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Malawi

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Final Report

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FOREWORD



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

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

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

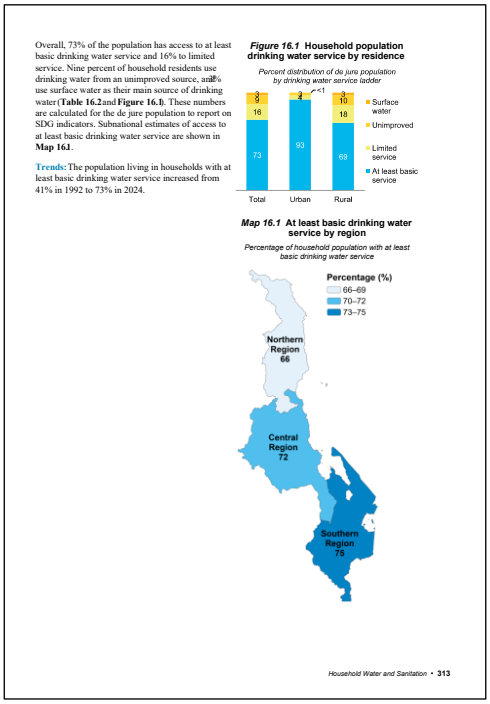
Shelton KANYANDA
Commissioner of Statistics
National Statistical Office

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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


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

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

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

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder

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

Percentage of household population with at least basic drinking water service

Household Water and Sanitation • **313**

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

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

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

Example 1: Exposure to mass media: Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1

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

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

5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

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

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

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

a b

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in MDHS Tables

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

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, Malawi DHS 2024

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

Continued...

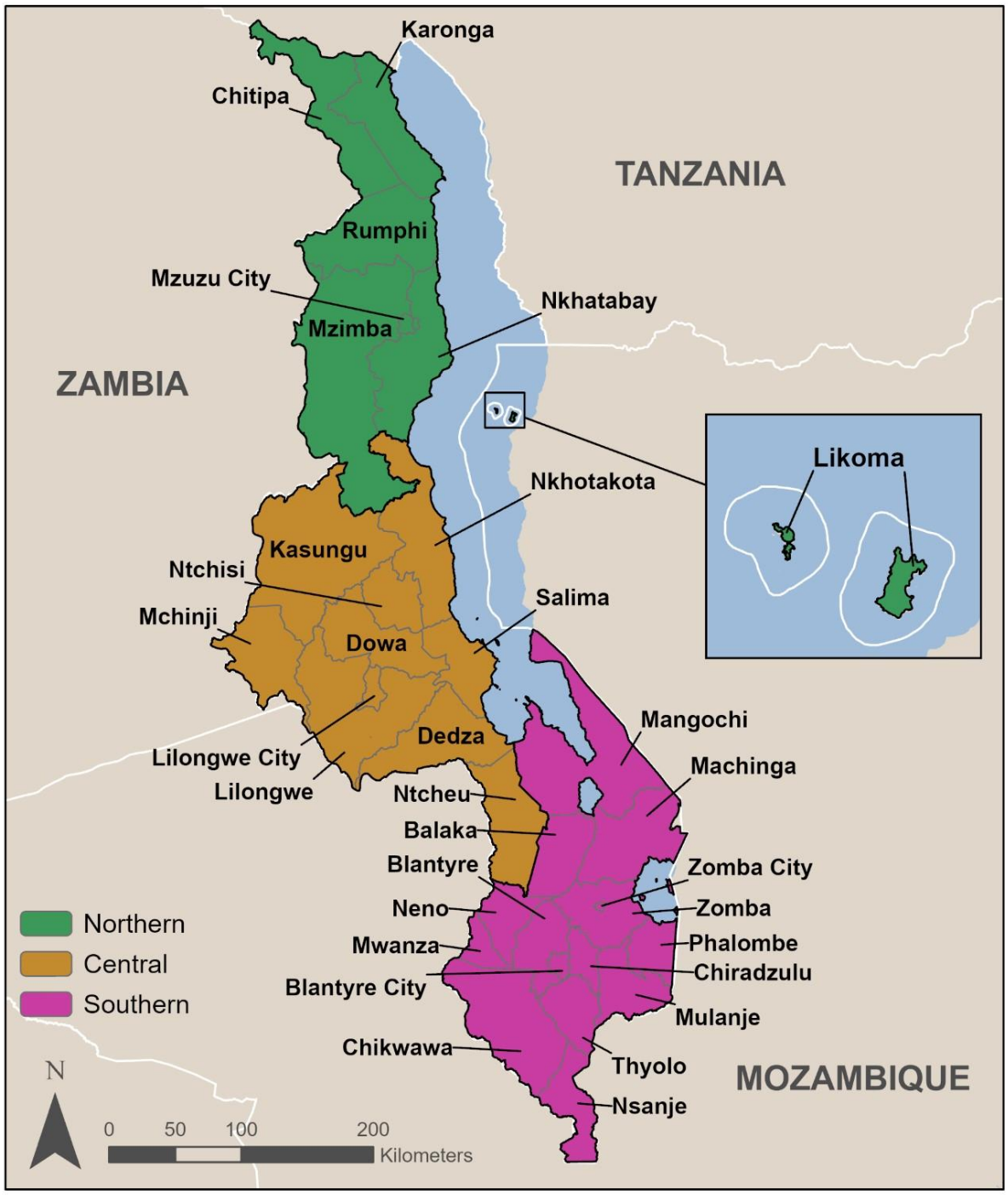
Sustainable Development Goal Indicators—*Continued*

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

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

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

MALAWI


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

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

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

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

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

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

1.3.1 Household Questionnaire

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

1.3.2 Woman's Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Man's Questionnaire

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

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

1.3.4 Biomarker Questionnaire

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

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

1.3.5 Fieldworker Questionnaire

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

1.3.6 Finalisation of the Questionnaires

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 Training of Trainers and Pretest

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

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

1.6 Training of Field Staff

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

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

1.6.1 Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing Training

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

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

1.6.2 Biomarker Training

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Fieldwork Practice

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

1.7 FIELDWORK

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

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

1.8.1 Central Office Training and Secondary Editing

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

1.8.2 Data Cleaning and Finalisation

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

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

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

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

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

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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

Key Findings

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

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

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

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

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

Clean cooking fuels and technologies

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

Clean heating fuels and technologies

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

Clean lighting fuels and technologies

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

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

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

2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

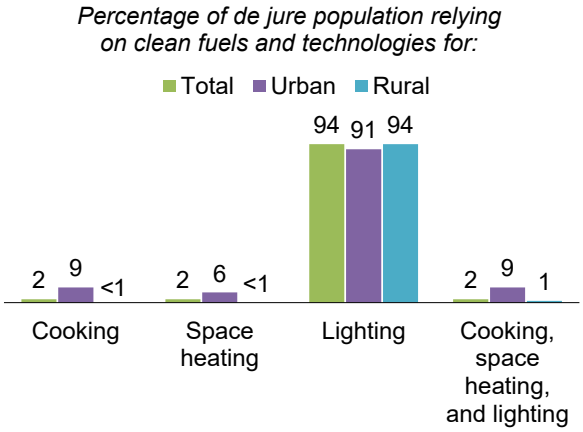
Space heating is not common among households in Malawi; 17% of households reported using a form of heating. Charcoal (10%) and wood (6%) are the most common fuels used for space heating (**Table 2.3**).

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

2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

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

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



2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

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

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

2.2.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

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

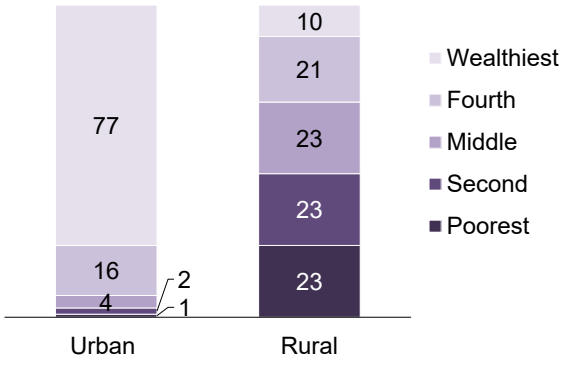
Sample: Households

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

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

Figure 2.2 **Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.3 Household Population and Composition

Household

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

De facto population

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

De jure population

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

How data are calculated

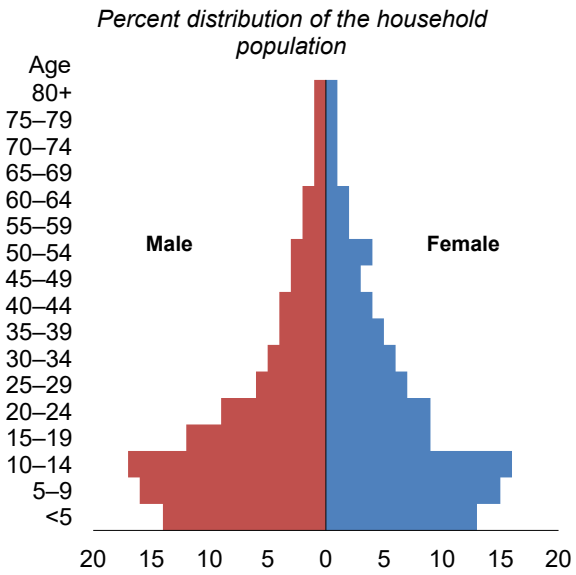
All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

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

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

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

Figure 2.3 **Population pyramid**



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

2.4 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

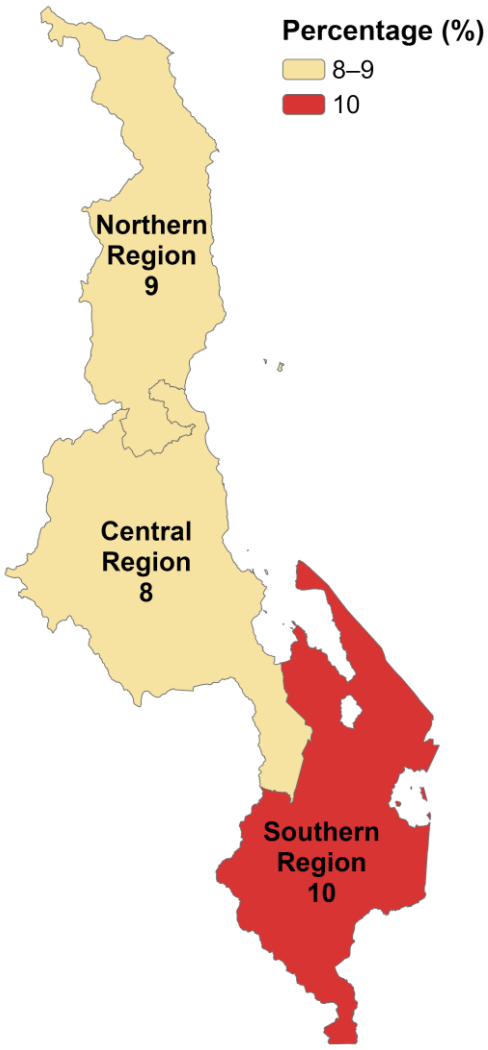
Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
Sample: Children under age 18

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

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

***Map 2.1* Orphanhood by region**

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



2.5 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

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

Sample: De jure children under age 5

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

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

2.6 EDUCATION

2.6.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

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

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

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

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

2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

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

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

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

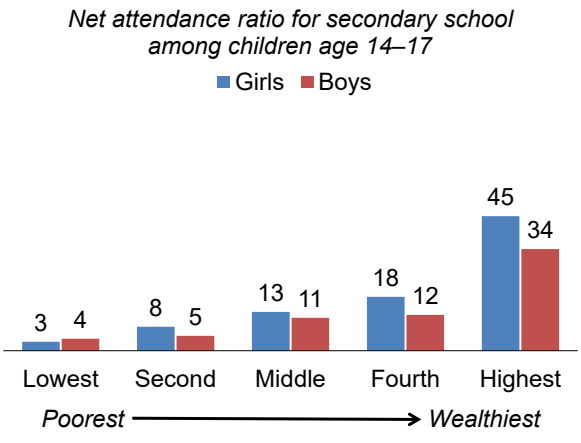
The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

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

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

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

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



Gender parity index (GPI)

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

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

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

2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 5

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

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

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

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- **Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking**
- **Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting**
- **Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**
- **Table 2.5 Household possessions**
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- **Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
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- **Table 2.12 School attendance ratios**
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Table 2.1 Household characteristics

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

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

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

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

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

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

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

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

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

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

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

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

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

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

Table 2.5 Household possessions

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

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

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

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

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

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

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

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

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

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

Table 2.8 Household composition

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

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

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

Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

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

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

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

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

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

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

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

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

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

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

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

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

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

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

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

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

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

Table 2.13 Participation rate in organised learning

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

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

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

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

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

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

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

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

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

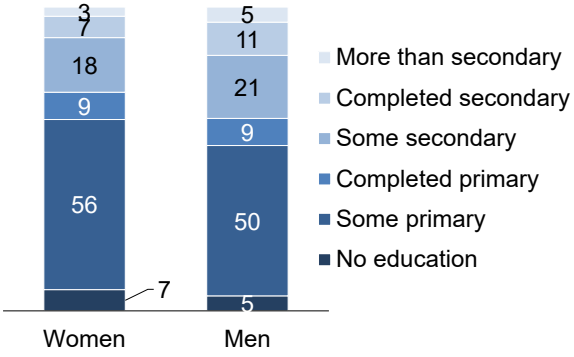
Among all respondents age 15–49, 7% of women and 5% of men have no formal education. Median years of school completed are 5.9 for women and 6.6 for men.

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

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

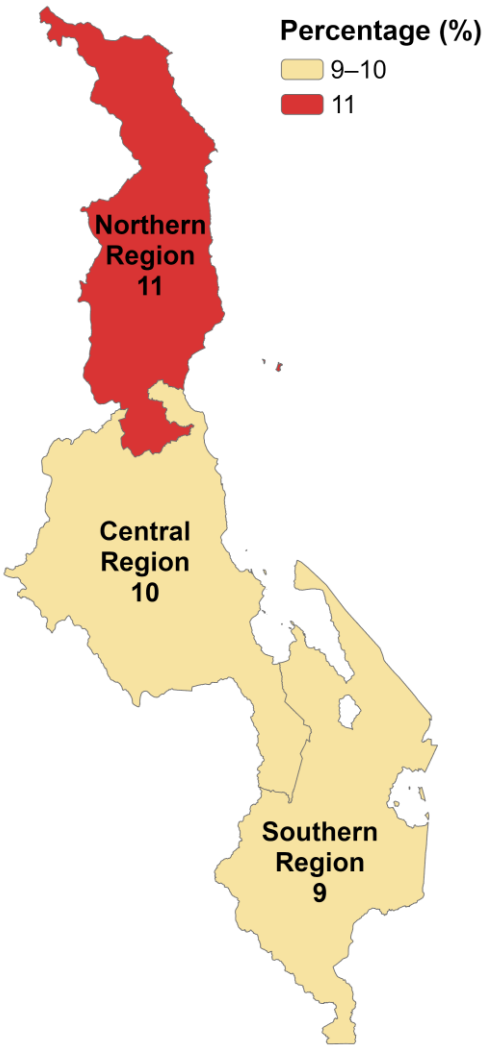
Figure 3.1 **Education of survey respondents**

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



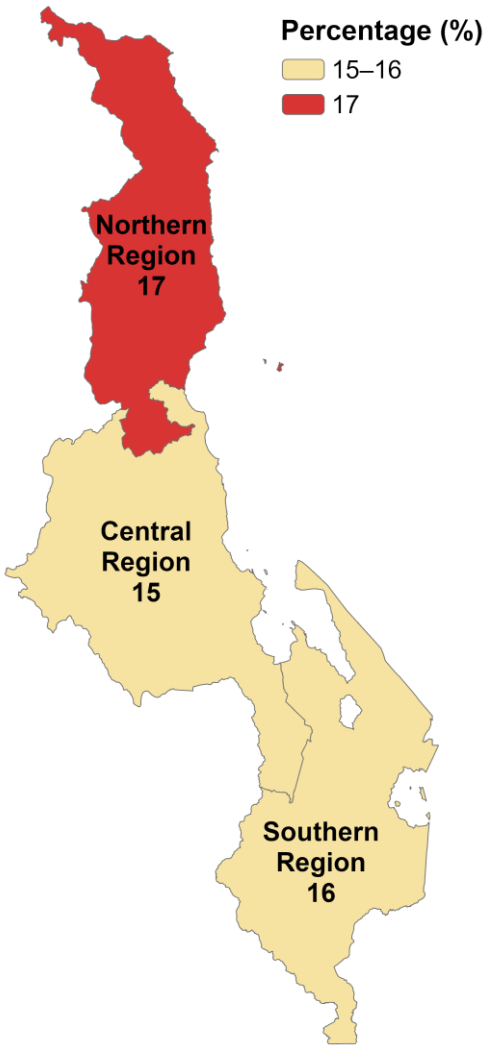
Map 3.1 **Education of women by region**

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



Map 3.2 **Education of men by region**

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



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

3.3 Mass Media Exposure and Internet Usage

Exposure to mass media

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

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Use of the internet

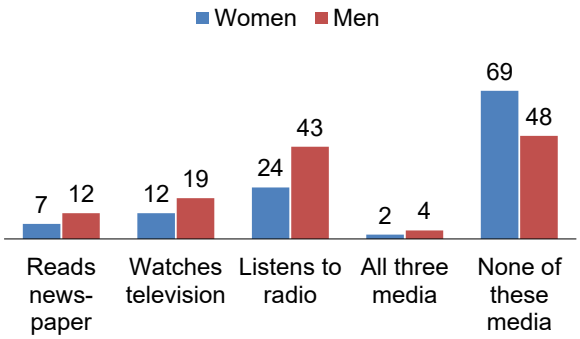
Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the last 12 months, and, if so, how often they used it during the last month.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

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

Figure 3.2 **Exposure to mass media**

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

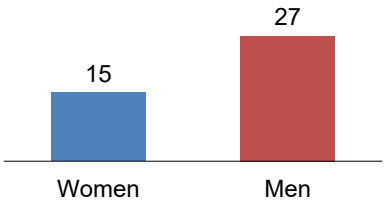


The internet is a critical tool through which information is shared. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media. Only 17% of women and 32% of men have ever used the internet, while 15% of women and 27% of men used the internet in the last 12 months. Among those who used the internet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

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

Figure 3.3 **Internet usage by sex**

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



3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.

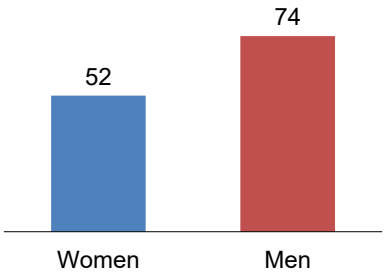
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

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

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

Figure 3.4 **Employment status by sex**

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



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and other.

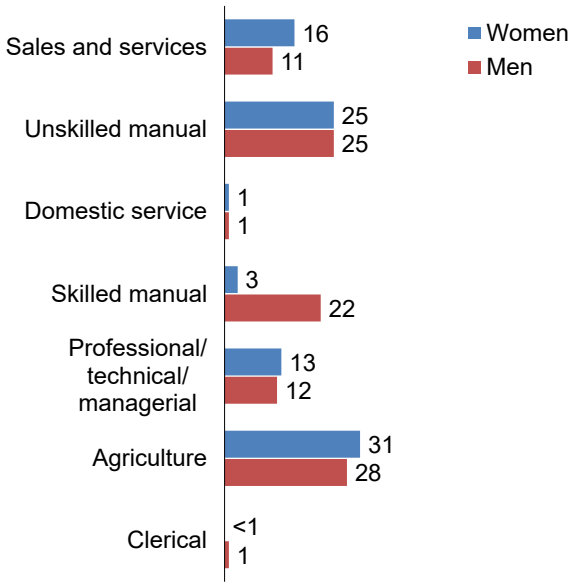
Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

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

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

Figure 3.5 **Occupation**

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



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

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

3.6 Health Insurance Coverage

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

3.7 Tobacco Use

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

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

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

3.8 Alcohol Consumption

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

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

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

3.9 Place of Birth and Recent Migration

Recent migration

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

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

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

3.9.1 Type of Migration

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

3.9.2 Reason for Migration

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

List of Tables

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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 2024

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

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

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

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

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

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

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

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

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

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

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

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

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

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

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

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

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

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

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

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

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

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

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

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

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

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

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

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

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

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

Table 3.13 Any tobacco use according to background characteristics

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

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

na = Not applicable

Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women

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

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

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

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

Table 3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men

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

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

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

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

Table 3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.17 Type of migration

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

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

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

Table 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men

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

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

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

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

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

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

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently in union

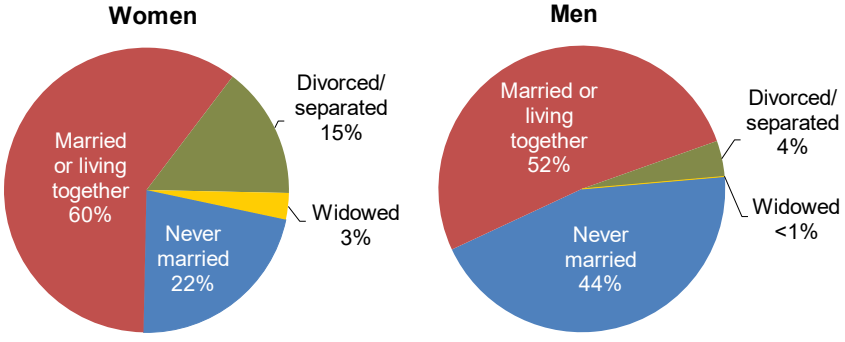
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. In this report, the terms currently in union and currently married are used interchangeably except where noted.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

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

Figure 4.1 **Marital status**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



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

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

4.2 Marriage Registration

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

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

4.3 Polygyny

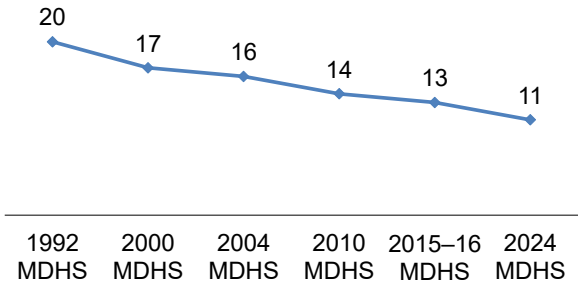
Polygyny
Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

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

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

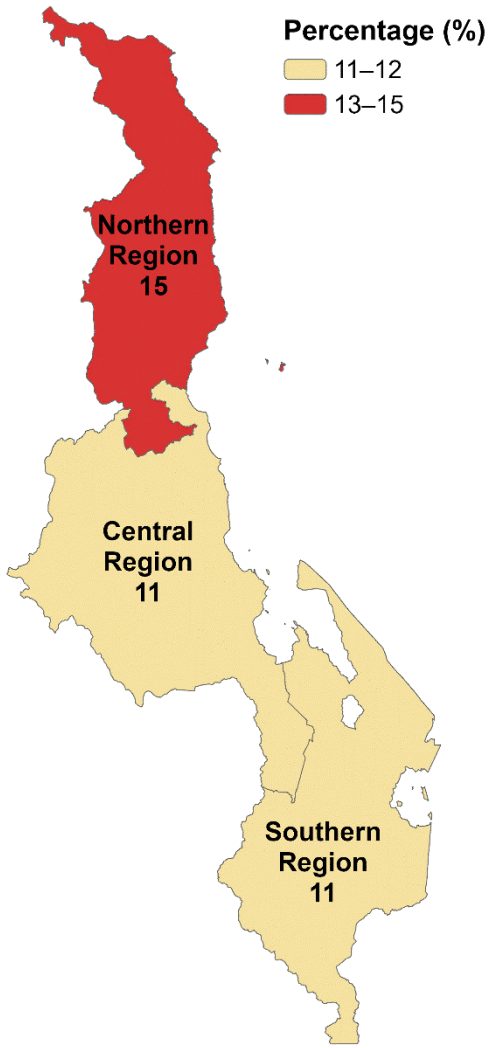
***Figure 4.2* Trends in polygyny**

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



***Map 4.1* Polygyny by region**

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



4.4 Age at First Marriage

Median age at first marriage

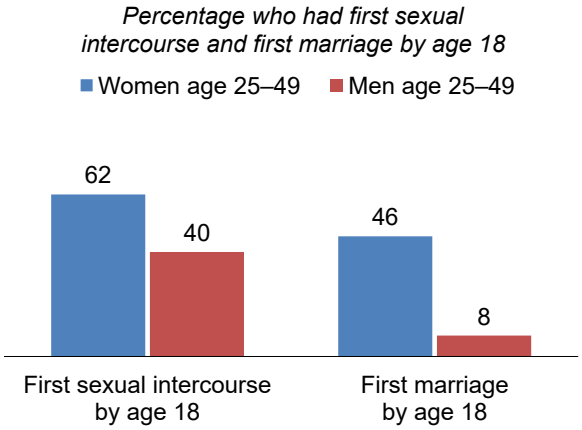
Age by which half of respondents have been married.

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

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

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

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



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

4.5 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

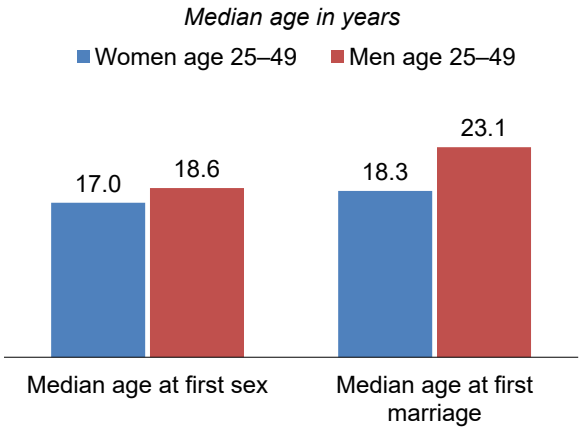
Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–54, and 25–54

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

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

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

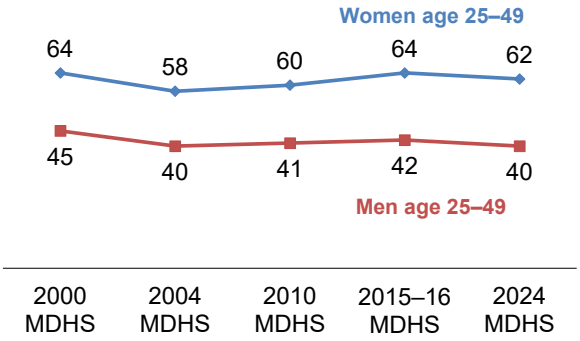
Figure 4.4 **Median age at first sex and first marriage**



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

Figure 4.5 **Trends in early sexual intercourse**

Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by age 18



4.6 Recent Sexual Activity

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

List of Tables

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

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

Table 4.1 Current marital status

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

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

Table 4.2 Marriage registration

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

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

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

Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives

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

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

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

Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives

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

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

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

Table 4.4 Age at first marriage

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

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

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

Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

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

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

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

Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

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

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

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

Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

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

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

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

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

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

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

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

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

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

Sample: Women age 15–49

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

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

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

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

Figure 5.2 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

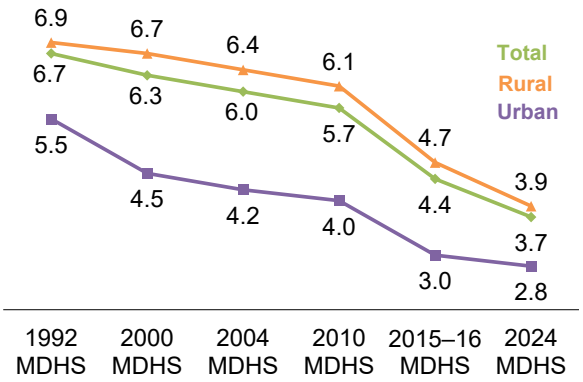
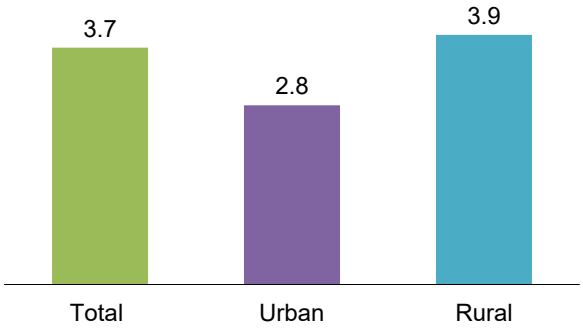


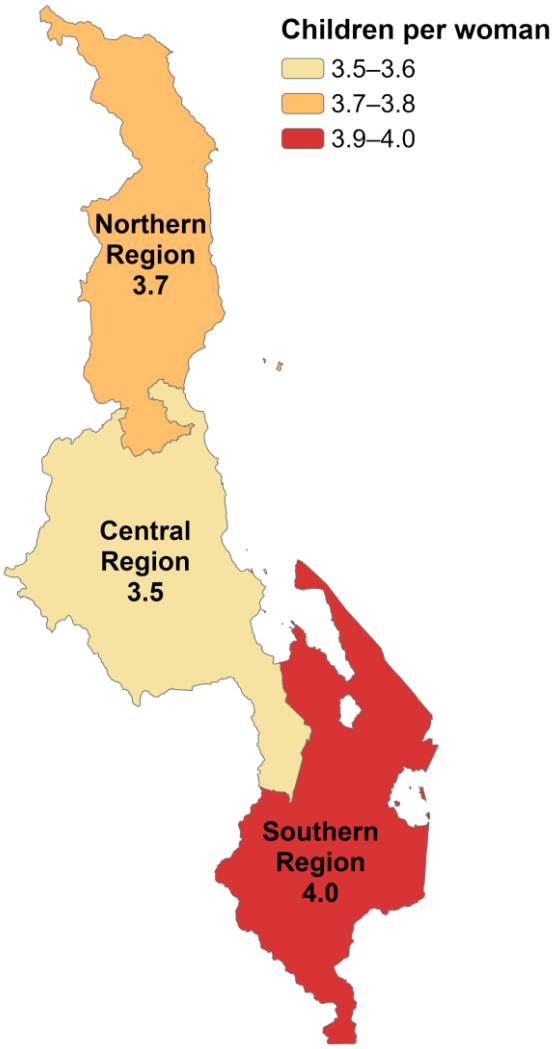
Figure 5.1 Fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



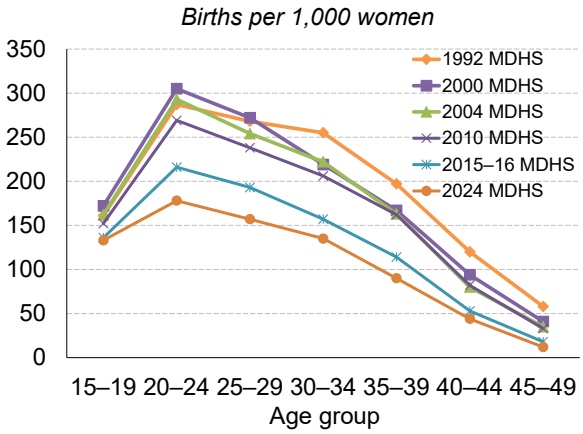
Map 5.1 Fertility by region

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



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

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



5.2 Children Ever Born and Living

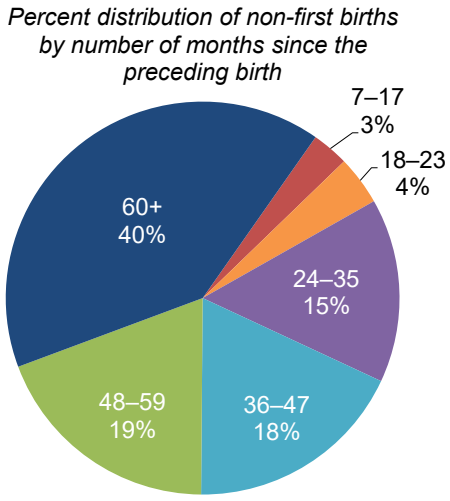
By obtaining complete pregnancy histories, the 2024 MDHS allows an estimation of the number of children ever born to women of reproductive age and the number of children living at the time of the survey. Overall, women age 15–49 have an average of 2.5 children, with an average of 2.3 children still living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

