.066	0.507	0.661
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.482	0.052	101	67	1.034	0.107	0.379	0.586
Want no more children	0.528	0.050	110	76	1.051	0.095	0.427	0.628
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.317	0.039	110	76	0.878	0.123	0.239	0.395
Ideal number of children	3.370	0.140	194	129	1.515	0.041	3.090	3.649
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.383	0.042	196	130	1.213	0.110	0.298	0.467
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.047	0.015	178	122	0.923	0.314	0.017	0.076
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.058	0.016	181	125	0.893	0.268	0.027	0.089
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.092	0.017	412	274	1.201	0.186	0.058	0.126

Table C.27 Sampling errors: Blantyre sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.665	0.019	1,085	2,067	1.312	0.028	0.627	0.702
Literacy	0.873	0.019	1,085	2,067	1.918	0.022	0.834	0.911
No education	0.055	0.011	1,085	2,067	1.524	0.193	0.034	0.076
Secondary or higher education	0.512	0.031	1,085	2,067	2.056	0.061	0.450	0.575
Never married (never in union)	0.290	0.015	1,085	2,067	1.058	0.050	0.261	0.319
Currently married (in union)	0.583	0.017	1,085	2,067	1.132	0.029	0.549	0.616
Married before age 20	0.586	0.020	849	1,621	1.193	0.034	0.545	0.626
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.563	0.016	849	1,621	0.958	0.029	0.530	0.596
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.007	1,085	2,067	1.135	0.161	0.030	0.058
Children ever born	2.280	0.078	1,085	2,067	1.213	0.034	2.125	2.436
Children surviving	2.050	0.065	1,085	2,067	1.141	0.031	1.921	2.179
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.014	0.200	145	265	1.063	0.040	4.615	5.413
Currently using any method	0.617	0.019	628	1,204	0.982	0.031	0.579	0.655
Currently using a modern method	0.603	0.020	628	1,204	1.032	0.033	0.563	0.643
Currently using pill	0.037	0.008	628	1,204	1.071	0.219	0.021	0.053
Currently using IUD	0.019	0.006	628	1,204	1.004	0.285	0.008	0.030
Currently using condoms	0.018	0.006	628	1,204	1.106	0.327	0.006	0.030
Currently using injectables	0.302	0.026	628	1,204	1.406	0.085	0.250	0.353
Currently using implants	0.138	0.020	628	1,204	1.449	0.145	0.098	0.178
Currently using female sterilisation	0.089	0.012	628	1,204	1.081	0.138	0.064	0.114
Using public sector source	0.687	0.020	466	889	0.952	0.030	0.646	0.728
Want no more children	0.555	0.017	628	1,204	0.840	0.030	0.522	0.589
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.244	0.019	628	1,204	1.083	0.076	0.206	0.281
Ideal number of children	3.216	0.043	1,064	2,037	1.067	0.014	3.129	3.303
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.979	0.006	505	955	0.921	0.006	0.967	0.991
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.884	0.015	505	955	1.016	0.016	0.855	0.913
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.923	0.019	633	1,187	1.666	0.020	0.885	0.961
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.185	0.022	598	1,123	1.286	0.116	0.142	0.228
Treated with ORS	0.665	0.043	102	208	0.919	0.065	0.579	0.751
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.573	0.066	102	208	1.354	0.115	0.441	0.705
Vaccination card seen	0.686	0.042	112	210	0.952	0.062	0.601	0.770
Received BCG vaccination	0.967	0.017	112	210	1.015	0.018	0.933	1.002
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.857	0.031	112	210	0.941	0.037	0.794	0.920
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.669	0.055	112	210	1.209	0.081	0.560	0.778
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.789	0.037	112	210	0.941	0.046	0.716	0.863
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.889	0.028	112	210	0.919	0.031	0.833	0.944
Received measles vaccination	0.859	0.035	112	210	1.057	0.041	0.789	0.930
Received all vaccinations	0.631	0.049	112	210	1.060	0.078	0.533	0.729
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.332	0.039	193	364	1.118	0.117	0.254	0.409
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.031	0.012	195	367	0.957	0.379	0.007	0.054
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.091	0.022	194	366	1.029	0.243	0.047	0.136
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.621	0.046	174	327	1.264	0.074	0.530	0.713
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.322	0.026	340	643	1.041	0.082	0.269	0.375
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.058	0.011	319	607	0.811	0.184	0.036	0.079
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.333	0.027	319	607	1.021	0.081	0.279	0.387
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.474	0.018	1,085	2,067	1.197	0.038	0.438	0.510
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.357	0.037	254	550	1.220	0.103	0.284	0.431
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.123	0.023	254	550	1.122	0.189	0.076	0.169
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.278	0.040	203	386	1.262	0.143	0.198	0.358
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.201	0.035	203	386	1.224	0.172	0.132	0.270
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.400	0.176	3,023	5,777	1.070	0.052	3.048	3.752
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.493	4.323	1,238	2,312	0.963	0.184	14.846	32.140
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.464	5.041	1,236	2,307	0.991	0.215	13.381	33.547
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.957	7.005	1,239	2,314	1.077	0.149	32.948	60.966
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.986	4.078	1,233	2,288	0.873	0.185	13.831	30.142
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	67.911	8.680	1,244	2,322	1.122	0.128	50.552	85.270
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.212	0.025	340	664	1.142	0.120	0.161	0.262
MEN								
Urban residence	0.653	0.027	279	542	0.931	0.041	0.600	0.706
Literacy	0.906	0.021	279	542	1.190	0.023	0.864	0.947
No education	0.045	0.013	279	542	1.059	0.294	0.018	0.071
Secondary or higher education	0.572	0.047	279	542	1.583	0.082	0.477	0.666
Never married (in union)	0.444	0.035	279	542	1.178	0.079	0.374	0.514
Currently married (in union)	0.509	0.034	279	542	1.135	0.067	0.441	0.577
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.282	0.031	157	310	0.853	0.109	0.221	0.343
Want no more children	0.506	0.039	141	276	0.926	0.077	0.428	0.584
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.340	0.043	141	276	1.082	0.128	0.253	0.426
Ideal number of children	3.306	0.096	278	540	1.379	0.029	3.114	3.498
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.414	0.034	279	542	1.151	0.082	0.345	0.482
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.129	0.023	250	511	1.084	0.179	0.083	0.175
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.135	0.022	263	535	1.037	0.162	0.091	0.179
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.176	0.022	590	1,175	1.384	0.124	0.132	0.219

Table C.28 Sampling errors: Mwanza sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.169	0.016	701	171	1.152	0.097	0.136	0.201
Literacy	0.694	0.032	701	171	1.830	0.046	0.630	0.758
No education	0.163	0.021	701	171	1.475	0.126	0.122	0.204
Secondary or higher education	0.216	0.025	701	171	1.609	0.116	0.166	0.267
Never married (never in union)	0.221	0.020	701	171	1.260	0.089	0.182	0.261
Currently married (in union)	0.666	0.027	701	171	1.512	0.040	0.613	0.720
Married before age 20	0.672	0.019	538	131	0.954	0.029	0.633	0.711
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.610	0.028	538	131	1.352	0.047	0.553	0.667
Currently pregnant	0.056	0.007	701	171	0.843	0.131	0.041	0.070
Children ever born	2.801	0.096	701	171	1.043	0.034	2.609	2.993
Children surviving	2.523	0.093	701	171	1.159	0.037	2.337	2.709
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.118	0.203	94	23	1.023	0.033	5.711	6.525
Currently using any method	0.601	0.025	461	114	1.091	0.041	0.551	0.651
Currently using a modern method	0.597	0.024	461	114	1.067	0.041	0.548	0.646
Currently using pill	0.029	0.009	461	114	1.171	0.314	0.011	0.048
Currently using IUD	0.014	0.005	461	114	0.938	0.372	0.003	0.024
Currently using condoms	0.016	0.007	461	114	1.129	0.415	0.003	0.029
Currently using injectables	0.358	0.027	461	114	1.195	0.075	0.304	0.411
Currently using implants	0.123	0.018	461	114	1.192	0.149	0.086	0.159
Currently using female sterilisation	0.057	0.012	461	114	1.135	0.215	0.033	0.082
Using public sector source	0.960	0.011	306	76	0.953	0.011	0.938	0.981
Want no more children	0.511	0.027	461	114	1.159	0.053	0.457	0.565
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.300	0.021	461	114	0.992	0.071	0.258	0.343
Ideal number of children	3.737	0.053	694	170	0.996	0.014	3.631	3.842
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.976	0.014	374	95	1.797	0.014	0.948	1.004
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.823	0.025	374	95	1.298	0.031	0.773	0.874
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.967	0.009	457	117	0.972	0.009	0.950	0.984
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.144	0.022	439	112	1.352	0.155	0.099	0.188
Treated with ORS	0.619	0.074	64	16	1.211	0.119	0.472	0.766
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.622	0.053	64	16	0.870	0.085	0.516	0.727
Vaccination card seen	0.708	0.049	107	27	1.101	0.070	0.609	0.806
Received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.011	107	27	0.918	0.011	0.964	1.007
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.962	0.017	107	27	0.914	0.017	0.928	0.995
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.928	0.024	107	27	0.975	0.026	0.879	0.977
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.952	0.021	107	27	1.019	0.022	0.910	0.994
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.967	0.016	107	27	0.932	0.017	0.935	0.999
Received measles vaccination	0.986	0.011	107	27	0.918	0.011	0.964	1.007
Received all vaccinations	0.913	0.025	107	27	0.933	0.027	0.863	0.963
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.310	0.033	156	41	0.817	0.107	0.244	0.376
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.071	0.023	157	41	1.175	0.327	0.024	0.117
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.144	0.029	163	42	0.955	0.200	0.086	0.201
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.590	0.058	144	37	1.387	0.098	0.474	0.705
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.435	0.042	216	54	1.254	0.096	0.351	0.518
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.087	0.025	200	50	1.262	0.287	0.037	0.137
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.223	0.028	200	50	0.974	0.128	0.166	0.280
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.377	0.024	701	171	1.293	0.063	0.330	0.424
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.217	0.031	188	46	1.015	0.141	0.156	0.279
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.115	0.030	188	46	1.297	0.263	0.055	0.176
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.253	0.040	160	35	1.155	0.157	0.173	0.333
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.208	0.039	160	35	1.213	0.188	0.130	0.287
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.377	0.269	1,975	482	1.182	0.061	3.839	4.914
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.899	4.550	925	231	1.169	0.305	5.800	23.998
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.984	4.563	930	232	0.983	0.254	8.858	27.110
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.883	7.544	928	232	1.245	0.229	17.795	47.972
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.882	4.927	952	237	1.215	0.261	9.028	28.736
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	51.144	9.443	931	233	1.310	0.185	32.258	70.030
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.112	0.023	215	54	1.087	0.210	0.065	0.158
MEN								
Urban residence	0.212	0.023	216	51	0.837	0.110	0.165	0.258
Literacy	0.825	0.026	216	51	0.988	0.031	0.774	0.876
No education	0.085	0.022	216	51	1.178	0.264	0.040	0.130
Secondary or higher education	0.373	0.039	216	51	1.169	0.104	0.296	0.450
Never married (in union)	0.412	0.045	216	51	1.335	0.109	0.322	0.502
Currently married (in union)	0.571	0.045	216	51	1.333	0.079	0.481	0.661
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.448	0.054	115	28	1.163	0.121	0.340	0.557
Want no more children	0.374	0.040	120	29	0.901	0.107	0.294	0.453
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.398	0.045	120	29	1.000	0.113	0.309	0.488
Ideal number of children	3.568	0.087	216	51	0.959	0.024	3.395	3.742
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.454	0.040	216	51	1.184	0.089	0.373	0.534
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.032	0.017	177	48	1.273	0.532	0.000	0.065
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.045	0.022	189	51	1.432	0.481	0.002	0.089
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.074	0.016	392	102	1.177	0.210	0.043	0.105

Table C.29 Sampling errors: Thyolo sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.028	0.004	945	1,123	0.720	0.137	0.021	0.036
Literacy	0.740	0.021	945	1,123	1.455	0.028	0.699	0.782
No education	0.133	0.015	945	1,123	1.377	0.115	0.102	0.163
Secondary or higher education	0.229	0.029	945	1,123	2.087	0.125	0.172	0.286
Never married (never in union)	0.220	0.015	945	1,123	1.124	0.069	0.190	0.250
Currently married (in union)	0.618	0.020	945	1,123	1.239	0.032	0.579	0.657
Married before age 20	0.740	0.020	728	868	1.208	0.027	0.701	0.779
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.673	0.022	728	868	1.290	0.033	0.628	0.718
Currently pregnant	0.064	0.009	945	1,123	1.155	0.144	0.046	0.083
Children ever born	2.711	0.084	945	1,123	1.097	0.031	2.543	2.878
Children surviving	2.414	0.080	945	1,123	1.211	0.033	2.253	2.575
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.367	0.177	155	180	0.911	0.033	5.013	5.722
Currently using any method	0.590	0.023	573	694	1.112	0.039	0.544	0.636
Currently using a modern method	0.587	0.022	573	694	1.089	0.038	0.542	0.631
Currently using pill	0.020	0.006	573	694	1.016	0.299	0.008	0.032
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.004	573	694	0.946	0.404	0.002	0.017
Currently using condoms	0.036	0.008	573	694	1.057	0.229	0.020	0.052
Currently using injectables	0.344	0.023	573	694	1.179	0.068	0.297	0.390
Currently using implants	0.062	0.012	573	694	1.175	0.191	0.038	0.086
Currently using female sterilisation	0.112	0.015	573	694	1.130	0.133	0.082	0.142
Using public sector source	0.794	0.032	430	520	1.639	0.040	0.730	0.859
Want no more children	0.546	0.027	573	694	1.293	0.049	0.492	0.600
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.308	0.026	573	694	1.325	0.083	0.257	0.359
Ideal number of children	3.457	0.061	936	1,113	1.230	0.018	3.335	3.580
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.949	0.017	447	542	1.627	0.018	0.916	0.983
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.918	0.017	447	542	1.300	0.018	0.884	0.951
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.926	0.019	533	649	1.524	0.020	0.889	0.964
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.263	0.021	511	625	1.079	0.079	0.222	0.305
Treated with ORS	0.703	0.049	135	164	1.200	0.069	0.606	0.801
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.650	0.058	135	164	1.425	0.090	0.533	0.767
Vaccination card seen	0.828	0.051	90	108	1.282	0.061	0.727	0.930
Received BCG vaccination	0.892	0.043	90	108	1.305	0.048	0.806	0.977
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.914	0.043	90	108	1.466	0.047	0.828	1.001
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.861	0.047	90	108	1.291	0.055	0.767	0.955
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.904	0.043	90	108	1.404	0.048	0.817	0.991
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.904	0.043	90	108	1.402	0.048	0.817	0.991
Received measles vaccination	0.905	0.046	90	108	1.497	0.051	0.812	0.997
Received all vaccinations	0.824	0.047	90	108	1.172	0.057	0.730	0.918
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.356	0.048	168	205	1.229	0.135	0.260	0.453
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.034	0.015	166	202	1.048	0.430	0.005	0.063
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.139	0.031	167	203	1.053	0.221	0.078	0.201
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.496	0.048	151	185	1.171	0.098	0.399	0.593
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.356	0.037	325	390	1.404	0.104	0.282	0.430
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.068	0.014	298	355	0.975	0.209	0.040	0.097
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.178	0.024	298	355	1.097	0.137	0.129	0.226
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.400	0.019	945	1,123	1.166	0.046	0.363	0.437
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.343	0.042	258	306	1.414	0.122	0.259	0.427
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.170	0.031	258	306	1.334	0.184	0.107	0.233
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.316	0.046	203	223	1.396	0.145	0.224	0.407
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.218	0.042	203	223	1.427	0.191	0.135	0.301
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.524	0.161	2,594	3,088	1.110	0.046	3.201	3.846
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.621	5.802	1,139	1,388	1.128	0.218	15.017	38.226
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.629	3.420	1,146	1,396	1.172	0.294	4.790	18.468
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.250	5.394	1,140	1,389	0.906	0.141	27.462	49.039
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.309	3.839	1,175	1,434	0.877	0.180	13.630	28.988
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	58.744	7.009	1,147	1,397	0.941	0.119	44.726	72.763
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.124	0.021	325	370	1.127	0.167	0.082	0.165
MEN								
Urban residence	0.030	0.005	237	289	0.482	0.178	0.019	0.041
Literacy	0.875	0.029	237	289	1.330	0.033	0.817	0.932
No education	0.076	0.023	237	289	1.324	0.301	0.030	0.122
Secondary or higher education	0.356	0.041	237	289	1.321	0.116	0.274	0.438
Never married (in union)	0.437	0.038	237	289	1.173	0.087	0.361	0.512
Currently married (in union)	0.522	0.040	237	289	1.227	0.076	0.443	0.602
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.394	0.045	118	144	0.989	0.114	0.304	0.483
Want no more children	0.434	0.066	125	151	1.476	0.152	0.302	0.566
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.361	0.053	125	151	1.224	0.146	0.255	0.467
Ideal number of children	3.447	0.120	237	289	1.270	0.035	3.206	3.688
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.440	0.032	237	289	1.000	0.074	0.375	0.504
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.112	0.025	222	270	1.167	0.221	0.063	0.162
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.145	0.029	241	295	1.266	0.199	0.087	0.203
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.119	0.019	547	640	1.394	0.163	0.080	0.158