5.3 Birth Intervals

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

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

Figure 5.4 **Birth intervals**



Note: Sum does not add to 100 due to rounding

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

5.4 Insusceptibility to Pregnancy

Postpartum amenorrhoea

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

Postpartum abstinence

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

Postpartum insusceptibility

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

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

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

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

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

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

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

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

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

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

5.5 Age at First Menstruation

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

5.6 Arrival of Menopause

Menopause

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

Sample: Women age 30–49

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

5.7 Age at First Birth

Median age at first birth

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

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49

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

5.8 Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy

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

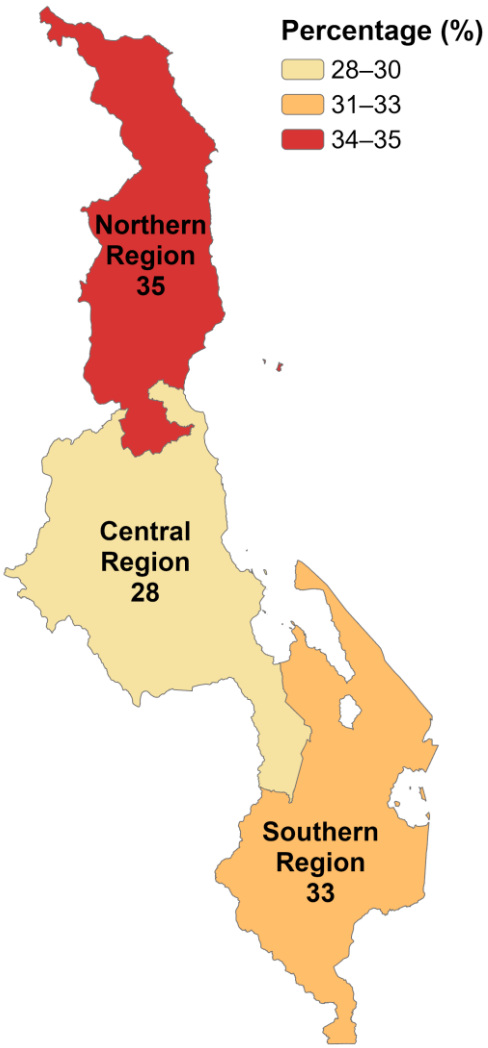
Sample: Women age 15–19

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

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

Map 5.2 **Teenage pregnancy by region**

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



5.9 Pregnancy Outcomes and Induced Abortion Rates

Pregnancy outcomes

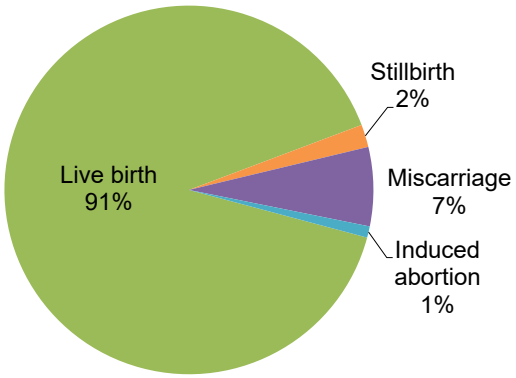
Live birth:	a child who was born alive, even if for a very short time
Stillbirth:	a child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer
Miscarriage:	a pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks)
Induced abortion:	a pregnancy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

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

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

Figure 5.5 **Pregnancy outcomes**

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



Note: Total does not sum to 100 due to rounding

List of Tables

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

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

Table 5.1 Current fertility

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

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

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

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

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

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

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

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

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

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

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

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

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

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

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

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

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

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

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

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

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

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

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

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

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

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 5.9 Menopause

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

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

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

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

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

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

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

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

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

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

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

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

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

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

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

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

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

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

na = Not applicable

Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

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

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

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

Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates

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

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

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

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

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

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

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

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

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

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

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

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

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

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

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

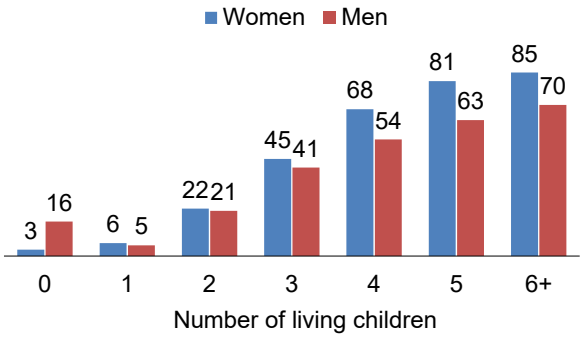
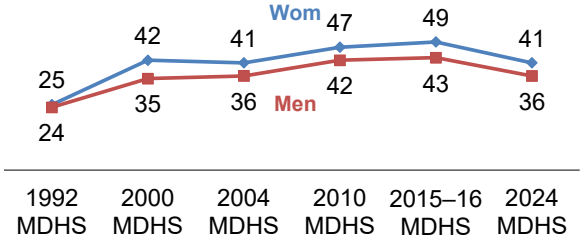


***Figure 6.2* Trends in desire to limit childbearing**

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



6.2 Ideal Family Size

Ideal family size

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

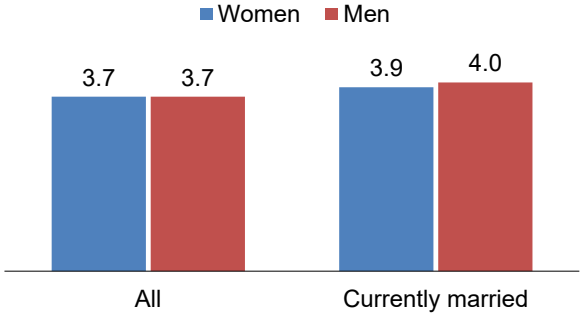
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

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

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

***Figure 6.3* Ideal family size**

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



6.3 Fertility Planning Status

Planning status of births/pregnancies

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

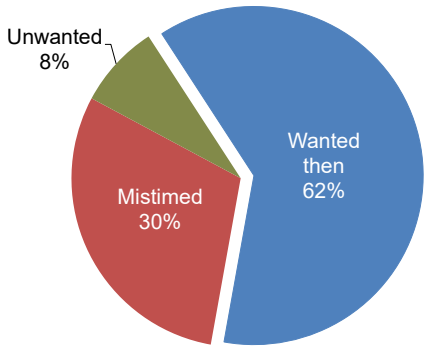
Sample: Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49 and all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49

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

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

Figure 6.4 **Fertility planning status**

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



6.4 Wanted Fertility Rates

Unwanted birth

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

Wanted birth

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

Wanted fertility rate

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

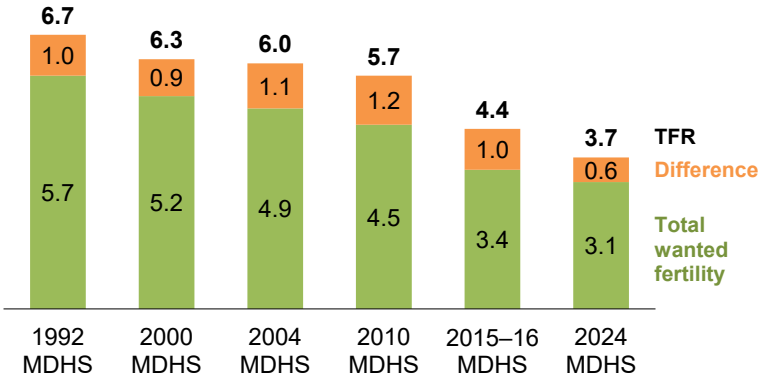
Sample: Women age 15–49

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

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

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

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



List of Tables

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

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

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children

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

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

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

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

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

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

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

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

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

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

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

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

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

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

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

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

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

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

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

7.1.1 Contraceptive Knowledge

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

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

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

7.1.2 Contraceptive Prevalence

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

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

Modern methods

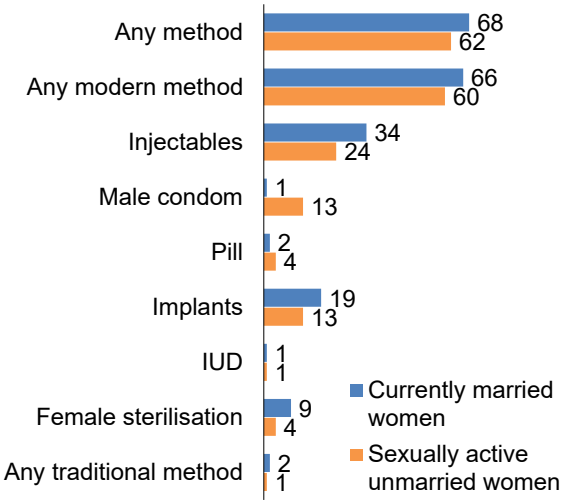
Include male and female sterilisation, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhoea method.

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

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

Figure 7.1 **Contraceptive use**

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



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

Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method

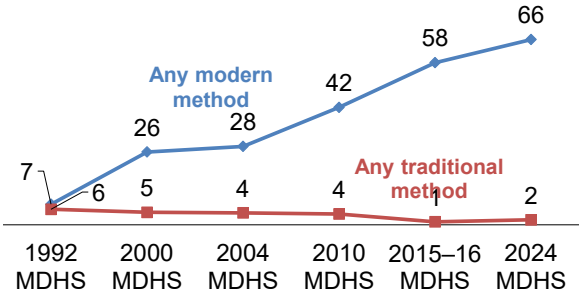
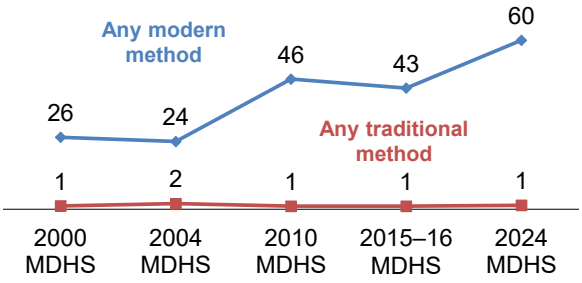


Figure 7.3 Trends in contraceptive use among sexually active unmarried women

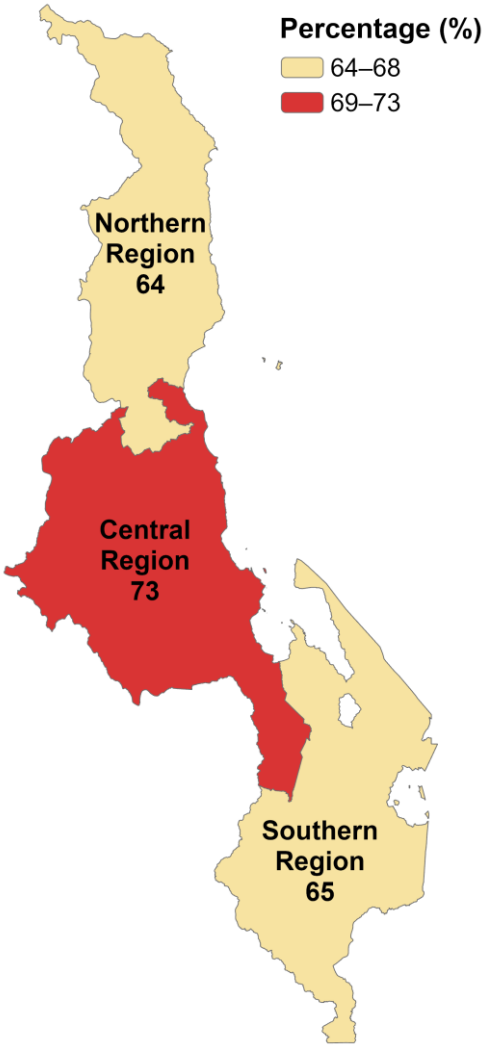
Percentage of sexually active unmarried women currently using a contraceptive method



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

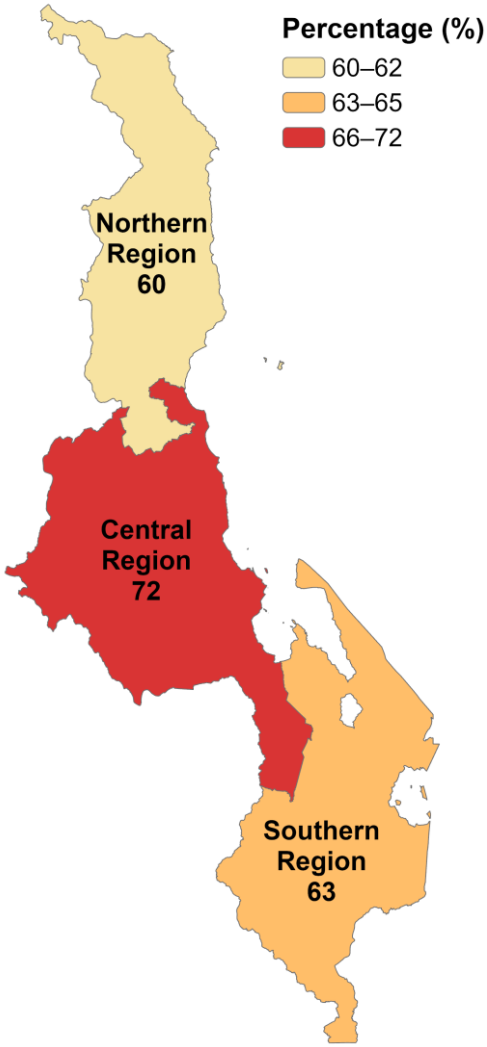
Map 7.1 **Any contraceptive use by region**

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



Map 7.2 **Modern contraceptive use by region**

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



7.1.3 Timing of Sterilisation

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

7.1.4 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

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

7.1.5 Use of Emergency Contraception

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

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

7.1.6 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

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

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

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

7.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods

Source of modern contraceptives

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

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

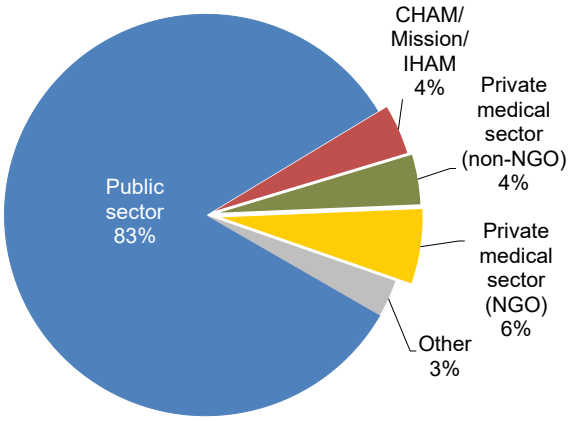
Information on the main sources of contraception is important for programme managers and implementers who design service delivery strategies, as well as for monitoring, evaluation, and demographic forecasting.

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

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

Figure 7.4 **Source of modern contraceptive methods**

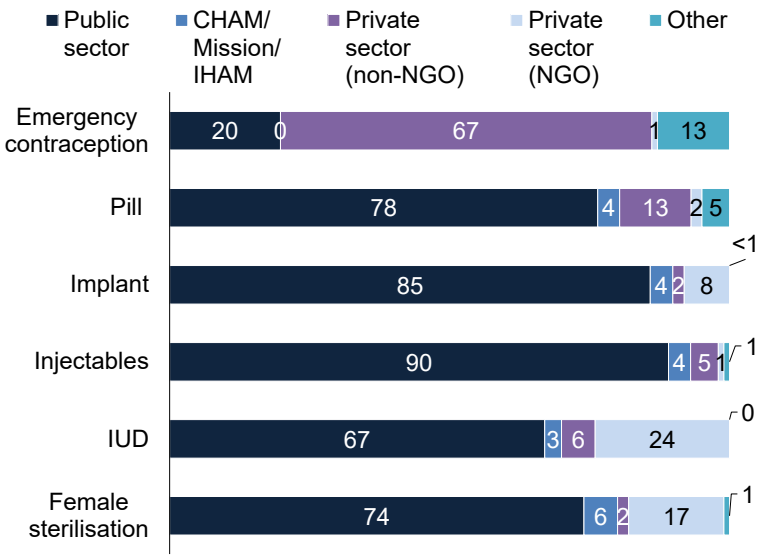
Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method



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

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

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



Use of Social Marketing Brand Pills and Condoms

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

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

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

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

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

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

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

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

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

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

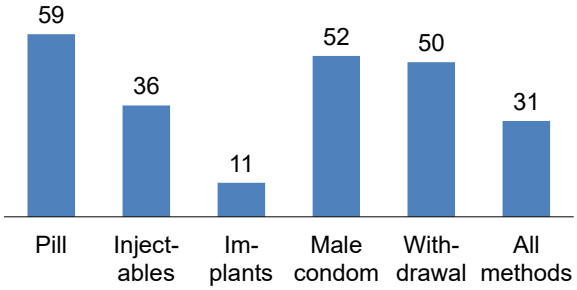
Couples can fulfil their reproductive goals only when they consistently and correctly use contraceptive methods. A prominent concern for family planning programmes is the rate at which contraceptive users discontinue using their methods, particularly while they are still in need.

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

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

Figure 7.6 **Contraceptive discontinuation rates**

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months



7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who:

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

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

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

Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

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

Demand for family planning:

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

Proportion of demand satisfied:

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

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

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

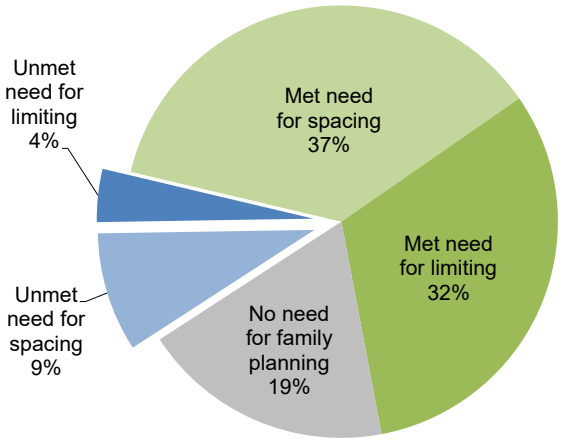
About 8 in 10 currently married women age 15–49 (81%) have a demand for family planning (45% for spacing and 36% for limiting) (**Table 7.15.1**). Sixty-eight percent of currently married women are using a contraceptive method for either spacing (37%) or limiting (32%); that is, their family planning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

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

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

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

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

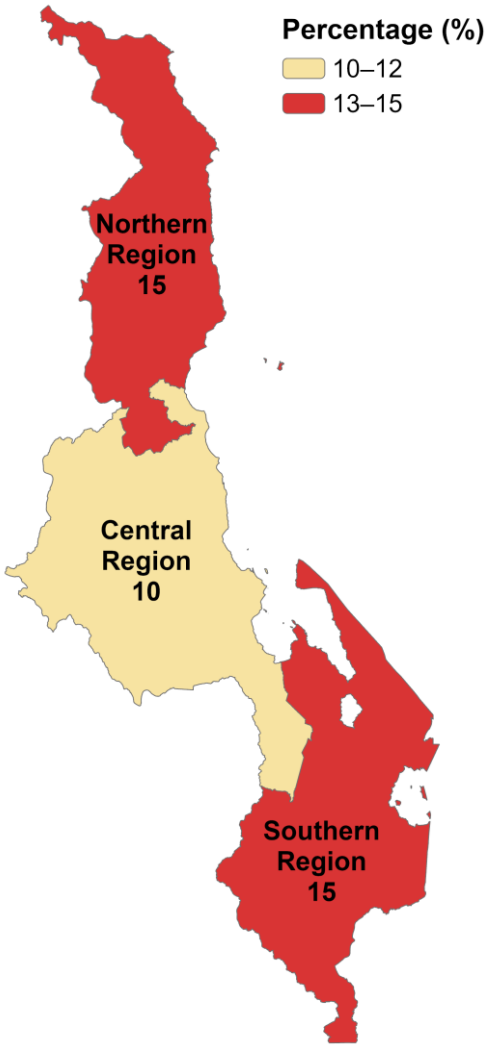


Note: Total does not sum to 100% due to rounding

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

Map 7.3 **Unmet need by region**

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



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

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49

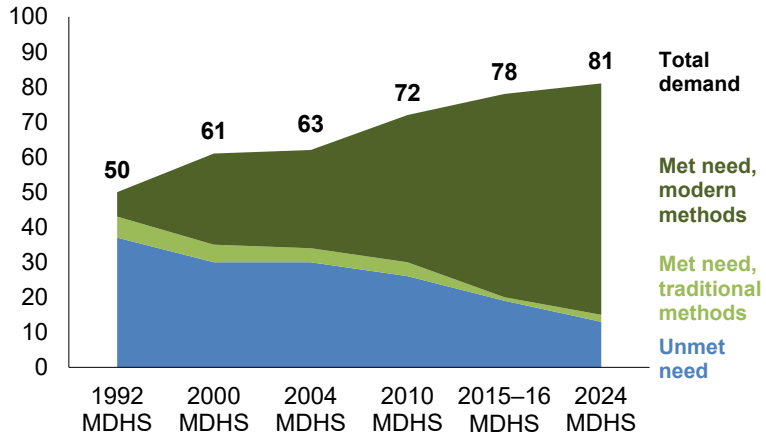
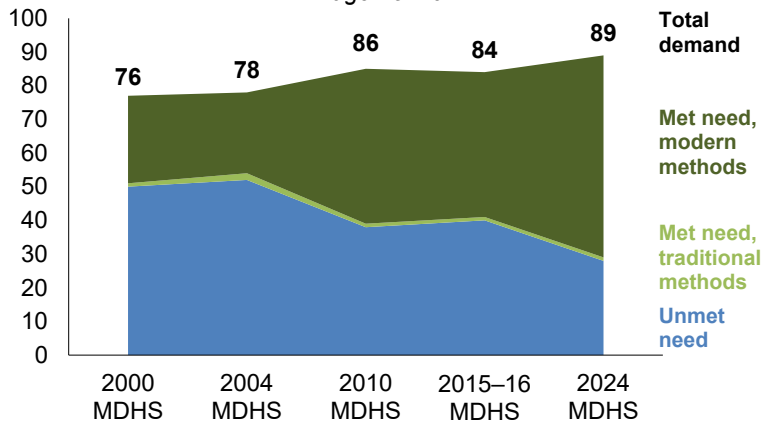


Figure 7.9 **Trends in demand for family planning among sexually active unmarried women**

Percentage of sexually active unmarried women age 15–49



7.6 Decision Making about Family Planning

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

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

7.7 Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception

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

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

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

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

7.8 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

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

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

7.9 Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

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

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

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

List of Tables

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

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- **Table 7.2** **Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.3** **Current use of contraception according to age**
- **Table 7.4.1** **Trends in current use of contraception**
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- **Table 7.5** **Timing of sterilisation**
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- **Table 7.18** **Pressure to become pregnant**
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- **Table 7.20.1** **Exposure to family planning messages: Women**
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- **Table 7.21** **Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

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

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

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

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

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

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

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age

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

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

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

Table 7.4.1 Trends in current use of contraception

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

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

na = Not available

Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

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

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

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

Table 7.5 Timing of sterilisation

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

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

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

Table 7.6 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

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

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

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

Table 7.7 Use of emergency contraception

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

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

Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period

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

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

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

Table 7.9 Knowledge of fertile period by age

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

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

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

Table 7.10 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

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

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

Table 7.11 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

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

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

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

[1] Among condom users not also using the pill

Table 7.12 Informed choice

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

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

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

Table 7.13 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

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

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

Table 7.14 Reasons for discontinuation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7.16 Decision making about family planning

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

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

Table 7.17 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics

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

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

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.18 Pressure to become pregnant

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

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

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.19 Future use of contraception

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

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

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.20.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

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

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

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

Table 7.20.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

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

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

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

Table 7.21 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

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

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

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

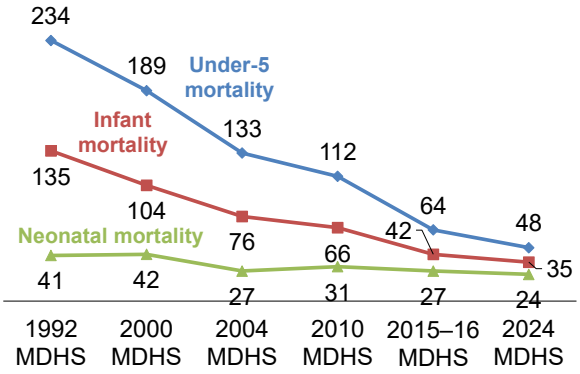


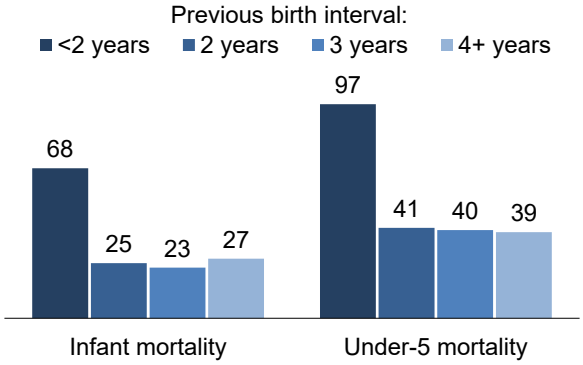
Table 8.2 presents data on childhood mortality by background characteristics. **Table 8.3** presents data on the relationship between additional characteristics and childhood mortality for the 10-year period preceding the survey. A 10-year period was used to increase the reliability of the estimates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

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

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

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

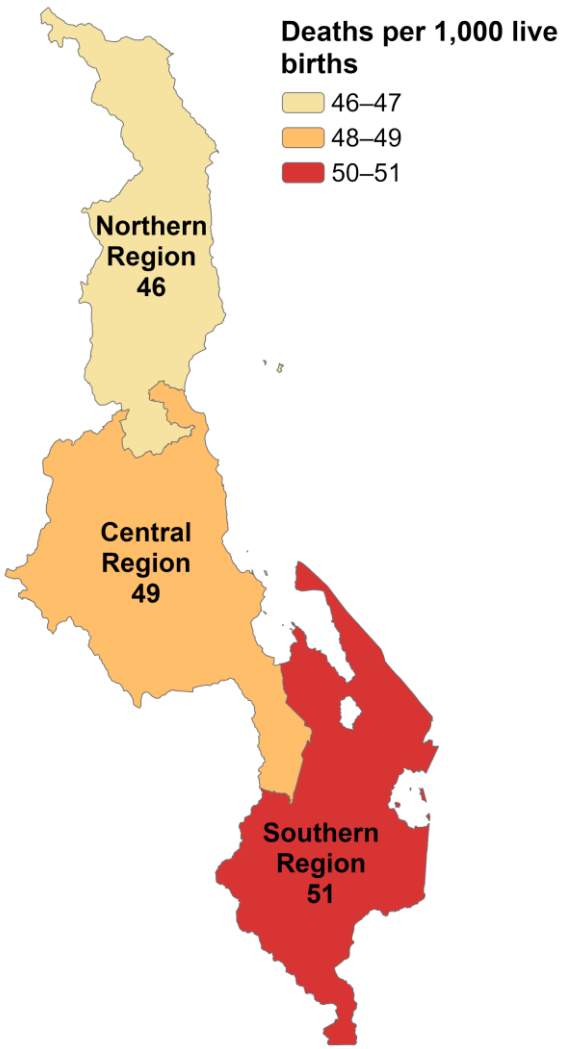
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



Note: Excludes first-order births

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

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



8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

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

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

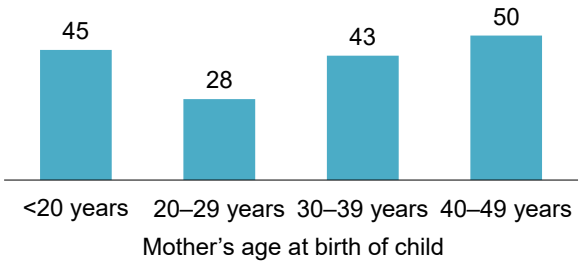
In 2014 the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multipartner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030 (WHO and UNICEF 2014).

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

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

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

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



8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Tables

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

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

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

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

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Stillbirth rate[3]	Early neonatal death rate[4]	Perinatal mortality rate[5]	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration[6]	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mother's age at birth							
<20	49	87	16	29	45	3,007	0.6
20–29	94	76	16	13	28	5,976	1.2
30–39	58	64	20	23	43	2,820	0.9
40–49	18	6	37	13	50	493	3.1
Previous pregnancy interval in months[7]							
First pregnancy	61	84	16	22	38	3,844	0.7
<15	19	39	19	41	59	963	0.5
15–26	18	11	14	8	22	1,324	1.7
27–38	23	18	15	12	27	1,503	1.3
39+	98	82	21	18	39	4,661	1.2
Residence							
Urban	22	34	12	19	31	1,764	0.6
Rural	197	199	19	19	38	10,532	1.0
Region							
Northern	36	24	23	16	39	1,545	1.5
Central	94	96	19	19	38	5,041	1.0
Southern	89	113	16	20	35	5,709	0.8
Mother's education							
No education	11	13	13	15	28	889	0.8
Primary	157	156	19	19	37	8,432	1.0
Secondary	49	60	18	22	40	2,745	0.8
More than secondary	2	3	7	14	22	229	0.5
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	56	54	18	17	35	3,138	1.0
Second	42	43	17	18	35	2,467	1.0
Middle	41	55	18	24	41	2,310	0.8
Fourth	44	44	20	21	41	2,165	1.0
Highest	35	38	16	17	33	2,214	0.9
Total	219	233	18	19	37	12,295	0.9

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.
[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.
[3] The number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[4] The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000
[5] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[6] Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months
[7] Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Malawi DHS 2024

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	35.1	1.00	38.0[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	23.5	1.30	3.9
In any avoidable high-risk category	41.4	1.54	58.0
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	10.1	1.76	0.5
Mother's age >34 only	1.0	1.25	2.4
Birth interval <24 months only	2.3	2.27	10.3
Birth order >3 only	14.6	1.05	13.1
Subtotal	28.0	1.41	26.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.3	(0.33)	0.3
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Age >34 and birth order >3	11.0	1.64	23.0
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.7	3.32	3.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.4	2.83	5.3
Subtotal	13.4	1.81	31.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	10.4	1.72	0.9
Mother's age >34	12.8	1.69	28.5
Birth interval <24 months	4.6	2.45	19.1
Birth order >3	27.7	1.43	44.4
Number of births/women	12,076	na	12,600

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

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care coverage:*** 96% of women age 15–49 received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider, and 62% had at least four ANC visits. Midwives and nurses were the most common service providers (70%).
- ***Institutional deliveries:*** 97% of live births occurred in health facilities and 3% at home. A majority of births were delivered by midwives and nurses (68%).
- ***Caesarean section deliveries:*** 12% of live births were delivered via caesarean section.
- ***Postnatal care:*** 58% of both mothers and newborns had postnatal checks during the first 2 days after birth.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and infants through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention under hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery. Timely postnatal care provides an opportunity to treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns and men's involvement in maternal health care. The final section covers issues that affect women's health regardless of their maternal status: whether women have been examined for breast or cervical cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

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

Sample: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Overall, 96% of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. Midwives and nurses were the most common service providers (70%), followed by doctors (26%). Only 3% of women did not receive any ANC (**Table 9.1**).

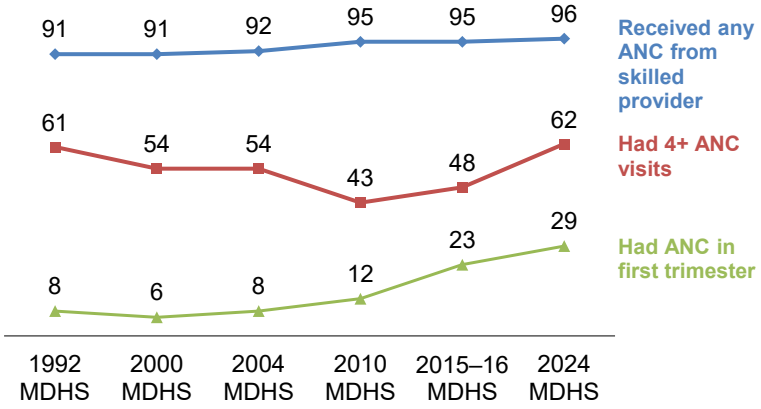
Trends: As shown in **Figure 9.1**, the percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care from a skilled provider increased from 91% in 1992 to 96% in 2024.

9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

Sixty-two percent of women had four or more ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy resulting in a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, and 3% had eight or more ANC visits (**Table 9.2**).

Figure 9.1 **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



Trends: The percentage of women who had four or more ANC visits declined from 61% in 1992 to 43% in 2010 and then increased to 62% in 2024 (**Figure 9.1**).

9.2 Components of Antenatal Care

Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for the baby's heartbeat, counselling about the mother's diet, counselling about breastfeeding, and asking about vaginal bleeding.

Sample—quality of care indicator: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

Sample—population-based indicator: All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services offered by the health care provider.

As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended at each ANC contact. These include the following:

- Measuring blood pressure. Taking a woman's blood pressure at each antenatal care visit is essential to monitor for gestational hypertension or preeclampsia.
- Conducting urine and blood tests. These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman or her baby during or after pregnancy.
- Listening to the baby's heartbeat. This can confirm that the foetus is alive as well as reassure the mother.
- Counselling on maternal nutrition, specifically on healthy eating during pregnancy and breastfeeding. These counselling messages promote healthy weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn early.

- Asking about vaginal bleeding. Light bleeding or spotting is common, especially during the first few months of a pregnancy. Heavy bleeding may be a sign of something more serious; a pregnant woman experiencing heavy bleeding should visit a health care provider.

Table 9.3.1 shows the percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who reported that they had at least one ANC visit and received specified ANC services. The results in this table measure the quality of the ANC services these women received. **Table 9.3.2** shows the percentage of all women with a live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC visit. The results in this table measure coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Among women age 15–49 who received ANC for their most recent live or still birth, 89% had their blood pressure measured, 90% each had a blood sample taken and were counselled on breastfeeding, 97% reported that the provider listened to the baby's heartbeat, 89% were counselled on their diet, and 81% were asked if they had experienced vaginal bleeding (**Table 9.3.1** and **Figure 9.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who had their blood pressure measured dropped from 81% in 2000 to 76% in 2004 and then increased to 89% in 2024. Over the same period, the percentage of women who had a blood sample taken declined from 42% to 34% before increasing to 90% (**Figure 9.3**).

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

Among women who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage with selected services

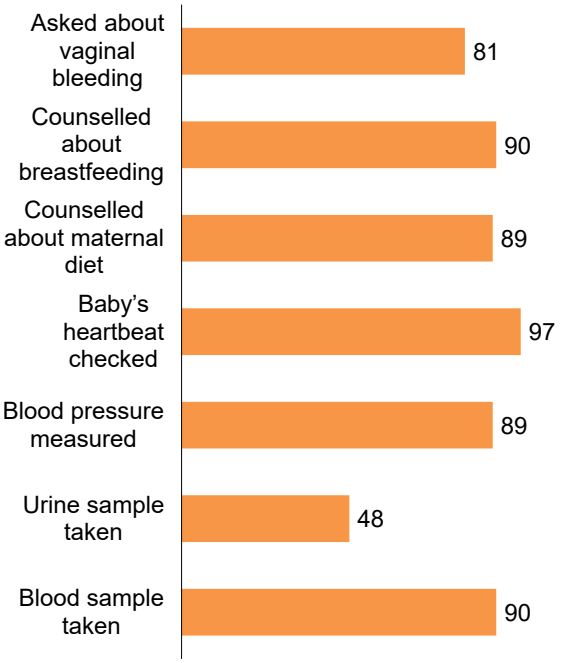
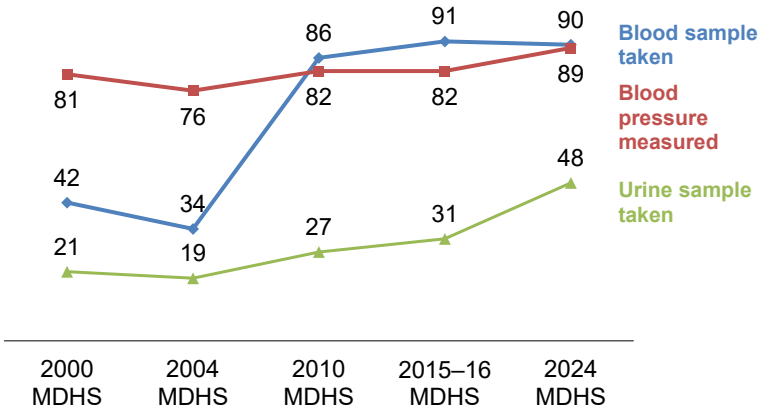


***Figure 9.3* Trends in components of ANC**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



9.2.1 Food or Cash Assistance, Deworming and Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy

Food and cash assistance programmes provide assistance to pregnant and lactating women to support healthy diets and address malnutrition. Overall, 3% of women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey received food or cash assistance during the pregnancy for the most recent birth.

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrient needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anaemia. Severe anaemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labour and increased risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To help address maternal anaemia,

interventions provide iron tablets or syrup and/or iron-containing multiple micronutrient supplements to pregnant women (WHO 2016c).

Women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey were asked if they took iron supplementation and deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy. **Table 9.4** shows that 79% of women took some form of iron supplementation and 37% took deworming medication. Overall, 28% of women took iron supplements for 90 days or more and 3% took them for more than 6 months.

9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

Information on sources of iron-containing supplements can increase understanding of the distribution patterns of supplements.

Among women age 15–49 with a live and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who took some form of iron supplementation during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, 84% obtained supplements from public sector sources, 10% from CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/Mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), and 4% from private medical sector sources. Within the public sector, government health centres were the predominant source (65%), followed by government hospitals (19%) (**Table 9.5**).

9.3 Protection against Neonatal Tetanus

Protection against neonatal tetanus

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

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

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy to prevent neonatal tetanus, one of the major causes of early infant death in many low-income countries. Neonatal tetanus is often caused by lack of access to hygienic procedures during delivery.

Seventy-eight percent of women age 15–49 received two or more tetanus toxoid injections for their most recent live birth. Overall, 89% of women had their most recent live births protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: The percentage of women whose most recent live births were protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 86% in 2010 to 89% in 2024.

9.4 Delivery Services

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Ninety-seven percent of live births or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility, with no difference between regions (**Map 9.1**). Eighty-three percent of births occurred in a public facility, 11% in a CHAM/Mission/IHAM facility, and 3% at home (**Table 9.7**). Almost all births to women with at least a primary education are delivered in a health facility (97%–99%), as compared with 90% of births to women with no education (**Figure 9.4**).

Trends: Institutional deliveries increased from 54% in 1992 to 97% in 2024. Over the same period, home deliveries declined from 45% to 3% (**Figure 9.5**).

Map 9.1 Health facility births by region

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility

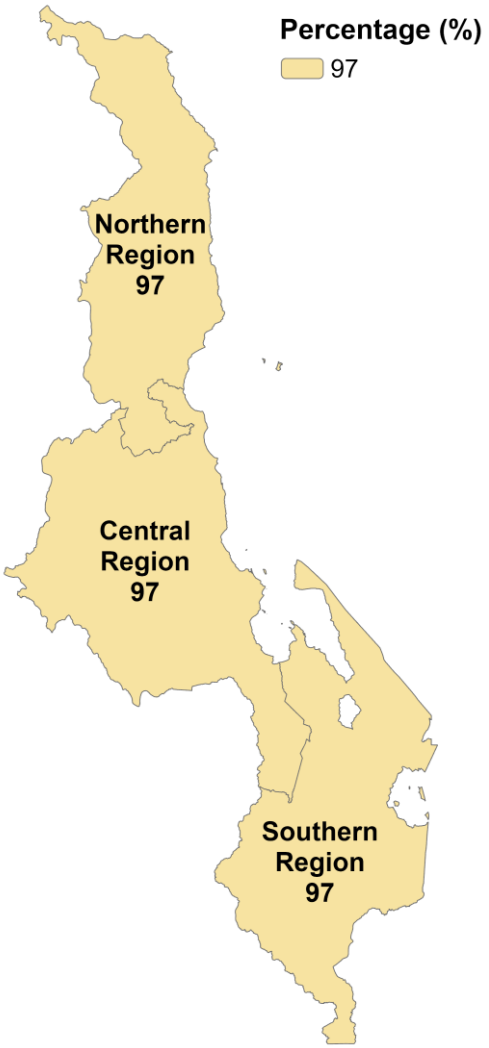


Figure 9.4 Health facility births by education

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility

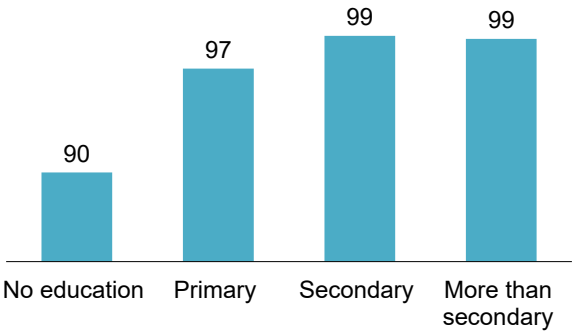
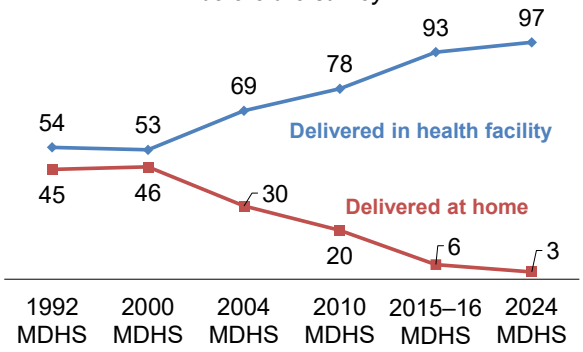


Figure 9.5 Trends in place of birth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey



9.4.2 Delivery by Caesarean

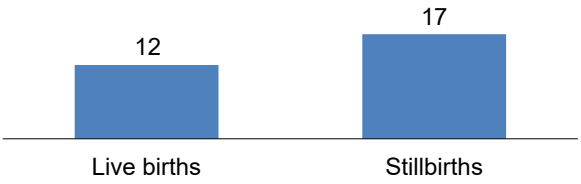
Caesarean sections (C-sections) may be required when vaginal delivery poses a risk to the mother or baby. Although this procedure can save lives, it can place women and babies at risk of medical problems if performed without medical need.

Slightly more than 1 in 8 (12%) live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered via caesarean section. Caesarean section deliveries were higher among stillbirths (17%) (**Table 9.8** and **Figure 9.6**).

Trends: The percentage of births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via caesarean section has increased steadily over time, from 3% in 1992 to 12% in 2024.

***Figure 9.6* Caesarean section by birth outcome**

Percentage of births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by caesarean section



9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, clinical officers, medical assistants, and midwives/nurses.

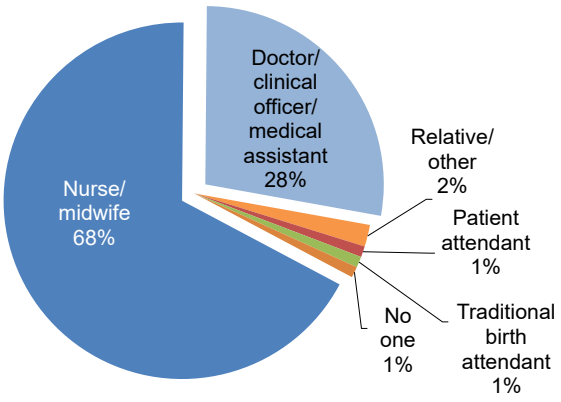
Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

During pregnancy, counselling should be provided to pregnant women and their families about the benefits of giving birth in a health facility with assistance from a skilled health professional. Evidence suggests that even if all precautions are taken during pregnancy, complications can still occur before, during, or after childbirth (WHO 2017c). Giving birth at a hospital with skilled assistance increases the chances of resolving all ensuing complications to improve the health of the mother and newborn (GHS 2016).

Sixty-eight percent of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered by midwives or nurses, 28% by doctors/clinical officers/medical assistants, 1% by traditional birth attendants, 1% by patient attendants, and 2% by relatives; 1% of deliveries were not assisted by anyone (**Table 9.9** and **Figure 9.7**). Ninety-six percent of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled provider. The percentage of deliveries attended by a skilled provider increases with increasing number of ANC visits, from 81% among women with no visits to 97% among those with four or more visits (**Figure 9.8**).

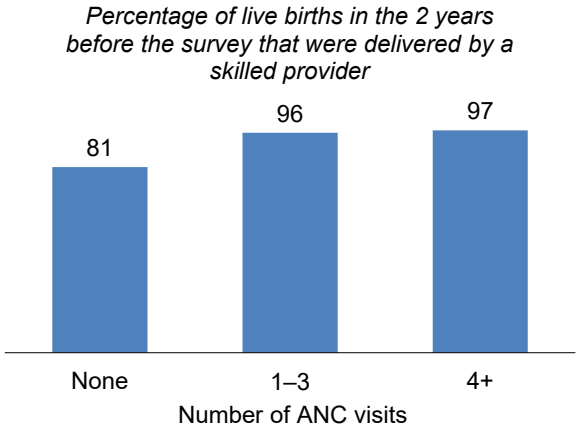
***Figure 9.7* Assistance during delivery**

Percent distribution of births in the 2 years before the survey



Note: Values may add to more than 100% due to rounding.

Figure 9.8 Skilled assistance at delivery by number of ANC visits



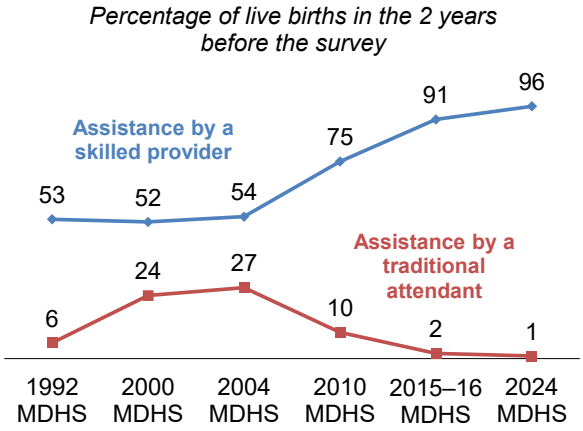
Trends: The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider ranged from 52% to 54% between 1992 and 2004 and then increased to 75% in 2010 and 96% in 2024. The percentage of live births delivered by traditional birth attendants increased from 6% in 1992 to 27% in 2004 before decreasing to 10% in 2010 and 1% in 2024 (**Figure 9.9**).

Duration of Stay at Health Facility

Monitoring of the mother and the newborn after birth is necessary to ensure timely diagnosis and treatment of any complications that may arise. To enable close monitoring of both mothers and newborns, it is recommended that women with uncomplicated vaginal deliveries stay in the hospital at least 24 hours after delivery (WHO 2013a). Women with a caesarean delivery should stay in the hospital for 3 to 4 days.

Among women who delivered via caesarean section for their most recent live birth or stillbirth, 75% stayed in the health facility for 3 or more days. Among women who had a live or stillborn vaginal birth, 75% stayed in the health facility for 1 to 2 days (**Table 9.10**).

Figure 9.9 Trends in assistance during delivery



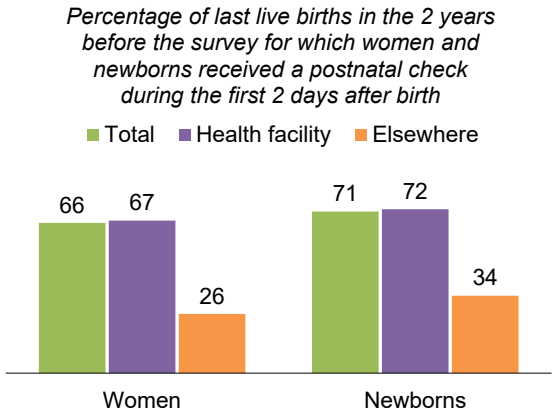
9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 66% had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent live birth, with most checks occurring within 4 hours of delivery (42%). Twenty-seven percent of women received no postnatal check (**Table 9.11**).

Women who deliver in a health facility are more likely to receive their first postnatal check within 2 days of delivery (67%) than those who deliver elsewhere (26%) (**Figure 9.10**).

Figure 9.10 Postnatal care by place of delivery



Type of Provider

Sixty-four percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery from a doctor, a midwife, or a nurse. A relative or friend provided the first postnatal check for 1% of women (**Table 9.12**).

Content of Care

Sixty-eight percent of women with a live and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey had their blood pressure checked, 67% discussed vaginal bleeding, and 73% were counselled about family planning during the first 2 days after their most recent birth by a health care provider. Overall, 55% of women had all three checks performed by a health care provider in the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.13**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

Seventy-one percent of newborns had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, with most checks taking place less than 4 hours after delivery (49%). One in 4 newborns (25%) had no postnatal check (**Table 9.14**).

Type of Provider

Seventy percent of newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth from a doctor, a midwife, or a nurse, while patient attendants provided the first postnatal check for 1% of newborns. Twenty-nine percent of newborns received no postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.15**).

Content of Care

The 2024 MDHS collected information on whether five key signal functions of newborn care were performed within 2 days after birth. These signal functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs and how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing the newborn (Moran et al. 2013). Postnatal breastfeeding counselling supports exclusive breastfeeding. Face-to-face breastfeeding counselling facilitates observation of positioning and the latch of the infant and allows for tailored breastfeeding counselling and support (WHO 2018).

Seventy-three percent of newborns had their umbilical cord examined, 76% had their temperature measured, and 90% had their weight measured. Eighty-six percent of mothers of newborns were counselled on breastfeeding, 81% were observed breastfeeding, and 73% were counselled on newborn danger signs. Overall, 55% of newborns had all five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.16**).

9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

For the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, 66% of mothers and 71% of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth, with both mothers and newborns receiving checks in 58% of cases. In 22% of live births, neither the mother nor the newborn received any postnatal care (**Table 9.17**).

9.6 Men's Involvement in Maternal Health Care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, 96% reported that the child's mother had an antenatal check-up during the pregnancy. Among men who reported that the mother of their youngest child had an antenatal check-up, 78% were present during an antenatal check-up. Ninety-one percent of men

reported that their child was born in a health facility, and 51% of these men said that they went with the child's mother to the health facility at the time of delivery (**Table 9.18**).

9.7 Breast and Cervical Cancer Examinations

Breast cancer examination

Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which health care providers use their hands to feel for lumps or other changes, or use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

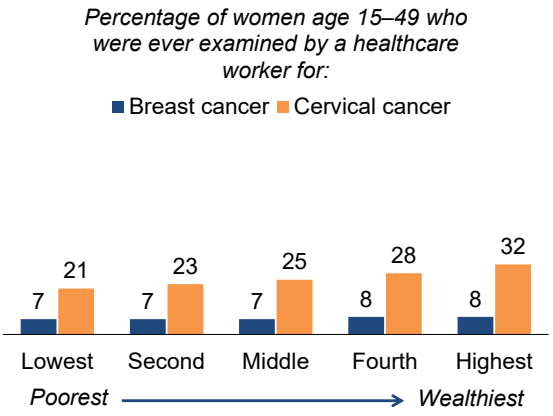
Cervical cancer examination

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the health care worker uses a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Overall, among women age 15–49, 26% have ever been tested for cervical cancer and 8% have ever been examined for breast cancer by a doctor or a health care worker (**Table 9.19**). The percentage of women who have received a cervical cancer examination increases with increasing household wealth, while the percentage of women who have received a breast cancer examination stands at 7%–8% across the wealth quintiles (**Figure 9.11**).

Figure 9.11 **Breast and cervical cancer exams by household wealth**



9.8 Problems in Accessing Health Care

Problems in accessing health care

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

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15–49

Many factors can prevent women from obtaining medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick. Information on such factors is particularly important in understanding and addressing the barriers women may face in seeking care during pregnancy and at the time of delivery.

Two-thirds of women (66%) reported that they have at least one problem in accessing health care for themselves. The most common problem is distance to a health facility (53%), followed closely by getting

money for treatment (49%). Twenty-one percent of women mentioned not wanting to go alone, and 12% mentioned getting permission to go for treatment (**Table 9.20**).

9.9 Distance and Means of Transport to the Nearest Health Facility

Distance to the nearest health facility is one of the major factors influencing the health-seeking practices of women in Malawi. In the 2024 MDHS, women were asked to provide details on travel time to the nearest health facility and the means of transport by which they reached the facility.

Thirty-nine percent of women reported travelling less than 1 hour to the nearest health facility; 31% travel between 60 and 119 minutes, while 30% travel 2 hours or more to the nearest health facility.

Travelling via nonmotorised means is more common among the women interviewed (87%) than travelling via motorised means (13%) (**Table 9.21**).

List of Tables

For more information on maternal and newborn health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1 Antenatal care**
- **Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC**
- **Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women**
- **Table 9.4 Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy**
- **Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements**
- **Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections**
- **Table 9.7 Place of delivery**
- **Table 9.8 Caesarean section**
- **Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery**
- **Table 9.10 Duration of stay in health facility after birth**
- **Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for the mother**
- **Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns**
- **Table 9.17 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn**
- **Table 9.18 Men's involvement in maternal health care**
- **Table 9.19 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer**
- **Table 9.20 Problems in accessing health care**
- **Table 9.21 Distance from health care**

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider					No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor/ clinical officer/ medical assistant	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	Relative/ friend	Other				
				LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth									
<20	24.5	70.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	3.2	100.0	95.3	1,269
20–34	27.2	69.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	2.0	100.0	96.5	3,132
35–49	22.9	72.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.9	100.0	95.6	616
Birth order[2]									
1	26.5	69.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	2.4	100.0	95.8	1,733
2–3	26.0	70.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	2.4	100.0	96.3	2,021
4–5	25.1	71.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	2.2	100.0	96.1	817
6+	25.3	70.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	95.9	446
Residence									
Urban	28.3	68.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	96.3	710
Rural	25.6	70.4	1.3	0.1	0.2	2.4	100.0	96.0	4,307
Region									
Northern	19.9	75.3	1.5	0.0	0.7	2.6	100.0	95.2	669
Central	34.2	62.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	100.0	96.2	2,071
Southern	20.3	75.9	1.5	0.0	0.2	2.1	100.0	96.2	2,278
Education									
No education	27.6	66.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	93.9	347
Primary	25.5	70.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	2.5	100.0	96.0	3,428
Secondary	25.9	70.6	1.9	0.0	0.2	1.3	100.0	96.6	1,139
More than secondary	35.9	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	104
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	25.6	70.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	3.2	100.0	95.6	1,308
Second	26.0	69.8	1.8	0.0	0.4	2.0	100.0	95.8	1,000
Middle	24.3	71.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.9	100.0	96.0	930
Fourth	29.0	67.7	1.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	100.0	96.7	883
Highest	25.2	71.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	96.6	895
Total	26.0	70.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	2.4	100.0	96.1	5,018
				STILLBIRTHS					
Total	24.1	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0	91.7	100
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]					
Total	25.9	70.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	2.5	100.0	96.0	5,098

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, and midwife.

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

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

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits								Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit							Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know	Total	4+ ANC visits	No antenatal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know	Total	Number of women		
								LIVE BIRTHS									
Age at birth																	
<20	3.2	1.9	32.8	59.4	2.3	0.4	100.0	61.7	3.2	25.5	67.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	1,269	4.8	1,229
20–34	2.0	2.0	31.3	61.6	2.9	0.3	100.0	64.5	2.0	29.7	62.7	5.5	0.1	100.0	3,132	4.7	3,071
35–49	2.9	2.8	40.9	52.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	53.3	2.9	29.1	59.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	616	4.9	598
Birth order[1]																	
1	2.4	1.8	28.9	63.7	2.7	0.6	100.0	66.4	2.4	27.3	66.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,733	4.7	1,692
2–3	2.4	1.9	33.0	59.4	3.1	0.3	100.0	62.5	2.4	29.5	62.3	5.6	0.2	100.0	2,021	4.8	1,973
4–5	2.2	2.5	38.8	54.8	1.4	0.3	100.0	56.2	2.2	25.4	64.7	7.7	0.0	100.0	817	5.0	799
6+	2.9	3.1	36.4	55.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	57.5	2.9	34.8	54.8	7.4	0.0	100.0	446	4.7	433
Residence																	
Urban	2.2	1.3	27.6	62.9	5.8	0.2	100.0	68.7	2.2	28.2	64.4	5.2	0.2	100.0	710	4.7	695
Rural	2.4	2.2	33.7	59.3	2.0	0.4	100.0	61.3	2.4	28.6	63.3	5.6	0.1	100.0	4,307	4.8	4,203
Region																	
Northern	2.6	1.3	31.9	60.8	3.2	0.2	100.0	64.0	2.6	27.1	62.8	7.4	0.1	100.0	669	4.8	651
Central	2.6	2.5	32.9	58.4	3.3	0.2	100.0	61.7	2.6	26.3	64.4	6.6	0.1	100.0	2,071	4.9	2,016
Southern	2.1	1.9	33.0	60.9	1.6	0.5	100.0	62.5	2.1	31.1	62.8	3.9	0.1	100.0	2,278	4.7	2,230
Education																	
No education	5.7	3.7	34.4	54.5	1.2	0.6	100.0	55.7	5.7	28.5	57.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	347	4.9	327
Primary	2.5	2.2	34.7	58.4	1.8	0.3	100.0	60.2	2.5	28.2	63.2	6.0	0.1	100.0	3,428	4.8	3,343
Secondary	1.3	1.2	28.5	64.5	4.1	0.3	100.0	68.6	1.3	27.8	67.7	3.1	0.1	100.0	1,139	4.8	1,124
More than secondary	0.0	0.0	11.9	74.5	13.1	0.5	100.0	87.6	0.0	50.2	45.2	4.0	0.5	100.0	104	4.0	104
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	3.2	2.9	35.0	57.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	58.6	3.2	27.3	62.9	6.6	0.0	100.0	1,308	4.9	1,267
Second	2.0	2.1	36.4	57.5	1.7	0.3	100.0	59.2	2.0	29.2	62.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	1,000	4.7	980
Middle	2.9	1.7	31.9	60.9	2.2	0.5	100.0	63.1	2.9	27.6	64.7	4.7	0.1	100.0	930	4.8	904
Fourth	1.6	2.2	33.4	59.5	3.2	0.2	100.0	62.7	1.6	28.2	63.9	6.2	0.0	100.0	883	4.8	869
Highest	1.9	1.1	26.1	65.5	4.9	0.6	100.0	70.4	1.9	31.0	63.0	3.7	0.3	100.0	895	4.6	878
Total	2.4	2.1	32.8	59.9	2.5	0.3	100.0	62.4	2.4	28.6	63.4	5.5	0.1	100.0	5,018	4.8	4,898
								STILLBIRTHS									
Total	8.3	2.9	39.5	48.0	0.4	0.9	100.0	48.4	8.3	27.1	59.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	100	4.6	92
								LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]									
Total	2.5	2.1	33.0	59.6	2.5	0.4	100.0	62.1	2.5	28.5	63.4	5.5	0.1	100.0	5,098	4.8	4,970

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:							Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
LIVE BIRTHS								
Age at birth								
<20	87.0	45.9	89.1	94.8	84.9	86.1	74.3	1,229
20–34	89.1	47.7	90.7	97.0	90.4	91.1	83.0	3,071
35–49	90.5	51.1	91.5	97.7	89.0	91.3	86.3	598
Birth order[1]								
1	87.7	47.4	88.7	95.3	86.3	87.8	77.0	1,692
2–3	88.8	48.2	91.1	96.8	90.6	90.3	82.4	1,973
4–5	89.0	48.5	92.4	97.4	90.4	92.0	83.7	799
6+	92.0	44.8	90.4	98.3	88.6	92.4	88.0	433
Residence								
Urban	93.4	59.2	93.6	96.8	91.8	92.5	84.2	695
Rural	88.0	45.8	89.9	96.5	88.4	89.5	80.8	4,203
Region								
Northern	93.3	55.3	91.6	95.5	90.3	88.6	84.5	651
Central	85.3	45.5	89.5	96.6	86.4	88.7	77.4	2,016
Southern	90.5	47.4	91.0	96.7	90.7	91.4	83.8	2,230
Education								
No education	85.1	49.1	90.4	95.2	85.2	86.9	78.4	327
Primary	87.8	45.8	89.6	96.5	87.8	89.3	80.2	3,343
Secondary	91.5	50.2	92.1	96.7	92.6	92.1	84.4	1,124
More than secondary	99.3	74.6	97.7	98.8	94.3	93.8	88.9	104
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	85.3	42.7	89.2	96.5	87.5	88.6	77.9	1,267
Second	86.8	49.5	90.1	96.2	86.2	90.1	79.7	980
Middle	89.0	43.4	90.3	97.6	88.8	91.7	81.7	904
Fourth	90.8	45.1	89.6	95.0	90.0	86.9	85.0	869
Highest	93.5	59.8	93.6	97.3	92.9	92.7	83.7	878
Total	88.7	47.7	90.4	96.5	88.9	89.9	81.3	4,898
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	85.7	47.9	86.4	90.6	81.8	79.0	82.1	92
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]								
Total	88.7	47.6	90.3	96.4	88.7	89.7	81.2	4,970

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among all women with live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
LIVE BIRTHS								
Age at birth								
<20	84.2	44.4	86.3	91.8	82.2	83.4	72.0	1,269
20–34	87.3	46.8	89.0	95.1	88.7	89.3	81.4	3,132
35–49	87.8	49.6	88.8	94.9	86.4	88.7	83.8	616
Birth order[1]								
1	85.6	46.3	86.6	93.0	84.3	85.7	75.2	1,733
2–3	86.7	47.0	88.9	94.5	88.4	88.2	80.5	2,021
4–5	87.0	47.5	90.4	95.3	88.4	90.0	81.9	817
6+	89.3	43.5	87.8	95.4	86.0	89.7	85.5	446
Residence								
Urban	91.3	57.9	91.5	94.8	89.8	90.5	82.4	710
Rural	85.8	44.7	87.7	94.1	86.3	87.3	78.8	4,307
Region								
Northern	90.8	53.9	89.2	93.0	87.9	86.2	82.3	669
Central	83.1	44.3	87.1	94.1	84.1	86.3	75.4	2,071
Southern	88.6	46.4	89.1	94.7	88.8	89.5	82.0	2,278
Education								
No education	80.3	46.3	85.3	89.8	80.4	81.9	74.0	347
Primary	85.6	44.7	87.4	94.1	85.6	87.1	78.3	3,428
Secondary	90.3	49.6	90.9	95.4	91.4	90.9	83.2	1,139
More than secondary	99.3	74.6	97.7	98.8	94.3	93.8	88.9	104
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	82.6	41.4	86.3	93.4	84.7	85.7	75.4	1,308
Second	85.1	48.5	88.3	94.3	84.5	88.3	78.1	1,000
Middle	86.4	42.1	87.7	94.8	86.2	89.1	79.3	930
Fourth	89.4	44.4	88.2	93.5	88.5	85.5	83.6	883
Highest	91.8	58.6	91.8	95.5	91.2	91.0	82.1	895
Total	86.6	46.5	88.3	94.2	86.8	87.8	79.3	5,018
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	78.5	43.9	79.1	83.0	74.9	72.4	75.2	100
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]								
Total	86.4	46.4	88.1	94.0	86.5	87.4	79.2	5,098

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.4 Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who received food or cash assistance, took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:			Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements[2] during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Received food or cash assistance[1]	Took deworming medication	Took any iron-containing supplements[2]	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know	Total	
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	2.8	31.7	75.8	24.2	35.9	11.1	23.5	3.4	1.8	100.0	1,269
20–34	3.2	39.1	80.6	19.4	35.4	13.6	25.4	3.2	3.0	100.0	3,132
35–49	2.8	40.1	75.0	25.0	34.2	12.6	22.9	3.4	1.9	100.0	616
Birth order[3]											
1	3.3	32.9	77.4	22.6	34.9	10.6	25.7	3.7	2.6	100.0	1,733
2–3	3.0	38.6	80.4	19.6	37.0	13.4	23.8	3.4	2.8	100.0	2,021
4–5	2.2	43.8	77.8	22.2	32.8	13.8	26.1	2.8	2.2	100.0	817
6+	3.9	37.1	77.6	22.4	34.6	17.2	21.6	1.8	2.4	100.0	446
Residence											
Urban	5.3	38.3	80.1	19.9	40.4	10.1	20.2	4.2	5.3	100.0	710
Rural	2.7	37.2	78.5	21.5	34.6	13.3	25.4	3.1	2.1	100.0	4,307
Region											
Northern	2.3	40.1	74.6	25.4	38.2	9.4	21.8	4.1	1.1	100.0	669
Central	2.9	36.6	80.7	19.3	34.8	13.4	27.2	4.1	1.3	100.0	2,071
Southern	3.4	37.3	78.1	21.9	35.1	13.4	23.1	2.2	4.2	100.0	2,278
Education											
No education	4.1	39.6	73.7	26.3	36.3	11.7	22.3	1.3	2.1	100.0	347
Primary	2.7	36.8	78.4	21.6	35.3	14.1	23.8	2.7	2.4	100.0	3,428
Secondary	4.0	38.5	80.1	19.9	36.3	9.9	26.5	4.8	2.6	100.0	1,139
More than secondary	1.5	35.2	89.4	10.6	24.7	7.9	38.1	9.6	9.1	100.0	104
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.6	34.5	77.1	22.9	33.4	13.2	25.5	2.7	2.3	100.0	1,308
Second	2.2	38.4	76.1	23.9	34.4	13.4	25.5	1.7	1.0	100.0	1,000
Middle	1.9	39.1	80.3	19.7	37.1	13.2	23.0	3.9	3.1	100.0	930
Fourth	3.3	38.2	79.3	20.7	36.1	11.0	25.9	3.9	2.5	100.0	883
Highest	5.6	37.8	81.8	18.2	37.1	13.3	22.7	4.5	4.2	100.0	895
Total	3.1	37.4	78.7	21.3	35.4	12.9	24.6	3.2	2.6	100.0	5,018
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	3.9	34.4	71.1	28.9	35.4	13.3	17.9	0.4	4.0	100.0	100
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]											
Total	3.1	37.3	78.5	21.5	35.4	12.8	24.5	3.2	2.6	100.0	5,098

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Food or cash assistance programme(s)

[2] Iron tablets and syrup

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements[1] from each source:		
Source	Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths[2]
Public sector	**84.4**	**80.4**	**84.4**
Government hospital	19.0	19.0	19.0
Government health centre	65.4	62.4	65.3
Other public sector	0.7	0.4	0.7
CHAM/Mission/IHAM	**10.4**	**14.1**	**10.4**
Hospital	4.0	6.9	4.0
Health centre	6.4	7.2	6.4
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**3.6**	**0.8**	**3.6**
Private hospital/clinic	3.6	0.8	3.5
Private doctor	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector (NGO)	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.2**
PSI	0.0	0.0	0.0
FPAM	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other NGO medical sector	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other private sector	**1.7**	**4.8**	**1.8**
Shop	1.2	0.6	1.2
Market	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mass distribution campaign	0.4	4.1	0.5
Other	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.1**
Number of women	3,974	71	4,029