Table C.30 Sampling errors: Mulanje sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.026	0.005	893	1,052	1.002	0.207	0.015	0.036
Literacy	0.709	0.025	893	1,052	1.648	0.035	0.659	0.759
No education	0.067	0.010	893	1,052	1.228	0.153	0.046	0.088
Secondary or higher education	0.146	0.017	893	1,052	1.464	0.118	0.112	0.181
Never married (never in union)	0.175	0.015	893	1,052	1.161	0.085	0.145	0.204
Currently married (in union)	0.646	0.024	893	1,052	1.479	0.037	0.599	0.694
Married before age 20	0.787	0.018	702	835	1.172	0.023	0.751	0.824
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.773	0.024	702	835	1.512	0.031	0.725	0.821
Currently pregnant	0.062	0.009	893	1,052	1.073	0.139	0.045	0.080
Children ever born	3.165	0.097	893	1,052	1.149	0.031	2.971	3.359
Children surviving	2.672	0.076	893	1,052	1.083	0.028	2.520	2.824
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.777	0.207	135	162	0.986	0.036	5.364	6.191
Currently using any method	0.594	0.029	562	680	1.393	0.049	0.536	0.652
Currently using a modern method	0.581	0.030	562	680	1.441	0.052	0.521	0.641
Currently using pill	0.020	0.006	562	680	1.082	0.319	0.007	0.033
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.004	562	680	1.006	0.424	0.002	0.018
Currently using condoms	0.029	0.008	562	680	1.188	0.289	0.012	0.046
Currently using injectables	0.378	0.028	562	680	1.353	0.073	0.322	0.433
Currently using implants	0.054	0.011	562	680	1.169	0.207	0.032	0.076
Currently using female sterilisation	0.090	0.012	562	680	0.988	0.132	0.067	0.114
Using public sector source	0.706	0.050	451	511	2.340	0.071	0.605	0.807
Want no more children	0.560	0.024	562	680	1.155	0.043	0.512	0.609
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.266	0.024	562	680	1.301	0.091	0.218	0.315
Ideal number of children	3.649	0.049	889	1,049	1.008	0.013	3.552	3.747
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.971	0.014	483	579	1.784	0.014	0.943	0.998
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.875	0.020	483	579	1.331	0.023	0.835	0.915
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.887	0.017	600	724	1.164	0.020	0.852	0.921
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.300	0.018	558	671	0.929	0.060	0.264	0.336
Treated with ORS	0.651	0.031	168	201	0.838	0.048	0.588	0.713
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.572	0.049	168	201	1.248	0.085	0.474	0.669
Vaccination card seen	0.771	0.059	107	129	1.344	0.076	0.653	0.889
Received BCG vaccination	0.961	0.037	107	129	1.540	0.038	0.888	1.035
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.887	0.061	107	129	1.685	0.069	0.765	1.009
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.811	0.067	107	129	1.608	0.083	0.677	0.945
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.854	0.059	107	129	1.507	0.069	0.737	0.971
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.925	0.038	107	129	1.299	0.041	0.849	1.001
Received measles vaccination	0.928	0.038	107	129	1.319	0.041	0.852	1.004
Received all vaccinations	0.766	0.064	107	129	1.442	0.083	0.639	0.894
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.365	0.041	188	227	1.117	0.112	0.283	0.446
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.041	0.016	192	232	1.041	0.396	0.009	0.073
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.167	0.030	190	230	1.081	0.177	0.108	0.227
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.601	0.048	175	212	1.274	0.080	0.504	0.697
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.310	0.027	299	347	0.996	0.087	0.256	0.364
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.081	0.020	278	321	1.208	0.247	0.041	0.121
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.157	0.025	278	321	1.125	0.158	0.108	0.207
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.488	0.023	893	1,052	1.383	0.047	0.441	0.534
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.471	0.036	240	274	1.111	0.076	0.399	0.543
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.221	0.039	240	274	1.461	0.178	0.142	0.300
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.456	0.039	202	221	1.101	0.085	0.378	0.533
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.323	0.035	202	221	1.060	0.108	0.253	0.393
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.549	0.277	2,494	2,940	1.224	0.061	3.996	5.103
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.963	5.084	1,282	1,571	1.035	0.170	19.795	40.132
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.831	4.815	1,286	1,573	0.924	0.156	21.202	40.460
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	60.794	6.129	1,284	1,574	0.879	0.101	48.536	73.052
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	44.567	6.751	1,317	1,612	1.031	0.151	31.064	58.070
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	102.652	8.908	1,299	1,591	0.995	0.087	84.837	120.468
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.259	0.028	296	330	1.080	0.106	0.204	0.314
MEN								
Urban residence	0.034	0.004	257	294	0.346	0.116	0.026	0.041
Literacy	0.899	0.021	257	294	1.141	0.024	0.856	0.942
No education	0.032	0.011	257	294	1.019	0.352	0.009	0.054
Secondary or higher education	0.308	0.042	257	294	1.452	0.136	0.224	0.392
Never married (in union)	0.410	0.032	257	294	1.043	0.078	0.346	0.474
Currently married (in union)	0.541	0.033	257	294	1.075	0.062	0.474	0.608
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.497	0.045	125	148	0.995	0.090	0.408	0.587
Want no more children	0.413	0.044	133	159	1.034	0.107	0.325	0.502
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.337	0.043	133	159	1.049	0.128	0.251	0.423
Ideal number of children	3.413	0.070	256	293	0.918	0.021	3.272	3.554
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.374	0.044	257	294	1.457	0.118	0.286	0.462
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.142	0.021	232	278	0.901	0.146	0.101	0.183
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.157	0.023	245	294	0.989	0.147	0.111	0.203
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.206	0.019	528	608	1.062	0.091	0.168	0.243

Table C.31 Sampling errors: Phalombe sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.017	0.004	900	659	0.908	0.228	0.009	0.025
Literacy	0.694	0.025	900	659	1.628	0.036	0.644	0.744
No education	0.108	0.014	900	659	1.399	0.134	0.079	0.137
Secondary or higher education	0.113	0.013	900	659	1.206	0.113	0.088	0.139
Never married (never in union)	0.166	0.015	900	659	1.225	0.092	0.135	0.196
Currently married (in union)	0.652	0.022	900	659	1.376	0.034	0.608	0.695
Married before age 20	0.822	0.017	699	516	1.144	0.020	0.789	0.855
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.714	0.020	699	516	1.154	0.028	0.674	0.753
Currently pregnant	0.081	0.008	900	659	0.920	0.103	0.065	0.098
Children ever born	3.183	0.108	900	659	1.240	0.034	2.966	3.399
Children surviving	2.747	0.088	900	659	1.172	0.032	2.572	2.922
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.008	0.258	148	111	1.123	0.043	5.493	6.524
Currently using any method	0.643	0.019	580	430	0.942	0.029	0.606	0.681
Currently using a modern method	0.627	0.018	580	430	0.881	0.028	0.592	0.663
Currently using pill	0.036	0.012	580	430	1.515	0.327	0.012	0.059
Currently using IUD	0.006	0.003	580	430	1.017	0.536	0.000	0.013
Currently using condoms	0.015	0.005	580	430	0.913	0.312	0.005	0.024
Currently using injectables	0.395	0.025	580	430	1.230	0.063	0.345	0.445
Currently using implants	0.118	0.016	580	430	1.204	0.137	0.086	0.151
Currently using female sterilisation	0.058	0.010	580	430	1.078	0.181	0.037	0.079
Using public sector source	0.932	0.016	452	335	1.322	0.017	0.901	0.964
Want no more children	0.482	0.024	580	430	1.170	0.050	0.434	0.531
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.347	0.022	580	430	1.110	0.063	0.303	0.391
Ideal number of children	3.895	0.077	896	656	1.672	0.020	3.740	4.050
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.994	0.004	523	393	1.055	0.004	0.986	1.001
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.903	0.025	523	393	1.972	0.028	0.852	0.954
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.891	0.020	684	517	1.518	0.023	0.851	0.932
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.311	0.022	638	482	1.202	0.071	0.266	0.355
Treated with ORS	0.709	0.039	194	150	1.171	0.055	0.630	0.787
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.742	0.034	194	150	1.085	0.045	0.675	0.809
Vaccination card seen	0.910	0.024	112	85	0.907	0.027	0.862	0.959
Received BCG vaccination	0.963	0.020	112	85	1.140	0.021	0.923	1.003
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.971	0.016	112	85	1.002	0.016	0.939	1.002
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.884	0.027	112	85	0.887	0.030	0.830	0.937
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.911	0.026	112	85	0.968	0.028	0.860	0.963
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.913	0.028	112	85	1.080	0.031	0.856	0.970
Received measles vaccination	0.973	0.014	112	85	0.962	0.015	0.944	1.002
Received all vaccinations	0.838	0.028	112	85	0.826	0.034	0.781	0.895
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.314	0.033	234	171	1.011	0.104	0.249	0.379
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.023	0.011	239	174	1.164	0.496	0.000	0.045
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.110	0.022	235	172	1.077	0.198	0.066	0.153
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.533	0.044	219	161	1.309	0.083	0.444	0.621
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.290	0.040	289	211	1.489	0.138	0.210	0.370
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.113	0.022	266	192	1.111	0.192	0.070	0.156
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.163	0.025	266	192	1.104	0.154	0.113	0.214
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.499	0.018	900	659	1.061	0.035	0.464	0.535
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.328	0.036	248	172	1.198	0.109	0.257	0.400
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.195	0.033	248	172	1.302	0.169	0.129	0.261
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.333	0.042	216	144	1.319	0.127	0.248	0.418
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.235	0.034	216	144	1.160	0.143	0.168	0.302
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.980	0.237	2,496	1,824	1.015	0.048	4.506	5.455
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	40.447	6.409	1,402	1,066	1.057	0.158	27.629	53.265
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.289	5.313	1,406	1,070	1.120	0.188	17.663	38.915
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	68.736	9.129	1,403	1,067	1.241	0.133	50.477	86.994
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.711	5.781	1,423	1,082	1.000	0.188	19.149	42.273
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	97.336	9.588	1,418	1,079	1.049	0.099	78.160	116.513
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.185	0.030	289	209	1.325	0.164	0.125	0.246
MEN								
Urban residence	0.017	0.003	234	176	0.309	0.152	0.012	0.023
Literacy	0.790	0.032	234	176	1.197	0.040	0.726	0.854
No education	0.054	0.016	234	176	1.088	0.300	0.021	0.086
Secondary or higher education	0.234	0.033	234	176	1.188	0.141	0.168	0.300
Never married (in union)	0.310	0.036	234	176	1.202	0.118	0.237	0.383
Currently married (in union)	0.661	0.036	234	176	1.157	0.054	0.589	0.732
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.552	0.036	132	96	0.830	0.065	0.480	0.624
Want no more children	0.368	0.036	154	116	0.933	0.099	0.295	0.440
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.426	0.037	154	116	0.936	0.088	0.351	0.501
Ideal number of children	3.972	0.144	228	171	1.377	0.036	3.683	4.261
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.395	0.038	234	176	1.180	0.096	0.319	0.471
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.116	0.029	216	166	1.329	0.251	0.058	0.174
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.117	0.027	225	173	1.266	0.233	0.063	0.172
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.155	0.027	505	375	1.670	0.174	0.101	0.209

Table C.32 Sampling errors: Chikwawa sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.030	0.006	789	682	0.931	0.188	0.019	0.042
Literacy	0.538	0.036	789	682	2.008	0.066	0.467	0.610
No education	0.298	0.025	789	682	1.556	0.085	0.247	0.349
Secondary or higher education	0.160	0.041	789	682	3.098	0.254	0.079	0.242
Never married (never in union)	0.178	0.012	789	682	0.849	0.065	0.155	0.202
Currently married (in union)	0.704	0.019	789	682	1.142	0.026	0.667	0.741
Married before age 20	0.734	0.031	638	551	1.739	0.042	0.673	0.795
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.658	0.025	638	551	1.307	0.037	0.609	0.707
Currently pregnant	0.071	0.010	789	682	1.097	0.142	0.051	0.091
Children ever born	2.991	0.118	789	682	1.374	0.040	2.755	3.227
Children surviving	2.709	0.095	789	682	1.239	0.035	2.519	2.899
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.114	0.287	116	101	1.286	0.047	5.539	6.688
Currently using any method	0.587	0.022	551	480	1.059	0.038	0.543	0.632
Currently using a modern method	0.587	0.022	551	480	1.060	0.038	0.542	0.631
Currently using pill	0.031	0.008	551	480	1.031	0.247	0.016	0.046
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.005	551	480	1.183	0.498	0.000	0.020
Currently using condoms	0.014	0.005	551	480	1.072	0.382	0.003	0.025
Currently using injectables	0.312	0.021	551	480	1.068	0.068	0.270	0.354
Currently using implants	0.182	0.023	551	480	1.412	0.128	0.135	0.228
Currently using female sterilisation	0.038	0.010	551	480	1.243	0.268	0.018	0.058
Using public sector source	0.813	0.045	366	319	2.190	0.055	0.723	0.903
Want no more children	0.447	0.021	551	480	0.968	0.046	0.406	0.488
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.337	0.026	551	480	1.274	0.076	0.285	0.388
Ideal number of children	3.720	0.119	778	673	1.978	0.032	3.482	3.959
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.974	0.007	469	421	1.041	0.008	0.959	0.989
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.891	0.014	469	421	0.997	0.016	0.863	0.919
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.930	0.014	594	537	1.359	0.015	0.902	0.959
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.179	0.021	567	513	1.317	0.120	0.136	0.222
Treated with ORS	0.708	0.041	100	92	0.902	0.057	0.627	0.789
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.639	0.061	100	92	1.307	0.095	0.518	0.761
Vaccination card seen	0.803	0.035	110	103	0.968	0.044	0.733	0.874
Received BCG vaccination	0.983	0.012	110	103	1.017	0.012	0.959	1.007
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.922	0.024	110	103	0.996	0.026	0.873	0.970
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.822	0.029	110	103	0.818	0.035	0.765	0.879
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.918	0.029	110	103	1.155	0.032	0.860	0.976
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.947	0.023	110	103	1.143	0.025	0.900	0.994
Received measles vaccination	0.916	0.027	110	103	0.989	0.030	0.862	0.971
Received all vaccinations	0.764	0.036	110	103	0.905	0.048	0.691	0.837
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.326	0.037	204	183	1.098	0.113	0.252	0.399
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.049	0.016	205	185	1.123	0.334	0.016	0.081
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.130	0.023	208	187	1.015	0.173	0.085	0.175
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.755	0.043	191	171	1.399	0.058	0.668	0.842
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.363	0.039	265	231	1.312	0.107	0.285	0.440
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.098	0.022	238	206	1.124	0.221	0.055	0.142
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.155	0.028	238	206	1.184	0.179	0.099	0.210
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.378	0.028	789	682	1.638	0.075	0.322	0.435
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.332	0.042	211	181	1.280	0.126	0.249	0.415
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.115	0.020	211	181	0.896	0.171	0.076	0.155
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.283	0.041	185	146	1.231	0.145	0.201	0.365
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.268	0.039	185	146	1.186	0.144	0.191	0.346
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.636	0.322	2,205	1,905	1.279	0.057	4.993	6.280
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.939	5.960	1,192	1,063	1.188	0.221	15.019	38.859
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.172	4.206	1,194	1,064	1.134	0.277	6.760	23.584
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	42.111	7.025	1,193	1,064	1.165	0.167	28.061	56.161
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.235	3.739	1,206	1,073	0.880	0.176	13.758	28.712
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	62.452	6.991	1,199	1,070	0.971	0.112	48.470	76.434
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.084	0.019	265	218	1.093	0.222	0.047	0.121
MEN								
Urban residence	0.034	0.007	260	224	0.658	0.219	0.019	0.048
Literacy	0.782	0.026	260	224	1.032	0.034	0.729	0.835
No education	0.102	0.024	260	224	1.265	0.234	0.054	0.149
Secondary or higher education	0.315	0.038	260	224	1.307	0.120	0.239	0.391
Never married (in union)	0.372	0.034	260	224	1.128	0.091	0.304	0.440
Currently married (in union)	0.624	0.034	260	224	1.130	0.055	0.556	0.692
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.550	0.070	153	129	1.724	0.127	0.410	0.690
Want no more children	0.268	0.045	162	139	1.272	0.166	0.179	0.357
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.538	0.046	162	139	1.180	0.086	0.445	0.631
Ideal number of children	4.091	0.126	260	224	1.291	0.031	3.839	4.343
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.418	0.044	260	224	1.439	0.106	0.329	0.506
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.065	0.017	246	209	1.087	0.264	0.031	0.099
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.067	0.017	256	216	1.062	0.248	0.034	0.100
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.075	0.013	511	428	1.083	0.169	0.049	0.100