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation; PSI = Population Services International (Malawi); FPAM = Family Planning Association of Malawi
[1] Iron tablets and syrup
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	80.8	83.4	1,269
20–34	78.9	91.3	3,132
35–49	70.7	91.9	616
Birth order[2]			
1	82.6	83.8	1,733
2–3	78.7	92.2	2,021
4–5	73.7	92.5	817
6+	68.3	92.3	446
Residence			
Urban	86.3	92.7	710
Rural	77.0	88.8	4,307
Region			
Northern	72.0	87.8	669
Central	81.1	90.2	2,071
Southern	77.7	89.1	2,278
Education			
No education	65.3	84.2	347
Primary	79.0	89.2	3,428
Secondary	79.6	90.7	1,139
More than secondary	87.4	95.7	104
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	76.4	87.4	1,308
Second	77.8	89.2	1,000
Middle	78.2	88.8	930
Fourth	76.5	89.6	883
Highest	83.7	92.8	895
Total	78.3	89.4	5,018

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

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.7 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Health facility				Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	CHAM/ Mission/ IHAM	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)					
				LIVE BIRTHS					
Mother's age at birth									
<20	86.0	10.1	2.2	0.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	98.2	1,280
20–34	83.3	11.2	2.5	0.0	2.2	0.8	100.0	97.1	3,219
35–49	77.3	14.3	1.8	0.2	5.0	1.3	100.0	93.7	642
Birth order[1]									
1	85.7	10.6	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	98.4	1,759
2–3	83.3	10.8	3.6	0.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	97.7	2,065
4–5	80.9	13.1	1.2	0.0	3.2	1.6	100.0	95.2	857
6+	77.7	13.1	0.1	0.3	7.3	1.6	100.0	91.2	460
Antenatal care visits[2]									
None	72.7	4.3	2.5	0.0	17.2	3.4	100.0	79.5	120
1–3	82.3	11.5	2.0	0.1	3.3	0.8	100.0	95.9	1,750
4+	83.8	11.7	2.6	0.0	1.3	0.6	100.0	98.1	3,130
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	17
Residence									
Urban	88.1	4.2	5.6	0.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	97.8	734
Rural	82.4	12.5	1.8	0.1	2.4	0.8	100.0	96.8	4,407
Region									
Northern	78.6	16.4	1.8	0.0	2.4	0.8	100.0	96.8	686
Central	83.8	9.6	3.5	0.0	2.4	0.7	100.0	96.9	2,120
Southern	84.0	11.4	1.5	0.1	2.3	0.7	100.0	97.0	2,335
Mother's education									
No education	79.7	10.0	0.1	0.0	8.5	1.7	100.0	89.7	357
Primary	83.9	10.9	2.1	0.0	2.4	0.6	100.0	97.0	3,500
Secondary	84.4	12.7	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	100.0	98.9	1,177
More than secondary	58.7	14.2	25.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	106
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	82.9	10.7	1.2	0.1	4.0	1.1	100.0	94.9	1,335
Second	84.3	10.6	2.1	0.0	2.4	0.6	100.0	97.0	1,022
Middle	81.8	13.4	2.3	0.1	1.8	0.6	100.0	97.6	962
Fourth	84.1	12.7	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	98.2	898
Highest	83.0	9.5	5.3	0.0	1.3	0.9	100.0	97.9	924
Total	83.2	11.3	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.7	100.0	96.9	5,141
				STILLBIRTHS					
Total	73.4	13.8	0.0	0.0	10.9	1.8	100.0	87.3	100
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]					
Total	83.0	11.4	2.3	0.0	2.5	0.7	100.0	96.7	5,241

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only

Table 9.8 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth		
<20	10.5	1,280
20–34	12.1	3,219
35–49	10.5	642
Birth order[1]		
1	15.4	1,759
2–3	10.7	2,065
4–5	7.9	857
6+	7.2	460
Antenatal care visits[2]		
None	13.7	120
1–3	8.5	1,750
4+	12.5	3,130
Don't know/missing	*	17
Place of delivery		
Health facility	11.9	4,983
Public sector	11.3	4,278
CHAM/Mission/IHAM	14.1	582
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	23.0	121
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	2
Residence		
Urban	18.9	734
Rural	10.3	4,407
Region		
Northern	12.0	686
Central	13.1	2,120
Southern	9.9	2,335
Mother's education		
No education	6.4	357
Primary	9.7	3,500
Secondary	16.2	1,177
More than secondary	36.4	106
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	8.3	1,335
Second	9.8	1,022
Middle	9.7	962
Fourth	12.1	898
Highest	19.3	924
Total	11.5	5,141
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	16.7	100
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]		
Total	11.6	5,241

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider; and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery									Among most recent live births	
	Doctor/ clinical officer/ medial assistant	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immedi-ately after birth	Number of live births
LIVE BIRTHS											
Mother's age at birth											
<20	28.5	69.0	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.4	100.0	97.5	1,280	63.2	1,269
20–34	28.0	68.3	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.8	100.0	96.3	3,219	66.9	3,132
35–49	25.0	69.0	0.2	0.5	1.5	3.8	100.0	94.0	642	69.5	616
Birth order[2]											
1	30.8	66.8	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	97.6	1,759	61.9	1,733
2–3	27.0	69.8	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.7	100.0	96.8	2,065	67.0	2,021
4–5	25.5	69.3	0.8	0.2	2.1	2.0	100.0	94.8	857	72.7	817
6+	23.6	68.3	0.1	0.4	3.7	3.9	100.0	91.9	460	68.3	446
Antenatal care visits[3]											
None	22.3	58.5	0.0	7.0	7.8	4.4	100.0	80.8	120	48.8	120
1–3	25.8	69.8	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.4	100.0	95.6	1,750	67.5	1,750
4+	28.6	68.5	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.8	100.0	97.2	3,130	66.3	3,130
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	17	*	17
Place of delivery											
Health facility	28.6	70.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	98.8	4,983	67.1	4,862
Public sector	27.6	71.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.7	4,278	67.6	4,168
CHAM/mission/IHAM	30.9	68.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.3	582	67.7	572
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	51.2	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	121	48.4	120
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	2	*	2
Elsewhere	3.3	15.7	0.8	14.3	46.5	19.4	100.0	19.0	158	42.4	156
Residence											
Urban	33.9	63.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	100.0	97.6	734	65.5	710
Rural	26.8	69.4	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.1	100.0	96.1	4,407	66.4	4,307
Region											
Northern	25.7	70.2	0.4	0.6	2.0	1.1	100.0	95.9	686	71.3	669
Central	34.3	62.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.8	100.0	96.6	2,120	63.1	2,071
Southern	22.5	73.7	0.8	0.1	1.5	1.4	100.0	96.2	2,335	67.8	2,278
Mother's education											
No education	21.2	69.5	0.6	0.6	6.1	2.0	100.0	90.7	357	62.3	347
Primary	26.8	69.5	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.0	100.0	96.3	3,500	66.8	3,428
Secondary	30.9	66.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.1	100.0	97.8	1,177	67.2	1,139
More than secondary	46.1	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	106	54.7	104
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	27.9	66.1	1.2	0.8	2.4	1.6	100.0	94.0	1,335	65.2	1,308
Second	24.8	71.9	0.3	0.6	1.9	0.5	100.0	96.7	1,022	64.4	1,000
Middle	25.5	71.2	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.2	100.0	96.7	962	67.9	930
Fourth	28.4	68.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.3	100.0	97.3	898	67.5	883
Highest	32.6	65.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	100.0	97.9	924	67.1	895
Total	27.8	68.5	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.1	100.0	96.3	5,141	66.3	5,018
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	32.8	57.0	0.0	4.1	4.2	1.9	100.0	89.8	100	na	na
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]											
Total	27.9	68.3	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.1	100.0	96.2	5,241	na	na

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, and midwife.
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.10 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Malawi DHS 2024

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6–11 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	3.3	2.0	5.3	75.6	13.6	0.2	100.0	4,301
Caesarean section	2.7	0.7	0.4	19.8	75.3	1.1	100.0	561
STILLBIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	3.4	2.3	2.9	42.0	47.5	1.9	100.0	71
Caesarean section	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[1]								
Vaginal birth	3.3	2.0	5.2	75.2	14.0	0.2	100.0	4,361
Caesarean section	2.6	0.7	0.4	20.5	74.6	1.1	100.0	573

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]								Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total		
					LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth										
<20	42.2	11.8	9.6	0.9	2.7	3.1	29.6	100.0	63.6	1,269
20–34	41.1	12.0	11.6	1.3	3.5	2.8	27.8	100.0	64.6	3,132
35–49	47.2	9.3	11.5	0.8	3.1	3.1	25.0	100.0	68.0	616
Birth order[3]										
1	41.1	12.2	10.4	1.6	3.4	3.4	27.9	100.0	63.8	1,733
2–3	41.6	11.8	11.6	0.9	3.4	2.0	28.6	100.0	65.0	2,021
4–5	43.7	10.7	12.4	0.8	2.2	3.4	26.8	100.0	66.8	817
6+	45.0	10.3	8.7	1.0	4.1	4.1	26.7	100.0	64.0	446
Place of delivery										
Health facility	43.0	11.9	11.4	1.2	3.4	3.0	26.2	100.0	66.3	4,862
Elsewhere	13.4	3.1	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	80.7	100.0	18.5	156
Residence										
Urban	47.4	9.4	8.9	0.8	2.0	2.9	28.7	100.0	65.6	710
Rural	41.2	12.0	11.4	1.2	3.5	2.9	27.8	100.0	64.6	4,307
Region										
Northern	48.4	16.1	11.7	2.1	3.3	3.3	15.1	100.0	76.2	669
Central	36.7	14.1	14.1	1.2	4.3	1.4	28.3	100.0	64.9	2,071
Southern	45.1	8.0	8.1	0.9	2.4	4.2	31.3	100.0	61.3	2,278
Education										
No education	37.6	7.8	9.1	0.8	4.0	3.6	37.1	100.0	54.5	347
Primary	41.7	11.3	10.1	1.0	3.5	3.1	29.3	100.0	63.1	3,428
Secondary	43.3	13.9	14.7	1.3	2.4	2.0	22.3	100.0	71.9	1,139
More than secondary	57.4	10.1	9.5	5.3	4.1	2.1	11.7	100.0	76.9	104
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	38.3	9.5	11.0	0.8	4.3	2.9	33.0	100.0	58.9	1,308
Second	43.4	11.2	9.9	1.3	3.1	3.4	27.7	100.0	64.5	1,000
Middle	40.0	11.9	11.6	0.6	3.1	3.2	29.5	100.0	63.6	930
Fourth	44.7	14.7	12.1	1.5	2.9	2.1	22.0	100.0	71.6	883
Highest	45.7	11.6	10.7	1.7	2.6	2.8	24.8	100.0	68.1	895
Total	42.1	11.6	11.1	1.2	3.3	2.9	27.9	100.0	64.8	5,018
					STILLBIRTHS					
Total	44.4	10.7	9.4	2.5	0.7	7.0	25.2	100.0	64.5	100
					LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]					
Total	42.1	11.5	11.0	1.2	3.2	2.9	27.9	100.0	64.7	5,098

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, midwife or patient attendant

[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

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

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/clinical officer/medical assistant	Nurse/midwife	Patient attendant			
LIVE BIRTHS						
Age at birth						
<20	11.9	51.2	0.5	36.4	100.0	1,269
20–34	15.0	49.0	0.7	35.4	100.0	3,132
35–49	15.2	52.5	0.3	32.0	100.0	616
Birth order[1]						
1	13.7	49.5	0.6	36.2	100.0	1,733
2–3	14.0	50.2	0.8	35.0	100.0	2,021
4–5	16.0	50.6	0.2	33.2	100.0	817
6+	13.8	49.8	0.4	36.0	100.0	446
Place of delivery						
Health facility	14.6	51.0	0.6	33.7	100.0	4,862
Elsewhere	1.3	17.2	0.0	81.5	100.0	156
Residence						
Urban	15.7	49.3	0.6	34.4	100.0	710
Rural	14.0	50.1	0.6	35.4	100.0	4,307
Region						
Northern	14.1	61.2	0.8	23.8	100.0	669
Central	16.9	47.8	0.2	35.1	100.0	2,071
Southern	11.8	48.6	0.9	38.7	100.0	2,278
Education						
No education	8.9	45.6	0.1	45.5	100.0	347
Primary	13.6	48.9	0.6	36.9	100.0	3,428
Secondary	17.0	54.2	0.7	28.1	100.0	1,139
More than secondary	22.5	54.4	0.1	23.1	100.0	104
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	13.4	45.1	0.5	41.1	100.0	1,308
Second	14.2	49.6	0.7	35.5	100.0	1,000
Middle	12.3	50.5	0.8	36.4	100.0	930
Fourth	15.9	55.0	0.7	28.4	100.0	883
Highest	15.7	52.1	0.3	31.9	100.0	895
Total	14.2	50.0	0.6	35.2	100.0	5,018
STILLBIRTHS						
Total	15.5	49.0	0.0	35.5	100.0	100
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]						
Total	14.2	49.9	0.6	35.3	100.0	5,098

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider:			Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning		
			LIVE BIRTHS		
Age at birth					
<20	62.7	60.8	68.4	47.8	1,269
20–34	69.0	68.4	74.8	57.7	3,132
35–49	71.2	71.0	75.9	60.3	616
Birth order[1]					
1	65.5	63.2	71.0	50.8	1,733
2–3	68.0	67.8	73.5	56.7	2,021
4–5	70.6	70.7	76.9	60.1	817
6+	69.4	69.0	75.2	59.9	446
Place of delivery					
Health facility	69.1	68.0	74.8	56.6	4,862
Public sector	68.2	67.8	75.0	56.4	4,168
CHAM/Mission/IHAM	73.1	69.6	73.7	58.8	572
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	81.9	68.3	71.0	56.0	120
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	2
Elsewhere	24.5	28.0	27.3	20.1	156
Residence					
Urban	80.0	74.1	82.2	67.1	710
Rural	65.7	65.6	71.9	53.6	4,307
Region					
Northern	74.4	77.7	77.5	62.7	669
Central	63.5	62.1	69.7	51.0	2,071
Southern	69.5	67.9	75.4	57.5	2,278
Mother's education					
No education	63.4	59.7	60.9	49.9	347
Primary	65.6	65.1	71.7	53.3	3,428
Secondary	73.4	72.6	81.3	62.2	1,139
More than secondary	88.6	80.9	81.7	71.9	104
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	59.4	59.3	66.3	46.6	1,308
Second	66.2	65.8	72.2	55.6	1,000
Middle	66.7	66.8	72.6	55.6	930
Fourth	72.0	72.4	77.0	59.1	883
Highest	78.2	73.3	82.0	64.7	895
Total	67.7	66.8	73.3	55.5	5,018
			STILLBIRTHS		
Total	66.9	59.3	62.9	45.1	100
			LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]		
Total	67.6	66.7	73.1	55.3	5,098

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]							Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know	No postnatal check[2]			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	17.3	30.9	10.4	10.2	1.2	2.8	27.1	100.0	68.9	1,269
20–34	17.4	30.6	11.5	11.3	1.3	2.7	25.2	100.0	70.8	3,132
35–49	21.0	33.1	9.4	10.9	1.2	1.9	22.5	100.0	74.4	616
Birth order[3]										
1	17.2	30.9	10.6	11.3	1.5	3.2	25.4	100.0	70.0	1,733
2–3	17.6	29.8	11.3	11.0	1.4	2.3	26.7	100.0	69.6	2,021
4–5	19.7	31.6	11.3	10.6	0.9	2.3	23.6	100.0	73.2	817
6+	17.8	35.8	10.3	9.9	1.1	2.4	22.5	100.0	73.9	446
Place of delivery										
Health facility	18.3	31.6	11.1	11.2	1.3	2.7	23.9	100.0	72.1	4,862
Elsewhere	4.8	12.5	7.5	4.0	1.0	0.2	69.9	100.0	28.8	156
Residence										
Urban	20.6	26.4	9.8	9.4	1.5	2.9	29.5	100.0	66.1	710
Rural	17.4	31.7	11.1	11.2	1.3	2.5	24.7	100.0	71.5	4,307
Region										
Northern	20.1	31.4	16.3	12.5	2.6	2.4	14.7	100.0	80.2	669
Central	11.2	32.0	14.2	14.7	1.4	1.2	25.4	100.0	72.0	2,071
Southern	23.2	30.0	6.5	7.1	0.9	3.9	28.5	100.0	66.8	2,278
Mother's education										
No education	8.0	36.2	10.6	7.9	0.9	2.9	33.5	100.0	62.7	347
Primary	18.2	31.3	10.8	10.0	1.1	2.6	26.0	100.0	70.3	3,428
Secondary	18.7	28.7	11.5	15.0	1.9	2.6	21.6	100.0	73.8	1,139
More than secondary	29.6	29.9	12.0	6.9	3.1	0.4	18.1	100.0	78.4	104
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	14.8	32.4	9.1	9.9	1.0	2.3	30.5	100.0	66.2	1,308
Second	18.4	31.1	10.7	12.3	1.0	2.5	23.8	100.0	72.6	1,000
Middle	17.5	30.6	12.4	10.0	1.5	3.3	24.7	100.0	70.5	930
Fourth	17.9	33.0	12.3	11.7	1.5	2.6	21.1	100.0	74.8	883
Highest	21.8	27.2	11.1	11.3	1.7	2.5	24.4	100.0	71.4	895
Total	17.8	31.0	11.0	11.0	1.3	2.6	25.4	100.0	70.7	5,018

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, midwife, or patient attendant
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/clinical officer/medical assistant	Nurse/midwife	Patient attendant			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	13.4	55.2	0.3	31.1	100.0	1,269
20–34	16.0	53.9	0.8	29.2	100.0	3,132
35–49	15.5	58.1	0.9	25.6	100.0	616
Birth order[1]						
1	15.3	54.2	0.6	30.0	100.0	1,733
2–3	15.2	53.7	0.7	30.4	100.0	2,021
4–5	15.4	56.8	1.0	26.8	100.0	817
6+	15.5	57.9	0.5	26.1	100.0	446
Place of delivery						
Health facility	15.7	55.6	0.7	27.9	100.0	4,862
Elsewhere	2.0	26.8	0.0	71.2	100.0	156
Residence						
Urban	15.8	49.6	0.7	33.9	100.0	710
Rural	15.2	55.6	0.7	28.5	100.0	4,307
Region						
Northern	13.9	65.7	0.6	19.8	100.0	669
Central	18.7	52.9	0.4	28.0	100.0	2,071
Southern	12.7	53.2	1.0	33.2	100.0	2,278
Mother's education						
No education	10.1	52.5	0.1	37.3	100.0	347
Primary	15.1	54.5	0.7	29.7	100.0	3,428
Secondary	16.4	56.5	1.0	26.2	100.0	1,139
More than secondary	26.2	52.2	0.0	21.6	100.0	104
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	14.3	51.5	0.4	33.8	100.0	1,308
Second	15.6	56.1	0.9	27.4	100.0	1,000
Middle	13.7	55.9	0.9	29.5	100.0	930
Fourth	17.1	57.0	0.7	25.2	100.0	883
Highest	16.2	54.6	0.6	28.6	100.0	895
Total	15.3	54.7	0.7	29.3	100.0	5,018

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth:								
Background characteristic	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counselled on breastfeeding	Mother observed breastfeeding	Mother both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding	Weighed[1]	Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	68.5	72.7	68.0	85.7	80.7	77.6	88.5	47.4	1,269
20–34	73.6	76.3	74.4	86.8	80.9	78.6	91.4	56.9	3,132
35–49	75.2	77.7	77.7	83.9	79.1	77.7	87.9	58.8	616
Birth order[3]									
1	71.3	75.1	70.2	87.2	81.8	79.2	90.3	51.1	1,733
2–3	71.8	75.6	72.9	86.0	79.6	77.0	91.8	55.9	2,021
4–5	75.1	76.8	79.3	87.0	81.9	80.2	89.0	58.3	817
6+	76.0	75.3	75.0	81.3	78.1	76.3	85.2	57.5	446
Place of delivery									
Health facility	73.5	76.7	74.2	87.4	82.0	79.6	92.2	56.0	4,862
Elsewhere	42.8	40.9	41.4	46.3	36.3	35.0	30.3	14.8	156
Residence									
Urban	80.8	85.0	81.2	88.7	80.9	80.2	96.2	69.1	710
Rural	71.2	74.0	71.9	85.8	80.5	77.9	89.2	52.4	4,307
Region									
Northern	87.7	81.6	81.5	89.7	85.2	83.9	94.4	69.8	669
Central	71.4	73.6	71.0	85.8	79.1	76.2	93.9	55.0	2,071
Southern	69.1	75.6	72.7	85.5	80.6	78.4	85.7	50.1	2,278
Mother's education									
No education	71.4	69.1	64.2	75.1	71.9	70.2	73.7	46.0	347
Primary	71.6	74.4	72.6	86.1	80.6	77.7	89.6	52.8	3,428
Secondary	74.8	80.3	76.9	89.8	83.2	82.1	96.5	62.2	1,139
More than secondary	80.6	85.4	80.9	86.6	79.9	79.9	96.9	64.8	104
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	69.2	70.5	66.4	82.3	76.1	73.6	87.3	47.8	1,308
Second	68.6	71.3	69.7	85.5	79.9	77.2	89.1	48.0	1,000
Middle	73.2	76.3	75.3	85.9	81.9	78.7	89.2	57.5	930
Fourth	74.9	79.7	76.9	88.2	85.1	82.7	90.5	57.9	883
Highest	78.7	83.1	81.2	90.9	82.1	81.2	96.5	66.5	895
Total	72.5	75.6	73.2	86.2	80.6	78.2	90.2	54.7	5,018

[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.
[2] The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.17 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both the mother and newborn received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither the mother nor newborn received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth				Number of births
	Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check[2]	
Mother's age at birth					
<20	64.6	69.0	56.0	22.4	1,269
20–34	65.3	71.1	58.3	21.9	3,132
35–49	67.9	74.6	62.5	20.0	616
Birth order[3]					
1	64.6	70.2	56.7	21.9	1,733
2–3	65.6	69.9	57.8	22.4	2,021
4–5	67.3	73.2	60.6	20.1	817
6+	64.9	74.9	61.5	21.6	446
Place of delivery					
Health facility	66.7	72.2	59.4	20.5	4,862
Public sector	66.6	71.9	59.3	20.8	4,168
CHAM/Mission/IHAM	68.3	75.6	60.7	16.9	572
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	64.2	65.9	56.3	26.2	120
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	2
Elsewhere	25.5	33.5	21.6	62.6	156
Residence					
Urban	65.9	66.1	58.1	26.1	710
Rural	65.4	71.8	58.2	21.0	4,307
Region					
Northern	77.1	81.4	69.7	11.2	669
Central	65.9	72.0	58.9	20.9	2,071
Southern	61.6	67.0	54.3	25.7	2,278
Mother's education					
No education	55.0	63.4	50.1	31.8	347
Primary	63.9	70.6	56.6	22.1	3,428
Secondary	72.2	73.8	64.1	18.1	1,139
More than secondary	76.9	78.4	72.5	17.2	104
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	60.4	66.8	52.4	25.2	1,308
Second	64.7	72.6	58.9	21.6	1,000
Middle	64.1	70.9	56.7	21.7	930
Fourth	72.0	75.1	63.5	16.4	883
Highest	68.6	71.4	62.3	22.3	895
Total	65.5	71.0	58.2	21.8	5,018

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Non-governmental organisation

[1] Includes checks from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse/midwife, patient attendant, or traditional birth attendant

[2] Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.18 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility	
Background characteristic	Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Father's age at interview								
<20	(84.9)	40	(70.0)	34	(92.4)	40	(25.9)	37
20–34	95.7	1,296	78.4	1,241	91.8	1,296	48.7	1,190
35–49	96.6	625	77.8	604	89.9	625	56.8	562
Number of children ever fathered								
1	94.7	584	74.4	553	92.1	584	42.0	538
2–3	95.2	719	80.0	684	91.8	719	51.0	660
4–5	96.7	350	77.0	338	92.2	350	58.9	323
6+	98.4	308	81.5	304	87.0	308	58.5	268
Residence								
Urban	91.5	317	64.8	290	97.7	317	43.8	310
Rural	96.6	1,644	80.5	1,589	89.9	1,644	52.3	1,479
Region								
Northern	97.3	262	81.9	255	91.2	262	41.4	239
Central	97.3	878	81.2	854	89.8	878	51.5	788
Southern	93.8	821	73.3	770	92.7	821	53.1	762
Father's education								
No education	94.0	117	82.9	110	74.7	117	63.6	88
Primary	96.1	1,073	80.4	1,032	91.0	1,073	51.5	976
Secondary	95.5	684	74.5	653	93.8	684	47.1	641
More than secondary	96.3	86	70.9	83	96.2	86	57.7	83
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	95.1	459	83.0	436	89.8	459	47.5	412
Second	98.2	363	81.2	356	87.4	363	48.0	317
Middle	97.6	364	82.6	355	91.9	364	59.9	334
Fourth	94.8	367	73.8	348	91.2	367	52.9	334
Highest	93.8	409	69.3	383	95.6	409	47.0	391
Total 15–49	95.8	1,961	78.1	1,879	91.2	1,961	50.8	1,789
50–54	(94.9)	48	(61.5)	46	(74.9)	48	(39.7)	36
Total 15–54	95.8	2,009	77.7	1,924	90.8	2,009	50.6	1,825

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

Table 9.19 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or health care worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage examined for breast cancer	Percentage tested for cervical cancer	Number of women
Age			
15–29	5.5	16.4	11,957
30–49	10.3	39.3	8,892
30–34	9.5	34.3	2,761
35–39	9.5	40.4	2,452
40–44	11.1	41.7	2,154
45–49	12.0	43.3	1,525
30–44	10.0	38.5	7,367
40–49	11.5	42.4	3,680
Number of living children			
0	2.5	7.7	4,629
1–2	8.0	25.1	7,835
3–4	10.0	37.6	5,071
5+	9.9	37.2	3,314
Marital status			
Never married	2.9	8.3	4,505
Married or living together	8.7	30.0	12,600
Divorced/separated/widowed/ nullified	9.4	34.8	3,720
Missing	(0.0)	(29.9)	25
Employment (last 12 months)			
Not employed	6.1	20.9	7,962
Employed for cash	8.8	30.4	7,551
Employed not for cash	7.9	28.3	5,336
Residence			
Urban	9.5	33.4	3,706
Rural	7.1	24.6	17,143
Region			
Northern	6.6	20.8	2,717
Central	7.3	20.3	8,800
Southern	8.0	33.4	9,332
Education			
No education	8.5	27.3	1,488
Primary	7.4	25.7	13,581
Secondary	6.9	26.3	5,184
More than secondary	14.1	34.1	596
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.3	21.1	4,124
Second	7.1	23.4	3,941
Middle	7.2	25.4	3,987
Fourth	7.5	28.2	3,992
Highest	8.4	32.0	4,805
Total	7.5	26.2	20,849

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

Table 9.20 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age						
15–19	11.9	44.4	50.4	24.4	64.2	4,445
20–34	11.6	48.2	52.2	20.1	65.1	10,273
35–49	11.3	53.1	56.7	21.7	69.7	6,131
Number of living children						
0	11.5	42.3	46.5	22.8	60.7	4,629
1–2	11.4	48.3	51.4	19.5	65.1	7,835
3–4	11.9	50.5	55.7	20.9	68.0	5,071
5+	11.5	56.9	62.5	25.0	74.2	3,314
Marital status						
Never married	11.3	42.1	45.8	22.9	60.2	4,505
Married or living together	11.7	48.6	54.5	20.6	66.8	12,600
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	11.5	57.7	57.2	22.6	71.7	3,720
Missing	(18.7)	(64.4)	(56.6)	(13.5)	(78.7)	25
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	13.8	48.4	50.2	19.0	63.4	7,962
Employed for cash	9.2	49.3	53.0	19.9	66.6	7,551
Employed not for cash	11.5	48.9	57.7	27.2	70.2	5,336
Residence						
Urban	8.9	36.9	27.6	10.4	47.2	3,706
Rural	12.1	51.4	58.7	23.8	70.4	17,143
Region						
Northern	13.9	54.9	57.9	20.2	70.6	2,717
Central	11.9	45.8	49.5	17.0	61.5	8,800
Southern	10.5	50.0	55.2	26.0	69.5	9,332
Education						
No education	13.4	56.0	62.5	25.5	74.5	1,488
Primary	12.0	51.2	57.0	23.3	69.6	13,581
Secondary	10.3	44.5	44.5	17.0	59.3	5,184
More than secondary	7.2	15.6	16.9	8.4	31.7	596
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	13.0	57.2	64.0	25.3	74.6	4,124
Second	13.3	55.7	63.1	26.3	74.8	3,941
Middle	12.5	53.1	58.2	23.6	71.5	3,987
Fourth	10.5	46.3	53.9	21.8	66.9	3,992
Highest	9.1	34.6	30.8	12.1	47.3	4,805
Total	11.6	48.8	53.1	21.4	66.3	20,849

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

Table 9.21 Distance from health care

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health facility					Means of transport to nearest health facility				
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	Motorised[1]	Not motorised[2]	Other	Total	Number of women
Age										
15–19	18.5	18.7	32.4	30.4	100.0	12.3	87.5	0.1	100.0	4,445
20–34	20.2	19.7	29.6	30.5	100.0	14.0	85.9	0.1	100.0	10,273
35–49	20.5	18.4	30.8	30.3	100.0	13.3	86.7	0.0	100.0	6,131
Accessing health care										
Distance to health facility is a problem	9.9	11.7	34.5	43.9	100.0	11.5	88.5	0.0	100.0	11,076
Distance to health facility is not a problem	31.2	27.5	26.1	15.2	100.0	15.6	84.3	0.1	100.0	9,773
Means of transport to nearest health facility										
Motorised[1]	24.4	30.0	31.5	14.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	2,803
Not motorised[2]	19.1	17.4	30.4	33.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	18,034
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	na	na	na	na	12
Residence										
Urban	30.0	36.2	24.5	9.3	100.0	28.6	71.3	0.1	100.0	3,706
Rural	17.7	15.4	31.9	35.0	100.0	10.2	89.8	0.0	100.0	17,143
Region										
Northern	20.1	19.7	28.5	31.6	100.0	16.3	83.7	0.0	100.0	2,717
Central	20.7	19.2	29.2	31.0	100.0	14.6	85.3	0.1	100.0	8,800
Southern	19.1	18.9	32.5	29.6	100.0	11.5	88.5	0.0	100.0	9,332
Education										
No education	15.2	16.4	31.4	37.0	100.0	7.4	92.4	0.2	100.0	1,488
Primary	17.0	16.2	31.8	35.0	100.0	10.4	89.5	0.1	100.0	13,581
Secondary	24.6	26.4	29.3	19.7	100.0	19.1	80.9	0.0	100.0	5,184
More than secondary	57.5	28.5	10.7	3.3	100.0	47.8	52.2	0.0	100.0	596
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	14.1	11.8	31.8	42.3	100.0	5.6	94.4	0.0	100.0	4,124
Second	14.6	12.4	31.9	41.1	100.0	6.7	93.1	0.1	100.0	3,941
Middle	17.4	15.6	33.0	33.9	100.0	9.9	90.1	0.0	100.0	3,987
Fourth	18.6	21.0	33.7	26.7	100.0	13.2	86.8	0.0	100.0	3,992
Highest	32.3	32.3	23.7	11.7	100.0	28.9	71.1	0.1	100.0	4,805
Total	19.9	19.1	30.6	30.4	100.0	13.4	86.5	0.1	100.0	20,849

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor
[2] Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Birth weight:*** Among infants born in the last 2 years who had their birth weight reported, 14% had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg).
- ***Vaccinations:*** By the time of the survey, 67% of children age 12–23 months were fully vaccinated against all basic antigens, and 47% were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- ***Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:*** 10% of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; advice or treatment was sought for 70% of these children.
- ***Fever:*** 36% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, and 67% of these children were taken for advice or treatment.
- ***Diarrhoea:*** 22% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, and advice or treatment was sought for 64% of these children. Sixty-five percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), while 20% received no treatment.
- ***Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030):*** According to the ECDI2030, 58% of youngest children age 24–59 months living with their biological mother are developmentally on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

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

This chapter presents information on child size at birth, birth weight, and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and care-seeking behaviours for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. In addition, the chapter presents data on early childhood development, which will provide insight regarding whether the children of Malawi are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

10.1 CHILD'S SIZE AND BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight from either a written record or the mother's report

The 2024 MDHS collected information on the size and birth weight of all children born in the 2 years before the survey. Children who weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth or are reported to be very small or smaller than average are considered to have a higher-than-average risk of early childhood death.

Overall, information on birth weight was available for 28% of babies through written records and 62% through the mother's recall. Fourteen percent of infants with a reported birth weight had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg) (**Table 10.1**).