Table C.33 Sampling errors: Nsanje sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.101	0.011	681	348	0.957	0.110	0.079	0.123
Literacy	0.558	0.042	681	348	2.224	0.076	0.473	0.643
No education	0.248	0.025	681	348	1.527	0.102	0.198	0.299
Secondary or higher education	0.185	0.042	681	348	2.834	0.229	0.100	0.270
Never married (never in union)	0.161	0.022	681	348	1.532	0.134	0.118	0.204
Currently married (in union)	0.719	0.024	681	348	1.374	0.033	0.671	0.766
Married before age 20	0.717	0.022	550	282	1.163	0.031	0.672	0.761
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.624	0.021	550	282	0.997	0.033	0.583	0.665
Currently pregnant	0.084	0.013	681	348	1.204	0.152	0.058	0.110
Children ever born	2.952	0.087	681	348	0.952	0.030	2.778	3.126
Children surviving	2.705	0.086	681	348	1.050	0.032	2.533	2.877
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.882	0.212	81	41	0.828	0.036	5.457	6.306
Currently using any method	0.535	0.035	480	250	1.533	0.065	0.465	0.605
Currently using a modern method	0.526	0.034	480	250	1.506	0.065	0.458	0.595
Currently using pill	0.028	0.008	480	250	1.003	0.270	0.013	0.043
Currently using IUD	0.018	0.006	480	250	0.933	0.315	0.007	0.029
Currently using condoms	0.008	0.004	480	250	0.929	0.476	0.000	0.015
Currently using injectables	0.271	0.019	480	250	0.921	0.069	0.234	0.309
Currently using implants	0.155	0.021	480	250	1.250	0.134	0.113	0.196
Currently using female sterilisation	0.043	0.010	480	250	1.080	0.234	0.023	0.062
Using public sector source	0.747	0.074	282	150	2.824	0.099	0.599	0.895
Want no more children	0.400	0.022	480	250	1.001	0.056	0.355	0.445
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.444	0.026	480	250	1.137	0.058	0.393	0.496
Ideal number of children	4.103	0.129	677	345	1.977	0.031	3.845	4.361
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.963	0.014	439	231	1.602	0.015	0.934	0.992
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.874	0.017	439	231	1.079	0.019	0.840	0.908
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.865	0.038	567	303	2.319	0.044	0.788	0.941
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.159	0.023	545	291	1.456	0.142	0.114	0.204
Treated with ORS	0.718	0.053	91	46	1.107	0.073	0.613	0.824
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.676	0.060	91	46	1.203	0.088	0.556	0.795
Vaccination card seen	0.740	0.053	101	53	1.232	0.072	0.633	0.847
Received BCG vaccination	0.874	0.045	101	53	1.374	0.051	0.784	0.964
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.793	0.048	101	53	1.190	0.060	0.698	0.888
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.777	0.048	101	53	1.172	0.062	0.680	0.873
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.778	0.050	101	53	1.229	0.065	0.677	0.879
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.775	0.063	101	53	1.531	0.081	0.649	0.902
Received measles vaccination	0.850	0.037	101	53	1.062	0.044	0.775	0.925
Received all vaccinations	0.722	0.044	101	53	1.006	0.062	0.633	0.811
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.316	0.025	179	95	0.707	0.078	0.266	0.365
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.087	0.026	181	96	1.170	0.300	0.035	0.139
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.175	0.028	182	97	1.048	0.161	0.119	0.232
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.767	0.039	157	84	1.191	0.050	0.689	0.844
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.500	0.050	214	107	1.450	0.100	0.400	0.600
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.049	0.019	190	95	1.182	0.381	0.012	0.087
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.128	0.021	190	95	0.844	0.162	0.086	0.169
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.460	0.021	681	348	1.079	0.045	0.419	0.501
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.373	0.034	187	88	0.958	0.091	0.305	0.441
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.224	0.041	187	88	1.329	0.182	0.142	0.305
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.405	0.044	162	73	1.144	0.109	0.316	0.493
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.335	0.042	162	73	1.135	0.126	0.250	0.419
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.709	0.441	1,927	987	1.371	0.077	4.827	6.590
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.999	4.833	1,069	569	1.202	0.372	3.333	22.665
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.915	4.113	1,073	573	0.948	0.197	12.689	29.141
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	33.914	6.484	1,069	569	1.092	0.191	20.945	46.883
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.226	5.920	1,055	562	1.120	0.244	12.385	36.067
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	57.318	10.194	1,076	573	1.239	0.178	36.930	77.707
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.128	0.025	214	107	1.084	0.194	0.079	0.178
MEN								
Urban residence	0.121	0.020	204	104	0.869	0.164	0.081	0.161
Literacy	0.768	0.038	204	104	1.266	0.049	0.692	0.843
No education	0.095	0.025	204	104	1.226	0.265	0.045	0.146
Secondary or higher education	0.356	0.057	204	104	1.679	0.159	0.243	0.470
Never married (in union)	0.432	0.032	204	104	0.913	0.073	0.369	0.496
Currently married (in union)	0.555	0.031	204	104	0.881	0.055	0.494	0.617
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.340	0.051	112	56	1.143	0.152	0.237	0.442
Want no more children	0.348	0.058	113	57	1.277	0.166	0.232	0.463
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.519	0.051	113	57	1.088	0.099	0.417	0.622
Ideal number of children	3.960	0.132	199	102	1.222	0.033	3.696	4.224
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.528	0.056	204	104	1.585	0.106	0.417	0.640
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.095	0.019	193	96	0.882	0.197	0.057	0.132
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.105	0.021	202	102	0.992	0.205	0.062	0.147
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.112	0.019	407	204	1.189	0.166	0.075	0.150

Table C.34 Sampling errors: Balaka sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.085	0.012	898	602	1.239	0.136	0.062	0.108
Literacy	0.758	0.025	898	602	1.744	0.033	0.708	0.808
No education	0.118	0.016	898	602	1.506	0.138	0.085	0.150
Secondary or higher education	0.236	0.030	898	602	2.122	0.128	0.176	0.297
Never married (never in union)	0.239	0.018	898	602	1.291	0.077	0.202	0.275
Currently married (in union)	0.595	0.016	898	602	0.975	0.027	0.563	0.627
Married before age 20	0.713	0.037	673	450	2.137	0.052	0.638	0.787
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.696	0.031	673	450	1.735	0.044	0.634	0.757
Currently pregnant	0.089	0.008	898	602	0.869	0.093	0.072	0.105
Children ever born	2.876	0.110	898	602	1.267	0.038	2.657	3.095
Children surviving	2.540	0.086	898	602	1.146	0.034	2.368	2.713
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.141	0.114	135	92	0.561	0.019	5.913	6.370
Currently using any method	0.568	0.027	526	358	1.259	0.048	0.514	0.623
Currently using a modern method	0.552	0.027	526	358	1.264	0.050	0.497	0.607
Currently using pill	0.010	0.004	526	358	0.969	0.411	0.002	0.019
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.004	526	358	0.993	0.432	0.001	0.019
Currently using condoms	0.020	0.007	526	358	1.155	0.356	0.006	0.034
Currently using injectables	0.334	0.024	526	358	1.173	0.072	0.285	0.382
Currently using implants	0.101	0.016	526	358	1.248	0.163	0.068	0.133
Currently using female sterilisation	0.075	0.014	526	358	1.256	0.192	0.046	0.104
Using public sector source	0.867	0.028	376	251	1.577	0.032	0.812	0.923
Want no more children	0.503	0.026	526	358	1.209	0.052	0.450	0.556
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.368	0.029	526	358	1.388	0.080	0.309	0.426
Ideal number of children	3.734	0.092	879	588	1.646	0.025	3.551	3.917
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.944	0.015	473	326	1.470	0.016	0.914	0.975
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.922	0.016	473	326	1.299	0.017	0.890	0.953
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.933	0.018	620	431	1.678	0.019	0.897	0.969
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.207	0.021	594	412	1.264	0.102	0.165	0.249
Treated with ORS	0.718	0.041	119	85	0.974	0.057	0.636	0.799
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.701	0.036	119	85	0.872	0.051	0.630	0.772
Vaccination card seen	0.812	0.040	129	86	1.154	0.049	0.731	0.892
Received BCG vaccination	0.972	0.016	129	86	1.104	0.017	0.940	1.004
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.946	0.021	129	86	1.049	0.022	0.905	0.988
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.841	0.038	129	86	1.147	0.045	0.765	0.917
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.929	0.025	129	86	1.100	0.027	0.879	0.979
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.926	0.026	129	86	1.131	0.028	0.873	0.978
Received measles vaccination	0.922	0.024	129	86	0.994	0.026	0.874	0.969
Received all vaccinations	0.764	0.042	129	86	1.105	0.055	0.680	0.848
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.326	0.038	226	156	1.171	0.118	0.249	0.402
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.006	0.006	226	156	1.127	0.996	0.000	0.017
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.129	0.030	227	156	1.205	0.233	0.069	0.189
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.608	0.045	206	142	1.238	0.074	0.518	0.698
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.386	0.030	315	209	1.072	0.077	0.327	0.445
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.065	0.016	286	190	1.109	0.250	0.032	0.097
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.196	0.037	286	190	1.580	0.191	0.121	0.271
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.492	0.019	898	602	1.132	0.038	0.454	0.530
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.216	0.035	241	166	1.335	0.165	0.145	0.287
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.133	0.028	241	166	1.271	0.210	0.077	0.189
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.226	0.042	196	122	1.404	0.187	0.141	0.310
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.183	0.043	196	122	1.539	0.234	0.097	0.268
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.610	0.270	2,477	1,654	1.464	0.059	4.070	5.150
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.056	4.185	1,239	865	0.923	0.190	13.686	30.426
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.665	3.980	1,239	866	0.768	0.139	20.706	36.625
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	50.721	6.747	1,240	866	1.012	0.133	37.226	64.215
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	34.888	6.454	1,239	862	1.165	0.185	21.980	47.796
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	83.839	10.145	1,248	871	1.161	0.121	63.549	104.129
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.120	0.021	315	201	1.152	0.176	0.078	0.162
MEN								
Urban residence	0.086	0.014	222	149	0.768	0.168	0.057	0.115
Literacy	0.856	0.033	222	149	1.412	0.039	0.789	0.923
No education	0.034	0.012	222	149	1.008	0.364	0.009	0.058
Secondary or higher education	0.325	0.048	222	149	1.526	0.149	0.228	0.421
Never married (in union)	0.462	0.032	222	149	0.966	0.070	0.397	0.527
Currently married (in union)	0.515	0.031	222	149	0.908	0.059	0.454	0.576
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.574	0.050	112	75	1.071	0.088	0.473	0.674
Want no more children	0.444	0.060	116	76	1.282	0.134	0.325	0.563
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.376	0.059	116	76	1.293	0.156	0.259	0.493
Ideal number of children	3.914	0.186	218	146	1.346	0.048	3.542	4.287
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.458	0.048	222	149	1.428	0.105	0.362	0.554
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.044	0.016	207	140	1.117	0.364	0.012	0.076
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.047	0.015	219	148	1.079	0.330	0.016	0.078
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.089	0.016	522	340	1.256	0.176	0.057	0.120

Table C.35 Sampling errors: Neno sample, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.021	0.003	776	246	0.637	0.157	0.014	0.027
Literacy	0.736	0.031	776	246	1.944	0.042	0.674	0.797
No education	0.148	0.022	776	246	1.701	0.147	0.104	0.191
Secondary or higher education	0.209	0.035	776	246	2.391	0.168	0.139	0.279
Never married (never in union)	0.207	0.014	776	246	0.960	0.067	0.179	0.235
Currently married (in union)	0.643	0.017	776	246	0.995	0.027	0.609	0.677
Married before age 20	0.743	0.023	593	188	1.271	0.031	0.697	0.788
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.660	0.025	593	188	1.287	0.038	0.610	0.710
Currently pregnant	0.084	0.011	776	246	1.149	0.136	0.061	0.107
Children ever born	3.031	0.163	776	246	1.716	0.054	2.705	3.358
Children surviving	2.673	0.141	776	246	1.683	0.053	2.392	2.954
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.452	0.447	107	34	1.796	0.069	5.557	7.346
Currently using any method	0.577	0.027	490	158	1.213	0.047	0.523	0.631
Currently using a modern method	0.574	0.028	490	158	1.230	0.048	0.519	0.629
Currently using pill	0.024	0.008	490	158	1.083	0.310	0.009	0.039
Currently using IUD	0.005	0.003	490	158	1.085	0.717	0.000	0.011
Currently using condoms	0.009	0.004	490	158	0.916	0.438	0.001	0.017
Currently using injectables	0.343	0.031	490	158	1.446	0.091	0.280	0.405
Currently using implants	0.119	0.019	490	158	1.321	0.163	0.080	0.158
Currently using female sterilisation	0.073	0.014	490	158	1.169	0.189	0.045	0.100
Using public sector source	0.841	0.050	332	105	2.472	0.060	0.741	0.941
Want no more children	0.428	0.018	490	158	0.813	0.042	0.392	0.464
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.403	0.020	490	158	0.904	0.050	0.362	0.443
Ideal number of children	3.920	0.155	770	244	2.527	0.039	3.611	4.229
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.994	0.004	440	147	1.186	0.004	0.985	1.003
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.856	0.020	440	147	1.184	0.023	0.817	0.895
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.964	0.014	575	193	1.712	0.015	0.935	0.993
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.247	0.025	540	181	1.342	0.103	0.196	0.298
Treated with ORS	0.772	0.051	126	45	1.379	0.067	0.669	0.875
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.733	0.055	126	45	1.379	0.075	0.623	0.843
Vaccination card seen	0.818	0.045	104	33	1.128	0.055	0.728	0.907
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	104	33	na	na	na	na
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.974	0.018	104	33	1.147	0.019	0.937	1.010
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.846	0.044	104	33	1.171	0.052	0.759	0.934
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.042	104	33	1.183	0.049	0.764	0.932
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.975	0.017	104	33	1.129	0.018	0.940	1.010
Received measles vaccination	0.978	0.016	104	33	1.108	0.016	0.947	1.010
Received all vaccinations	0.816	0.045	104	33	1.128	0.055	0.726	0.905
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.454	0.043	185	60	1.169	0.096	0.367	0.541
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.041	0.014	185	60	0.971	0.344	0.013	0.069
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.173	0.029	189	61	0.957	0.167	0.115	0.230
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.722	0.028	167	55	0.820	0.039	0.666	0.778
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.400	0.041	260	80	1.321	0.102	0.318	0.481
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.053	0.020	226	69	1.303	0.371	0.014	0.093
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.168	0.022	226	69	0.859	0.129	0.125	0.212
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.578	0.017	776	246	0.937	0.029	0.545	0.611
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.285	0.037	212	65	1.190	0.130	0.211	0.359
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.192	0.029	212	65	1.085	0.153	0.133	0.251
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.293	0.035	168	47	0.993	0.119	0.223	0.363
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.210	0.030	168	47	0.951	0.143	0.150	0.269
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.251	0.345	2,147	679	1.396	0.066	4.560	5.942
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.933	6.384	1,154	385	1.073	0.173	24.165	49.701
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.043	5.269	1,149	382	1.184	0.250	10.505	31.581
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	57.976	8.672	1,155	385	1.209	0.150	40.631	75.321
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	34.467	6.478	1,154	387	1.088	0.188	21.512	47.423
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	90.445	10.754	1,165	388	1.147	0.119	68.937	111.953
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.113	0.023	260	79	1.184	0.206	0.066	0.160
MEN								
Urban residence	0.022	0.004	207	70	0.440	0.205	0.013	0.031
Literacy	0.829	0.027	207	70	1.046	0.033	0.775	0.884
No education	0.037	0.017	207	70	1.255	0.445	0.004	0.070
Secondary or higher education	0.280	0.049	207	70	1.574	0.176	0.181	0.379
Never married (in union)	0.405	0.034	207	70	1.003	0.085	0.336	0.473
Currently married (in union)	0.575	0.033	207	70	0.970	0.058	0.508	0.642
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.278	0.045	119	40	1.096	0.163	0.187	0.368
Want no more children	0.335	0.061	117	40	1.376	0.181	0.214	0.456
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.479	0.051	117	40	1.096	0.106	0.377	0.581
Ideal number of children	4.232	0.236	206	70	1.509	0.056	3.761	4.703
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.394	0.032	207	70	0.944	0.082	0.330	0.458
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.098	0.026	191	65	1.217	0.268	0.046	0.151
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.110	0.023	199	69	1.039	0.210	0.064	0.156
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.106	0.020	451	144	1.382	0.189	0.066	0.147