Table 10.1 also includes information on a mother's estimate of her infant's size at birth. The mother's estimate of size is subjective but can be a useful proxy for the child's weight. Four percent of births are reported as very small, 10% as smaller than average, and 84% as average or larger than average.

Trends: The percentage of children with a low birth weight has increased since 1992, from 10% to 14%.

10.2 Vaccination of Children

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Malawi, routine childhood vaccines include bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), HepB (hepatitis B), oral polio vaccine (OPV) or inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), rotavirus vaccine (RV), measles-rubella vaccine (MR), yellow fever vaccine, and meningitis A vaccine.

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports. For each living child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewers the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunisations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If the mother was unable to present the vaccination card or other document for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received particular vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multidose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Ninety-nine percent each of children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months ever had a vaccination card or other document on which their vaccinations were recorded. However, not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview; 73% of children age 12–23 months and 53% of children age 24–35 months had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview (**Table 10.2**).

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

Fully vaccinated: basic antigens

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

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), or a combination of OPV and IPV
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles and rubella (MR)

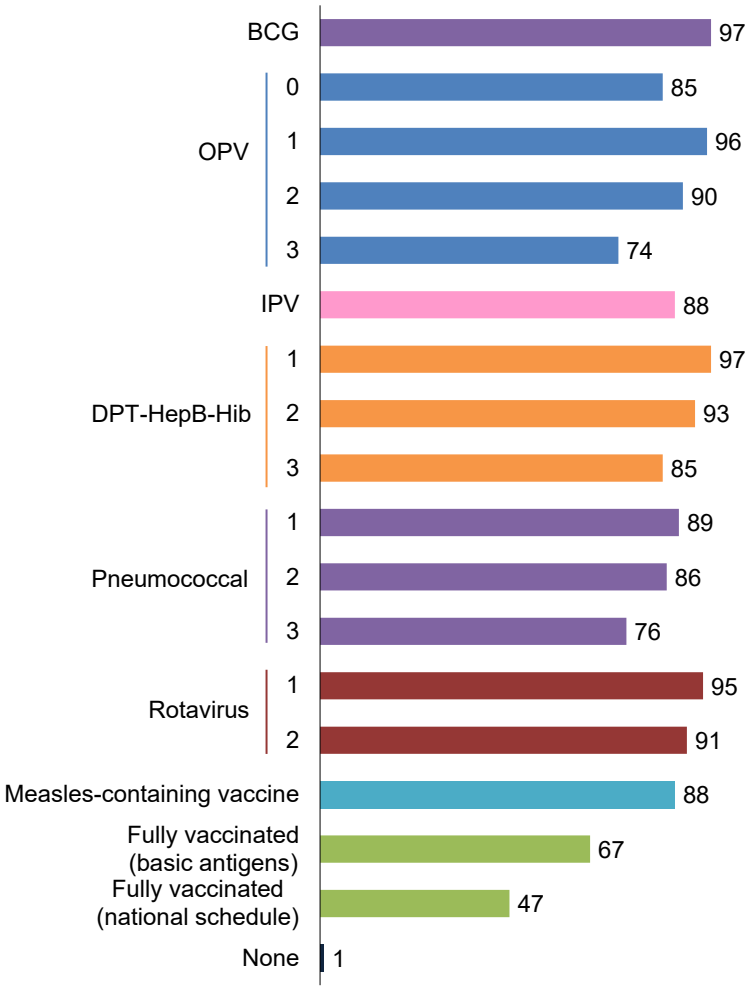
Sample: Children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Malawi, the BCG and polio 0 vaccines are given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

Among children age 12–23 months, 67% were fully vaccinated with all basic antigens at any time before the survey. One percent of children age 12–23 months did not receive any vaccinations. Ninety-seven percent of children age 12–23 months received the BCG vaccine, 85% received the third dose of DPT-HepB-Hib, 74% received the third dose of OPV, 76% received the third dose of the pneumococcal vaccine, 91% received the second dose of the rotavirus vaccine, and 88% received the first dose of measles-rubella (**Table 10.3** and **Figure 10.1**).

Figure 10.1 **Childhood vaccinations**

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

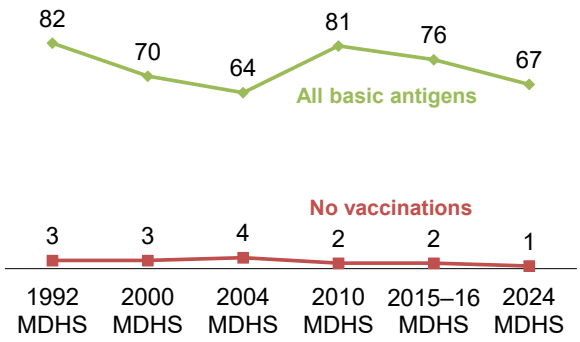


By region, full vaccination coverage among children age 12–23 months ranges from 61% in the Northern region to 67% in the Central region and 68% in the Southern region (**Map 10.1**).

Trends: The percentage of children age 12–23 months who have been fully vaccinated against all basic antigens has fluctuated over time, decreasing from 82% in 1992 to 64% in 2004, subsequently increasing to 81% in 2010, and then declining to 67% in 2024. The percentage of children with no vaccinations ranged from 2% to 4% between 1992 and 2015–16 and decreased to 1% in 2024 (**Figure 10.2**).

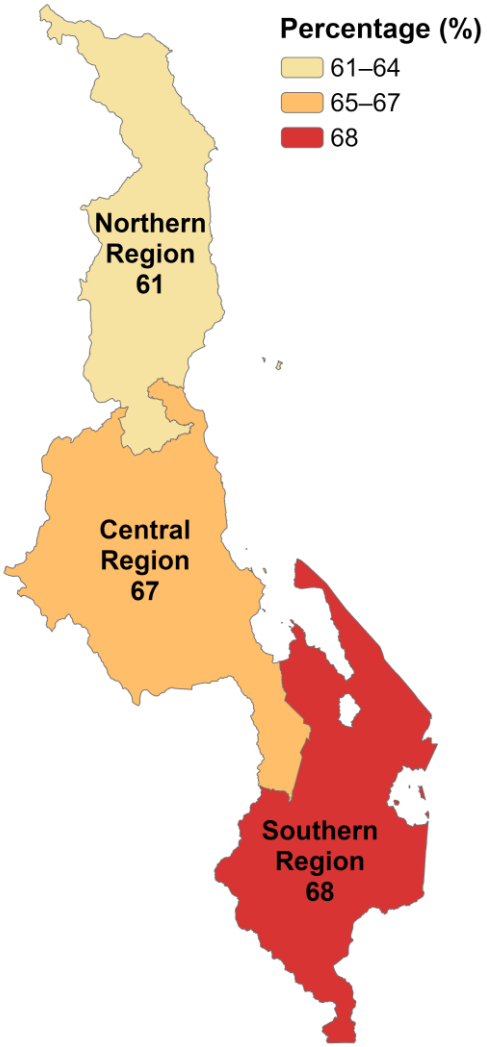
Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

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



Map 10.1 Vaccination coverage by region

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (basic antigens) at any time before the survey



10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (age 12–23 months)

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- OPV (birth dose)
- Hepatitis B vaccine (birth dose)
- Three doses of OPV and one dose of IPV
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
- Three doses of PCV
- Two doses of rotavirus vaccine (RV)
- One dose of measles-rubella (MR)

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (age 24–35 months)

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of MR

Sample: Children age 24–35 months

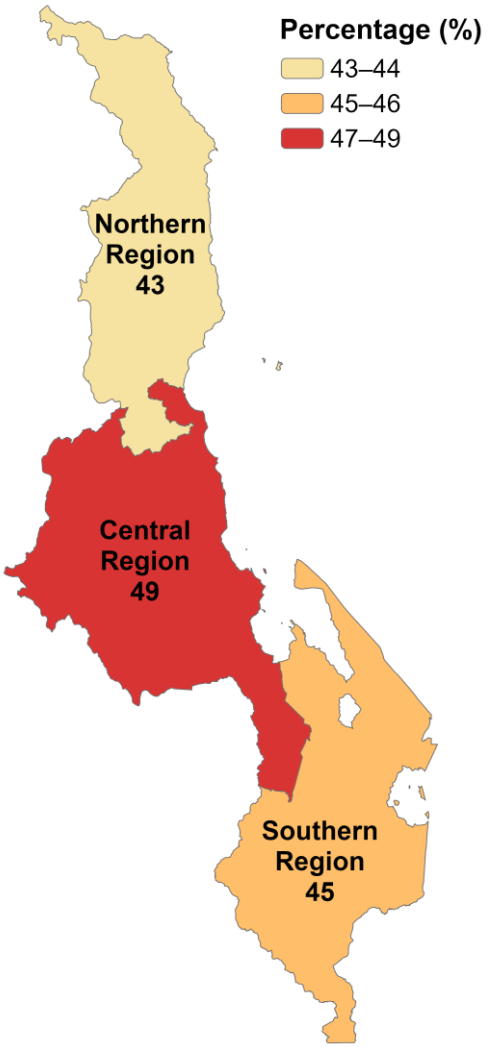
A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as a birth dose of OPV, a birth dose of HepB vaccine, a dose of IPV, three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella vaccine. Children age 24–35 months have received all vaccinations according to the national schedule if they have received a second dose of the measles-rubella vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

Among children age 12–23 months, 47% are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. Seventy-three percent of children age 24–25 months received a second dose of measles-rubella. Overall, 33% of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule (**Table 10.4**).

The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule is highest in the Central region (49%) and lowest in the Northern region (43%) (**Map 10.2**).

***Map 10.2* Age-appropriate vaccinations by region**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (according to the national schedule) at any time before the survey



Source of Vaccinations

Table 10.5 shows that a majority of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months (91% and 90%, respectively) received vaccinations from public sector sources. The next most common source was CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/Missions/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi) (7% for both age groups).

10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

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

Table 10.6 shows that 10% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children with ARI symptoms, and advice or treatment was sought on the same day or the day after symptom onset for 41% of these children. The public sector (54%) is the most common source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI. Among public sector facilities, the main sources of advice are government health centres (38%) and government hospitals (12%). Eight percent of children with ARI symptoms were taken to private medical sector facilities and 6% to other private sector facilities (**Table 10.7**).

10.4 Fever and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

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

Fever is an abnormally high body temperature that is usually accompanied by shivering, headache, and restlessness. Fever indicates the presence of various illnesses including malaria, measles, pneumonia, influenza, and other infections. Delays in diagnosis and treatment of those infections may contribute to high levels of morbidity and mortality in young children.

Table 10.8 indicates that 36% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-seven percent of those children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 41% were taken for advice or treatment the same or the next day. Forty-five percent of children with a fever were treated with an antibiotic.

10.5 Diarrhoeal Disease

Diarrhoeal disease remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among young children in Malawi. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhoea. ORT can be provided as increased fluids (especially increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc supplementation has been shown to reduce the severity and duration of diarrhoea, and a 5-day course is recommended for all children with diarrhoea.

10.5.1 Diarrhoea and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for diarrhoea

Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought.

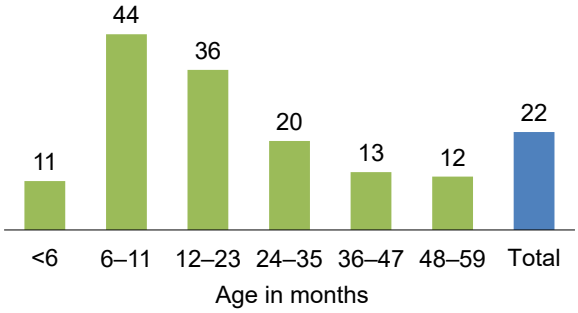
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Twenty-two percent of children under age 5 were reported to have had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Treatment or advice was sought for 64% of children with diarrhoea (**Table 10.9**).

The prevalence of diarrhoea rises from 11% among children under age 6 months to 44% among those age 6–11 months, when complementary foods and other liquids are introduced. The prevalence remains high (36%) at age 12–23 months, which is the time when children begin to walk and are at increased risk of contamination from the environment (**Figure 10.3**).

Figure 10.3 **Diarrhoea prevalence by age**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.5.2 Feeding Practices

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, caretakers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids given to the child.

Appropriate feeding practices

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

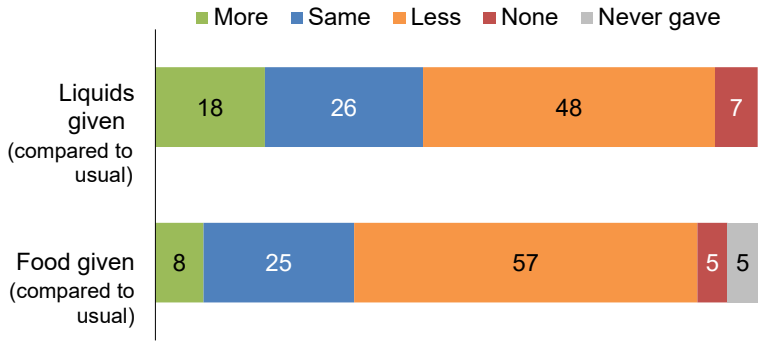
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Only 18% of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, while 26% received the same amount of liquids. Twenty-two percent of children were given somewhat less liquid than usual, 26% were given much less liquid than usual, and 7% were given no liquid at all (**Table 10.10**).

A third of children with diarrhoea received recommended feeding practices; 25% were given the same amount of food as usual and 8% were given more food than usual. Twenty-seven percent of children were given somewhat less food than usual, 30% were given much less food than usual, and 10% were given no food at all (**Figure 10.4**).

Figure 10.4 **Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

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



10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

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

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

It is important that all children with diarrhoea receive appropriate treatment. However, only 65% of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey received ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids). Fifty-three percent of children received fluids from ORS packets or prepackaged ORS liquid, and 13% received recommended home fluids. Thirty-eight percent of children were given ORT and continued feeding, and 29% received zinc. Twenty percent of children received no treatment (**Figure 10.5** and **Table 10.11**).

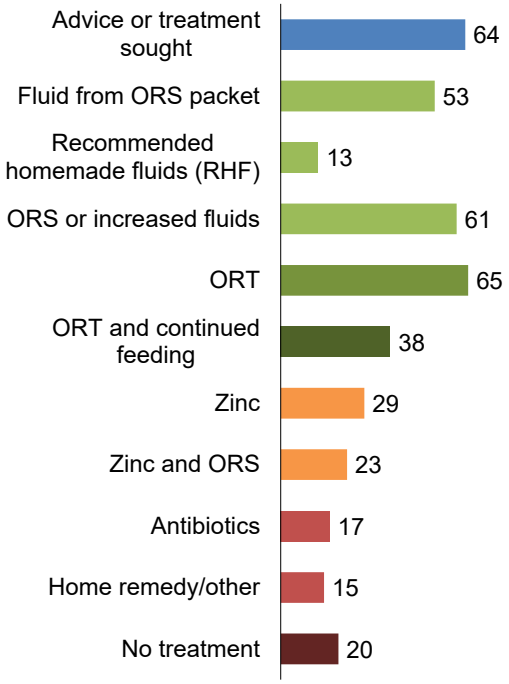
Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey who received ORT or increased fluids decreased from 78% in 2015–16 to 65% in 2024. The percentage of children who had diarrhoea who received no treatment declined from 22% in 2004 to 13% in 2015–16 but increased to 20% in 2024.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhoea

Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought were most likely to be taken to public sector facilities (79%). Shops (8%) and non-NGO (nongovernmental organisation) private medical sector facilities (7%) were the next most common sources of advice and treatment for diarrhoea (**Table 10.12**).

***Figure 10.5* Treatment of diarrhoea**

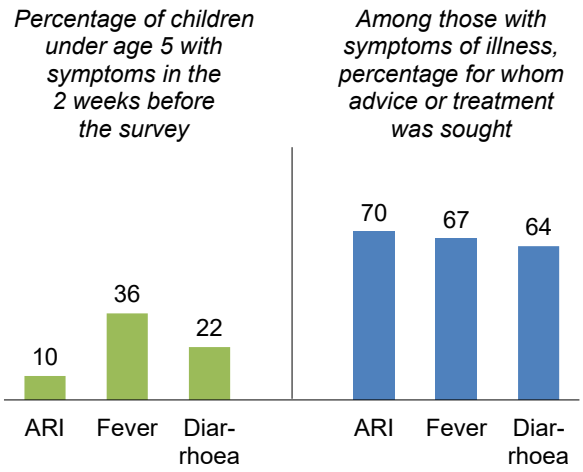
Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.6 Treatment of Childhood Illness

During the 2 weeks before the survey, fever (36%) was the most common illness reported among children under age 5, followed by diarrhoea (22%) and symptoms of ARI (10%). Children with ARI were most likely to be taken for advice or treatment. Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children with symptoms of ARI, 67% of children with fever, and 64% of children with diarrhoea (**Figure 10.6**).

***Figure 10.6* Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking**



10.7 Early Childhood Development Index 2030

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socioemotional, and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life (UNICEF et al. 2016). While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all of these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring that children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socioemotional development, and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning, and well-being (Shonkoff and Phillips 2000). In 2015, early childhood development became part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG Indicator 4.2.1). These global goals include a commitment to ensure that, by the year 2030, all children will have equitable access to quality early childhood development and early learning opportunities.

Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030)

The ECDI2030 comprises 20 items organised according to the three general domains of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core subdomains:

- Health subdomains: gross motor development, fine motor development, and self-care.
- Learning subdomains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, prewriting, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being subdomains: emotional skills, social skills, internalising behaviour, and externalising behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.

The MDHS asked mothers or primary caregivers 20 questions about the way their children behave in certain everyday situations and the skills and knowledge they have acquired. The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between age 24 and 59 months. The ECDI2030 measures the proportion of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

Children developmentally on track according to the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children who have achieved the minimum number of ECDI2030 milestones expected for their age group as follows:

- 24–29 months: at least 7 milestones
- 30–35 months: at least 9 milestones
- 36–41 months: at least 11 milestones
- 42–47 months: at least 13 milestones
- 48–59 months: at least 15 milestones

Sample: Respondents' youngest child age 24–59 months living with them

According to the ECDI2030, 58% of Malawian children age 24–59 months living with their biological mother are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being(**Table 10.13**).

List of Tables

For more information on child health, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations**
- **Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever**
- **Table 10.9 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.11 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.13 Early Childhood Development Index 2030**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report); and among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:				Among births with a reported birth weight[1]	
Background characteristic	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either	Number of births	Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	4.7	10.8	82.0	2.5	100.0	25.9	62.3	88.2	1,280	17.1	1,129
20–34	3.3	10.0	85.1	1.6	100.0	29.1	62.0	91.1	3,219	12.3	2,933
35–49	3.5	11.0	84.4	1.2	100.0	26.1	61.9	88.1	642	15.8	565
Birth order[1]											
1	3.6	10.5	83.5	2.3	100.0	30.1	59.8	89.9	1,759	15.2	1,580
2–3	4.0	9.8	84.8	1.3	100.0	26.6	65.3	91.9	2,065	12.6	1,897
4–5	3.7	11.5	82.5	2.3	100.0	27.5	60.8	88.3	857	14.8	757
6+	2.3	9.1	87.8	0.8	100.0	26.7	58.6	85.3	460	12.9	392
Mother's smoking status											
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	(6.0)	(12.6)	(81.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.3)	(63.9)	(89.2)	36	(15.3)	32
Does not smoke	3.7	10.3	84.3	1.8	100.0	28.0	62.1	90.0	5,104	13.9	4,595
Residence											
Urban	4.1	9.1	84.6	2.2	100.0	20.5	75.2	95.8	734	12.5	703
Rural	3.6	10.5	84.2	1.7	100.0	29.2	59.9	89.1	4,407	14.1	3,924
Region											
Northern	2.8	8.2	87.4	1.6	100.0	34.6	59.4	94.1	686	10.1	645
Central	3.3	11.4	82.7	2.5	100.0	27.1	66.5	93.6	2,120	15.8	1,985
Southern	4.2	9.9	84.7	1.2	100.0	26.7	58.8	85.5	2,335	13.2	1,997
Mother's education											
No education	4.5	9.7	82.0	3.8	100.0	23.5	50.1	73.6	357	17.6	263
Primary	3.7	11.0	83.5	1.8	100.0	27.2	62.2	89.4	3,500	14.8	3,129
Secondary	3.0	9.1	86.5	1.4	100.0	32.1	64.1	96.1	1,177	11.3	1,132
More than secondary	6.3	2.7	91.0	0.0	100.0	22.7	74.3	97.0	106	6.4	103
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.3	11.6	83.1	2.1	100.0	28.7	58.5	87.2	1,335	15.6	1,164
Second	4.2	11.7	82.4	1.8	100.0	27.4	61.4	88.8	1,022	14.1	907
Middle	3.8	9.8	84.6	1.8	100.0	31.0	57.8	88.8	962	14.9	854
Fourth	3.5	8.7	86.4	1.4	100.0	29.8	60.7	90.5	898	11.1	812
Highest	3.8	8.9	85.6	1.7	100.0	22.6	73.6	96.2	924	13.1	889
Total	3.7	10.3	84.2	1.8	100.0	27.9	62.1	90.0	5,141	13.9	4,627

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	99.1	74.4	1,260	99.3	53.6	1,023
Female	99.3	71.8	1,243	98.9	51.5	1,102
Birth order[1]						
1	98.8	70.8	850	99.2	47.8	704
2–3	99.4	73.1	1,005	98.7	52.1	807
4–5	99.4	74.5	414	99.6	59.7	418
6+	99.1	79.4	234	99.0	56.0	195
Residence						
Urban	97.7	59.4	368	99.3	41.0	280
Rural	99.4	75.5	2,135	99.0	54.3	1,845
Region						
Northern	99.7	70.9	297	99.1	52.9	260
Central	99.2	69.2	1,066	99.3	45.4	780
Southern	99.0	77.4	1,140	98.9	57.6	1,084
Mother's education						
No education	98.4	65.2	186	98.2	54.0	142
Primary	99.2	73.7	1,690	99.2	52.5	1,481
Secondary	99.3	74.8	584	99.0	52.9	458
More than secondary	100.0	62.2	43	97.9	46.1	43
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.3	74.6	657	99.0	52.4	543
Second	99.6	72.7	486	98.7	51.7	462
Middle	98.8	77.3	450	99.8	53.0	393
Fourth	99.5	72.5	433	99.1	59.7	380
Highest	98.8	68.3	477	98.9	45.4	347
Total	99.2	73.1	2,503	99.1	52.5	2,125

[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Malawi DHS 2024

	Children age 12–23 months				Children age 24–35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
Vaccine	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3]	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appropriate age[3,4]
BCG	72.0	25.3	97.4	96.8	51.4	45.2	96.6	95.3
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	72.4	24.3	96.8	96.5	52.0	44.1	96.1	95.1
2	71.4	21.8	93.3	93.0	51.7	40.0	91.7	90.9
3	70.1	14.8	84.8	83.9	51.0	30.3	81.3	79.4
Polio								
OPV 0 (birth dose)	62.1	22.7	84.8	84.6	43.4	41.4	84.7	84.3
OPV 1	72.4	23.8	96.2	95.9	51.9	43.6	95.5	94.7
OPV 2	70.9	18.6	89.5	89.2	51.0	35.8	86.7	85.7
OPV 3	67.5	6.7	74.2	73.3	48.9	11.1	60.1	58.4
IPV	64.7	23.5	88.2	86.4	46.9	42.9	89.8	85.1
Pneumococcal								
1	67.3	22.0	89.3	88.9	48.9	40.8	89.7	89.1
2	66.4	19.3	85.7	85.4	48.5	37.2	85.7	85.1
3	62.4	13.5	76.0	74.8	47.2	27.1	74.2	72.4
Rotavirus								
1	72.3	23.0	95.4	94.9	51.9	41.7	93.6	92.4
2	69.8	20.7	90.5	89.7	50.8	39.5	90.2	88.1
Measles-containing vaccine								
1	66.8	21.4	88.2	82.1	49.1	42.2	91.2	79.2
2	na	na	na	na	39.9	33.5	73.4	71.0
Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[5]	62.4	4.4	66.7	61.0	46.1	8.6	54.7	45.4
Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[6]	43.7	2.9	46.6	41.5	28.3	5.0	33.3	27.0
No vaccinations	0.0	1.3	1.3	na	0.1	1.9	2.0	na
Number of children	1,831	672	2,503	2,503	1,116	1,009	2,125	2,125

na = Not applicable
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin; DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus; HepB = Hepatitis B; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; OPV = Oral polio vaccine; IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles-rubella 2, which should be received by age 24 months
[5] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles-rubella
[6] For children age 12–23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella. For children age 24–35 months: all of the vaccines just listed plus a second dose of measles-rubella.

Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Children age 12–23 months																		Children age 24–35 months		
		DPT-HepB-Hib			Polio					Pneumococcal			Rotavirus								
Background characteristic	BCG	1	2	3	OPV 0 (birth dose)	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV	1	2	3	1	2	Measles-rubella 1	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[1]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[2]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles-rubella 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[3]	Number of children
Sex																					
Male	97.6	97.2	94.0	85.1	84.3	96.5	90.6	76.3	87.4	89.2	85.1	76.0	96.7	91.1	89.0	68.2	45.8	1.1	1,260	73.8	36.9	1,023
Female	97.2	96.3	92.5	84.6	85.3	95.8	88.4	72.1	89.1	89.4	86.2	75.9	94.0	89.8	87.4	65.2	47.4	1.5	1,243	73.1	29.9	1,102
Birth order																					
1	97.1	96.3	92.2	83.2	84.5	96.8	89.3	73.9	86.7	87.6	83.3	72.8	95.0	89.8	87.7	67.6	45.2	1.2	850	74.4	34.5	704
2–3	98.2	97.8	94.3	86.4	87.8	96.4	89.4	73.9	89.6	90.9	87.2	77.7	96.2	91.0	90.2	66.9	48.5	0.8	1,005	73.3	32.1	807
4–5	95.6	95.8	93.0	83.1	80.2	94.3	89.2	72.7	87.7	87.7	85.0	74.5	94.1	89.7	86.3	63.5	43.9	2.5	414	76.5	36.1	418
6+	98.1	95.5	92.9	87.1	81.4	96.1	91.7	79.3	88.8	91.5	89.2	82.5	95.3	92.3	85.0	68.4	48.7	1.9	234	64.2	27.8	195
Vaccination card[4]																					
Seen	98.5	99.0	97.7	95.8	84.9	99.0	96.9	92.3	88.5	92.0	90.7	85.3	98.9	95.4	91.3	85.3	59.8	0.1	1,831	76.1	53.8	1,116
Not seen or no longer has	96.3	92.6	83.1	56.3	85.9	89.9	71.0	25.4	89.3	83.6	73.3	51.5	87.1	78.6	81.5	16.7	10.9	3.1	651	71.2	10.6	989
Never had	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	(39.0)	(7.9)	20
Residence																					
Urban	95.8	94.0	90.3	74.4	85.8	88.7	76.8	60.2	85.3	88.9	86.9	71.3	93.5	87.7	84.7	53.2	37.8	3.8	368	66.6	24.6	280
Rural	97.7	97.2	93.8	86.6	84.7	97.5	91.7	76.6	88.7	89.4	85.5	76.8	95.7	91.0	88.8	69.1	48.2	0.9	2,135	74.5	34.6	1,845
Region																					
Northern	97.9	96.4	91.6	83.8	85.5	95.9	81.8	67.9	78.5	86.6	84.4	78.8	93.2	89.4	86.6	60.5	43.2	1.5	297	76.6	32.7	260
Central	97.5	96.5	92.5	82.4	89.1	95.5	88.2	72.4	90.4	85.0	81.7	72.0	95.5	90.1	89.0	66.7	48.9	1.1	1,066	73.6	31.5	780
Southern	97.1	97.1	94.4	87.4	80.6	96.9	92.8	77.6	88.7	94.0	89.7	78.9	95.8	91.1	87.8	68.4	45.4	1.4	1,140	72.6	34.7	1,084
Mother's education																					
No education	97.1	94.6	90.3	76.6	75.9	93.6	85.5	64.0	87.4	85.8	80.5	70.0	94.3	88.8	79.0	53.1	34.5	2.9	186	64.5	32.1	142
Primary	97.1	96.7	93.1	85.3	84.6	96.5	89.7	74.2	87.4	88.8	85.5	75.9	95.0	90.1	87.6	66.6	46.1	1.3	1,690	72.7	31.7	1,481
Secondary	98.0	97.3	94.5	86.3	87.3	96.0	90.1	77.4	90.5	91.5	88.0	77.7	96.2	91.6	92.9	71.0	51.1	0.9	584	77.2	37.9	458
More than secondary	100.0	100.0	96.9	83.5	97.1	95.7	92.2	74.1	94.8	94.4	84.9	79.6	100.0	98.3	88.4	71.3	59.7	0.0	43	87.8	43.7	43
Wealth quintile																					
Lowest	95.9	96.3	92.8	87.2	81.4	96.6	90.6	73.1	87.8	89.9	85.6	77.1	95.5	91.4	88.2	65.8	45.9	2.1	657	71.2	29.9	543
Second	98.1	97.8	94.9	86.4	85.1	98.6	92.8	76.7	90.4	88.8	85.8	76.4	95.0	90.4	89.4	70.5	46.1	0.1	486	71.5	33.4	462
Middle	97.9	96.2	93.3	86.6	83.0	96.1	89.4	78.4	88.3	87.4	84.6	75.7	94.6	90.8	88.3	69.6	46.1	1.0	450	73.2	34.9	393
Fourth	97.9	97.4	92.3	83.0	86.7	95.9	89.5	74.2	87.9	88.9	83.9	74.1	95.9	89.0	86.0	64.0	45.9	1.0	433	78.4	38.1	380
Highest	97.7	96.3	93.0	80.0	89.2	93.4	84.9	69.3	86.9	91.2	88.2	75.9	95.7	90.3	88.9	63.9	49.3	2.0	477	74.4	31.4	347
Total	97.4	96.8	93.3	84.8	84.8	96.2	89.5	74.2	88.2	89.3	85.7	76.0	95.4	90.5	88.2	66.7	46.6	1.3	2,503	73.4	33.3	2,125

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin; DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus; HepB = Hepatitis B; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; OPV = Oral polio vaccine; IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

[1] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles-rubella

[2] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella

[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of measles-rubella

[4] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination							Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination						
	Source of most vaccinations							Source of most vaccinations						
Background characteristic	Public medical sector	CHAM/ mission/ IHAM	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Other	Total	Number of children	Public medical sector	CHAM/ mission/ IHAM	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Other	Total	Number of children
Sex														
Male	90.7	6.8	2.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,247	90.2	7.4	1.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,005
Female	90.2	6.8	2.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,224	90.5	7.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,077
Birth order														
1	89.3	7.5	2.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	840	89.6	8.5	1.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	688
2–3	90.3	6.9	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	997	90.4	6.7	2.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	794
4–5	91.9	5.4	2.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	404	93.6	5.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	412
6+	93.0	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	230	85.7	10.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	189
Residence														
Urban	87.6	3.6	8.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	354	88.0	5.5	6.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	262
Rural	90.9	7.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,117	90.7	7.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,820
Region														
Northern	86.7	11.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	293	89.4	10.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	254
Central	91.3	4.8	3.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,054	89.9	7.2	2.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	769
Southern	90.6	7.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,124	90.9	6.7	1.7	0.2	0.5	100.0	1,059
Mother's education														
No education	95.2	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	180	93.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
Primary	92.2	5.6	1.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,668	91.6	6.3	1.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,451
Secondary	85.7	10.1	4.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	579	87.7	9.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	449
More than secondary	68.4	17.4	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	43	63.9	25.4	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	41
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	93.3	5.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	100.0	643	90.8	6.5	1.4	1.0	0.3	100.0	535
Second	93.6	5.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	486	92.6	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	456
Middle	90.5	8.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	445	90.5	7.7	0.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	385
Fourth	88.1	9.2	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	429	91.3	7.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	378
Highest	85.6	6.1	8.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	467	85.2	8.7	5.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	328
Total	90.5	6.8	2.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,471	90.3	7.4	1.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	2,082

CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]
Public sector	**54.0**	**76.0**
Government hospital	12.0	16.9
Government health centre	38.1	53.7
Government health post	2.1	3.0
Mobile clinic	0.9	1.3
HSA	1.2	1.7
CHAM/mission/IHAM	**3.9**	**5.5**
Hospital	1.8	2.5
Health centre	2.0	2.8
Mobile clinic	0.2	0.3
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**8.2**	**11.5**
Private hospital	6.3	8.8
Pharmacy	1.4	2.0
Mobile clinic	0.2	0.3
CBDA/door to door	0.2	0.2
Other private medical sector	0.2	0.2
Other private sector	**5.5**	**7.7**
Shop	4.9	6.9
Friend/relative	0.6	0.8
Other	0.2	0.3
Number of children	1,203	855

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.
HSA = Health surveillance assistant; CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = nongovernmental organisation; CBDA = Community-based distribution agent
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1]	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	22.5	1,195	57.8	34.9	40.5	269
6–11	42.1	1,265	63.8	40.9	51.1	532
12–23	38.5	2,503	68.5	42.2	52.0	965
24–35	38.3	2,125	69.1	43.9	44.1	814
36–47	37.4	2,212	68.0	42.5	42.9	827
48–59	33.6	2,303	65.9	37.9	37.7	774
Sex						
Male	37.1	5,743	67.0	41.2	46.8	2,132
Female	35.0	5,860	66.5	41.1	43.5	2,048
Residence						
Urban	22.3	1,672	63.8	37.3	54.2	373
Rural	38.3	9,931	67.0	41.5	44.3	3,807
Region						
Northern	34.4	1,461	68.3	37.9	53.7	502
Central	37.8	4,751	67.2	40.6	43.0	1,797
Southern	34.9	5,391	65.9	42.5	44.9	1,881
Mother's education						
No education	33.4	844	63.2	41.6	32.3	282
Primary	38.1	7,945	66.0	39.8	44.0	3,024
Secondary	32.4	2,592	70.4	46.4	52.3	839
More than secondary	15.9	222	75.2	29.5	75.8	35
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	39.1	2,967	65.4	40.8	39.7	1,161
Second	39.3	2,337	64.9	39.8	42.9	918
Middle	37.7	2,154	66.7	39.8	43.9	812
Fourth	36.8	2,039	72.6	45.5	50.7	751
Highest	25.6	2,106	64.6	40.2	54.9	539
Total	36.0	11,603	66.7	41.1	45.2	4,181

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

Table 10.9 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	11.1	1,195	35.6	133
6–11	43.8	1,265	63.5	554
12–23	35.7	2,503	64.3	893
24–35	20.2	2,125	68.0	429
36–47	13.3	2,212	67.1	295
48–59	12.1	2,303	65.5	278
Sex				
Male	22.9	5,743	63.0	1,314
Female	21.7	5,860	64.4	1,269
Source of drinking water[2]				
Improved	21.8	10,297	64.2	2,247
Unimproved	24.8	999	64.2	248
Surface	28.6	307	49.4	88
Type of toilet facility[3]				
Improved sanitation facility	21.0	7,890	63.7	1,660
Unimproved facility	24.1	3,025	62.6	729
Open defaecation	28.0	688	67.9	193
Residence				
Urban	17.1	1,672	62.9	286
Rural	23.1	9,931	63.8	2,297
Region				
Northern	24.3	1,461	58.5	355
Central	22.3	4,751	60.0	1,059
Southern	21.7	5,391	68.6	1,168
Mother's education				
No education	20.9	844	60.8	176
Primary	23.9	7,945	64.3	1,895
Secondary	18.7	2,592	62.5	484
More than secondary	12.6	222	(64.9)	28
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	24.4	2,967	62.0	724
Second	23.6	2,337	64.4	552
Middle	23.3	2,154	63.4	501
Fourth	21.7	2,039	65.3	443
Highest	17.2	2,106	64.5	363
Total	22.3	11,603	63.7	2,583

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

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

[2] See Table 16.1 for definition of categories.

[3] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Age in months																
<6	14.8	36.2	14.8	14.9	17.7	1.7	100.0	2.5	28.1	12.6	15.8	1.0	39.7	0.3	100.0	133
6–11	17.0	28.0	21.5	24.2	9.1	0.3	100.0	7.3	27.7	25.4	27.7	5.3	6.2	0.3	100.0	554
12–23	19.1	24.7	22.8	27.5	5.8	0.3	100.0	8.5	21.9	25.9	32.0	7.8	3.9	0.0	100.0	893
24–35	15.7	24.4	23.9	28.3	7.2	0.5	100.0	6.1	23.5	30.8	34.5	3.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	429
36–47	20.1	26.8	24.9	22.1	5.6	0.6	100.0	9.4	26.0	35.3	24.4	3.3	1.1	0.5	100.0	295
48–59	21.9	23.4	18.6	29.9	5.6	0.7	100.0	7.0	24.3	28.7	34.9	2.3	2.1	0.7	100.0	278
Sex																
Male	18.1	27.1	22.4	24.7	7.2	0.5	100.0	8.2	24.7	26.7	29.7	4.6	5.7	0.4	100.0	1,314
Female	18.5	24.9	21.7	27.1	7.3	0.5	100.0	6.7	24.2	27.9	30.6	5.6	4.9	0.2	100.0	1,269
Breastfeeding status[1]																
Breastfeeding	17.7	27.1	21.6	24.8	8.5	0.4	100.0	7.3	24.8	23.7	29.1	6.7	8.2	0.1	100.0	1,470
Not breastfeeding	17.1	24.1	23.5	29.0	5.8	0.4	100.0	7.1	22.8	31.8	33.6	3.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	540
Residence																
Urban	17.4	27.9	26.1	23.9	3.2	1.5	100.0	7.2	28.4	29.5	25.1	4.2	4.8	0.8	100.0	286
Rural	18.4	25.8	21.6	26.1	7.8	0.3	100.0	7.5	24.0	27.0	30.8	5.2	5.3	0.2	100.0	2,297
Region																
Northern	20.0	35.8	22.9	13.9	6.6	0.9	100.0	8.7	33.0	26.3	17.4	5.5	8.8	0.2	100.0	355
Central	16.2	31.6	25.1	20.9	6.0	0.3	100.0	5.5	30.1	32.4	23.7	3.9	4.1	0.3	100.0	1,059
Southern	19.7	18.0	19.1	34.1	8.7	0.4	100.0	8.9	16.7	23.0	39.8	6.0	5.3	0.3	100.0	1,168
Mother's education																
No education	14.6	22.7	21.1	35.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	5.2	26.3	20.6	40.5	4.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	176
Primary	18.0	26.2	21.9	26.1	7.3	0.5	100.0	7.4	23.1	28.1	30.7	4.9	5.5	0.4	100.0	1,895
Secondary	19.6	26.3	23.2	22.3	8.1	0.5	100.0	8.7	28.0	26.9	24.7	5.9	5.7	0.1	100.0	484
More than secondary	(35.1)	(26.2)	(20.4)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.7)	(46.5)	(22.4)	(21.1)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	21.3	25.6	22.5	23.1	7.4	0.1	100.0	7.3	24.4	28.1	29.8	4.2	6.2	0.1	100.0	724
Second	12.7	24.9	23.1	29.4	9.4	0.5	100.0	5.2	24.1	27.1	32.0	5.3	5.6	0.7	100.0	552
Middle	17.7	23.7	22.5	28.2	7.7	0.2	100.0	8.3	22.4	29.1	31.1	5.4	3.6	0.2	100.0	501
Fourth	20.3	25.7	21.4	26.2	6.0	0.4	100.0	9.5	23.9	26.6	30.0	4.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	443
Highest	19.2	31.9	19.9	22.6	4.7	1.7	100.0	7.9	28.7	24.3	26.8	6.6	5.2	0.6	100.0	363
Total	18.3	26.0	22.1	25.9	7.3	0.5	100.0	7.5	24.5	27.3	30.1	5.1	5.3	0.3	100.0	2,583

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Breastfeeding status is captured for children age 0–35 months only.

Table 10.11 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS and continued feeding, ORS, zinc, and continued feeding, ORS or increased fluids, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), oral rehydration therapy (ORT), ORT and continued feeding, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:															
										Other treatments						
Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS and continued feeding[1]	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[1]	ORS or increased fluids	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding[1]	Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Don't know	Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months																
<6	27.9	14.5	7.5	16.1	5.4	38.2	10.2	43.6	17.2	4.7	0.6	0.6	14.8	0.0	44.3	133
6–11	48.5	24.1	18.1	27.4	10.1	55.1	9.3	59.2	35.6	14.0	3.3	0.3	14.0	0.0	23.7	554
12–23	58.0	29.7	24.8	30.5	12.6	64.5	13.1	69.0	37.8	15.2	2.8	0.4	15.5	0.0	19.8	893
24–35	58.6	32.3	27.9	35.1	18.2	63.9	15.5	67.8	39.8	22.7	1.9	0.2	15.7	0.3	17.1	429
36–47	54.3	28.7	22.5	37.4	16.1	62.2	12.6	67.3	46.7	21.0	1.7	0.2	14.7	0.0	15.6	295
48–59	51.5	33.8	26.9	31.7	17.2	62.1	18.2	70.8	42.3	19.7	2.1	0.6	17.3	0.4	12.4	278
Sex																
Male	53.2	28.7	23.2	30.6	13.8	60.4	13.0	65.5	38.2	15.9	2.8	0.5	15.7	0.0	20.6	1,314
Female	53.6	28.3	22.7	31.0	13.3	60.6	13.1	65.3	38.0	17.7	2.0	0.2	14.9	0.2	19.7	1,269
Residence																
Urban	56.7	34.4	30.2	35.8	19.0	64.6	9.2	68.3	44.4	21.5	1.8	0.7	15.5	0.0	16.5	286
Rural	53.0	27.8	22.1	30.1	12.8	60.0	13.5	65.0	37.3	16.2	2.5	0.3	15.3	0.1	20.6	2,297
Region																
Northern	44.6	24.9	18.3	29.6	12.4	53.3	16.9	59.6	38.6	21.3	4.6	1.9	11.7	0.7	22.3	355
Central	53.2	27.9	22.4	36.2	15.7	59.0	12.6	64.0	43.5	15.6	1.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	22.1	1,059
Southern	56.2	30.1	24.9	26.2	11.9	64.1	12.3	68.4	33.0	16.5	2.9	0.2	15.6	0.0	17.8	1,168
Mother's education																
No education	54.8	31.1	26.9	30.0	16.6	65.2	18.3	68.9	37.6	19.1	0.8	0.0	24.0	0.7	18.5	176
Primary	53.0	27.8	21.8	30.1	12.6	59.6	13.0	64.8	37.0	17.0	2.6	0.4	15.0	0.0	19.9	1,895
Secondary	54.4	29.0	25.1	33.2	15.2	61.4	11.5	65.6	41.4	14.3	2.7	0.3	13.6	0.3	22.0	484
More than secondary	(51.5)	(49.5)	(37.7)	(38.0)	(31.6)	(77.8)	(7.4)	(80.2)	(59.1)	(31.4)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(14.1)	28
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	54.6	26.2	21.3	32.0	12.9	64.1	15.3	70.6	41.1	13.4	2.3	0.0	18.3	0.0	16.6	724
Second	53.8	26.6	21.2	30.2	13.7	58.3	10.9	62.1	35.0	16.9	2.3	0.3	13.5	0.0	22.7	552
Middle	53.7	26.8	22.9	29.9	11.7	59.7	14.7	63.7	36.5	15.8	1.3	0.3	15.0	0.2	23.4	501
Fourth	52.7	31.0	23.4	30.2	13.1	59.0	12.3	63.9	37.0	17.5	4.4	0.6	11.8	0.3	21.7	443
Highest	50.8	35.3	28.6	31.1	17.7	59.6	10.5	64.0	40.4	23.9	2.2	0.7	16.9	0.0	16.9	363
Total	53.4	28.5	22.9	30.8	13.5	60.5	13.0	65.4	38.1	16.8	2.4	0.3	15.3	0.1	20.2	2,583

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:			
Source	Among children with diarrhoea	Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS[1]	Among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc
Public sector	**51.9**	**78.9**	**74.8**	**74.5**
Government hospital	8.7	13.2	13.7	15.3
Government health centre	37.9	57.7	53.0	54.2
Government health post	2.7	4.1	3.8	2.5
Mobile clinic	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.4
HSA	2.1	3.2	3.7	2.8
CBDA/door to door	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
CHAM/mission/IHAM	**3.3**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**6.3**
Hospital	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.0
Health centre	1.8	2.8	2.5	4.3
Mobile clinic	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**4.3**	**6.6**	**5.0**	**8.4**
Private hospital	2.9	4.4	3.8	5.5
Pharmacy	1.2	1.9	0.8	2.1
Private doctor	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Mobile clinic	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Private medical sector (NGO)	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**
NGO youth drop-in centre	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other private sector	**6.4**	**9.7**	**3.5**	**2.7**
Shop	5.1	7.7	2.7	2.4
Church	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.3
Other	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.4
Number of children	2,583	1,699	1,379	736

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts; HSA = Health surveillance assistant; CBDA = Community-based distribution agent; CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Fluids from ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid

Table 10.13 Early Childhood Development Index 2030

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Early Childhood Development Index 2030[1]	Number of children age 24–59 months
Sex		
Male	54.6	3,118
Female	60.5	3,158
Residence		
Urban	54.6	856
Rural	58.0	5,420
Region		
Northern	43.3	710
Central	57.5	2,559
Southern	61.0	3,007
Age in months		
24–35	68.5	2,051
36–47	57.7	2,071
48–59	47.0	2,154
Mother's education		
No education	52.6	488
Primary	55.0	4,324
Secondary	65.8	1,354
More than secondary	80.3	110
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	54.1	1,618
Second	54.2	1,282
Middle	57.2	1,175
Fourth	60.1	1,121
Highest	64.5	1,081
Total	57.6	6,276

[1] SDG Indicator 4.2.1

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN 11

Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:*** 38% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), 2% are wasted (too thin for their height), 10% are underweight (too thin for their age), and 6% are overweight or obese (heavy for their height).
- ***Breastfeeding:*** Among children age 0–23 months, 68% were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth and 94% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth; 60% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- ***Complementary feeding:*** 24% of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the day or night preceding the interview, 38% were fed the minimum number of times, and 13% were fed a minimum acceptable diet. Twenty-three percent of children age 6–23 months were given sweet beverages, 21% were given unhealthy foods, and 33% were not given vegetables or fruits.
- ***Growth monitoring:*** 65% of children under age 5 had their weight measured in the 3 months prior to the survey, while 25% had their height measured.
- ***Anaemia in children and women:*** 56% of children age 6–59 months and 36% of women age 15–49 are anaemic. Anaemia prevalence is 41% among pregnant women and 42% among adolescent women age 15–19.
- ***Nutritional status of women:*** 28% of women age 20–49 are overweight or obese, and 5% are thin. Among adolescent girls age 15–19, 10% are overweight or obese and 10% are thin.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on nutritional status and anaemia among children and adults, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and women's dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counselling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, and deworming for children. Chapter 9 presents information on nutritional interventions provided during the antenatal period such as maternal nutrition counselling, breastfeeding counselling, food or cash assistance, deworming, iron-containing supplementation and sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counselling and observation. Chapter 10 presents information on child feeding practices during diarrhoea.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to that of the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices height-for-age, weight-for-height, and

weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (*z* scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards are used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. Stunting is a marker of the deficient growth environment to which children have been exposed and reflects the overall well-being of a population (Perumal et al. 2018). Suboptimal nutrition can contribute to stunting, while other causes include recurrent infection, chronic diseases, and more; many of the causes of stunting are complex and unknown (WHO 2014a).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection causing weight loss.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. It reflects children who are stunted, wasted, or both.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-for-age *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is an indicator that reflects both acute and chronic forms of malnutrition. It is influenced by low weight-for-height (wasting) and low height-for-age (stunting). Children whose weight-for-age *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the *z* scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. The mean scores

describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean *z* score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean *z* scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

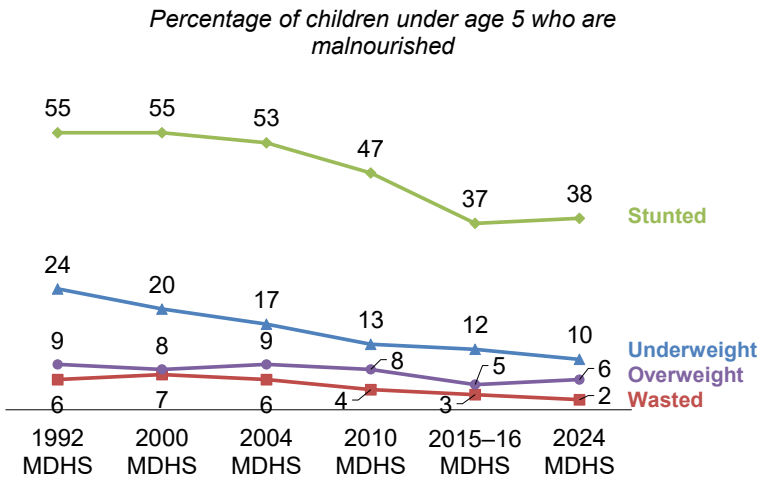
Information on anthropometry training, standardisation, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. Appendix C, **Table C.7** provides the standardisation results. The 2024 MDHS identified a total of 6,416 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements (Appendix C, **Table C.8**). During measurements, 5% of children had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 2% of children were not minimally dressed or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.10**). Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 90% of eligible children, valid weight-for-height measurements were obtained for 91% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 90% of eligible children (Appendix C, **Table C.8**). Appendix C, **Table C.8** provides additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children.

Data collection included remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final *z* scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for remeasurement, while the calculation of final *z* scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for remeasurement. The remeasurement completion rate was 97% among those selected for remeasurement. Appendix C, **Table C.9** provides additional information on remeasurement data (WHO and UNICEF 2019).

Table 11.1 shows the nutritional status of children under age 5 according to the three anthropometric indices. Thirty-eight percent of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), with 12% severely stunted; 2% are wasted (too thin for their height), with less than 1% severely wasted; and 10% are underweight (too thin for their age). Six percent of children are overweight or obese.

Trends: A comparison of anthropometric measurements from previous MDHS surveys shows that there have been some improvements in the nutritional status of children under age 5 in the last three decades. The prevalence of stunting declined from 55% in 1992 to 38% in 2024 (**Figure 11.1**), while the prevalence of severe stunting decreased from 28% to 12% in the same period (**Figure 11.2**). The percentage of children who are wasted followed a similar trend, falling from 6%–7% between 1992 and 2004 to 2% in 2024, while the percentage who are underweight decreased from 24% in 1992 to 10% in 2024 (**Figure 11.1**). There have been small changes over time in the percentage of children who are overweight.

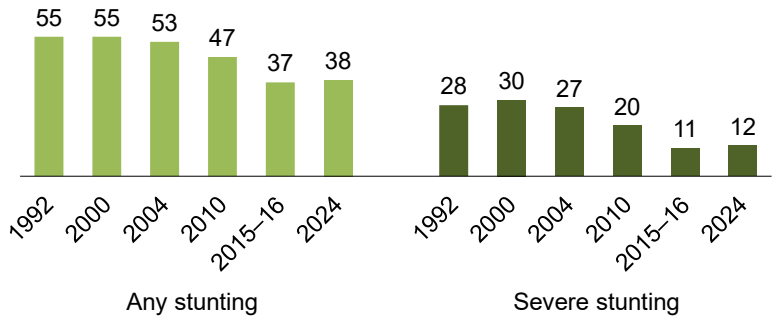
Figure 11.1 **Trends in child growth measures**



There are some disparities in stunting across regions. The prevalence of stunting is highest in the Central and Southern regions (both 39%) and lowest in the Northern region (33%) (**Map 11.1**).

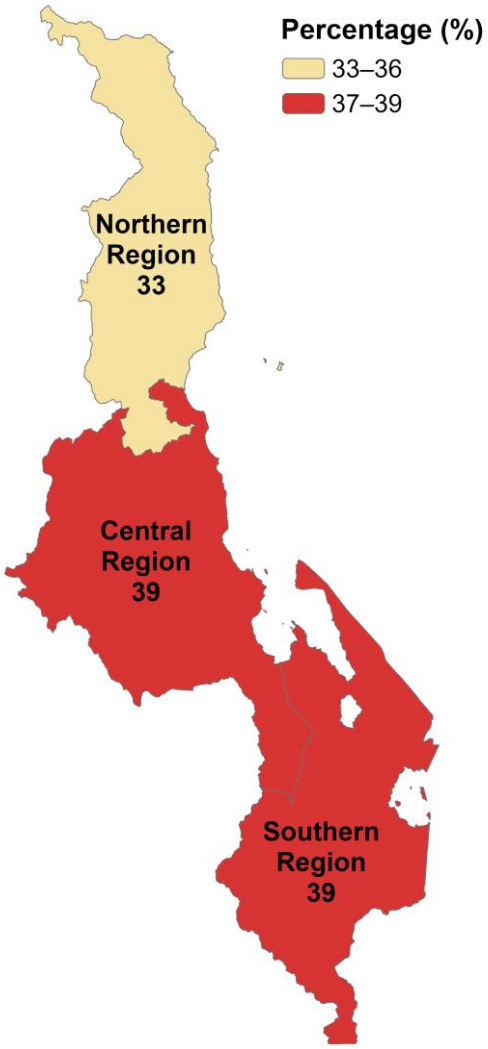
Figure 11.2 **Trends in stunting**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



Map 11.1 **Stunting in children by region**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 Growth Monitoring and Promotion

Growth monitoring and promotion programmes include monitoring children's nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counselling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2013; WHO 2017a). An important component of growth monitoring is regular measurement of children's weight and length/height. According to the Malawi Growth Monitoring and Promotion schedule for children age 0–59 months, children age 0–11 months are expected to have their weight measured every month, while their length is expected to be measured every 3 months. Children age 12–23 months and age 24–59 months are expected to have their weight and length measured every 3 months and every 6 months, respectively. Globally, mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measurements are conducted for children age 6–59 months to help identify children at risk of wasting (WHO & UNICEF 2009). In Malawi, MUAC measurements for children are not routinely done during growth monitoring and promotion sessions.

Weight measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.

Weight and height measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.

Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Sample: Children under age 5

Sixty-five percent of children age 0–59 months had a weight measurement taken in the 3 months prior to the survey, 25% had a height measurement taken, and 26% had a MUAC measurement taken (**Table 11.2**). Overall, 24% of children had height and weight measurements taken, and 14% had all three measurements taken (height, weight, and MUAC).

11.3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour after birth), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Ever breastfed

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.

Sample: Children born in the last 2 years

Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Malawi, with 97% of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey having been breastfed (**Table 11.3**). Nearly 7 out of every 10 children (68%) under age 2 were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and 94% were exclusively breastfed (given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink) during the first 2 days after delivery.

Trends: The percentage of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who have ever been breastfed has remained similar over the last three decades (ranging from 97%–99% since 1994). Early initiation of breastfeeding dropped slightly from 70% in 2000 to 68% in 2004, increased to 94% in 2010, and then decreased to 76% in 2015–16 and 68% in 2024.

11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhoea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

The 2024 MDHS results show that 60% of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed (**Table 11.4**).

Table 11.5 and **Figure 11.3** show the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months. At age 0–1 month, 83% of children are exclusively breastfed as per WHO recommendations and 17% are not fed according to the recommended guidelines, with 3% receiving breast milk and water only, 3% receiving breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, and 2% receiving breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods. By age 2–3 months, there is a decline in the percentage of children exclusively breastfed (75%) and 25% of children are not being fed per WHO recommendations. By age 4–5 months, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed declines sharply to 22% and the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, primarily solid, semisolid, or soft foods (47%) and breast milk and plain water only (16%).

Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children age 0–5 months rose from 4% in 1992 to a peak of 72% in 2010 before declining to 61% in 2015–16 and 60% in 2024 (**Figure 11.4**).

***Figure 11.3* Infant feeding practices by age**

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months

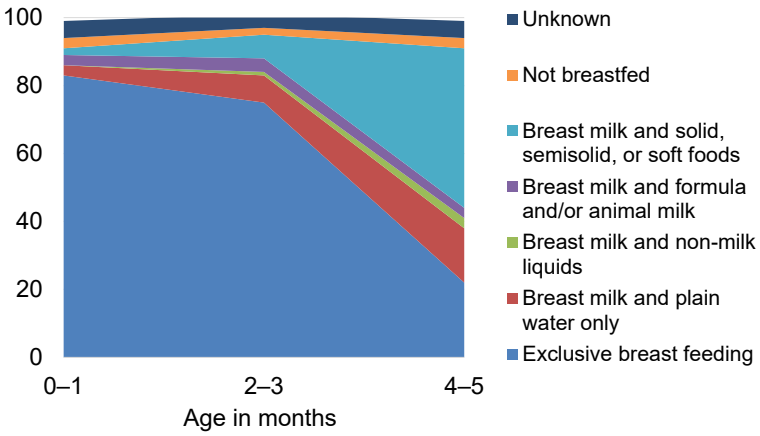
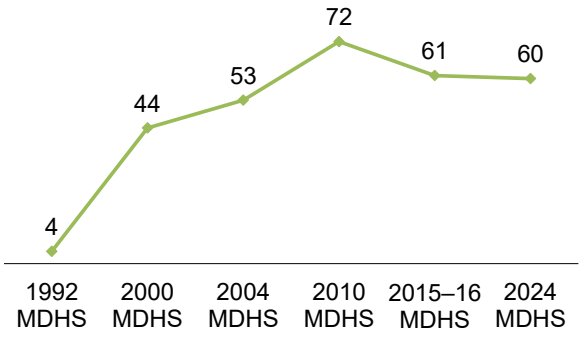


***Figure 11.4* Trends in exclusive breastfeeding**

Percentage of youngest children age 0–5 months exclusively breastfed



11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and remains an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for women, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers and diabetes. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children (WHO and UNICEF 2021). Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2.

Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Bottle feeding 0–23 months

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 0–23 months

Among children age 12–23 months, 78% are currently breastfeeding. Eight percent of children age 0–23 months are bottle fed (**Table 11.4**).

11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all of the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021). **Table 11.6** and **Table 11.7** show the types of liquids and foods consumed by children under age 2 during the day before the survey based on their age and breastfeeding status.

Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother

Overall, 93% of children were introduced to solid, semisolid, or soft foods at age 6–8 months (**Table 11.10**).

11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination along with minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five groups means that the child has a higher likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of nonbreastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products each day.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months increases energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft food (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

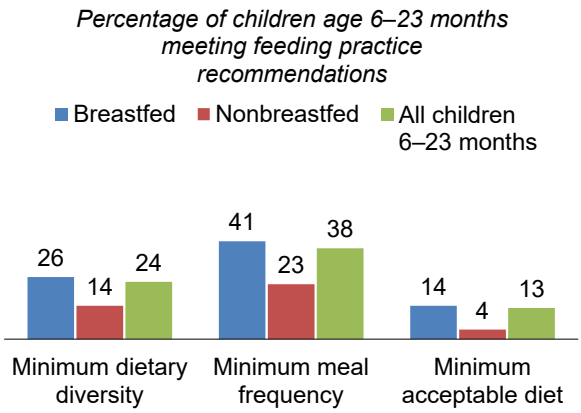
Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Figure 11.5 and **Table 11.8** show that, overall, 24% of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the previous day (minimum dietary diversity); the percentage was higher for breastfed (26%) than for nonbreastfed (14%) children. Thirty-eight percent of children age 6–23 months were fed the minimum number of times (minimum meal frequency) (41% of breastfed children and 23% of nonbreastfed children). Eight percent of nonbreastfed children received the minimum number of milk feeds. Only 13% of children were fed a minimum acceptable diet (14% of breastfed children and 4% of nonbreastfed children).

Figure 11.5 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status**



Only 30% of children age 6–23 months consumed eggs and/or flesh food (such as meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats) the previous day (**Table 11.9**).

11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases, and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Children consuming diets

low in vegetables and fruits have reduced nutrient intakes, which can negatively impact healthy growth and development; low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with noncommunicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

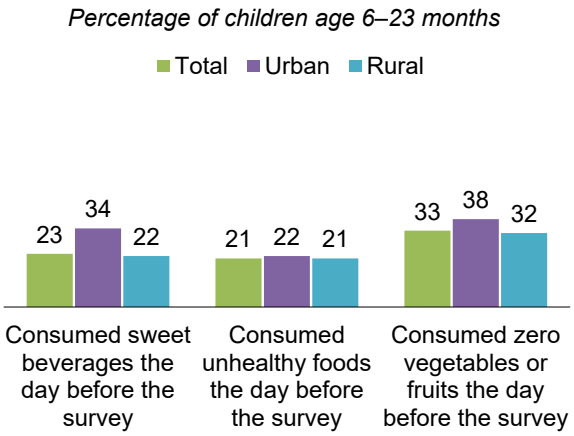
Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Table 11.9 shows the percentage of children age 6–23 months with unhealthy feeding practices. Twenty-three percent of children consumed a sweet beverage, 21% consumed unhealthy foods, and 33% did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day or night. **Figure 11.6** shows that the percentages of children age 6–23 months consuming sweet beverages and not consuming vegetables or fruits are higher in urban areas (34% and 38%, respectively) than in rural areas (22% and 32%, respectively).

Figure 11.6 **Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by residence**



11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

Table 11.10 summarises all 17 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators.

11.4 Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling

IYCF counselling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018). Counselling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counselling can take place in health facilities and the community and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

In Malawi, it is recommended that mothers of children age 0–23 months receive IYCF counselling from a health care worker or volunteer every 3 months.

Mothers who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months from a health care provider or community health worker.

Sample: Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

Table 11.11 shows that 37% of mothers of children age 0–23 months received IYCF counselling in the 6 months preceding the survey. The percentage of mothers who received IYCF counselling is higher in rural areas (39%) than in urban areas (24%).

11.5 Anaemia Prevalence in Children

Anaemia is a condition characterised by an insufficient level of haemoglobin in the blood (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Haemoglobin is a protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood. In children, anaemia can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health consequences. When anaemia is severe, it can cause death (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019).

Anaemia in children

Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*	
	Children age 6–23 months	Children age 24–59 months
Anaemic	<10.5	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	9.5–10.4	10.0–10.9
Moderately anaemic	7.0–9.4	7.0–9.9
Severely anaemic	<7.0	<7.0
Not anaemic	≥10.5	≥11.0

*Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude according to WHO 2024.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

In 2024, WHO released new guidelines on haemoglobin cutoffs to define anaemia in children and women (WHO 2024b). In addition, the guidelines have updated the methodology for making altitude and cigarette smoking adjustments to haemoglobin levels. The new guidelines also recommend using venous blood to measure haemoglobin levels. This is because recent evidence shows that the type of blood source (e.g., venous blood or capillary blood) can result in different haemoglobin levels and therefore influence anaemia estimates (Hackl et al. 2024; Namaste et al. 2024; Neufeld et al. 2019; Stevens et al. 2022).

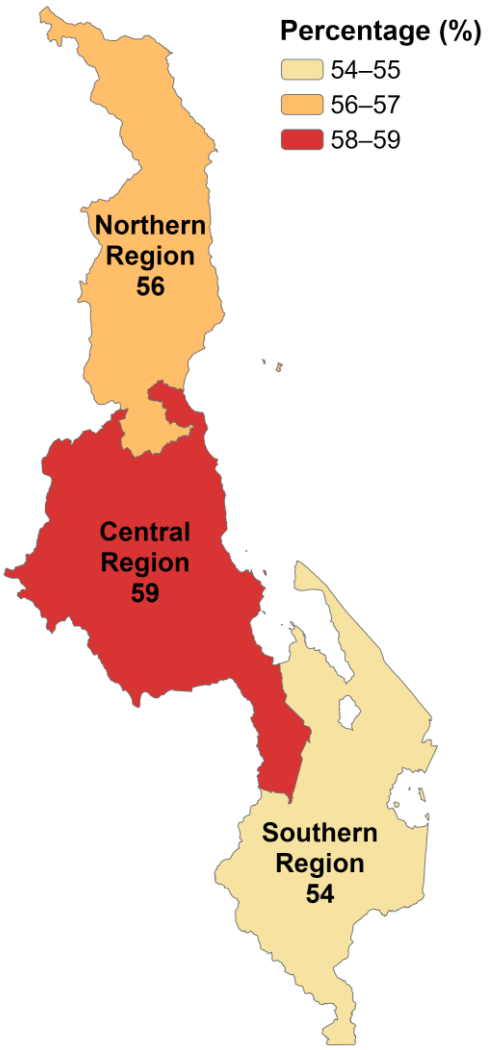
The results for children presented in this report use the new cutoffs to define anaemia and have been adjusted for altitude according to the latest WHO guidance.[1] As it is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs, trends from previous surveys are not shown in this report.

[1] Anaemia estimates based on the 2024 WHO guidelines are expected to result in lower anaemia estimates for children age 6–23 months relative to estimates derived from the 2011 guidelines. For children age 24–59 months, anaemia estimates are expected to be higher than under the 2011 WHO guidelines.

Overall, more than half of children age 6–59 months (56%) are classified as having any anaemia; 3% are classified as severely anaemic, 27% are mildly anaemic, and another 27% are moderately anaemic (**Table 11.12**). Anaemia is highest in the Central region (59%) and lowest in the Southern region (54%) (**Map 11.2**).

Map 11.2 **Anaemia in children by region**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months with any anaemia



11.6 Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming among Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by a lack of consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, as well as by infections and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and, for specific life stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Iron is a micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia. Interventions targeting iron deficiency and anaemia include periodically giving children iron tablets or syrup and/or iron-containing micronutrient powders (WHO 2011a; WHO 2016a; WHO 2016b).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections such as those causing measles, and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programmes help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhoea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programmes help reduce the burden of helminth infections (WHO 2017b). In Malawi, deworming is recommended for children age 2 and above.

Given iron tablets or syrups 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given iron tablets or syrup in the last 12 months.