Table C.36 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
			FEMALE					
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	1.701	0.206	53,561	54,045	1.165	0.121	1.288	2.114
20-24	3.290	0.311	58,281	58,958	1.254	0.095	2.667	3.912
25-29	4.379	0.435	53,206	53,284	1.475	0.099	3.509	5.249
30-34	5.624	0.495	43,279	43,301	1.347	0.088	4.634	6.613
35-39	6.560	0.642	29,585	29,705	1.330	0.098	5.276	7.844
40-44	9.414	0.979	17,836	17,669	1.289	0.104	7.456	11.372
45-49	9.664	1.230	10,314	10,312	1.278	0.127	7.204	12.123
15-49 (Age adjusted)	4.775	0.214	266,062	267,273	1.311	0.045	4.347	5.203
Adult Mortality probabilities								
$_{35}Q_{15}$	183.986	8.510	266,062	267,273	1.696	0.046	166.966	201.006
Maternal mortality rates								
15-19	0.247	0.085	53,561	54,045	1.260	0.345	0.077	0.417
20-24	0.563	0.126	58,281	58,958	1.240	0.224	0.310	0.815
25-29	0.974	0.260	53,206	53,284	1.927	0.267	0.453	1.494
30-34	1.249	0.243	43,279	43,301	1.430	0.194	0.763	1.734
35-39	0.884	0.208	29,585	29,705	1.208	0.236	0.467	1.300
40-44	0.925	0.279	17,836	17,669	1.222	0.302	0.366	1.483
45-49	0.252	0.146	10,314	10,312	0.933	0.579	0.000	0.544
15-49 (Age adjusted)	0.712	0.073	266,062	267,273	1.417	0.103	0.566	0.858
Maternal mortality ratio	439.230	45.727	266,062	267,273	1.417	0.104	347.776	530.683
			MALE					
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	2.222	0.270	52,035	51,598	1.293	0.122	1.682	2.762
20-24	3.018	0.295	57,643	57,829	1.273	0.098	2.429	3.608
25-29	3.687	0.348	53,097	53,191	1.283	0.094	2.992	4.382
30-34	5.803	0.470	44,979	44,958	1.295	0.081	4.863	6.742
35-39	7.928	0.614	31,645	31,783	1.233	0.077	6.700	9.156
40-44	13.553	1.146	18,273	18,172	1.264	0.085	11.261	15.845
45-49	12.876	1.478	9,735	9,482	1.254	0.115	9.920	15.832
15-49 (Age adjusted)	5.455	0.223	267,407	267,012	1.266	0.041	5.008	5.901
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}Q_{15}$	217.865	8.849	267,407	267,012	1.614	0.041	200.168	235.563

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix **D**

Table D.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Women		Men			Women		Men	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,624	2.7	1,737	3.1	37	494	0.8	507	0.9
1	1,719	2.8	1,621	2.9	38	600	1.0	542	1.0
2	1,769	2.9	1,630	2.9	39	472	0.8	435	0.8
3	1,998	3.3	1,882	3.3	40	524	0.9	599	1.1
4	1,851	3.0	1,855	3.3	41	400	0.7	347	0.6
5	1,854	3.0	1,826	3.2	42	473	0.8	458	0.8
6	2,128	3.5	2,043	3.6	43	391	0.6	409	0.7
7	2,038	3.4	1,999	3.5	44	251	0.4	247	0.4
8	2,097	3.4	2,022	3.6	45	387	0.6	451	0.8
9	1,896	3.1	1,824	3.2	46	288	0.5	255	0.5
10	2,160	3.6	2,119	3.8	47	316	0.5	292	0.5
11	1,970	3.2	1,751	3.1	48	248	0.4	226	0.4
12	2,143	3.5	2,124	3.8	49	219	0.4	228	0.4
13	1,733	2.8	1,619	2.9	50	354	0.6	274	0.5
14	1,592	2.6	1,572	2.8	51	482	0.8	293	0.5
15	1,330	2.2	1,760	3.1	52	395	0.6	233	0.4
16	943	1.6	1,257	2.2	53	363	0.6	216	0.4
17	977	1.6	1,132	2.0	54	245	0.4	181	0.3
18	1,174	1.9	1,244	2.2	55	357	0.6	316	0.6
19	1,032	1.7	992	1.8	56	260	0.4	214	0.4
20	1,318	2.2	1,011	1.8	57	247	0.4	171	0.3
21	1,062	1.7	975	1.7	58	237	0.4	180	0.3
22	1,056	1.7	929	1.6	59	155	0.3	154	0.3
23	1,097	1.8	923	1.6	60	355	0.6	262	0.5
24	858	1.4	684	1.2	61	161	0.3	130	0.2
25	986	1.6	840	1.5	62	231	0.4	197	0.3
26	756	1.2	614	1.1	63	217	0.4	173	0.3
27	852	1.4	613	1.1	64	131	0.2	135	0.2
28	834	1.4	697	1.2	65	301	0.5	273	0.5
29	714	1.2	566	1.0	66	201	0.3	143	0.3
30	956	1.6	811	1.4	67	160	0.3	126	0.2
31	682	1.1	468	0.8	68	169	0.3	135	0.2
32	772	1.3	734	1.3	69	132	0.2	96	0.2
33	738	1.2	531	0.9	70+	1,808	3.0	1,230	2.2
34	557	0.9	408	0.7	Don't know/				
35	898	1.5	830	1.5	missing	54	0.1	65	0.1
36	576	0.9	525	0.9	Total	60,819	100.0	56,358	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table D.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percent distribution and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	9,597	na	na	na
15-19	5,457	5,278	21.4	96.7
20-24	5,391	5,302	21.5	98.4
25-29	4,142	4,073	16.5	98.3
30-34	3,707	3,645	14.8	98.3
35-39	3,040	2,966	12.0	97.5
40-44	2,039	2,002	8.1	98.2
45-49	1,458	1,414	5.7	97.0
50-54	1,838	na	na	na
15-49	25,234	24,681	100.0	97.8

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table D.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-64, interviewed men age 15-54, and percent of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age group	Household population of men age 10-64	Interviewed men age 15-54		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	3,069	na	na	na
15-19	1,879	1,804	24.4	96.0
20-24	1,436	1,380	18.7	96.1
25-29	1,091	1,037	14.0	95.0
30-34	968	913	12.4	94.3
35-39	924	873	11.8	94.4
40-44	647	616	8.3	95.2
45-49	464	426	5.8	91.9
50-54	353	334	4.5	94.9
55-59	348	na	na	na
60-64	315	na	na	na
15-54	8,111	7,384	100.0	91.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table D.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date			
Month only		1.60	49,297
Month and year	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.20	49,297
Age at death	Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	3,905
Age/date at first union[1]	Ever married women age 15-49	0.00	19,392
	Ever married men age 15-54	0.00	4,611
Respondent's education	All women age 15-49	0.00	24,562
	All men age 15-54	0.00	7,478
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Living children 0-59 months	1.28	16,548
Anthropometry for children			
Height		3.50	6,053
Weight	Living children age 0-59 months	3.33	6,053
Height or weight	(from the Household Questionnaire)	3.54	6,053
Anthropometry for women			
Height		4.59	8,514
Weight	Women age 15-49	4.55	8,514
Height or weight	(from the Household Questionnaire)	4.65	8,514
Anaemia			
Children	Living children age 6-59 months (from the Household Questionnaire)	5.00	5,521
Women	Women age 15-49 (from the Household Questionnaire)	5.72	8,514

[1] Both year and age missing

Table D.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living (L), dead (D), and total (T) children (weighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date[1]			Sex ratio at birth[2]			Calendar year ratio[3]		
	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T
2016	35	0	35	100.0	nc	100.0	99.6	nc	99.6	na	na	na
2015	3,028	129	3,157	100.0	99.3	100.0	105.8	134.5	106.8	na	na	na
2014	3,276	153	3,429	99.9	96.2	99.7	100.0	131.6	101.2	104.3	98.0	104.0
2013	3,252	184	3,436	99.9	95.9	99.7	90.2	126.1	91.8	96.9	114.0	97.7
2012	3,434	169	3,603	99.4	95.1	99.2	99.2	112.0	99.7	105.5	90.5	104.6
2011	3,260	190	3,450	99.5	93.6	99.1	101.1	136.7	102.8	98.3	88.3	97.7
2010	3,200	261	3,461	99.3	92.9	98.8	98.8	202.6	104.0	94.9	98.9	95.2
2009	3,487	338	3,825	99.0	88.8	98.1	97.3	103.2	97.8	108.4	132.4	110.2
2008	3,234	249	3,483	98.6	91.9	98.1	98.4	133.9	100.6	97.5	76.8	95.7
2007	3,143	311	3,454	98.6	89.8	97.8	96.3	119.6	98.2	102.4	110.1	103.1
2012-2016	13,024	635	13,659	99.8	96.4	99.6	98.5	125.0	99.6	na	na	na
2007-2011	16,324	1,350	17,674	99.0	91.1	98.4	98.4	132.2	100.6	na	na	na
2002-2006	13,820	1,608	15,428	98.2	88.8	97.2	96.3	119.6	98.5	na	na	na
1997-2001	9,308	1,700	11,008	96.8	87.5	95.4	102.4	131.8	106.4	na	na	na
<1997	8,473	2,241	10,714	95.7	86.0	93.6	94.6	108.5	97.3	na	na	na
All	60,949	7,535	68,484	98.2	88.7	97.1	98.0	121.3	100.3	na	na	na

na = Not applicable
nc = no cases
[1] Both year and month of birth given
[2] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[3] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table D.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	193	209	175	132	709
1	88	88	61	53	289
2	46	38	22	11	117
3	28	16	18	25	87
4	6	3	11	8	28
5	9	13	6	7	36
6	8	4	5	2	18
7	49	49	52	46	195
8	1	10	1	2	13
9	0	0	2	4	6
10	2	2	4	1	9
11	1	0	0	0	1
12	0	1	5	1	7
13	0	0	0	1	1
14	13	13	26	23	75
15	0	1	3	2	6
16	0	1	0	3	4
17	0	1	0	0	1
18	1	0	0	0	1
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	1	1	2
21	5	4	8	12	30
22	1	0	1	1	3
24	1	3	1	0	6
25	0	0	1	2	4
26	1	0	0	0	1
27	0	0	0	1	1
28	4	0	4	1	9
29	1	1	0	0	2
30	0	1	0	2	3
31+	0	0	0	2	2
Total 0-30	460	457	408	340	1,665
Percentage early neonatal[1]	82.2	81.0	73.0	69.7	77.1

[1] 0-6 days/0-30 days

Table D.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	460	457	408	340	1,665
1	50	68	80	80	279
2	24	47	34	40	145
3	15	40	43	55	153
4	15	44	51	37	147
5	17	30	39	33	118
6	20	43	48	52	163
7	13	20	44	28	105
8	22	30	52	27	131
9	25	43	39	42	148
10	10	17	18	26	70
11	15	24	23	28	90
12	29	45	69	74	217
13	8	16	16	35	75
14	1	21	20	25	67
15	4	21	21	15	61
16	3	19	16	16	55
17	0	7	9	12	28
18	0	13	16	17	47
19	5	7	8	8	28
20	2	11	8	11	33
21	6	13	5	5	29
22	1	3	2	3	10
23	0	11	3	2	16
1 Year	14	47	44	46	150
Total 0-11	684	864	879	788	3,214
Percentage neonatal[1]	67.2	52.9	46.4	43.2	51.8

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days
[1] Under one month/under one year

Table D.7 Nutritional status of children based on the NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, based on the NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Height-for-age[1]			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				
Background characteristic	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months												
<6	2.8	10.6	(0.6)	0.0	1.4	16.6	0.9	0.7	2.9	5.7	0.2	490
6-8	1.4	13.2	(0.8)	0.3	1.1	5.5	0.2	0.8	6.5	1.3	(0.5)	268
9-11	2.9	21.1	(1.1)	0.6	5.0	3.1	(0.2)	2.0	14.5	0.7	(1.0)	297
12-17	7.1	32.6	(1.4)	0.3	3.2	2.9	(0.2)	2.8	18.3	1.9	(1.1)	587
18-23	8.3	37.7	(1.7)	0.6	4.3	2.7	(0.4)	3.0	18.8	1.8	(1.2)	507
24-35	6.7	29.9	(1.3)	0.2	2.1	0.4	(0.3)	2.1	19.4	0.6	(1.1)	1,151
36-47	11.4	36.1	(1.6)	0.0	1.6	1.0	(0.2)	1.8	16.8	0.2	(1.1)	1,222
48-59	9.2	33.0	(1.5)	0.3	2.1	1.5	(0.2)	1.5	15.8	0.9	(1.1)	1,151
Sex												
Male	7.7	30.7	(1.4)	0.4	3.0	3.6	(0.1)	2.0	15.1	1.6	(1.0)	2,760
Female	7.5	29.1	(1.3)	0.1	1.7	2.5	(0.1)	1.8	16.1	1.0	(1.0)	2,912
Birth interval in months[3]												
First birth[4]	6.8	29.1	(1.4)	0.2	3.0	3.3	(0.1)	1.9	15.4	1.4	(1.0)	1,276
<24	13.6	39.8	(1.7)	0.3	3.4	1.1	(0.1)	3.2	21.5	0.7	(1.1)	375
24-47	7.5	29.4	(1.3)	0.1	2.1	2.9	(0.1)	1.6	15.0	1.3	(0.9)	2,040
48+	5.1	26.0	(1.3)	0.6	2.0	3.6	(0.1)	1.4	13.8	1.3	(0.9)	1,438
Size at birth[3]												
Very small	12.5	37.5	(1.8)	0.3	4.5	4.7	(0.4)	4.7	28.6	0.5	(1.4)	217
Small	10.5	37.2	(1.6)	0.0	3.8	1.6	(0.3)	4.4	22.5	1.1	(1.2)	606
Average or larger	6.3	27.7	(1.3)	0.3	2.0	3.2	(0.1)	1.3	13.6	1.4	(0.9)	4,261
Missing	(9.6)	(17.7)	1.3	(3.3)	(6.1)	(0.0)	0.1	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	0.9	45
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	7.1	29.1	(1.4)	0.3	2.4	3.1	(0.1)	1.8	15.2	1.3	(1.0)	5,129
Not interviewed but in household	12.4	39.4	(1.5)	0.0	1.5	4.5	(0.0)	4.6	18.8	4.3	(0.9)	123
Not interviewed and not in the household[5]	12.5	36.6	(1.5)	0.0	2.1	2.0	(0.2)	2.3	19.5	0.5	(1.1)	420
Mother's nutritional status[6]												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	12.6	40.5	(1.8)	0.0	4.2	1.1	(0.6)	5.4	27.1	0.0	(1.6)	242
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	7.3	30.6	(1.4)	0.3	2.6	2.9	(0.1)	1.7	15.8	1.3	(1.0)	3,526
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥25)	4.9	20.8	(1.2)	0.3	1.4	3.9	0.1	1.1	9.8	1.8	(0.7)	853
Residence												
Urban	3.8	19.5	(1.0)	0.5	2.7	4.2	(0.0)	1.5	9.3	2.6	(0.7)	717
Rural	8.2	31.4	(1.4)	0.2	2.3	2.8	(0.1)	1.9	16.6	1.1	(1.0)	4,955
Region												
Northern	6.9	27.2	(1.4)	0.0	1.5	3.6	(0.1)	2.0	14.7	0.6	(0.9)	631
Central	6.8	30.8	(1.4)	0.1	1.6	2.7	(0.1)	1.5	14.7	1.6	(0.9)	2,405
Southern	8.5	29.8	(1.4)	0.4	3.2	3.2	(0.2)	2.2	16.7	1.2	(1.0)	2,635
Mother's education												
No education	11.3	35.5	(1.6)	0.0	2.0	2.1	(0.2)	2.3	19.6	0.5	(1.1)	705
Primary	7.5	30.8	(1.4)	0.3	2.4	3.1	(0.1)	1.9	15.7	1.4	(1.0)	3,451
Secondary	4.0	22.2	(1.2)	0.3	2.7	3.0	(0.1)	1.5	12.3	0.8	(0.9)	993
More than secondary	0.0	9.5	(0.2)	0.0	1.6	10.0	0.4	0.0	4.7	12.0	0.1	104
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	10.7	38.5	(1.6)	0.3	2.4	2.2	(0.2)	2.0	18.7	1.1	(1.1)	1,357
Second	8.5	33.3	(1.5)	0.1	2.0	2.7	(0.1)	2.3	17.2	0.6	(1.0)	1,299
Middle	6.3	30.1	(1.4)	0.4	2.9	3.4	(0.1)	2.0	15.9	1.4	(1.0)	1,102
Fourth	7.1	25.1	(1.3)	0.0	2.1	2.9	(0.1)	1.5	14.0	1.7	(0.9)	1,025
Highest	3.8	17.3	(1.0)	0.4	2.5	4.2	(0.1)	1.3	10.3	2.0	(0.7)	889
Total	7.6	29.9	(1.4)	0.2	2.4	3.0	(0.1)	1.9	15.6	1.3	(1.0)	5,672

Note: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child ids unknown and the child is less than 85cm; standing height is measured for all other children to be consistent with Table 11.1.1.

[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[4] First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

[5] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed, children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.10.1

[7] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table D.8 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Malawi DHS 2015-16

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size[1]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2]
15-19	5.7	99.7
20-24	6.2	99.3
25-29	6.3	101.0
30-34	6.4	100.1
35-39	6.4	101.4
40-44	6.5	100.3
45-49	6.4	104.0
Total	6.2	100.4

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

Table D.9 Pregnancy-related mortality

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the seven years preceding each survey, by five-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2015-16

	Pregnancy-related mortality rates[1,2]				
Age	2008/09-2015/16	2003-2010	1997-2004	1993-2000	1985-1992
15-19	0.28	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.3
20-24	0.70	0.9	1.8	2.4	0.5
25-29	1.16	1.5	2.7	2.7	1.5
30-34	1.33	1.6	2.9	3.7	1.8
35-39	1.03	2.4	2.7	2.9	1.9
40-44	0.92	2.1	2.8	4.5	0.8
45-49	0.25	1.5	2.7	1.9	2.0
15-49	0.80[a]	1.3[a]	2.0[a]	2.4[a]	1.3[a]
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)[3]	497	675	984	1123	615
Confidence interval	(400-593)	(570-780)	(822-1145)	(955-1292)	(401-828)

CI: Confidence interval
[1] A pregnancy-related death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table D.10 Pregnancy-related mortality

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the seven years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Malawi 2015-16

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths[1]	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate[2]
15-19	16.2	15	54,045	0.28
20-24	21.2	41	58,958	0.70
25-29	26.4	62	53,284	1.16
30-34	23.6	57	43,301	1.33
35-39	15.8	31	29,705	1.03
40-44	9.8	16	17,669	0.92
45-49	2.6	3	10,312	0.25
15-49	18.4	225	267,273	0.80

CI: Confidence interval
[1] A pregnancy-related death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

SURVEY PERSONNEL

Appendix E

2015-16 Malawi DHS Steering Committee

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QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **F**

FORMATTING DATE: 10 Oct 2015
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 10 Oct 2015

2015-2016 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
MALAWI GOVERNMENT - NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MICRONUTRIENT'S STUDY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN [ ][ ]

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1** LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 CHICHEWA
03 TUMBUKA
09 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

SUPERVISOR		OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with The National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Malawi. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . MINUTES . . . . .

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-54	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05	05
06			1 2	1 2	1 2			06	06	06
07			1 2	1 2	1 2			07	07	07
08			1 2	1 2	1 2			08	08	08
09			1 2	1 2	1 2			09	09	09
10			1 2	1 2	1 2			10	10	10

2A)	Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES ☐ →	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
2B)	Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?	YES ☐ →	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
2C)	Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?	YES ☐ →	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the [2015-2016] school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW	**IF Q.20=1 OR Q.20=2** Was (NAME)'s birth registered with the district commissioner, hospital, registrar general's office or the traditional village chief? 1= DISTRICT COMMISSIONER 2= HOSPITAL 3= REGISTRAR GENERAL 4= TRADITIONAL VILLAGE CHIEF 6=OTHER
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE		
02	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
03	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
04	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
05	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
06	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
07	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
08	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
09	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
10	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = PRESCHOOL
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-54	IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
11			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		11	11	11
12			1 2	1 2	1 2			12	12	12
13			1 2	1 2	1 2			13	13	13
14			1 2	1 2	1 2			14	14	14
15			1 2	1 2	1 2			15	15	15
16			1 2	1 2	1 2			16	16	16
17			1 2	1 2	1 2			17	17	17
18			1 2	1 2	1 2			18	18	18
19			1 2	1 2	1 2			19	19	19
20			1 2	1 2	1 2			20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
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07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the [2015-2016] school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW	**IF Q.20=1 OR Q.20=2** Was (NAME)'s birth registered with the district commissioner, hospital, registrar general's office or the traditional village chief? 1= DISTRICT COMMISSIONER 2= HOSPITAL 3= REGISTRAR GENERAL 4= TRADITIONAL VILLAGE CHIEF 6=OTHER
11	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE		
12	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
13	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
14	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
15	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
16	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
17	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
18	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
19	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			
20	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE			

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL	**GRADE**
0 = PRESCHOOL	00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
1 = PRIMARY	
2 = SECONDARY	
3 = HIGHER	
8 = DON'T KNOW	98 = DON'T KNOW

SELECTION OF WOMAN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS

CHECK FRONT COVER

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY ↓

HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY → 101

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN (COLUMN 9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN COLUMN 9 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND WOMAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE HER NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSE-HOLD QUESTION-NAIRE SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

30

NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN _____

HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN [ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
105	CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21' CIRCLED? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ →		→ 107

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	**FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM . . . . . 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . . . 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . . . 15 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT . . . . . 23 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE . . . . . 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 113
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . 0 ☐ 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 LPG . . . . . 02 NATURAL GAS . . . . . 03 BIOGAS . . . . . 04 KEROSENE . . . . . 05 COAL, LIGNITE . . . . . 06 CHARCOAL . . . . . 07 WOOD . . . . . 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 09 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 10 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 11 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 116
114	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 116
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
117	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 119
118	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Milk cows or bulls? b) Other cattle? c) Donkeys, or mules? d) Goats? e) Sheep? f) Pigs? g) Chickens? h) Other poultry?	a) COWS/BULLS . . . . . b) OTHER CATTLE . . . . . c) DONKEYS/MULES . . . . . d) GOATS . . . . . e) SHEEP . . . . . f) PIGS . . . . . g) CHICKENS . . . . . h) POULTRY	
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121
120	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	HECTARES . . . . 95 OR MORE HECTARES . . . . . 950 DON'T KNOW 998	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	Does your household have:	YES NO	
	a) Electricity?	a) ELECTRICITY 1 2	
	b) A radio?	b) RADIO 1 2	
	c) A television?	c) TELEVISION 1 2	
	d) A non-mobile telephone?	d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . 1 2	
	e) A computer?	e) COMPUTER 1 2	
	f) A refrigerator?	f) REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
	g) Koloboyi?	g) KOLOBOYI . . 1 2	
	h) A paraffin lamp?	h) PARAFFIN LAMP 1 2	
	i) A torch?	i) TORCH 1 2	
	j) A bed with a matress?	j) BED WITH MAT 1 2	
	k) A sofa set?	k) SOFA SET 1 2	
122	Does any member of this household own:	YES NO	
	a) A wrist watch?	a) WATCH 1 2	
	b) A mobile phone?	b) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	c) A bicycle?	c) BICYCLE 1 2	
	d) A motorcycle or motor scooter?	d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1 2	
	e) An animal-drawn cart?	e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
	f) A car or truck?	f) CAR/TRUCK 1 2	
	g) A boat with a motor?	g) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
124	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
125	At any time in the past 12 months, has anyone come into your dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 127
126	Who sprayed the dwelling?	GOVERNMENT WORKER/PROGRAM . . . . . A PRIVATE COMPANY . . . . . B NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
127	Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 139
128	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS . . . . . ☐	

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
129	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 3 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	OBSERVED . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
129A	Is the net hanging for sleeping?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
130	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
131	OBSERVE OR ASK BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** DAWAPLUS . . . . 11 DURANET . . . . 12 INTERCEPTOR . . . . . 13 LIFENET . . . . 14 MAGNET . . . . 15 OLYSET . . . . 16 OLYSET PLUS . . . . . 17 PERMANET 2.0 . . . . . 18 PERMANET 3.0 . . . . . 19 ROYAL SENTRY . . . . . 20 YORKOOL . . . . 21 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND . . . . 26 (SKIP TO 134) OTHER TYPE . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE . . 98	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** DAWAPLUS . . . . 11 DURANET . . . . 12 INTERCEPTOR . . . . . 13 LIFENET . . . . 14 MAGNET . . . . 15 OLYSET . . . . 16 OLYSET PLUS . . . . . 17 PERMANET 2.0 . . . . . 18 PERMANET 3.0 . . . . . 19 ROYAL SENTRY . . . . . 20 YORKOOL . . . . 21 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND . . . . 26 (SKIP TO 134) OTHER TYPE . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE . . 98	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** DAWAPLUS . . . . 11 DURANET . . . . 12 INTERCEPTOR . . . . . 13 LIFENET . . . . 14 MAGNET . . . . 15 OLYSET . . . . 16 OLYSET PLUS . . . . . 17 PERMANET 2.0 . . . . . 18 PERMANET 3.0 . . . . . 19 ROYAL SENTRY . . . . . 20 YORKOOL . . . . 21 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND . . . . 26 (SKIP TO 134) OTHER TYPE . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE . . 98
132	Since you got the net, was it ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) NOT SURE 8
133	How many months ago was the net last soaked or dipped? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
134	Did you get the net through the 2014-2015 mass campaign, during an antenatal care visit, at birth, or first immunization visit?	YES, 2014-2015 MASS CAMPAIGN . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . 2 YES, AT BIRTH . . . . 3 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT . . . . 4 (SKIP TO 136) NO 5	YES, 2014-2015 MASS CAMPAIGN . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . 2 YES, AT BIRTH . . . . 3 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT . . . . 4 (SKIP TO 136) NO 5	YES, 2014-2015 MASS CAMPAIGN . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . 2 YES, AT BIRTH . . . . 3 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT . . . . 4 (SKIP TO 136) NO 5
135	Where did you get the net?	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 01 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . 02 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREAC . . . . . 03 CHAM/MISSION . . . . 04 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . 05 PHARMACY . . . . 06 SHOP/MARKET . . . . 07 WORKPLACE . . . . 08 OTHER ______ (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 01 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . 02 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREAC . . . . . 03 CHAM/MISSION . . . . 04 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . 05 PHARMACY . . . . 06 SHOP/MARKET . . . . 07 WORKPLACE . . . . 08 OTHER ______ (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 01 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . 02 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREAC . . . . . 03 CHAM/MISSION . . . . 04 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . 05 PHARMACY . . . . 06 SHOP/MARKET . . . . 07 WORKPLACE . . . . 08 OTHER ______ (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
136	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 138) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 138) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 138) NOT SURE 8
137	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
138		GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO TO 129 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE . . . . . 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE C	
142	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 DUNG . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 CARPET . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 12 SOD . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER . . . . . 33 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 34 CEMENT . . . . . 35 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
144	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . . 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS . . . . . 12 DIRT . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** POLE WITH MUD . . . . . 21 STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . . 23 PLYWOOD . . . . . 24 CARDBOARD . . . . . 25 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 COVERED ADOBE . . . . . 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
145	I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household? TEST SALT FOR IODINE.	IODINE PRESENT . . . . . 1 NO IODINE . . . . . 2 NO SALT IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 3 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)	

200	CHECK COL. (5) AND (7) IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND WRITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN **AGE 2-9 YEARS** WHO USUALLY LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD (**COL. 5="1"**)	TOTAL NUMBER . . ☐☐
201	CHECK THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN 200: ONE OR MORE ☐↓ ZERO ☐ → 300	
202	CHECK COLUMNS 1, 2, 4, AND 7 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. LIST BELOW EACH OF CHILDREN **AGE 2-9 YEARS** WHO U**SUALLY LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD**. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, SEX AND AGE FOR EACH OF THE CHILDREN. IF MORE THAN FOUR CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to talk to you about the health condition of children age 2-9 who usually live here. We will talk about each separately. This will take only a few minutes. All the information you give me will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with those outside of our team.	

		CHILD 1	CHILD 2
203	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____
204	CHILD SEX FROM COLUMN 4.	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2
205	CHILD AGE FROM COLUMN 7.	AGE ☐☐	AGE ☐☐
206	Compared with other children, does or did (NAME) have any serious delay in sitting standing, or walking?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
207	Compared with other children, does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
208	Does (NAME) appear to have any difficulty hearing (uses hearing aid, hears with difficulty or completely deaf)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
209	When you tell (NAME) to do something, does he/she seem to understand what you are saying?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
210	Does (NAME) have difficulty in walking or moving his/her arms or does he/she have weakness and/or stiffness in the arms or legs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
211	Does (NAME) sometimes have fits, become rigid, or lose consciousness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
212	Does (NAME) learn to do things like other children his/her age?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
213	Does (NAME) speak at all (can he/she make him or herself understood in words; can he/she say any recognizable words)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
214	CHECK 205: CHILD AGE	3-9 YEARS ↓ 2 YEARS ☐ (GO TO 216)	3-9 YEARS ↓ 2 YEARS ☐ (GO TO 216)
215	Is (NAME)'s speech in any way different from normal (not clear enough to be understood by people other than the immediate family)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 217) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 217) NO 2
216	Can (NAME) name at least one object (for example, an animal, a toy, a cup, a spoon)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
217	Compared with other children of the same age, does (NAME) appear in any way mentally backward, dull or slow?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
218		GO BACK TO 206 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 300.	GO BACK TO 206 IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 300.

		CHILD 3	CHILD 4
203	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____
204	CHILD SEX FROM COLUMN 4.	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE 2
205	CHILD AGE FROM COLUMN 7.	AGE ☐☐	AGE ☐☐
206	Compared with other children, does or did (NAME) have any serious delay in sitting standing, or walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
207	Compared with other children, does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
208	Does (NAME) appear to have any difficulty hearing (uses hearing aid, hears with difficulty or completely deaf)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
209	When you tell (NAME) to do something, does he/she seem to understand what you are saying?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
210	Does (NAME) have difficulty in walking or moving his/her arms or does he/she have weakness and/or stiffness in the arms or legs?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
211	Does (NAME) sometimes have fits, become rigid, or lose consciousness?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
212	Does (NAME) learn to do things like other children his/her age?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
213	Does (NAME) speak at all (can he/she make him or herself understood in words; can he/she say any recognizable words)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
214	CHECK 205: CHILD AGE	3-9 YEARS ↓ 2 YEARS ☐ (GO TO 216)	3-9 YEARS ↓ 2 YEARS ☐ (GO TO 216)
215	Is (NAME)'s speech in any way different from normal (not clear enough to be understood by people other than the immediate family)?	YES ..... 1 (SKIP TO 217) NO 2	YES ..... 1 (SKIP TO 217) NO 2
216	Can (NAME) name at least one object (for example, an animal, a toy, a cup, a spoon)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
217	Compared with other children of the same age, does (NAME) appear in any way mentally backward, dull or slow?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
218		GO BACK TO 206 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 300.	GO BACK TO 206 IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 300.

300	CHECK COL. (5) AND (7) IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND WRITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN **AGE 10-17 YEARS** WHO USUALLY LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD (**COL. 5="1"**)	TOTAL NUMBER . . ☐☐
301	CHECK THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN 300: ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ ZERO ☐ → 401	

302 CHECK COLUMNS 1, 2, 4, AND 7 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. LIST BELOW EACH OF CHILDREN **AGE 10-17 YEARS** WHO U**SUALLY LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD**. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, SEX AND AGE FOR EACH OF THE CHILDREN. IF MORE THAN FOUR CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).

Now I would like to talk to you about the health condition of children age 10-17 who usually live here. We will talk about each separately. This will take only a few minutes. All the information you give me will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with those outside of our team.

		CHILD 1	CHILD 2
303	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____
304	CHILD SEX FROM COLUMN 4.	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2
305	CHILD AGE FROM COLUMN 7.	AGE ☐☐	AGE ☐☐
306	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 309)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 309)
307	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing even if he/she is wearing glasses or contact lenses?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 311) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 311) DON'T KNOW 8
308	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not see at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T SEE AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 311)	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T SEE AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 311)
309	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 311) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 311) DON'T KNOW 8
310	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not see at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T SEE AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T SEE AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
311	Does (NAME) use a hearing aid?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 314) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 314) DON'T KNOW 8
312	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing even if he/she is using a hearing aid?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 316) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 316) DON'T KNOW 8
313	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty hearing, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not hear at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T HEAR AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 316)	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T HEAR AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 316)
314	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 316) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 316) DON'T KNOW 8
315	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty hearing, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not hear at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T HEAR AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T HEAR AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8

		CHILD 1	CHILD 2
303	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____
316	Does (NAME) have difficulty communicating using his/her usual language, for example understanding or being understood?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 318) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 318) DON'T KNOW 8
317	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty communicating, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not communicate at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T COMMUNICATE AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T COMMUNICATE AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8
318	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 320) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 320) DON'T KNOW 8
319	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty remembering or concentrating, a lot of difficulty, or can he/she not remember or concentrate at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T REM./CONCENT. AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T REM./CONCENT. AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8
320	Does (NAME) have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 322) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 322) DON'T KNOW 8
321	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty walking or climbing steps, a lot of difficulty, or can he/she not walk or climb steps at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T WALK/CLIMB AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T WALK/CLIMB AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8
322	Does (NAME) have difficulty washing all over or dressing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 324) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 324) DON'T KNOW 8
323	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty washing all over or dressing, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not wash all over or dress at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T WASH/DRESS AT ALL . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T WASH/DRESS AT ALL . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
324		GO BACK TO 306 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 401.	GO BACK TO 306 IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 401.