Given multiple micronutrient powders 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given multiple micronutrient powders in the last 12 months.

Given iron-containing supplements 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, including tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Given vitamin A supplements 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Given deworming medication 12–59 months

Percentage of children who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 12–59 months

Table 11.13 shows that 17% of children age 6–59 months received iron-containing supplements in the 12 months prior to the survey and 62% were given vitamin A supplements. Among children age 12–59 months, 40% were given deworming medication in the past 6 months.

11.7 Women's Nutritional Status

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. Chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). In addition, undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overweight and obesity have adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared; it is used to measure nutritional status in adults age 20–49. BMI values are independent of age and sex. Adult women age 20–49 whose height is less than 145 centimetres are classified as being of short stature.

BMI-for-age, the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups, is used to measure nutritional status among children and adolescents age 5–19 (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age specific. The reason is that adolescents are still growing and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS surveys, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature among adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed according to low height-for-age.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

Adult status	BMI
Too thin for height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

BMI-for-age

BMI-for-age is measured in *z* score standard deviations (SD).

Adolescent status	BMI-for-age
Too thin for height	Less than −1 SD
Normal	Between −1 SD and +1 SD
Overweight	Between +1 SD and +2 SD
Obese	Greater than +2 SD

Sample: Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

Short stature

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age *z* score less than −2 SD.

Sample: Women age 15–19

Height and weight data were collected for 10,933 eligible women age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 13% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 5% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among women age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height and BMI. Overall, 3% of women age 20–49 are classified as having short stature (shorter than 145 cm). In Malawi, overweight and obesity in women are of greater concern than thinness. A total of 5% of women are thin, with 4% being mildly thin and 1% being moderately or severely thin. Conversely, 28% of women are overweight or obese, with 20% being overweight and 8% being obese (**Table 11.14.1**).

Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height-for-age and BMI-for-age. Overall, 14% of adolescent women are short for their age (height-for-age below −2 SD), 10% are thin (with 1% being moderately or severely thin), and 10% are overweight or obese (**Table 11.14.2**).

11.8 Women's Dietary Practices

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the appropriate amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women is an indicator of diet diversity validated for nonpregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and

plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consumed at least five of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey were classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). Overweight and obesity among women can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are as follows: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Table 11.15 shows that commonly consumed foods are foods made from grains (97%), dark green leafy vegetables (73%), other, non-vitamin A rich, vegetables (58%), and meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats (42%).

Table 11.16 shows that about one-third of women (32%) consumed five out of the 10 selected food groups during the previous day. Twenty-seven percent consumed sweet beverages and 23% consumed unhealthy foods within the same period.

11.9 Anaemia Prevalence in Women

Anaemia in women can cause fatigue, lethargy, reduced physical productivity, and poor work performance (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Anaemia is a major concern among pregnant women because it can lead to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes (Haider et al. 2013).

Anaemia in women

Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*			
	Nonpregnant women age 15–49	Pregnant women age 15–49		
		First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester
Anaemic	<12.0	<11.0	<10.5	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	11.0–11.9	10.0–10.9	9.5–10.4	10.0–10.9
Moderately anaemic	8.0–10.9	7.0–9.9	7.0–9.4	7.0–9.9
Severely anaemic	<8.0	<7.0	<7.0	<7.0
Not anaemic	≥12.0	≥11.0	≥10.5	≥11.0

* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude according to WHO 2024.

Sample: Women age 15–49

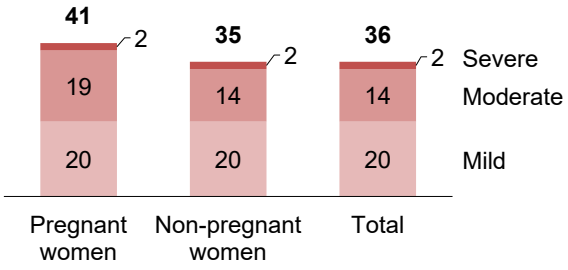
As described in Section 11.5, WHO released new guidelines on the preferred blood source for measuring haemoglobin, the methodology for adjusting haemoglobin levels for altitude and cigarette smoking, and the haemoglobin cutoffs used to define anaemia (WHO 2024b). Under this new guidance, the cutoffs to define anaemia among pregnant women have changed.

The results for women presented in this report use the new cutoffs to define anaemia and have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking according to the latest WHO guidelines.[2] It is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs.

The 2024 MDHS results show that anaemia among women age 15–49 is of severe public health importance. Thirty-six percent of women have any level of anaemia; 20% are mildly anaemic, 14% are moderately anaemic, and 2% are severely anaemic. Pregnant women are at higher risk of being anaemic than nonpregnant women (41% versus 35%) (**Table 11.17** and **Figure 11.7**).

Figure 11.7 **Anaemia in pregnant and nonpregnant women**

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as anemic



Note: Not all percentages equal to sum due to rounding.

[2] Anaemia estimates based on the 2024 WHO guidelines are expected to result in lower anaemia estimates for pregnant women in the second trimester relative to estimates derived from the 2011 guidelines. For nonpregnant women and pregnant women in the first and third trimesters, anaemia estimates are expected to be higher relative to the 2011 guidelines.

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Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	9.5	23.0	−1.1	574	0.3	1.2	21.9	1.0	551	1.0	4.3	−0.1	579
6–11	7.0	23.3	−1.1	594	0.6	2.2	7.8	0.3	596	1.3	6.7	−0.4	597
12–23	11.1	37.4	−1.6	1,180	0.5	2.6	4.1	0.2	1,190	2.0	10.1	−0.6	1,187
24–35	18.3	49.1	−1.9	1,123	0.9	1.9	5.0	0.4	1,133	2.4	11.3	−0.8	1,128
36–47	14.5	42.0	−1.8	1,132	0.6	1.8	4.4	0.4	1,144	1.6	10.0	−0.8	1,133
48–59	10.2	37.8	−1.6	1,173	0.1	1.1	2.7	0.2	1,198	2.3	11.5	−0.9	1,180
0–23	9.7	30.3	−1.4	2,349	0.5	2.2	9.2	0.4	2,337	1.6	7.8	−0.5	2,362
24–59	14.3	42.9	−1.8	3,427	0.5	1.6	4.0	0.3	3,476	2.1	11.0	−0.8	3,441
Sex													
Male	13.6	40.1	−1.7	2,855	0.5	2.1	6.8	0.4	2,864	1.8	10.1	−0.7	2,877
Female	11.2	35.5	−1.5	2,921	0.5	1.5	5.5	0.3	2,949	2.0	9.3	−0.7	2,926
Birth interval in months[3]													
First birth[4]	13.6	41.0	−1.7	1,524	0.6	1.7	5.5	0.4	1,512	2.1	10.3	−0.8	1,532
<24	18.3	46.2	−1.8	389	0.5	1.0	6.3	0.4	388	2.3	12.8	−0.8	389
24–47	13.6	38.1	−1.7	1,241	0.4	1.6	6.1	0.3	1,239	2.2	10.8	−0.7	1,249
48+	9.0	32.9	−1.5	2,026	0.4	1.9	7.2	0.4	2,017	1.4	7.6	−0.6	2,032
Size at birth[3,5]													
Very small	31.8	56.2	−2.2	98	0.0	0.8	5.8	0.1	97	2.0	17.0	−1.2	98
Small	17.7	48.2	−1.8	355	1.3	2.7	8.6	0.3	354	3.1	12.8	−0.9	358
Average or larger	10.3	33.3	−1.5	2,767	0.6	2.0	7.9	0.5	2,749	1.7	8.0	−0.5	2,778
Don't know	(10.9)	(20.6)	−1.3	38	(1.6)	(4.8)	(11.6)	0.4	38	(1.5)	(3.0)	−0.4	38
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	12.2	37.5	−1.6	5,179	0.4	1.7	6.4	0.4	5,156	1.9	9.6	−0.7	5,201
Not interviewed but in household	22.9	46.0	−1.8	104	1.1	2.0	1.2	0.4	113	0.0	9.7	−0.7	105
Not interviewed and not in the household[6]	12.8	38.5	−1.5	493	0.9	2.7	4.4	0.3	545	2.5	10.7	−0.7	497
Mother's age[3]													
<20	16.1	42.3	−1.8	1,176	0.7	1.7	5.9	0.3	1,170	2.3	12.1	−0.8	1,184
20–34	11.1	36.0	−1.6	3,319	0.3	1.7	6.5	0.4	3,302	1.7	8.8	−0.6	3,331
35–49	10.5	37.0	−1.5	684	0.9	2.1	6.5	0.3	683	2.1	9.0	−0.7	686
Mother's nutritional status[7]													
Thin	23.7	50.6	−2.0	258	0.5	3.2	1.1	−0.2	257	4.4	23.3	−1.3	260
Normal	12.0	38.0	−1.7	3,429	0.6	1.9	5.3	0.3	3,419	2.0	9.9	−0.7	3,441
Overweight/obese	8.5	32.8	−1.4	1,020	0.1	0.9	7.6	0.6	1,020	0.8	6.4	−0.4	1,027
Residence													
Urban	10.2	33.9	−1.4	731	0.2	1.2	8.5	0.5	740	1.2	7.9	−0.5	734
Rural	12.7	38.3	−1.6	5,046	0.5	1.9	5.7	0.3	5,072	2.0	9.9	−0.7	5,069
Region													
Northern	10.4	33.2	−1.5	781	0.3	2.5	5.4	0.4	786	1.1	7.5	−0.6	786
Central	12.4	38.5	−1.6	2,304	0.7	1.3	6.5	0.4	2,314	2.2	9.6	−0.7	2,317
Southern	13.0	38.5	−1.6	2,691	0.4	2.1	6.0	0.3	2,713	1.9	10.4	−0.7	2,700
Mother's education[8]													
No education	15.7	42.5	−1.7	392	0.4	2.1	6.1	0.2	393	3.6	15.1	−0.8	393
Primary	13.0	39.9	−1.7	3,646	0.5	1.8	5.6	0.3	3,632	1.9	10.1	−0.7	3,663
Secondary	9.6	30.6	−1.4	1,166	0.2	1.3	7.9	0.5	1,164	1.0	6.4	−0.5	1,171
More than secondary	6.0	18.4	−1.1	79	0.0	1.3	13.6	0.8	79	1.0	5.6	−0.1	79
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	13.8	42.5	−1.7	1,459	1.1	2.7	5.0	0.3	1,459	3.1	13.6	−0.8	1,469
Second	15.7	40.6	−1.7	1,186	0.5	1.6	6.3	0.3	1,203	1.9	10.6	−0.8	1,189
Middle	12.2	37.8	−1.6	1,040	0.2	2.2	6.8	0.3	1,044	1.1	8.9	−0.7	1,047
Fourth	11.4	36.3	−1.6	1,115	0.0	1.0	4.6	0.4	1,119	1.9	7.2	−0.6	1,117
Highest	7.8	29.0	−1.4	976	0.4	1.4	8.4	0.5	988	1.0	6.4	−0.4	982
Total	12.4	37.8	−1.6	5,776	0.5	1.8	6.1	0.4	5,813	1.9	9.7	−0.7	5,803

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

[2] Includes children who are below −3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

[5] Information available only for children age 0–35 months

[6] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[7] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for mothers age 20–49 and BMI-for-age for mothers age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2).

[8] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC)	Weight and height	Weight, height, and MUAC	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	78.8	24.7	16.9	24.5	11.1	1,195
6–11	88.4	26.4	24.3	26.1	13.9	1,265
12–23	80.0	28.9	31.1	28.3	17.3	2,503
24–35	63.8	26.7	30.9	24.8	16.3	2,125
36–47	51.7	21.9	23.5	20.8	12.9	2,212
48–59	41.4	20.6	22.0	19.0	12.3	2,303
0–23	81.9	27.3	26.0	26.8	14.9	4,963
24–59	52.0	23.0	25.3	21.5	13.8	6,640
Sex						
Male	64.3	24.4	25.2	23.2	14.2	5,743
Female	65.2	25.2	25.9	24.2	14.4	5,860
Mother's age						
15–19	65.5	22.5	25.6	21.5	12.5	2,757
20–29	65.7	25.7	25.6	24.6	14.5	5,695
30–39	62.7	25.0	24.8	23.8	14.6	2,641
40–49	61.7	26.8	29.8	26.5	19.1	510
Residence						
Urban	58.9	25.3	18.9	24.9	13.4	1,672
Rural	65.8	24.7	26.7	23.6	14.4	9,931
Region						
Northern	73.8	26.2	26.3	25.5	16.2	1,461
Central	65.3	24.8	19.4	24.1	12.4	4,751
Southern	61.9	24.5	30.8	23.0	15.4	5,391
Mother's education						
No education	52.5	25.9	25.3	24.0	12.5	844
Primary	65.0	24.6	26.2	23.5	14.4	7,945
Secondary	68.3	25.1	24.1	24.4	14.3	2,592
More than secondary	62.5	26.5	21.3	24.5	14.4	222
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	65.3	24.9	24.4	23.7	13.3	2,967
Second	64.8	25.1	27.4	23.8	15.7	2,337
Middle	65.4	25.6	29.1	24.5	15.5	2,154
Fourth	65.8	24.4	26.5	23.3	13.9	2,039
Highest	62.5	24.1	20.7	23.4	13.0	2,106
Total	64.8	24.8	25.6	23.8	14.3	11,603

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children born in the last 2 years
Sex				
Male	96.7	65.3	93.4	2,568
Female	98.0	70.2	93.8	2,572
Breastfeeding counselling during ANC[2]				
Counselled	97.8	67.6	94.3	4,403
Not counselled/don't know	96.7	70.8	92.3	495
Did not receive ANC	90.3	63.8	83.3	243
Assistance at delivery				
Health personnel[3]	97.3	68.1	93.5	4,984
Traditional birth attendant	*	*	*	23
Other	98.2	61.5	95.0	77
No one	(99.6)	(46.4)	(96.9)	57
Place of delivery				
Health facility	97.3	68.1	93.6	4,983
At home	98.9	64.8	96.4	122
Other	(96.5)	(32.7)	(85.1)	36
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	97.7	71.2	94.4	4,549
Caesarean section	95.1	40.9	86.9	591
Breastfeeding counselling during PNC[2,4]				
Counselled	98.5	68.2	94.8	4,324
Not counselled/don't know	93.2	67.6	88.8	694
Breastfeeding observation during PNC[2,4]				
Observed	98.4	68.2	94.9	4,044
Not observed/don't know	94.9	67.6	90.2	974
Residence				
Urban	96.5	66.9	89.8	734
Rural	97.5	67.9	94.2	4,407
Region				
Northern	96.9	61.8	92.1	686
Central	97.6	65.7	93.3	2,120
Southern	97.3	71.4	94.2	2,335
Mother's education				
No education	96.7	72.4	92.4	357
Primary	97.3	67.4	93.9	3,500
Secondary	97.7	68.2	94.2	1,177
More than secondary	98.2	57.2	82.1	106
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.0	68.3	95.6	1,335
Second	97.3	66.7	93.1	1,022
Middle	97.4	67.8	94.2	962
Fourth	97.5	68.3	93.3	898
Highest	96.5	67.5	90.8	924
Total	97.4	67.8	93.6	5,141

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ANC = Antenatal care
PNC = Postnatal care
[1] Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery
[2] Information available for the most recent live birth only
[3] Doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse/midwife, or patient attendant
[4] Women were asked about counselling on breastfeeding by any health care provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; and among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 12–23 months:		Among all children age 0–23 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage exclusively breastfeeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1]	Number of children	Percentage currently breastfeeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Age in months							
0–1	83.3	2.3	381	na	na	3.5	397
2–3	74.5	2.4	399	na	na	3.8	408
4–5	21.9	3.3	381	na	na	5.3	390
6–11	na	na	na	na	na	9.5	1,265
12–15	na	na	na	96.8	857	8.2	857
16–19	na	na	na	86.6	849	9.4	849
20–23	na	na	na	47.2	797	6.3	797
Sex							
Male	62.0	2.2	566	78.4	1,260	7.6	2,469
Female	58.3	3.1	595	76.7	1,243	7.3	2,495
Residence							
Urban	61.8	5.7	162	64.3	368	15.4	710
Rural	59.8	2.2	998	79.9	2,135	6.1	4,254
Region							
Northern	53.9	3.7	175	78.1	297	9.2	665
Central	56.7	2.6	450	77.9	1,066	7.9	2,047
Southern	65.0	2.3	535	77.1	1,140	6.6	2,251
Mother's education							
No education	70.8	0.0	72	80.1	186	2.2	338
Primary	56.6	2.6	783	79.6	1,690	5.2	3,390
Secondary	66.8	2.3	276	73.1	584	12.7	1,132
More than secondary	(65.5)	(13.5)	30	47.6	43	41.3	102
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	51.9	0.6	299	81.9	657	3.5	1,290
Second	56.6	1.8	243	81.3	486	4.6	989
Middle	70.1	2.5	230	80.0	450	6.1	927
Fourth	60.8	3.1	197	76.5	433	6.7	860
Highest	64.6	6.8	192	66.5	477	18.4	898
Total	60.1	2.7	1,160	77.6	2,503	7.5	4,963

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Received breast milk and infant formula and/or animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.
[2] Corresponds to the IYCF indicator "continued breastfeeding"

Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category, according to age in months, Malawi DHS 2024

Age group in months	Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed)	Breast milk and plain water only	Breast milk and non-milk liquids[1]	Breast milk and animal milk and/or infant formula[2]	Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods[3]	Not breastfed	Unknown[4]	Total	Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother
0–1	83.3	3.2	0.4	3.2	2.2	2.7	4.9	100.0	381
2–3	74.5	7.5	1.2	3.5	7.2	1.6	4.4	100.0	399
4–5	21.9	16.4	3.3	3.4	47.4	2.9	4.8	100.0	381
0–5	60.1	9.0	1.6	3.4	18.8	2.4	4.7	100.0	1,160

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour period" (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only, breast milk and plain water only, breast milk and non-milk liquids, breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods, and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to "don't know" responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.
[1] Children fed breast milk along with non-milk liquids (e.g., juice, herbal tea, sweetened water, flavoured water). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water.
[2] Children fed breast milk along with animal milk, infant formula, and/or animal milk-based yogurt drinks. Children in this category may have also been fed non-milk liquids and/or plain water.
[3] Children fed breast milk along with solid, semisolid, or soft food from any food group (e.g., grains, meat, eggs, fruits, vegetables). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, and/or animal milk, infant formula, and animal milk-based yogurt drinks.
[4] Not classified elsewhere due to "don't know" responses.

Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Malawi DHS 2024

Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula	Animal milk		Yogurt or chambiko drinks		Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks		Clear broth or clear soup	Other liquids		Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
			Any	Sweet/ flavoured	Any	Sweet/ flavoured			Any	Sweet-ened		Any	Sweet-ened	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	4.7	1.8	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	371
2–3	14.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	2.3	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.6	0.2	392
4–5	63.2	2.4	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.4	1.5	0.0	2.4	0.8	15.3	4.4	0.4	370
6–8	93.7	2.4	2.9	1.6	8.8	5.2	3.4	0.4	7.5	6.0	39.0	9.4	1.5	607
9–11	94.2	0.9	4.6	2.1	7.6	4.3	5.9	0.8	8.9	6.3	43.9	12.3	1.3	581
12–17	94.7	1.0	2.3	1.1	4.9	3.7	8.5	1.9	13.4	9.2	45.0	9.9	2.1	1,218
18–23	95.9	0.4	2.3	1.6	3.9	2.8	10.2	3.6	15.9	12.3	51.2	9.4	1.3	681
0–5	27.3	2.0	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	5.7	2.3	0.2	1,133
6–11	93.9	1.6	3.8	1.8	8.2	4.7	4.7	0.6	8.2	6.1	41.4	10.8	1.4	1,188
12–23	95.1	0.8	2.3	1.3	4.5	3.4	9.1	2.5	14.3	10.3	47.2	9.7	1.8	1,899
6–23	94.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	5.9	3.9	7.4	1.8	11.9	8.7	45.0	10.1	1.6	3,088
Total	76.6	1.4	2.3	1.3	4.9	3.3	5.7	1.3	8.9	6.4	34.4	8.0	1.3	4,220
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
2–3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
4–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
6–8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
9–11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
12–17	92.7	3.5	8.9	8.9	9.4	0.0	14.8	0.0	21.6	9.5	57.6	5.8	0.0	59
18–23	95.2	2.3	4.7	3.1	6.9	5.3	19.6	2.8	25.9	18.8	56.1	12.0	3.1	461
0–5	(23.5)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
6–11	(78.7)	(6.7)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(2.6)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(10.0)	(5.6)	(27.3)	(5.7)	(0.0)	41
12–23	94.9	2.4	5.1	3.8	7.2	4.7	19.1	2.5	25.4	17.7	56.3	11.3	2.7	519
6–23	93.7	2.7	5.1	3.8	6.9	4.5	17.7	2.9	24.3	16.8	54.1	10.9	2.5	560
Total	90.5	2.7	4.8	3.6	6.5	4.3	16.9	3.1	23.2	16.0	51.9	10.4	2.4	588

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

Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Malawi DHS 2024

	Solid or semisolid foods													Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
Age in months	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas), lentils, nuts, and seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other fruits and vegetables	Insects and other small protein foods	Red palm oil	Sweet foods[1]	Fried and salty foods[2]	Other solid, semi-solid, and soft food	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	371
2–3	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	392
4–5	47.8	0.4	5.2	1.9	2.1	0.5	3.5	5.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	2.1	370
6–8	88.2	6.6	19.9	4.1	15.7	6.9	28.2	29.9	0.5	2.8	5.8	4.4	12.4	607
9–11	90.6	14.1	32.3	2.0	21.8	5.3	45.6	40.4	0.5	5.3	7.7	9.0	11.4	581
12–17	87.1	19.9	39.3	2.2	25.5	8.6	51.9	54.2	0.3	5.2	11.9	15.3	12.4	1,218
18–23	88.7	24.3	38.5	1.8	27.9	10.2	56.0	59.1	0.5	4.6	16.3	18.0	14.4	681
0–5	17.8	0.1	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.2	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	1,133
6–11	89.4	10.3	26.0	3.1	18.7	6.1	36.7	35.0	0.5	4.0	6.7	6.6	11.9	1,188
12–23	87.7	21.5	39.0	2.0	26.3	9.2	53.4	56.0	0.4	5.0	13.5	16.3	13.1	1,899
6–23	88.3	17.2	34.0	2.5	23.4	8.0	47.0	47.9	0.4	4.6	10.9	12.6	12.7	3,088
Total	69.4	12.6	25.3	2.1	17.4	5.9	34.7	35.7	0.4	3.4	8.0	9.2	9.5	4,220
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
2–3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
4–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
6–8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
9–11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
12–17	83.3	23.0	34.8	2.3	31.8	12.7	56.8	49.6	0.0	9.1	9.7	8.2	10.0	59
18–23	92.7	32.9	43.4	2.8	32.6	9.4	62.6	66.3	1.1	10.5	21.4	24.4	16.9	461
0–5	(22.8)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(0.0)	27
6–11	(73.0)	(7.3)	(14.3)	(6.4)	(14.7)	(3.2)	(16.9)	(27.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(7.3)	(12.7)	(11.6)	41
12–23	91.6	31.8	42.4	2.7	32.5	9.8	62.0	64.4	1.0	10.4	20.1	22.6	16.1	519
6–23	90.3	30.0	40.3	3.0	31.2	9.3	58.7	61.7	0.9	9.9	19.2	21.9	15.8	560
Total	87.1	28.6	38.8	3.1	29.8	8.9	56.2	59.1	0.8	9.5	18.6	21.2	15.0	588

Note: See the Woman's Questionnaire for the list of liquids and foods. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or freezies

[2] Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, or samosa

Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:				Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:					Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:			
Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	Minimum acceptable diet[8]	Number of all children age 6–23 months
Age in months													
6–11	18.0	48.5	11.3	1,188	(6.7)	(3.2)	(17.0)	(2.1)	41	17.5	47.5	11.0	1,229
6–8	14.9	64.9	12.0	607	*	*	*	*	27	14.3	62.9	11.5	634
9–11	21.3	31.4	10.5	581	*	*	*	*	14	21.0	31.0	10.4	595
12–17	29.0	35.3	15.0	1,218	18.6	12.6	27.7	5.8	59	28.2	34.9	14.6	1,277
18–23	33.0	38.1	17.6	681	6.5	15.6	22.8	3.3	461	26.0	31.9	11.8	1,141
Sex													
Male	26.4	42.9	14.8	1,559	9.3	15.1	21.9	4.1	263	24.8	39.9	13.3	1,822
Female	24.9	39.0	13.5	1,529	6.4	13.7	23.8	2.9	298	23.1	36.5	11.8	1,826
Residence													
Urban	30.7	46.0	19.3	397	12.2	19.2	35.7	4.8	127	27.9	43.5	15.8	524
Rural	24.9	40.3	13.4	2,690	6.4	13.0	19.1	3.1	434	23.3	37.3	12.0	3,124
Region													
Northern	35.6	44.7	19.3	399	11.0	20.8	24.6	7.0	63	33.6	42.0	17.6	462
Central	27.8	46.5	17.2	1,296	8.8	19.1	28.5	4.7	232	26.5	43.8	15.3	1,528
Southern	20.8	34.8	9.9	1,393	6.1	8.7	17.6	1.6	265	18.8	32.0	8.6	1,658
Mother's education													
No education	11.8	30.1	8.0	214	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(0.0)	42	9.9	26.6	6.7	256
Primary	23.1	39.7	12.1	2,162	6.3	10.8	21.5	2.9	349	21.4	37.2	10.8	2,512
Secondary	36.8	46.6	20.9	665	8.0	22.4	25.4	4.2	148	34.2	42.8	17.9	813
More than secondary	48.0	68.5	42.4	47	*	*	*	*	21	47.3	64.7	34.2	68
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	20.4	37.5	10.3	834	2.0	7.8	18.5	0.0	128	18.8	35.0	8.9	962
Second	21.2	39.4	13.0	620	2.6	10.8	11.6	2.6	92	19.8	35.8	11.7	712
Middle	23.9	40.6	11.8	571	6.0	10.0	18.4	3.1	91	22.0	37.5	10.6	662
Fourth	32.2	43.9	17.9	546	8.8	13.1	14.1	1.5	96	29.3	39.4	15.5	642
Highest	34.6	45.9	20.4	517	16.1	25.4	41.5	8.4	153	32.5	44.9	17.6	670
Total	25.7	41.0	14.2	3,088	7.7	14.4	22.9	3.5	560	23.9	38.2	12.5	3,648

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

[1] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants 6–8 months and at least 3 times a day for children 9–23 months.

[3] For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

[4] For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is 2 or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.

[5] For nonbreastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least 4 times a day. At least 1 of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

[6] For nonbreastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

[7] Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

[8] Minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum meal frequency (footnotes 2 5), and a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4).

Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed eggs and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Eggs and/or flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Unhealthy feeding practices:			Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
		Sweet beverage[1]	Unhealthy food[2]	Zero vegetables or fruits[3]	
Age in months					
6–11	22.7	16.9	11.3	49.1	1,229
6–8	20.2	15.5	8.4	59.0	634
9–11	25.4	18.3	14.4	38.6	595
12–17	30.8	22.3	21.8	27.5	1,277
18–23	35.7	31.6	30.7	20.1	1,141
Sex					
Male	28.8	23.7	21.9	31.7	1,822
Female	30.4	23.0	20.2	33.3	1,826
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	28.5	20.9	19.3	34.4	3,088
Not breastfeeding	35.8	36.6	30.5	21.6	560
Residence					
Urban	37.5	33.5	21.8	37.6	524
Rural	28.3	21.6	20.9	31.6	3,124
Region					
Northern	38.8	29.1	27.8	33.9	462
Central	31.7	25.7	19.9	27.3	1,528
Southern	25.1	19.6	20.2	36.8	1,658
Mother's education					
No education	17.2	12.0	12.2	41.7	256
Primary	26.5	20.1	19.9	32.8	2,512
Secondary	40.5	34.1	27.0	28.8	813
More than secondary	58.9	56.5	26.4	30.3	68
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	20.7	15.0	15.1	34.4	962
Second	24.8	16.4	19.1	29.7	712
Middle	28.4	22.0	22.8	31.8	662
Fourth	33.3	29.8	22.5	30.8	642
Highest	45.1	37.9	28.6	34.9	670
Total	29.6	23.4	21.1	32.5	3,648

[1] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, cacao or milo, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.
[2] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, and samosa.
[3] No vitamin A-rich fruits or vegetables and no other fruits or vegetables

Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Malawi DHS 2024

IYCF #	IYCF abbrev.	DHS-8 table #	Indicator	Indicator definition and denominator	Value
1	EvBF	11.3	Ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	97.4
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	5,141
2	EIBF	11.3	Early initiation of breastfeeding[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	67.8
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	5,141
3	EBF2D	11.3	Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth	93.6
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	5,141
4	EBF	11.4	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day	60.1
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	1,160
5	MixMF	11.4	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day	2.7
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	1,160
6	CBF	11.4	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day	77.6
				Number of children age 12–23 months	2,503
7	ISSSF	-	Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months	Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day	92.8
				Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother	634
8	MDD	11.8	Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day	23.9
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,648
9	MMF	11.8	Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (also including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	38.2
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,648
10	MMFF	11.8	Minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children 6–23 months	Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day	7.7
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who were not breastfed	560
11	MAD	11.8	Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day	12.5
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	3,648
12	EFF	11.9	Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day	29.6
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,648
13	SWB	11.9	Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day	23.4
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,648
14	UFC	11.9	Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day	21.1
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,648
15	ZVF	11.9	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	32.5
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,648
16	BoF	11.4	Bottle feeding 0–23 months	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day	7.5
				Number of children age 0–23 months	4,963
17		11.5	Infant feeding area graph	Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category	
				Number of youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother	

[1] Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview

Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a health care provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Child's age in months		
6–11	36.6	1,229
12–23	37.1	2,418
Child's sex		
Male	36.9	1,822
Female	36.9	1,826
Age		
15–19	32.7	541
20–29	38.1	1,974
30–39	37.4	941
40–49	34.0	191
Residence		
Urban	23.9	524
Rural	39.1	3,124
Region		
Northern	55.6	462
Central	33.3	1,528
Southern	35.1	1,658
Education		
No education	25.0	256
Primary	37.0	2,512
Secondary	39.9	813
More than secondary	44.4	68
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	33.5	962
Second	39.4	712
Middle	43.3	662
Fourth	39.5	642
Highest	30.4	670
Total	36.9	3,648

Table 11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	6–23 months / 24–59 months	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of children age 6–59 months
		<10.5 g/dl / <11.0 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl / 10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.4 g/dl / 7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl / <7.0 g/dl		
Age in months							
6–11		75.6	30.0	40.5	5.2	9.5	427
12–23		61.7	29.1	29.8	2.8	10.0	941
24–35		59.4	26.9	30.2	2.4	10.5	975
36–47		51.1	25.1	23.4	2.5	10.7	1,012
48–59		45.2	24.0	20.2	1.1	10.9	1,105
6–23		66.1	29.4	33.2	3.6	9.8	1,369
24–59		51.6	25.3	24.4	2.0	10.7	3,093
Sex							
Male		58.5	28.3	27.6	2.6	10.4	2,214
Female		53.6	24.8	26.6	2.3	10.5	2,247
Mother's interview status							
Interviewed		56.2	26.2	27.6	2.4	10.4	3,884
Not interviewed but in household		59.4	20.7	38.7	0.0	10.4	88
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]		54.1	30.2	20.6	3.3	10.6	489
Residence							
Urban		50.4	24.2	25.4	0.9	10.7	537
Rural		56.8	26.8	27.3	2.7	10.4	3,924
Region							
Northern		56.0	28.1	26.4	1.5	10.5	652
Central		59.0	26.7	29.4	2.9	10.3	1,793
Southern		53.5	25.8	25.2	2.4	10.5	2,016
Mother's education[2]							
No education		59.5	23.7	31.2	4.5	10.2	307
Primary		56.9	26.6	27.7	2.5	10.4	2,779
Secondary		53.7	25.3	27.5	1.0	10.5	827
More than secondary		48.8	20.8	26.0	2.0	10.6	59
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		60.8	27.3	29.4	4.2	10.2	1,149
Second		57.7	24.7	28.9	4.0	10.3	928
Middle		53.7	27.9	24.3	1.5	10.6	799
Fourth		54.5	25.9	28.2	0.4	10.6	855
Highest		50.9	26.7	23.1	1.1	10.7	731
Total		56.1	26.5	27.1	2.5	10.4	4,461

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.13 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrup, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months, and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among children age 6–59 months:					Among children age 12–59 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage given iron tablets or syrup in last 12 months[1]	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months[1,2]	Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months[1,3]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[4]	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[1,5]	Number of children
Age in months							
6–8	4.5	1.9	5.5	52.8	654	na	na
9–11	9.7	3.3	11.1	59.3	611	na	na
12–17	10.4	7.8	14.5	69.9	1,301	30.1	1,301
18–23	12.9	10.6	17.9	71.6	1,202	35.9	1,202
24–35	11.6	11.9	18.6	67.3	2,125	40.6	2,125
36–47	14.1	12.5	20.6	57.3	2,212	44.4	2,212
48–59	11.8	10.0	17.2	54.2	2,303	43.0	2,303
6–23	10.1	6.9	13.5	65.7	3,768	32.9	2,503
24–59	12.5	11.4	18.8	59.4	6,640	42.7	6,640
Sex							
Male	11.1	10.0	16.7	61.7	5,159	40.7	4,535
Female	12.1	9.7	17.0	61.7	5,249	39.3	4,608
Breastfeeding status[6]							
Breastfeeding	9.9	6.7	13.0	66.0	3,319	33.1	2,096
Not breastfeeding	11.6	11.4	18.3	66.7	2,574	39.2	2,532
Mother's age							
15–19	13.0	9.1	17.4	56.4	824	30.4	604
20–29	12.5	9.8	17.7	60.9	5,668	38.1	5,005
30–39	9.4	9.7	14.9	63.7	3,080	44.4	2,760
40–49	12.5	11.5	18.1	65.0	836	44.8	774
Residence							
Urban	11.8	7.4	15.2	58.3	1,510	37.6	1,331
Rural	11.6	10.2	17.1	62.3	8,898	40.4	7,812
Region							
Northern	14.5	9.6	18.5	65.9	1,277	47.8	1,093
Central	10.0	8.7	14.7	57.1	4,291	36.8	3,770
Southern	12.3	10.8	18.4	64.7	4,839	40.9	4,281
Mother's education							
No education	12.9	12.1	18.9	58.8	771	40.6	691
Primary	11.5	9.9	16.8	61.2	7,139	39.5	6,245
Secondary	11.5	9.0	16.6	64.2	2,306	41.0	2,044
More than secondary	12.6	6.0	15.4	63.9	192	46.6	163
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	10.3	9.3	15.3	58.0	2,664	36.3	2,334
Second	11.5	10.3	17.0	60.7	2,085	38.7	1,835
Middle	13.6	11.5	20.1	65.3	1,916	43.0	1,677
Fourth	11.5	9.4	16.5	63.2	1,833	44.1	1,612
Highest	11.7	8.7	16.1	63.0	1,910	39.8	1,685
Total	11.6	9.8	16.9	61.7	10,408	40.0	9,143

na = Not applicable
[1] Based on mother's recall
[2] Local multiple micronutrient powders include ndisakanizeni.
[3] Iron-containing supplements include tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.
[4] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[5] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.
[6] Information available for children age 0–35 months only.