		CHILD 3	CHILD 4
303	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____
304	CHILD SEX FROM COLUMN 4.	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2
305	CHILD AGE FROM COLUMN 7.	AGE ☐☐	AGE ☐☐
306	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 309)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 309)
307	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing even if he/she is wearing glasses or contact lenses?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 311) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 311) DON'T KNOW 8
308	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not see at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T SEE AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 311)	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T SEE AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 311)
309	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 311) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 311) DON'T KNOW 8
310	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not see at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T SEE AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T SEE AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
311	Does (NAME) use a hearing aid?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 314) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 314) DON'T KNOW 8
312	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing even if he/she is using a hearing aid?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 316) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 316) DON'T KNOW 8
313	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty hearing, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not hear at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T HEAR AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 316)	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T HEAR AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 316)
314	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 316) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 316) DON'T KNOW 8
315	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty hearing, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not hear at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T HEAR AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T HEAR AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8

		CHILD 3	CHILD 4
303	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐ NAME _____
316	Does (NAME) have difficulty communicating using his/her usual language, for example understanding or being understood?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 318) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 318) DON'T KNOW 8
317	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty communicating, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not communicate at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T COMMUNICATE AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T COMMUNICATE AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8
318	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 320) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 320) DON'T KNOW 8
319	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty remembering or concentrating, a lot of difficulty, or can he/she not remember or concentrate at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T REM./CONCENT. AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T REM./CONCENT. AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8
320	Does (NAME) have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 322) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 322) DON'T KNOW 8
321	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty walking or climbing steps, a lot of difficulty, or can he/she not walk or climb steps at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T WALK/CLIMB AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T WALK/CLIMB AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8
322	Does (NAME) have difficulty washing all over or dressing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 324) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 324) DON'T KNOW 8
323	Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty washing all over or dressing, a lot of difficultly, or can he/she not wash all over or dress at all?	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T WASH/DRESS AT ALL . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 CAN'T WASH/DRESS AT ALL . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
324		GO BACK TO 306 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 401.	GO BACK TO 306 IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 401.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONSENT FOR THE MICRONUTRIENT SURVEY

NO.			
401	CHECK FRONT COVER HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR THE MICRONUTRIENT SURVEY		HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED MICRONUTRIENT SURVEY → 404
402	a) AFFIX THE FIRST HOUSEHOLD BAR CODE TO THE MICRONUTRIENT QUESTIONNAIIRE TRANSMITTAL SHEET AND RECORD THE CODE	a) BAR CODE	
	b) CHECK COL. 7 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND WRITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS.	b) TOTAL ELIGIBLE PRESCHOOL (0-5 YRS)	
	c) IF HOUSEHOLD **IS NOT** SELECTED FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN'S SURVEY: RECORD "95" IF HOUSEHOLD **IS SELECTED** FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN'S SURVEY: CHECK COL. 7 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND WRITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 6-14 YEARS.	c) TOTAL ELIGIBLE SCHOOL-AGE (6-14 YRS)	
	d) IF HOUSEHOLD **IS NOT** SELECTED FOR WOMEN'S SURVEY: RECORD "95" HOUSEHOLD **IS SELECTED** FOR WOMEN'S SURVEY: CHECK COL. 7 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND WRITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS.	d) TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN (15-49 YRS)	
	e) IF HOUSEHOLD **IS NOT** SELECTED FOR MEN'S SURVEY, RECORD "95" IF HOUSEHOLD **IS SELECTED** FOR MEN'S CHECK COL. 7 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND WRITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN AGE 20-54 YEARS.	e) TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN (20-54 YRS)	

ELIGIBILITY AND CONSENT FOR THE MICRONUTRIENT SURVEY

NO.

403

PERMISSION TO REVISIT THE HOUSEHOLD BY THE MICRONUTRIENT TEAM

In the next few days, my colleagues who are working with the ministry of health would like to revisit your household to conduct a micronutrient study. The micronutrient team will collect samples of sugar, oil, and salt used in the household; conduct a brief interview to assess individual and household-level exposures to nutrition interventions; and collect venous blood and urine samples to evaluate micronutrient status of children aged 6-59 months, school-age children (6-14 years), women age 15-49 years, and men age 20-54 years. You don't have to permit the visit, but we hope you will agree since your household participation is very important. In case you need more information about the revisit, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
Do you agree for your household to be revisited?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE REVISITED . . 1 ↓

1) COMPLETE IDENTIFICATION SECTION OF THE MICRONUTRIENT QUESTIONNAIRE USING HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

2) AFFIX THE SECOND HOUSEHOLD BAR CODE TO THE MICRONUTRIENT QUESTIONNAIRE

3) RECORD "1": PERMISSION FOR REVISIT WAS GRANTED

4) RECORD TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS USING IFNORMATION FROM QUESTION 402

5) RECORD INFORMATION ABOUT ELIGIBLE PRESCHOOL CHILDREN (201;202); SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN (301,302); WOMEN (401,402,403); MEN (501) IN THE MICRONUTRIENT QUESTIONNAIRE

6) HAND OVER THE MICRONUTRIENT QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE MICRONUTRIENT TEAM

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREES TO BE REVISITED . . 2 ↓

1) COMPLETE IDENTIFICATION SECTION OF THE MICRONUTRIENT QUESTIONNAIRE USING HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

2) AFFIX THE SECOND HOUSEHOLD BAR CODE TO THE MICRONUTRIENT QUESTIONNAIRE

3) RECORD "2": PERMISSION FOR REVISIT WAS NOT GRANTED

4) RECORD TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS USING IFNORMATION FROM QUESTION 402

5) HAND OVER THE MICRONUTRIENT QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE MICRONUTRIENT TEAM

404 RECORD THE TIME.

HOURS . . . . . | | |

MINUTES . . . . . | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 10 Oct. 2015
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 10 Oct. 2015

2015-2016 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
MALAWI GOVERNMENT - NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

FIELDWORKER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY [ ][ ]
FIELDWORKER'S NAME				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME				

NOTES:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1]

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ]

NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ]

TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 CHICHEWA
03 TUMBUKA
09 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

SUPERVISOR		OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2010-2015?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2010 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114) ←
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . [ ][ ] MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	DAY . . . . . [ ][ ] MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	DAY . . . . . [ ][ ] MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2010-2015?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . [ ][ ].[ ][ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . [ ][ ].[ ][ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . [ ][ ].[ ][ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . [ ][ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . [ ][ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . [ ][ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	[ ][ ][ ][ ] FIELDWORKER NUMBER	[ ][ ][ ][ ] FIELDWORKER NUMBER	[ ][ ][ ][ ] FIELDWORKER NUMBER

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 114) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 114) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 114) OLDER 2
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2010 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 → (SKIP TO 114)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 → (SKIP TO 114)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 → (SKIP TO 114)
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

201	CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
202	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
203	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2
204	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2

205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
208	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←
209	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ______	NAME ______	NAME ______

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
211	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 212) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 212)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 212) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 212)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 212) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 212)
211A	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
212	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION.	As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. If you want to know whether you have HIV, I can provide you with a list of [nearby] facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give you a voucher for free services for you (and for your partner if you want) that you can use at any of these facilities. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for the HIV testing?		
213	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER ID NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER ID NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

214	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING.	We ask you to allow the National Statistical Office to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
215	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 _____ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 _____ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 _____ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 229)

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ______	NAME ______	NAME ______
216	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)

PARENT — RESP ADULT CONSENT

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

217	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?		
218	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

219	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
220	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)
220A	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

PARENT/RESP ADULT CONSENT

221 ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/ADULT.

As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV test is being done to see how many people have HIV.

For the HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either. If (NAME OF MINOR) wants to know her HIV status, I can provide a list of [nearby] facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give her a voucher for free services that can be used at any of these facilities.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood for the HIV testing?

222 CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ←
_____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) ☐☐☐☐	_____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) ☐☐☐☐	_____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) ☐☐☐☐
(IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)	(IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)	(IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229) ←	NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229) ←	NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229) ←

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT

223 ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.

As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.

For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. If you want to know whether you have HIV, I can provide you with a list of [nearby] facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give you a voucher for free services for you (and for your partner if you want) that you can use at any of these facilities.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you give blood for the HIV testing?

224 CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.

WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ←
_____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)	_____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)	_____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229) ←	NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229) ←	NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229) ←

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

225	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/ADULT.	We ask you to allow the National Statistical Office to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF MINOR). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF MINOR) can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
226	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

227	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.	We ask you to allow the National Statistical Office to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
228	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN)

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ____________	NAME ____________	NAME ____________
229	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
230	ADDITIONAL TESTS.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 215; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 226 AND 228. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 215; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 226 AND 228. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 215; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 226 AND 228. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.
231	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996
232	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
233	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.			

301	CHECK COLUMN 10 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
302	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 10. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
303	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-54 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-54 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-54 YEARS 2
304	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2

308	CHECK 303: AGE	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-54 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312) ←	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-54 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312) ←	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-54 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312) ←
309	CHECK 304: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 316) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 316) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 312) ← OTHER 2

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ______	NAME ______	NAME ______

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

312	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION.	As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. If you want to know whether you have HIV, I can provide you with a list of [nearby] facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give you a voucher for free services for you (and for your partner if you want) that you can use at any of these facilities. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for the HIV testing?		
313	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

314	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING.	We ask you to allow the National Statistical Office to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
315	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 (SIGN AND SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 (SIGN AND SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 (SIGN AND SKIP TO 329)

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-54

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ______	NAME ______	NAME ______
316	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

PARENT — RESP ADULT CONSENT

321	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/ADULT.	As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV test is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV test, we need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either. If (NAME OF MINOR) wants to know his HIV status, I can provide a list of [nearby] facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give him a voucher for free services that can be used at any of these facilities. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood for the HIV testing?		
322	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT

323	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.	As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. If you want to know whether you have HIV, I can provide you with a list of [nearby] facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give you a voucher for free services for you (and for your partner if you want) that you can use at any of these facilities. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for the HIV testing?		
324	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

PARENT/RESP ADULT CONSENT

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

325	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/ADULT.	We ask you to allow National Statistical Office to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF MINOR). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF MINOR) can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
326	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329)

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

327	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.	We ask you to allow National Statistical Office to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
328	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN)

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-54

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ____________	NAME ____________	NAME ____________
329	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
330	ADDITIONAL TESTS.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 315; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 326 AND 328. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 315; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 326 AND 328. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 315; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 326 AND 328. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.
332	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
333	GO BACK TO 302 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.			

FIELDWORKER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 10 Oct 2015
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 10 Oct 2015

2015-2016 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
MALAWI GOVERNMENT - NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ [ ][ ]

WOMAN SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1** LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 CHICHEWA
03 TUMBUKA
09 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

SUPERVISOR		OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with The National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Malawi. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
104	Before you moved here, which [REGION] did you live in?	NOTHERN . . . . . 01 CENTRAL . . . . . 02 SOUTHERN . . . . . 03 OUTSIDE OF MALAWI 96	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest [FORM/YEAR] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	[GRADE/FORM/YEAR] . . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐ →		113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 122
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 122
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC . . . . . 01 CCAP . . . . . 02 ANGLICAN . . . . . 03 SEVENTH DAY ADVENT./BAPTIST . . . . . 04 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 05 MUSLIM . . . . . 06 NO RELIGION . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
123	What is your tribe or ethnic group?	CHEWA . . . . . 01 TUMBUKA . . . . . 02 LOMWE . . . . . 03 TONGA . . . . . 04 YAO . . . . . 05 SENA . . . . . 06 NKHONDE . . . . . 07 NGONI . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
124	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 201
125	In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES NO → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS NO BIRTHS →		→ 226

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

212 What name was given to your (first/ next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any of these births twins?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	
02	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
03	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
04	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
05	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵

212 What name was given to your (first/ next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any of these births twins?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
06	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
07	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
08	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
09	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
10	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)?	YES . . . . . 1 (RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN BIRTH HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME ☐ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT ☐ (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2010-2015	NUMBER OF BIRTHS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 0	→ 226
225	**C** FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2010-2015, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ☐ → a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? NONE ☐ → b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 239
230A	I will now ask you about each of them separately. IF NONE, RECORDE "00' 01 In total, how many miscarriages have you had? 02 In total, how many abortions have you had? Please, also include abortions induced by cytotec or other medicines/herbs with abortive effect conducted at home or elswhere by yourself or with a help of a health professional. 03 In total, how many stillbirths have you had?	01. TOTAL MISCARRIAGES . . . . . ☐☐ 02. TOTAL INDUCED ABORTIONS . . ☐☐ 03. TOTAL STILLBIRTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2010-2015 ☐ → 234 LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2009 OR EARLIER ☐ → 239		

LINE NO.	233 In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end?	234 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	235 Since January 2010, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	
01		☐☐ NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
02	☐☐ MONTH ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	☐☐ NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
03	☐☐ MONTH ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	☐☐ NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
04	☐☐ MONTH ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	☐☐ NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236

236	**C** FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2010-2015 OR LATER, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.	
237	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2010?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 239
238	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2010 end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
239	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ] IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
240	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 242
241	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
242	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ 1 (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ 2 (SPECIFY) NO 3

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐↓	PREGNANT ☐ → 312	
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 312	
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A → 307 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B → 307 IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D → 309 IMPLANTS . . . . . E → 309 PILL . . . . . F → 309 CONDOM . . . . . G → 306 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H → 309 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I → 309 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J → 309 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K → 309 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L → 309 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M → 309 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X → 309 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y → 309	
305	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	LOFEMINOL . . . . . 01 MICROGYNON . . . . . 02 OVRETTE . . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 → 309	
306	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	CHISHANGO . . . . . 01 MANYUCHI . . . . . 02 SILVERTOUCH . . . . . 03 CARE(FEMALE CONDOMS) . . . . . 04 PUBLIC SECTOR CONDOMS . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 → 309	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 41 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 310
309	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309 NO ☐ → YES ☐ GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).		

311	CHECK 308 AND 309: YEAR IS 2010-2015 → **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. THEN CONTINUE YEAR IS 2009 OR EARLIER → **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2010 . THEN (SKIP TO 324)
312	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. **C** USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2010. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.

		COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3
312A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
312B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)
312C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐
312D	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95
312E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
312F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95
312G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
312H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐☐	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐☐	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐☐
312I		GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓ ANY METHOD USED ☐ →		315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 326
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 326 → 319 → 327 → 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 308 OR 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 HSA . . . . . 15 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 34 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . 61 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 71 CHURCH . . . . . 72 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 323 → 322 → 323

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319: ANY 'YES' → a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? OTHER → b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
324	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 327 → 327 → 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 HSA . . . . . 15 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) 17 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 34 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) 36 **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . 61 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 71 CHURCH . . . . . 72 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96	→ 327
326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
327	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 329
328	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN YES ↓ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? NO ↓ b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2010-2015 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2010-2015 ☐ → 648		
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2010-2015. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH.IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
404	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 408) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 426) ← NO 2
406	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ / MORE THAN ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 426) ←
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 414) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . C HSA . . . . . D **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . C GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . E MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . H HEALTH CENTER . . . . . I **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
413	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? d) Was your height measured? e) Were you weighed? f) Was the fetal heartbeat checked? g) Did you receive information on what foods to eat?	YES NO a) BP . . . . . 1 2 b) URINE . . . . . 1 2 c) BLOOD . . . . . 1 2 d) HEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 e) WEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 f) HEART . . . . . 1 2 g) FOODS 1 2	
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) DON'T KNOW 8	
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
416	CHECK 415:	2 OR MORE TIMES (SKIP TO 420) OTHER	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 420) DON'T KNOW 8	
418	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
419	CHECK 418: ONLY ONE: a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? MORE THAN ONE: b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . . ☐☐	
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets? SHOW TABLETS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 422) DON'T KNOW 8	
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
422	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
423	During this pregnancy, did you take SP/Fansidar to keep you from getting malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 426) DON'T KNOW 8	
424	How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during this pregnancy?	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
425	Did you get the SP/Fansidar during any antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or from another source? IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE, RECORD THE HIGHEST SOURCE ON THE LIST.	ANTENATAL VISIT . . . . . 1 ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT . . . . . 2 OTHER SOURCE 6	
426	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) 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 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 429) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 429) DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐ . ☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐ . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐ . ☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐ . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998
429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . D RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . D RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 434) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 434) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?	BEFORE . . . . . 1 AFTER 2	BEFORE . . . . . 1 AFTER 2
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
434A	CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 449) OTHER	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 459) OTHER
435	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 438)	
436	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . 13 HSA . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
438	Now 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. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 441) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
439	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
440	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . 13 HSA . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
441	Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 445) ←	
442	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
443	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . 13 HSA . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
444	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
445	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) DON'T KNOW 8	
446	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
447	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . 13 HSA . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
448	Where did this check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 457)	
449	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453)	
450	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
451	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . 13 HSA . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
452	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
453	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. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) DON'T KNOW 8	
454	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 1 DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 2 WEEKS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
455	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . 13 HSA . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
456	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
457	During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) CORD . . . . . 1 2 8 b) TEMP. . . . . 1 2 8 c) SIGNS . . . . . 1 2 8 d) COUNSEL BREAST-FEED 1 2 8 e) OBSERVE BREAST-FEED 1 2 8	
458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 460) NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 461)	
459	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 463)
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT ↓ PREGNANT OR UNSURE → (SKIP TO 463)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 464)	
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 466) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ (SKIP TO 470) DEAD ☐ (GO TO 471)	
466	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . .000 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ↓ DEAD ☐ (GO TO 471)	LIVING ↓ DEAD ☐ (GO TO 471)
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2012-2015? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2015 ☐ NO BIRTHS IN 2012-2015 ☐		→ 601
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2012-2015. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐		→ 501B
504A	Do you have a Health Passport or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A HEALTH PASSPORT . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 2 YES, HAS HEALTH PPT AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO HEALTH PPT AND NO OTHER DOCUMEN 4	→ 507A → 507A
505A	Did you ever have a Health Passport for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐		→ 511A
507A	May I see the Health Passport or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY HEALTH PPT SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, HEALTH PPT AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEE 3 NO HEALTH PPT AND NO OTHER DOCUM. SEEN 4	 → 511A

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
508A	COPY DATES FROM THE HEALTH PASSPORT OR FROM OTHER DOCUMENT. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF HEALTH PPT OR OTHER DOCUMENT SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.		

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 1								
PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 2								
PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 3								
ROTAVIRUS 1								
ROTAVIRUS 2								
MEASLES VACCINE 1								
MEASLES VACCINE 2								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

509A	CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES VACCINE 2' ALL RECORDED? NO ☐ YES ☐ → 525A		
510A	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A) (THEN SKIP TO 525A) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525A

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525A
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517A
515A	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
517A	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519A
518A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
519A	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination (PCV), that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521A
520A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine (PCV)?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
521A	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523A
522A	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525A
524A	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
525A	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given:	YES NO DK	
	a) MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDER ?	a) POWDER 1 2 8	
	b) READY TO USE THERAPEUTIC FOOD SUCH AS CHIPONDE ?	b) CHIPONDE 1 2 8	
	c) SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD SUCH AS LIKUNI PHALA?	c) LIKUNI PHALA 1 2 8	
526A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2015? MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2015 ☐ NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2015 ☐		→ 601
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2012-2015. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐		→ 526B
504B	Do you have a Health Passport or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A HEALTH PASSPORT . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 2 YES, HAS HEALTH PPT AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO HEALTH PPT AND NO OTHER DOCUMEN 4	→ 507B → 507B
505B	Did you ever have a Health Passport for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐		→ 511B
507B	May I see the Health Passport or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY HEALTH PPT SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, HEALTH PPT AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEE 3 NO HEALTH PPT AND NO OTHER DOCUM. SEEN 4	 → 511B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	

508B COPY DATES FROM THE HEALTH PASSPORT OR FROM OTHER DOCUMENT.
WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF HEALTH PASSPORT OR OTHER DOCUMENT SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 1								
PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 2								
PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 3								
ROTAVIRUS 1								
ROTAVIRUS 2								
MEASLES VACCINE 1								
MEASLES VACCINE 2								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

509B CHECK 508B: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES VACCINE 2' ALL RECORDED?

NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → 525B

510B In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?

RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.

YES 1
(PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508B)
(THEN SKIP TO 525B)

NO . . . . . 2 → 525B
DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → 525B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525B
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517B
515B	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
517B	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519B
518B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
519B	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination (PCV), that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521B
520B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine (PCV)?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
521B	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523B
522B	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525B
524B	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
525B	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given:	YES NO DK	
	a) MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDER ?	a) POWDER 1 2 8	
	b) READY TO USE THERAPEUTIC FOOD SUCH AS CHIPONDE ?	b) CHIPONDE 1 2 8	
	c) SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD SUCH AS LIKUNI PHALA?	c) LIKUNI PHALA 1 2 8	
526B	CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2015? MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2015 ☐ → (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2015 ☐		→ 601

601	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2010-2015 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2010-2015 ☐ → 648		
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2010-2015. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH.IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
603	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
604	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 646)	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 646)
605	In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
606	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SPRINKLES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
607	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
609	CHECK 464: EVER BREASTFED? YES ↓ / NO ↓ a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less? b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) 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 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
610	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 615)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 615)

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
611A	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS	DAYS . . . . .
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D HSA . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . L HSA . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . O **MACRO** . . . . . P **YOUTH DROP CENTER** . . . . . Q **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . R TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . S MARKET . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D HSA . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . L HSA . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . O **MACRO** . . . . . P **YOUTH DROP CENTER** . . . . . Q **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . R TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . S MARKET . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
613	CHECK 612:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 615)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 615)
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
615	Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet called THANZI-ORS? b) A homemade fluid such as THOBWA? c) Zinc tablets or syrup?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 b) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 c) ZINC 1 2 8	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 c) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' → a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' → b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' → a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' → b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 620) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 620) DON'T KNOW 8
619	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood taken from (NAME)'s finger or heel for testing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 624)	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 624)
623	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?	YES NO OR DK (SKIP TO 646)	YES NO OR DK (SKIP TO 646)
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 629)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 629)
625	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D HSA . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . L HSA . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . O **MACRO** . . . . . P **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . Q **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . R TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . S MARKET . . . . . T ITINERANT DRUG SELLER . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D HSA . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . L HSA . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . O **MACRO** . . . . . P **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . Q **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . R TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . S MARKET . . . . . T ITINERANT DRUG SELLER . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
626	CHECK 625:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 628)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 628)

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐
628	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS** LA . . . . . A ASAQ (COMBINED AMODIAQUINE AND ARTESUNATE) . . . . . B SP/FANSIDAR/ NOVIDAR SP . . . . . C QUININE TABLETS . . . . . D INJECTION/IV . . . . . E ARTESUNATE RECTAL . . . . . F INJECTION/IV . . . . . G OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ H (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . I INJECTION/IV . . . . . J **OTHER DRUGS** ASPIRIN/CAFENOL . . . . . K ACETAMINOPHEN/ PANADOL/ PARACETAMOL . . . . . L IBUPROFEN . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	**ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS** LA . . . . . A AA/ASAQ (COMBINED AMODIAQUINE AND ARTESUNATE) . . . . . B SP/FANSIDAR/ NOVIDAR SP . . . . . C QUININE TABLETS . . . . . D INJECTION/IV . . . . . E ARTESUNATE RECTAL . . . . . F INJECTION/IV . . . . . G OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ H (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . I INJECTION/IV . . . . . J **OTHER DRUGS** ASPIRIN/CAFENOL . . . . . K ACETAMINOPHEN/ PANADOL/ PARACETAMOL . . . . . L IBUPROFEN . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
631	CHECK 630: ANY CODE A-H CIRCLED?	YES ☐ NO ☐ (SKIP TO 646)	YES ☐ NO ☐ (SKIP TO 646)

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
632	CHECK 630: LA ('A') GIVEN	CODE 'A' CIRCLED → ☐ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED → ☐ (SKIP TO 634)	CODE 'A' CIRCLED → ☐ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED → ☐ (SKIP TO 634)
633	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take LA?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
634	CHECK 630: ASAQ (COMBINED AMODIAQUINE AND ARTESUNATE) ('B') GIVEN	CODE 'B' CIRCLED → ☐ CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED → ☐ (SKIP TO 636)	CODE 'B' CIRCLED → ☐ CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED → ☐ (SKIP TO 636)
635	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take ASAQ?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
636	CHECK 630: SP/FANSIDAR/NOVIDAR SP ('C') GIVEN	CODE 'C' CIRCLED → ☐ CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED → ☐ (SKIP TO 640)	CODE 'C' CIRCLED → ☐ CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED → ☐ (SKIP TO 640)
637	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take SP/Fansidar/Novidar SP?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
640	CHECK 630: QUININE ('D' OR 'E') GIVEN	CODE 'D' OR 'E' CIRCLED CODE 'D' OR 'E' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 642)	CODE 'D' OR 'E' CIRCLED CODE 'D' OR 'E' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 642)
641	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take quinine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
642	CHECK 630: ARTESUNATE ('F' OR 'G') GIVEN	CODE 'F' OR 'G' CIRCLED CODE 'F' OR 'G' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 644)	CODE 'F' OR 'G' CIRCLED CODE 'F' OR 'G' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 644)
643	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take artesunate?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
644	CHECK 630: OTHER ANTIMALARIAL ('H') GIVEN	CODE 'H' CIRCLED CODE 'H' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 646)	CODE 'H' CIRCLED CODE 'H' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 646)
645	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	CHECK 615(a), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ☐ ↓ ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ☐ →		649
648	Have you ever heard of a special product called THANZI-ORS PACKET you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
649	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2013-2015 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ NONE ☐ →		701
	_____ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
650	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods. Did (NAME FROM 649) drink or eat:	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Juice or juice drinks?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Soft drinks?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Clear broth?	d) 1 2 8	
	e) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	e) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐	
	f) Infant formula (S26, Naan, Lactogene, Infantcare)? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	f) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐	
	g) Any other liquids?	g) 1 2 8	
	h) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	h) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES ATE ☐	
	i) Any fortified cereals (Cerelac, Likuni Phala, Nestum, Purity, Sibusiso, Gluco Phala)?	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, maize meal (ngaiwa), maize flour (ufawoyera), millet, sorghum, or other foods made from grains?	j) 1 2 8	
	k) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	k) 1 2 8	
	l) Cocoyams, irish potatoes, white sweet potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots or tubers?	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Any dark green, leafy vegetables such as amaranth, pumpkin leaves, chinese cabbage, greens, kale, cassava leaves, beans, cow peas or sweet potato leaves that are fresh?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Ripe mangoes, papayas, or guava?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Any other fruits or vegetables (e.g. bananas, apples, green beans, avocados, tomatoes, okra)?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	o) 1 2 8	
	q) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, rabbit or rodents (such as mice, moles, etc.)?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Grubs, snails or insects?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Eggs?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish, crabs or seafood?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Any foods made from beans, pigeon peas, cow peas, lentils, nuts, soybeans or ground nut powder (nsinjiro)?	u) 1 2 8	
	v) Cheese or other food made from milk?	v) 1 2 8	
	w) Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these?	w) 1 2 8	
	x) Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, sugar cane, honey, patries, cakes, or biscuits?	x) 1 2 8	
	y) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	y) 1 2 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
651	CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'h' THROUGH 'y'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ → 653		
652	Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 653) NO . . . . . 2 → 654	
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
654	The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 704
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 712
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 709
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
706	Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 709
707	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
708	Are you the first, second, … wife?	RANK	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE → b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 712
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 731
714	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	→ 716 → 727

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
715	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO .. 1 WEEKS AGO .. 2 MONTHS AGO .. 3	DAYS AGO .. 1 WEEKS AGO .. 2 MONTHS AGO .. 3
716	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a male or female used?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 718)	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 718)	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 718)
717	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES .... 1 NO 2	YES .... 1 NO 2	YES .... 1 NO 2
718	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND .... 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER ..... 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT ..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND .... 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER ..... 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT ..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND .... 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER ..... 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT ..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)
719	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO .. 1 WEEKS AGO .. 2 MONTHS AGO .. 3 YEARS AGO .. 4	DAYS AGO .. 1 WEEKS AGO .. 2 MONTHS AGO .. 3 YEARS AGO .. 4	DAYS AGO .. 1 WEEKS AGO .. 2 MONTHS AGO .. 3 YEARS AGO .. 4
720	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES .....
721	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98
722	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES .... 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 724)	YES .... 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 724)	
723	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS .. DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 106: AGE 15-24 ☐ (↓) AGE 25-49 ☐ → 727		
725	CHECK 701: NOT IN A UNION ☐ (↓) CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ → 727		
726	In the past 12 months have you had sex or been sexually involved with anyone because he gave you or told you he would give you gifts, cash, or anything else?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
727	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
728	CHECK 716, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN): YES, CONDOM USED ☐ (↓) NO, CONDOM NOT USED ☐ → 731 NOT ASKED ☐ → 731		
729	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	CHISHANGO . . . . . 01 MANYUCHI . . . . . 02 SILVERTOUCH . . . . . 03 CARE(FEMALE CONDOMS) . . . . . 04 PUBLIC SECTOR CONDOMS . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 HSA . . . . . 15 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 34 CBDA/DOOR TO . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . 61 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 71 CHURCH . . . . . 72 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73 CONDOMISED CAMPAIGNS . . . . . 74 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

731	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.		YES	NO	
		CHILDREN <10	1	2	
		MALE ADULTS	1	2	
		FEMALE ADULTS	1	2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ →		813
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT ☐ ↓ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ →		804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have 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 CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT ☐ ↓ b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ PREGNANT ☐ →		812
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐ ↓ NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR ☐ →		812
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ ↓ YEARS AGO ☐ → NOT ASKED ☐ →		811 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 804: WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD ☐ → a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? WANTS NO MORE/NONE ☐ → b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . P COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . R NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . S INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . T INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ → NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ → YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐		→ 813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 815 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)	
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last few months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Read about family planning on the internet/website?	e) INTERNET/WEBSITE 1 2	
	f) Read about family planning on a poster?	f) POSTER/FLYERS/REFLETS 1 2	
	g) Read about family planning on clothing (i.e. cap. chitenji, t-shirt)?	g) CLOTHING 1 2	
	h) Heard about family planning in a drama?	h) DRAMA 1 2	
817	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ / YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ / NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐ →		901
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ / NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		820
	NOT ASKED ☐ →		822
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 821
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ / HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐ →		901
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest [FORM/YEAR] he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	[GRADE/FORM/YEAR] . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases:you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives:you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928
927	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 931
929	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 931
930	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES 1 2 3	
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she does not properly cook the food?	YES / NO / DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1042
1002	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1003	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004A	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
1009	CHECK 1008: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ↓ OTHER →		1011
1010	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?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1011	CHECK 208 AND 215: LAST BIRTH IN 2013-2015 ↓ NO BIRTHS → 1027 LAST BIRTH IN 2012 OR EARLIER → 1027		
1012	CHECK 408 FOR LAST BIRTH: HAD ANTENATAL CARE ↓ NO ANTENATAL CARE →		1020
1013	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
1014	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth were you given any information about: a) Babies getting HIV from their mother? b) Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? c) Getting tested for HIV?	YES NO DK a) HIV FROM MOTHER . . 1 2 8 b) THINGS TO DO . . . . . 1 2 8 c) TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1015	Were you offered a test for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1016	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1019A
1017	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 HSA . . . . . 14 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 LIGHT HOUSE . . . . . 32 DREAM CENTRE . . . . . 33 PHARMACY . . . . . 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 61 WORKPLACE . . . . . 62 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 63 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1018	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1019A
1019	All women are supposed to receive counseling after being tested. After you were tested, did you receive counseling?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1019A	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth, was the baby's father offered a test for HIV by your health provider?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1020
1019B	I don't want to know the results, but was he tested for HIV at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1020	CHECK 430 FOR LAST BIRTH: ANY CODE '21-51' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 1024
1021	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you offered an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1022	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1024
1023	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1025
1024	CHECK 1016: YES ☐ ↓ NO OR NOT ASKED ☐		→ 1027
1025	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1028
1026	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	→ 1033

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1027	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
1029	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1029A	The last time you had the test, did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required by the health provider?	TEST REQUESTED BY THE RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 TEST OFFERED BY THE HEALTH PROVIDER . . 2 TEST REQUIRED BY THE HEALTH PROVIDER . . 3	
1030	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 HSA . . . . . 14 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 61 WORKPLACE . . . . . 62 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 63 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 1033
1031	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1033
1032	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C HSA . . . . . D DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . I DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . J **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K PHARMACY . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . N **MACRO** . . . . . O **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . P WORKPLACE . . . . . Q CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . R OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1033	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1035
1034	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1035	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1036	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1037	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?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1041	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1042	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1043	CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐		→ 1051
1044	CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 1046

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1045	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ☐ ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW ☐ →		1051
1049	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	1051
1050	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C HSA . . . . . D DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . I DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . J **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K PHARMACY . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . N **MACRO** . . . . . O **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1051	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1052	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1053	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ → 1101		
1054	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1055	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1104
1102	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1104
1103	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1106
1105	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
1106	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . A CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . B WATER PIPE . . . . . C SNUFF BY MOUTH . . . . . D SNUFF BY NOSE . . . . . E CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1108	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem:	BIG PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM	
	a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?	a) PERMISSION TO GO . . . . . 1 / 2	
	b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?	b) GETTING MONEY . . . . . 1 / 2	
	c) The distance to the health facility?	c) DISTANCE . . . . . 1 / 2	
	d) Not wanting to go alone?	d) GO ALONE . . . . . 1 / 2	
	e) Concern that there may not be a female health provider?	e) NO FEMALE PROVIDER . . 1 / 2	
	f) Concern that there may not be any health provider?	f) NO PROVIDER . . . . . 1 / 2	
	g) Concern that there may be no drugs available?	g) NO DRUGS . . . . . 1 / 2	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1109	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1111
1110	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . A PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1111	Sometimes a woman can have a problem of constant leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult childbirth, but may also occur after a sexual assault or after pelvic surgery. Have you ever experienced a constant leakage of urine or stool from your vagina during the day and night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1114
1112	Have you ever heard of this problem?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1113	Do you know any woman who currently has or who has ever experienced this problem?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1123
1114	Did this problem start after you delivered a baby or had a stillbirth?	AFTER DELIVERED BABY . . . . . 1 AFTER HAD STILLBIRTH . . . . . 2 NEITHER 3	→ 1116
1115	Did this problem start after a normal labor and delivery, or after a very difficult labor and delivery, or after a very difficult labor and pelvic surgery ?	NORMAL LABOR/DELIVERY . . . . . 1 VERY DIFFICULT LABOR/DELIVERY . . . . . 2 PELVIC SURGERY 3	→ 1117
1116	What do you think caused this problem?	SEXUAL ASSAULT . . . . . 1 PELVIC SURGERY . . . . . 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1118
1117	How many days after (CAUSE OF PROBLEM FROM 1114 OR 1116) did the leakage start? ENTER '90' IF 90 DAYS OR MORE.	NUMBER OF DAYS AFTER DELIVERY/OTHER EVENT . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1118	Have you sought treatment for this condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1120
1119	Why have you not sought treatment? PROBE AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DO NOT KNOW CAN BE FIXED . . . . . A DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO . . . . . B TOO EXPENSIVE . . . . . C TOO FAR . . . . . D POOR QUALITY OF CARE . . . . . E COULD NOT GET PERMISSION . . . . . F EMBARRASSMENT/STIGMA . . . . . G PROBLEM DISAPPEARED . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1123

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1120	From whom did you last seek treatment?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 2 PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . 4 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONEI . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
1121	Did you have an operation to fix the problem?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1122	Did the treatment stop the leakage completely? IF NO: Did the treatment reduce the leakage?	YES, STOPPED COMPLETELY . . . . . 1 NOT STOPPED BUT REDUCED . . . . . 2 NOT STOPPED AT ALL 3	
1123	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1124	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TI . . . . . C THROUGH FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1125	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1126	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 12. MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters, that is, all of the children born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. How many children did your mother give birth to, including you?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO NATURAL MOTHER	
1202	CHECK 1201: TWO OR MORE BIRTHS ☐ ↓ ; ONLY ONE BIRTH (RESPONDENT ONLY) ☐ →		1300
1203	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS	

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1204	What was the name given to your (oldest/ next oldest) brother or sister?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1205	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2
1206	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (2)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (3)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (4)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (5)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (6)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (7)
1207	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (2)	☐☐ GO TO (3)	☐☐ GO TO (4)	☐☐ GO TO (5)	☐☐ GO TO (6)	☐☐ GO TO (7)
1208	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1209	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214
1210	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2
1211	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2
1212	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214
1213	How many days after the end of the pregnancy did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1214	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (2) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (3) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (4) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (5) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (6) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (7) NO 2
1215	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (2)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (3)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (4)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (5)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (6)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (7)

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1300.

1204	What was the name given to your (oldest/ next oldest) brother or sister?	(7) _____	(8) _____	(9) _____	(10) _____	(11) _____	(12) _____
1205	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2
1206	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (8)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (9)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (10)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (11)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (12)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (13)
1207	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (8)	☐☐ GO TO (9)	☐☐ GO TO (10)	☐☐ GO TO (11)	☐☐ GO TO (12)	☐☐ GO TO (13)
1208	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1209	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO 1214
1210	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2
1211	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1214 NO 2
1212	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1214
1213	How many days after the end of the pregnancy did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1214	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (8) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (9) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (10) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (11) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (12) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (13) NO 2
1215	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (8)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (9)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (10)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (11)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (12)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (13)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1300.							

SECTION 13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1300	CHECK FRONT COVER WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ☐ ↓ WOMAN NOT SELECTED ☐ →		1333
1301	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 →		1332
1301A	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Malawi. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.		
1302	CHECK 701 AND 702: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER') ☐ ↓ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ →		1316
1303	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)?	YES NO DK	
	a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	JEALOUS 1 2 8	
	b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	ACCUSES 1 2 8	
	c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	NOT MEET FRIENDS . . 1 2 8	
	d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	NO FAMILY 1 2 8	
	e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	WHERE YOU ARE 1 2 8	
1304	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner).		

	A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever:	EVER		B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?		
				OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
	a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
		NO	2 ↓			
	b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
		NO	2 ↓			
	c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
		NO	2 ↓			

SECTION 13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1305	A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you: B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?		

	EVER			OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES	1	→	1	2	3
	NO	2	↓			
b) slap you?	YES	1	→	1	2	3
	NO	2	↓			
c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES	1	→	1	2	3
	NO	2	↓			
d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES	1	→	1	2	3
	NO	2	↓			
e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES	1	→	1	2	3
	NO	2	↓			
f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES	1	→	1	2	3
	NO	2	↓			
g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES	1	→	1	2	3
	NO	2	↓			
h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES	1	→	1	2	3
	NO	2	↓			
i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES	1	→	1	2	3
	NO	2	↓			
j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES	1	→	1	2	3
	NO	2	↓			

1306	CHECK 1305A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		1309
1307	How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95	
1308	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you: a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1309	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1311
1310	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1311	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1313
1312	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
1313	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1314	CHECK 709: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE ☐↓ MARRIED ONLY ONCE ☐→		→ 1316
1315	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner).	B. How long ago did this last happen?	

	EVER		0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER
a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3
b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3

1316	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐↓ / NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1319
1317	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER . . . . . A STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C STEP-FATHER . . . . . D SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . E DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . F OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . G CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . H FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . I MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . J FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . K OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . L TEACHER . . . . . M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . . . N POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . O OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
1318	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1319	CHECK 201, 226, AND 230: EVER BEEN PREGNANT ('YES' ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) ↓ NEVER BEEN PREGNANT → 1322		
1320	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 1322	
1321	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B STEP-MOTHER . . . . . C FATHER . . . . . D STEP-FATHER . . . . . E SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . F DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . G OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . H FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . I CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . J FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . K MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . L FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . M OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . N TEACHER . . . . . O EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . . . P POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1322	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN → 1322B		
1322A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 → 1323 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER . . . . . 3 → 1324A	
1322B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER . . . . . 3 → 1326	
1323	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . 03 FATHER . . . . . 04 STEP-FATHER . . . . . 05 BROTHER . . . . . 06 STEP-BROTHER . . . . . 07 OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . 08 IN-LAW . . . . . 09 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 10 FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . 11 TEACHER . . . . . 12 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . . . 13 POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . 14 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 15 STRANGER . . . . . 16 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1324	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ / NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1325
1324A	CHECK 1305A (h-j) and 1315A(b) AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ / NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐		→ 1326
1325	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ / NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? b) How old were you the first first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1326	CHECK 1305A (a-j), 1315A (a,b), 1316, 1320, 1322A, AND 1322B: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ / NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐		→ 1330
1327	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1329
1328	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY . . . . . A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY . . . . . B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . D FRIEND . . . . . E NEIGHBOR . . . . . F RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . . . H POLICE . . . . . I LAWYER . . . . . J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . . . . K DISTRICT SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER L TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY/CHIEF . . . . . M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1330
1329	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1330	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		
1331	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO HUSBAND . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 OTHER MALE ADULT . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 FEMALE ADULT . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3	
1332	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE.		
1333	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTE . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD

- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES

- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L RHYTHM METHOD

- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS

- 6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 7 COSTS TOO MUCH

- 8 INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- X OTHER

_____
(SPECIFY)

- Z DON'T KNOW

				COL. 1	COL. 2	
2016	04	APR	01			2016
	03	MAR	02			
	02	FEB	03			
	01	JAN	04			
	12	DEC	05			
	11	NOV	06			
	10	OCT	07			
2015	09	SEP	08			2015
	08	AUG	09			
	07	JUL	10			
	06	JUN	11			
	05	MAY	12			
	04	APR	13			
	03	MAR	14			
	02	FEB	15			
	01	JAN	16			
	12	DEC	17			
	11	NOV	18			
	10	OCT	19			
2014	09	SEP	20			2014
	08	AUG	21			
	07	JUL	22			
	06	JUN	23			
	05	MAY	24			
	04	APR	25			
	03	MAR	26			
	02	FEB	27			
	01	JAN	28			
	12	DEC	29			
	11	NOV	30			
	10	OCT	31			
2013	09	SEP	32			2013
	08	AUG	33			
	07	JUL	34			
	06	JUN	35			
	05	MAY	36			
	04	APR	37			
	03	MAR	38			
	02	FEB	39			
	01	JAN	40			
	12	DEC	41			
	11	NOV	42			
	10	OCT	43			
2012	09	SEP	44			2012
	08	AUG	45			
	07	JUL	46			
	06	JUN	47			
	05	MAY	48			
	04	APR	49			
	03	MAR	50			
	02	FEB	51			
	01	JAN	52			
	12	DEC	53			
	11	NOV	54			
	10	OCT	55			
2011	09	SEP	56			2011
	08	AUG	57			
	07	JUL	58			
	06	JUN	59			
	05	MAY	60			
	04	APR	61			
	03	MAR	62			
	02	FEB	63			
	01	JAN	64			
	12	DEC	65			
	11	NOV	66			
	10	OCT	67			
2010	09	SEP	68			2010
	08	AUG	69			
	07	JUL	70			
	06	JUN	71			
	05	MAY	72			
	04	APR	73			
	03	MAR	74			
	02	FEB	75			
	01	JAN	76			

FORMATTING DATE: 10 Oct. 2015
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 10 Oct. 2015

2015-2016 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
MALAWI GOVERNEMNT - NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY | | MONTH | | YEAR | | | |
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO. | | | |
RESULT*				RESULT* | |
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS | |
TIME				

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) | |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 CHICHEWA
03 TUMBUKA
09 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

SUPERVISOR		OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
_____	| | | |	| |	| |

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with The National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Malawi. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
104	Before you moved here, which REGION did you live in?	NOTHERN . . . . . 01 CENTRAL . . . . . 02 SOUTHERN . . . . . 03 OUTSIDE OF MALAWI 96	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest [FORM/YEAR] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	[GRADE/FORM/YEAR] . . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐ →		113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) 4 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 122
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 122
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC . . . . . 01 CCAP . . . . . 02 ANGLICAN . . . . . 03 SEVENTH DAY ADVENT./BAPTIST . . . . . 04 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 05 MUSLIM . . . . . 06 NO RELIGION . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
123	What is your tribe or ethnic group?	CHEWA . . . . . 01 TUMBUKA . . . . . 02 LOMWE . . . . . 03 TONGA . . . . . 04 YAO . . . . . 05 SENA . . . . . 06 NKHONDE . . . . . 07 NGONI . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
124	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 201
125	In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 211 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ a) How old were you when your first child was born? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN → 301		

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → a) How old is your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ☐ ↓ (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ →		301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → a) What is the name of your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → b) What is the name of your child?	_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐ → 218
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	→ 218
217A	Were you offered a test for HIV by the health provider during any of the antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 218
217B	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
218	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
219	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . 1 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUAL . . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ 1 (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ 2 (SPECIFY) NO 3

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last few months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Read about family planning on the internet/website?	e) INTERNET/WEBSITE 1 2	
	f) Read about family planning on a poster?	f) POSTER 1 2	
	g) Read about family planning on clothing (i.e. cap. chitenji, t-shirt)?	g) CLOTHING 1 2	
	h) Heard about family planning in a drama?	h) DRAMA 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDE . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIOD . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.	AGREE DIS-AGREE DK	
	a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it.	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8	
	b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) . . . . . 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS	
407	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → a) Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married). MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → b) Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME / LINE NUMBER / 408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? / AGE	
408	ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.		
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER →		→ 411
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 1 ONLY ONCE 2	
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: BOTH ARE CODE '2' → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? OTHER → b) Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
413	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
414	I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 501
415	Now I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	→ 417 → 427

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
416	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . 3	DAYS AGO . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . 3
417	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 419)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 419)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 419)
418	Was a male or female condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
419	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)
420	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . 3 YEARS AGO . . 4	DAYS AGO . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . 3 YEARS AGO . . 4	DAYS AGO . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . 3 YEARS AGO . . 4
421	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . .
422	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 425)	YES . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 425)	
424	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS . . DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
425	CHECK 419 (ALL COLUMNS): AT LEAST ONE PARTNER IS A SEX WORKER ☐ ↓ NO PARTNERS ARE SEX WORKERS ☐ → 427		
426	CHECK 419 AND 417 (ALL COLUMNS): CONDOM USED WITH EVERY SEX WORKER ☐ → 430 OTHER ☐ → 431		
427	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
428	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 431
429	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 431
430	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	In the past 12 months have you given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 433
432	Have you ever given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
433	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
434	CHECK 417: MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN) CONDOM USED ☐ ↓ NOT ASKED ☐ → 438 NO CONDOM USED ☐ → 438		
435	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	CHISHANGO . . . . . 01 MANYUCHI . . . . . 02 SILVERTOUCH . . . . . 03 CARE(FEMALE CONDOM) . . . . . 04 PUBLIC SECTOR CONDOMS . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 HSA . . . . . 15 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 34 CBDA/DOOR TO . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . 61 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 71 CHURCH . . . . . 72 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73 CONDOMISED CAMPAIGNS . . . . . 74 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
437	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method other than a condom to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 439 → 440
438	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 440
439	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 501
440	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐		→ 514
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED ☐↓ MAN STERILIZED ☐		→ 514
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐↓ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐		→ 509
504	Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
509	Are any of your (wives/partners) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wives/partners) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
511	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
512	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 (WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
513	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 601 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER 96 → 601 _____ (SPECIFY)	
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ _____ ☐☐	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615
614	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 618
616	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
618	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?	a) GOES OUT 1 2 8	
	b) If she neglects the children?	b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8	
	c) If she argues with him?	c) ARGUES 1 2 8	
	d) If she refuses to have sex with him?	d) REFUSES SEX 1 2 8	
	e) If she does not properly cook the food?	e) FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
702	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704A	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
709	CHECK 708: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ↓ ☐ OTHER ☐ →		711
710	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?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
711	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
712	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 716
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
714	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
714A	The last time you had the test, did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required by the health provider?	TEST REQUESTED BY THE RESPONDENT . . . . 1 TEST OFFERED BY THE HEALTH PROVIDER . . 2 TEST REQUIRED BY THE HEALTH PROVIDER . . 3	
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 HSA . . . . . 14 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 61 WORKPLACE . . . . . 62 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 63 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 718
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 718
717	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C HSA . . . . . D DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . I DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . J **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K PHARMACY . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . N **MACRO** . . . . . O **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . P WORKPLACE . . . . . Q CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . R OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
718	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 720
719	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
720	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	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?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
726	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
728	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ → 736		
729	CHECK 727: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 731		
730	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
731	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
732	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
733	CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW → 736		
734	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 736	
735	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C HSA . . . . . D DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . I DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . J **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K PHARMACY . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) **BLM** . . . . . N **MACRO** . . . . . O **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . P WORKPLACE . . . . . Q CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . R OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
736	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805
802	How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
803	Who did the circumcision?	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER/FAMILY/FRIENI . . 1 HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL . . . . . 2 OTHER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
804	Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSION/ . . 2 CIRCUMCISION DONE AT HOME . . . . . 3 INITIATION CEREMONY . . . . . 4 OTHER HOME/PLACE . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
805	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
806	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
807	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811 → 810
809	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 812
810	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
811	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Pipes full of tobacco? d) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? e) Number of water pipe sessions? f) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 813
812	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Pipes full of tobacco? d) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? e) Number of water pipe sessions? f) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
813	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 → 815 NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 → 816	
814	On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? d) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES DAILY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 816

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? d) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES WEEKLY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
816	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 818
817	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . A OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . B OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
818	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 822
819	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TE . . . . . C THROUGH FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
820	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
821	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
822	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

2015-2016 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

MALAWI GOVERNEMNT
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD INTERVIEWER/EDITOR/SUPERVISOR NUMBER	NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	

INSTRUCTIONS

We are collecting information on the DHS field staff. Please fill in the information below. The information will be part of the survey data files. Your name will not be in the data files; your information will remain anonymous. If there is any question you do not want to answer you may skip it and go to the next question.

102	In what [REGION] do you live?	NOTHERN . . . . . 01 CENTRAL . . . . . 02 SOUTHERN 03	
103	Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL 3	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN . . . . . 2 WIDOWED . . . . . 3 DIVORCED . . . . . 4 SEPARATED . . . . . 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
110	What is the highest [GRADE/FORM/YEAR] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	[GRADE/FORM/YEAR] . . . . . [ ][ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC . . . . . 01 CCAP . . . . . 02 ANGLICAN . . . . . 03 SEVENTH DAY ADVENT./BAPTIS . . . . . 04 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 05 MUSLIM . . . . . 06 NO RELIGION . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
112	What is your ethnicity?	CHEWA . . . . . 01 TUMBUKA . . . . . 02 LOMWE . . . . . 03 TONGA . . . . . 04 YAO . . . . . 05 SENA . . . . . 06 NKHONDE . . . . . 07 NGONI . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96	
113	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	CHICHEWA . . . . . 01 TUMBUKA . . . . . 02 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
114	What other languages can you speak? RECORD ALL OTHER LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	ENGLISH . . . . . A CHICHEWA . . . . . B TUMBUKA . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO OTHER LANGUAGE . . . . . Y	
115	Have you ever worked on a DHS survey prior to this one?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
116	Have you ever worked on any other survey prior to this one (not a DHS)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
117	Were you already working for NSO at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 3	→ 119
118	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of NSO?	PERMANENT . . . . . 1 TEMPORARY 2	
119	If you have comments, please write them here.		