Table 11.14.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Short stature		Body mass index[1]								
Background characteristic	Height below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately or severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Age											
20–29	2.1	3,547	22.7	73.5	6.0	5.2	0.8	20.5	15.7	4.8	3,161
30–39	2.7	2,493	24.1	63.3	4.0	3.4	0.6	32.7	22.6	10.0	2,281
40–49	3.2	1,805	24.1	58.6	5.8	3.8	2.0	35.6	23.8	11.9	1,773
Residence											
Urban	1.7	1,330	25.5	49.3	4.7	3.7	0.9	46.0	26.8	19.2	1,231
Rural	2.7	6,515	23.1	70.2	5.5	4.4	1.1	24.4	18.5	5.9	5,986
Region											
Northern	2.5	982	23.7	66.5	4.0	3.2	0.8	29.5	21.2	8.3	902
Central	2.3	3,365	23.8	64.8	4.5	3.6	0.9	30.7	21.5	9.2	3,092
Southern	2.8	3,498	23.2	68.4	6.5	5.2	1.3	25.1	17.9	7.2	3,222
Education											
No education	4.1	656	23.1	67.7	7.7	5.6	2.1	24.6	17.4	7.2	603
Primary	2.8	5,034	23.2	70.1	4.8	4.0	0.9	25.1	18.4	6.7	4,628
Secondary	1.5	1,928	24.0	59.8	6.1	4.9	1.2	34.1	23.2	10.9	1,775
More than secondary	0.0	227	26.0	44.0	3.0	1.9	1.1	53.1	31.0	22.1	211
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.0	1,579	22.1	77.8	6.5	5.2	1.3	15.6	13.7	1.9	1,442
Second	3.2	1,507	22.5	74.4	6.7	5.1	1.6	18.9	16.1	2.9	1,360
Middle	2.8	1,489	23.1	69.9	5.5	4.5	1.0	24.6	19.6	5.1	1,374
Fourth	2.5	1,495	23.8	64.9	4.7	3.9	0.8	30.4	20.2	10.2	1,386
Highest	1.4	1,776	25.6	49.1	3.6	2.9	0.7	47.3	28.4	18.9	1,655
Total	2.5	7,845	23.5	66.6	5.3	4.3	1.1	28.1	19.9	8.2	7,216

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.14.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below −2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age *z* score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Short stature		Body mass index-for-age[1]								
Background characteristic	Height-for-age below −2 SD	Number of women	Mean BMI-for-age *z* score	−1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	<−1 SD (total thin)[2]	<−1 SD to −2 SD (mildly thin)	<−2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	>+1 SD (total overweight or obese)[3]	>+1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	>+2 SD (obese)	Number of women
Residence											
Urban	10.6	275	0.3	75.6	6.6	5.8	0.7	17.8	13.2	4.6	257
Rural	14.3	1,732	−0.1	81.3	10.4	9.3	1.0	8.3	7.8	0.5	1,570
Region											
Northern	10.0	326	0.1	77.6	8.4	7.3	1.1	14.0	13.6	0.4	289
Central	14.8	753	0.1	83.4	7.3	6.8	0.5	9.3	8.5	0.8	692
Southern	14.4	928	−0.1	79.2	12.4	11.0	1.4	8.4	6.9	1.5	845
Education											
No education	(26.3)	35	−0.3	(87.8)	(9.3)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	33
Primary	14.5	1,450	−0.1	81.0	11.2	10.0	1.2	7.8	7.3	0.5	1,303
Secondary	11.2	514	0.1	79.5	6.3	5.7	0.5	14.3	11.9	2.3	483
More than secondary	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	15.3	399	−0.2	86.3	10.8	8.4	2.3	3.0	2.9	0.1	346
Second	20.2	340	−0.0	85.1	6.5	6.5	0.0	8.4	8.0	0.4	310
Middle	11.5	428	−0.1	77.9	14.9	13.8	1.1	7.3	7.3	0.0	385
Fourth	12.6	429	0.1	77.4	10.3	9.4	0.9	12.4	11.6	0.8	399
Highest	10.8	409	0.2	77.6	6.2	5.5	0.7	16.2	12.2	3.9	387
Total	13.8	2,007	−0.0	80.5	9.8	8.8	1.0	9.7	8.6	1.1	1,827

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months
[2] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below −2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median
[3] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.15 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils)	Nuts and seeds	Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Dark green leafy vege-tables	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vege-tables	Other vege-tables	Other fruits	Insects and other small protein foods	Red palm oil	Sweet foods[1]	Fried and salty foods[2]	Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Sweet-ened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, or other sweet bever-ages[3]	Number of women
Age																			
15–19	97.1	31.6	35.8	24.2	2.9	43.8	11.5	72.0	24.9	56.9	25.3	0.7	8.5	16.5	22.5	7.5	4.2	20.3	4,445
20–29	97.1	29.7	32.6	23.8	2.9	43.8	10.3	73.2	24.0	58.6	24.1	0.6	7.6	10.6	17.8	5.9	4.2	22.3	7,511
30–39	96.8	30.1	33.1	24.8	2.8	41.5	8.8	74.4	25.0	59.1	22.9	0.4	8.6	8.0	16.2	5.7	4.0	23.2	5,213
40–49	96.3	30.6	32.4	23.3	2.9	39.2	8.9	73.4	25.8	58.9	20.8	0.4	7.8	6.0	12.5	4.6	3.5	19.2	3,680
Maternity status																			
Pregnant	97.4	30.1	32.3	26.9	3.0	44.1	10.7	73.7	23.5	61.0	28.7	1.0	7.5	9.8	18.3	5.4	3.7	21.2	1,257
Not pregnant[4]	96.9	30.4	33.5	23.8	2.9	42.3	9.9	73.3	24.9	58.3	23.2	0.5	8.1	10.4	17.4	6.0	4.1	21.6	19,592
Residence																			
Urban	97.6	30.8	29.6	16.5	5.7	60.1	14.5	78.2	21.6	62.4	25.9	0.3	12.2	15.7	19.3	8.2	8.4	40.8	3,706
Rural	96.8	30.3	34.2	25.6	2.3	38.6	8.9	72.2	25.5	57.6	23.0	0.6	7.2	9.2	17.0	5.5	3.1	17.4	17,143
Region																			
Northern	97.2	46.4	40.4	41.5	6.6	52.0	18.5	79.0	37.2	63.0	35.7	0.6	4.6	15.8	20.2	9.3	6.7	35.9	2,717
Central	97.7	28.5	29.6	25.8	3.0	42.5	10.8	77.7	25.2	63.8	19.9	0.5	7.9	10.4	19.6	6.8	4.9	26.0	8,800
Southern	96.1	27.4	34.9	17.3	1.8	39.6	6.7	67.4	20.7	52.0	23.4	0.5	9.3	8.8	14.7	4.2	2.5	13.2	9,332
Education																			
No education	95.6	25.1	32.0	17.5	1.0	29.3	4.7	67.7	19.3	54.0	13.9	0.1	7.6	4.8	9.3	3.1	1.8	11.2	1,488
Primary	96.7	29.9	32.8	23.9	1.9	38.0	8.1	72.4	24.3	57.6	21.1	0.6	7.3	8.8	16.1	5.2	2.8	16.5	13,581
Secondary	97.8	32.1	35.7	26.8	4.7	53.9	14.4	76.5	27.3	60.6	30.3	0.5	9.5	14.7	22.0	7.7	6.6	33.6	5,184
More than secondary	97.8	39.8	30.6	19.8	14.3	76.8	25.3	80.4	28.4	68.3	43.2	0.4	14.5	23.5	28.4	16.5	16.5	57.5	596
Wealth quintile																			
Lowest	95.5	25.2	31.3	20.7	0.7	27.5	5.2	68.6	21.9	54.2	16.9	0.5	5.2	6.0	13.5	3.5	1.2	8.1	4,124
Second	96.2	28.1	30.6	22.7	1.1	32.2	6.6	73.0	23.4	56.8	19.2	0.4	5.5	6.2	14.0	5.0	2.0	10.1	3,941
Middle	96.8	30.7	34.8	26.8	1.9	37.9	8.3	70.9	25.2	57.6	23.4	0.8	7.9	8.9	18.1	6.2	3.2	17.3	3,987
Fourth	97.8	33.4	36.8	27.5	3.0	46.8	11.0	74.8	26.2	59.8	26.3	0.5	8.6	11.4	18.3	5.6	3.3	23.5	3,992
Highest	98.1	33.9	33.4	22.7	6.9	63.7	17.3	78.2	26.8	62.9	30.4	0.4	12.4	18.0	22.5	9.0	9.5	44.3	4,805
Total	96.9	30.4	33.4	24.0	2.9	42.4	9.9	73.3	24.8	58.4	23.5	0.5	8.1	10.4	17.4	6.0	4.1	21.5	20,849

Note: See the Woman's Questionnaire for the list of liquids and foods.
[1] Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles
[2] Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, or samosa
[3] Other sweetened beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, cocao or milo, and chocolate-flavoured drinks
[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.16 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity for women[1]	Sweet beverage consumption[2]	Unhealthy food consumption[3]	Number of women
Age				
15–19	33.6	26.9	29.8	4,445
20–29	31.1	27.2	22.9	7,511
30–39	31.7	28.1	20.4	5,213
40–49	29.9	23.7	15.9	3,680
Maternity status				
Pregnant	34.0	26.1	23.6	1,257
Not pregnant[4]	31.4	26.8	22.5	19,592
Residence				
Urban	36.9	47.0	28.4	3,706
Rural	30.4	22.4	21.3	17,143
Region				
Northern	52.1	42.5	28.0	2,717
Central	31.7	32.1	24.1	8,800
Southern	25.4	17.2	19.5	9,332
Education				
No education	18.8	14.8	12.2	1,488
Primary	28.3	21.3	20.2	13,581
Secondary	40.9	39.8	29.4	5,184
More than secondary	55.8	68.2	41.1	596
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	20.6	11.8	16.2	4,124
Second	24.0	15.4	16.9	3,941
Middle	30.9	22.8	21.9	3,987
Fourth	35.9	28.4	23.6	3,992
Highest	44.1	50.8	32.2	4,805
Total	31.6	26.8	22.5	20,849

[1] Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from 5 or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits

[2] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, sodas, sports drinks, energy drinks, cacao or milo, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

[3] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, and samosa.

[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.17 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic		Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of women
		Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe		
	Not pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl	8.0–10.9 g/dl	<8.0 g/dl		
	Pregnant trimester 1	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
	Pregnant trimester 2	<10.5 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl	7.0–9.4 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
	Pregnant trimester 3	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
Age							
15–19		42.3	21.9	18.3	2.1	12.0	1,922
20–29		33.0	19.4	12.2	1.4	12.3	3,411
30–39		32.1	18.6	12.5	1.0	12.4	2,418
40–49		38.9	21.9	14.8	2.2	12.2	1,755
Number of children ever born							
0		44.6	22.4	19.6	2.6	11.8	1,920
1		32.3	19.3	12.1	1.0	12.4	1,818
2–3		30.7	17.7	11.6	1.3	12.4	2,784
4–5		35.5	20.1	13.7	1.7	12.3	1,807
6+		38.9	23.5	14.0	1.5	12.2	1,178
Maternity status							
Pregnant		41.2	20.4	19.3	1.5	11.0	581
Not pregnant[1]		35.4	20.1	13.6	1.6	12.3	8,925
Using IUD							
Yes		42.7	25.7	16.1	0.8	12.1	83
No		35.7	20.1	14.0	1.6	12.2	9,424
Residence							
Urban		28.8	16.6	10.8	1.4	12.5	1,528
Rural		37.1	20.8	14.6	1.6	12.2	7,978
Region							
Northern		39.5	21.0	16.3	2.1	12.1	1,295
Central		35.5	20.2	13.6	1.7	12.2	4,022
Southern		34.8	19.8	13.6	1.4	12.3	4,190
Education							
No education		36.9	23.1	12.4	1.4	12.2	670
Primary		36.2	20.0	14.8	1.5	12.2	6,249
Secondary		34.3	20.2	12.2	2.0	12.3	2,362
More than secondary		33.6	15.4	16.0	2.2	12.2	225
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		36.1	21.1	13.6	1.4	12.2	1,906
Second		37.2	20.4	14.6	2.1	12.2	1,769
Middle		36.3	20.9	14.3	1.1	12.2	1,878
Fourth		36.6	20.4	14.6	1.6	12.2	1,852
Highest		33.0	18.1	13.0	1.8	12.3	2,101
Total		35.7	20.1	14.0	1.6	12.2	9,507

Note: Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

[1] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

MALARIA 12

Key Findings

- ***Ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs):*** 59% of households in Malawi own at least one ITN, and 26% of households own at least one ITN for every two people.
- ***Access to ITNs:*** 41% of the population could sleep under an ITN if every ITN in the household were used by two people.
- ***Use of ITNs:*** 39% of the household population, 53% of children under age 5, and 47% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- ***Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp):*** 82% of pregnant women received at least two doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar for malaria prevention, and 62% received at least three doses.
- ***Low haemoglobin:*** 3% of children age 6–59 months had a haemoglobin level below 8 g/dl.
- ***Malaria:*** 23% of children age 6–59 months tested positive for malaria via a rapid diagnostic test (RDT).

This chapter presents data that are useful in assessing how well malaria control strategies are being implemented, including the availability and use of mosquito nets, prophylactic use of antimalarial drugs among pregnant women, care seeking and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs among children with fever, and the prevalence of anaemia and malaria among children under age 5.

Ownership and use of both treated and untreated mosquito nets remains a cornerstone of the malaria prevention strategy in Malawi. The Malawi Ministry of Health adopted large-scale distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) as a major malaria control intervention in 2005 and later introduced free distribution of ITNs for pregnant women at their first antenatal care (ANC) visit and for newborn babies in health facilities at delivery or at their first clinic visit. The National Malaria Strategic Plan 2023–2030 aims to eliminate malaria as a public health concern by 2030. The plan builds on previous successes and emphasises malaria burden stratification by districts so that interventions (such as ITN distribution, indoor residual spraying, case management, and community outreach) are specific to the needs of each district. The plan also retains ITNs as a key vector control tool and targets increasing the proportion of the population protected by at least one malaria vector control intervention from 37% in 2022 to at least 90% by 2030. In addition, the plan emphasises strengthening surveillance, ensuring prompt diagnosis and treatment, expanding preventive treatment in pregnancy, and addressing harder-to-reach populations and inequities in access.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

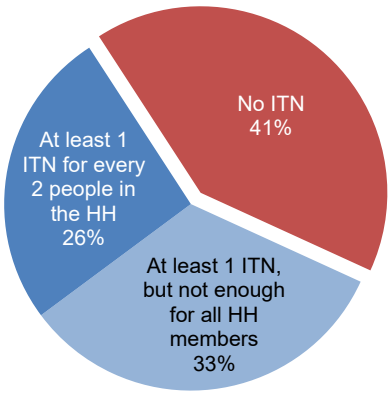
Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Sample: Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)

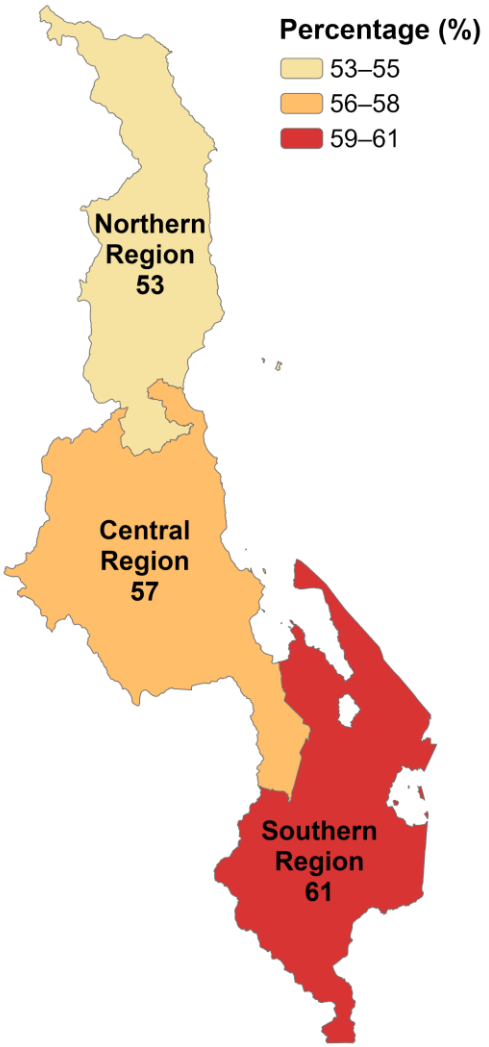
Fifty-nine percent of households in Malawi own at least one ITN, and 26% have at least one ITN for every two people who stayed in the household the night before the survey (**Table 12.1** and **Figure 12.1**). The Southern region has the highest percentage of households with at least one ITN (61%), while the Northern region has the lowest (53%) (**Map 12.1**).

Figure 12.1 **Household ownership of ITNs**

Percent distribution of households

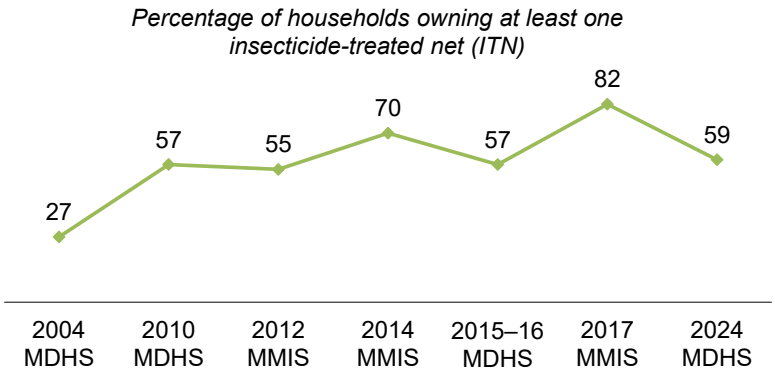


Map 12.1 **ITN ownership by region**



Trends: The percentage of households that own at least one ITN increased from 27% in 2004 to 70% in 2014 but declined to 57% in 2015–16. The percentage then rose to 82% in 2017 before decreasing again to 59% in 2024 (**Figure 12.2**).

***Figure 12.2* Trends in household ownership of ITNs**

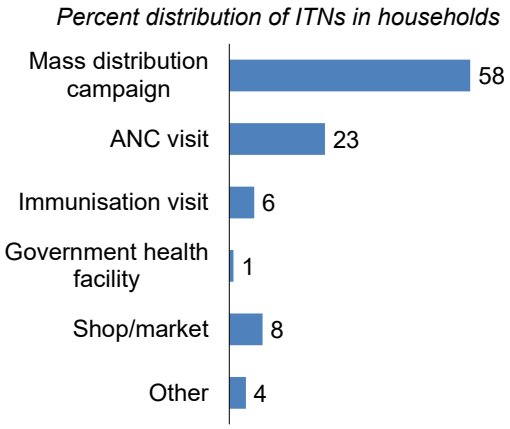


Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2014 MMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Source of Nets

The main source of ITNs in Malawi was the mass national distribution campaign, which accounted for 58% of household nets (**Table 12.2** and **Figure 12.3**). Twenty-three percent of households obtained their ITNs during antenatal care visits, 6% during immunisation visits, and 8% at a shop or market.

***Figure 12.3* Source of ITNs**



12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO AND USE OF ITNS

Access to an ITN
Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.
Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs
Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs among those with access
Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey in households with at least one ITN for every two people.
Sample: De facto household population

ITNs act as both a physical and a chemical barrier against mosquitoes. By reducing the vector population, ITNs can help to reduce malaria risk at the community level as well as among individuals who use them.

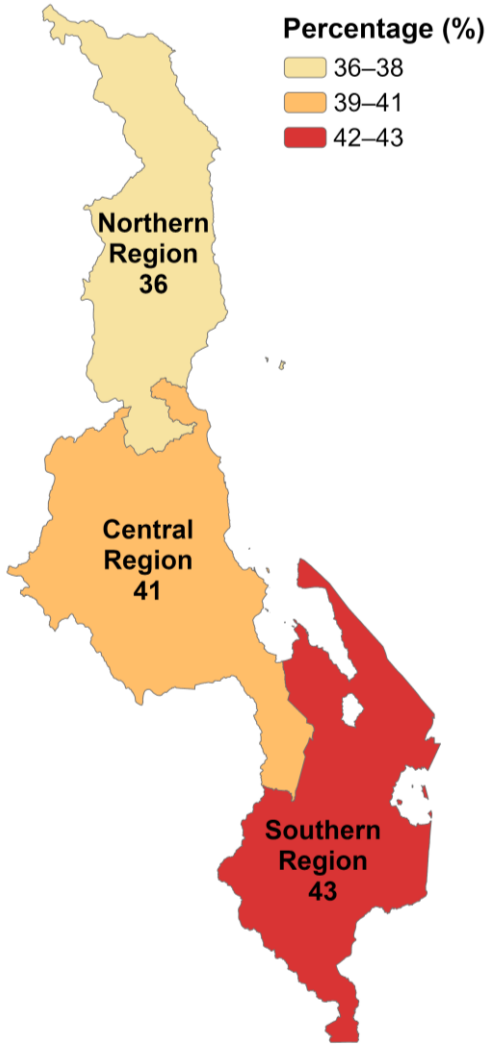
Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programmes identify if there is a behavioural gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, the ITN programme may need to design an appropriate intervention that focuses on behaviour change and on how to identify the main drivers of or barriers to ITN use. This analysis helps ITN programmes determine whether they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

Forty-one percent of household residents in Malawi have access to an ITN, and 39% slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.3** and **Table 12.4**). In households with at least one ITN, 66% of the population slept under an ITN the previous night (**Table 12.4**). Overall, 80% of all existing ITNs were used the night before the survey (**Table 12.5**).

ITN access ranges from 36% in the Northern region to 43% in the Southern region (**Table 12.3** and **Map 12.2**).

Map 12.2 ITN access by region

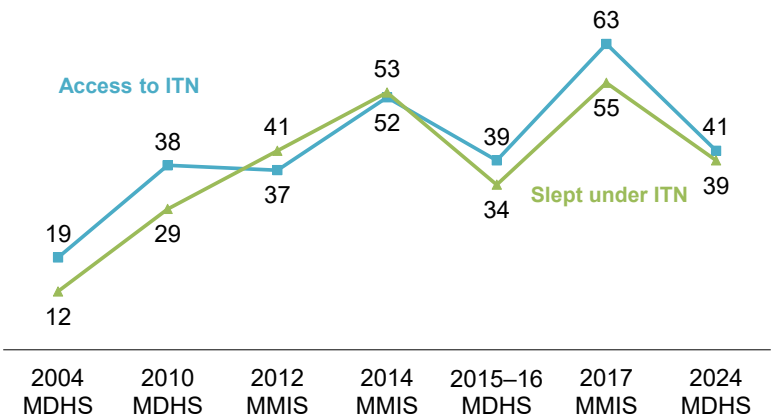
Percent of the household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people



Trends: **Figure 12.4** shows that the percentage of the household population with access to an ITN increased from 19% in 2004 to 52% in 2014. The percentage dropped to 39% in 2015–16 before peaking at 63% in 2017 and subsequently decreasing to 41% in 2024. The percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey followed a similar pattern from 2004 to 2024.

Figure 12.4 Trends in ITN access and use

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2014 MMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

12.3 USE OF ITNS BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

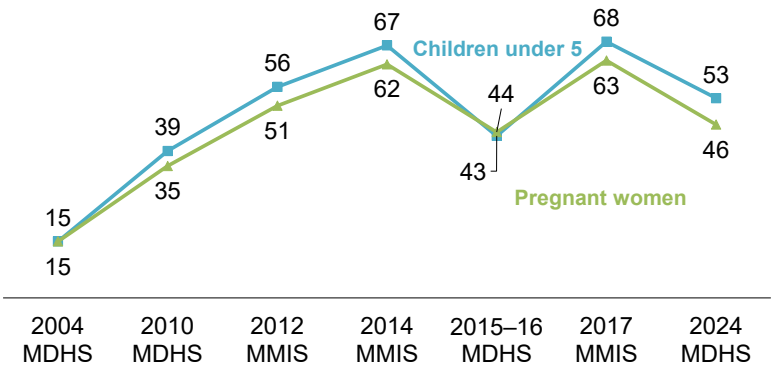
Children under age 5 and pregnant women have historically been targeted for malaria interventions because they are at the highest risk of morbidity and mortality in highly malaria-endemic settings. Children under age 5 and pregnant women are most vulnerable to malaria due to slow rates of acquisition of immunity and suppression of immunity in pregnancy, respectively. In highly malaria-endemic areas, children are thought to attain an adequate level of immunity by their fifth birthday. Malaria in pregnancy is frequently associated with the development of anaemia, which interferes with the maternal-foetus exchange and may lead to low birth weight infants, placental parasitaemia, foetal death, abortion, stillbirth, and prematurity (Shulman and Dorman 2003).

Fifty-three percent of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey, and 79% of children in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.6**). Overall, 47% of pregnant women age 15–49 slept under an ITN the night before the survey, and 76% of pregnant women living in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.7**).

Trends: Use of ITNs among children under age 5 and pregnant women has shown notable fluctuations over time. The percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 15% in 2004 to 67% in 2014 and then decreased sharply to 43% in 2015–16. The percentage subsequently rose to 68% in 2017 before decreasing to 53% in 2024 (**Figure 12.5**). Similarly, among pregnant women, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 15% in 2004 to 62% in 2014 before declining to 44% in 2015–16. The percentage subsequently rose to 63% in 2017 and then decreased to 46% in 2024.

***Figure 12.5* Trends in ITN use by children and pregnant women**

Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2014 MMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

12.4 REASONS MOSQUITO NETS WERE NOT USED

Table 12.8 presents reasons why mosquito nets were not used the night before the survey. This information is important to the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) for identifying barriers to net usage. Overall, 20% of mosquito nets in households were not used the night before the survey. Thirty-four percent of nets were not used because they are extra nets or being saved for later, 13% of nets were not used because they are torn, and 11% of nets were not used because respondents reported that they do not like sleeping under a net.

12.5 MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least three doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.

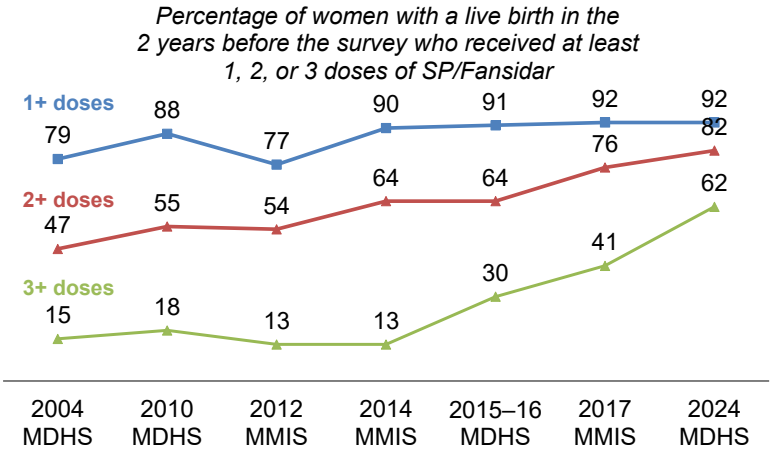
Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in Malawi, with substantial risks for the mother, her foetus, and the neonate. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits to prevent malaria. IPTp helps prevent maternal malaria episodes, maternal and foetal anaemia, placental parasitaemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality.

The 2024 MDHS measured coverage of IPTp among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey. Ninety-two percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey reported receiving one or more doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth, while 82% received two or more doses. Sixty-two percent of women received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar in accordance with the recommendations of the National Malaria Control Programme (**Table 12.9**).

Trends: The percentage of pregnant women receiving IPTp fluctuated from 2004 to 2012 and has generally increased since that point. The percentage of pregnant women receiving one or more doses of SP/Fansidar increased from 77% in 2012 to 92% in 2024, while the percentage receiving two or more doses increased from 54% to 82%. Over the same period, the percentage of women receiving three or more doses of SP/Fansidar increased substantially, from 13% to 62% (**Figure 12.6**).

Figure 12.6 **Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women**



12.6 Case Management of Malaria in Children

Care seeking for children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

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

Diagnosis of malaria in children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

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

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drug

One of the key case management objectives of the NMCP is to ensure that all patients with suspected malaria cases have access to confirmatory diagnosis and receive effective treatment.

Fever is a key symptom of malaria and other acute infections in children. Malaria fevers require prompt and effective treatment to prevent malaria morbidity and mortality. Thirty-six percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 67% of these children, and 41% received timely care (the same or next day following fever onset) (**Table 12.10**).

Sixty-eight percent of children with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey had blood taken from a finger or heel for malaria testing, and 43% were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider (**Table 12.10**).

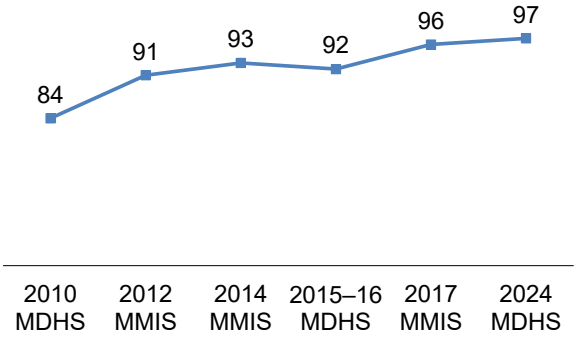
Among children with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, 53% were taken to a public health sector facility for advice or treatment and 7% were taken to a non-NGO (nongovernmental organisation) private medical sector facility. Five percent accessed care through other private sector sources such as shops and markets. Among children who were taken to public health facilities, the most common sources were government health centres (39%), government hospitals (10%), and government health posts (3%) (**Table 12.11**).

The 2024 MDHS results show that 97% of children under age 5 with recent fever received ACT. Three percent were given an artesunate injection, 2% received a quinine injection, and 1% received SP/Fansidar (**Table 12.12**).

Trends: The percentage of children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing increased from 17% in 2010 to 52% in 2015–16, decreased to 38% in 2017, and rose to 68% in 2024. Among children with recent fever who took any antimalarial medication, the percentage who received ACT increased from 84% in 2010 to 97% in 2024 (**Figure 12.7**).

***Figure 12.7* Trends in ACT use by children with fever**

Among children with recent fever who took an antimalarial, percentage who received ACT



12.7 Prevalence of Low Haemoglobin Levels in Children

Prevalence of low haemoglobin in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who had a haemoglobin measurement of less than 8 grams per decilitre (g/dl) of blood. The cutoff of 8 g/dl is often used to classify malaria-related anaemia. This is a different cutoff than was used to classify severe anaemia in the chapter on nutrition (7 g/dl).

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Anaemia, defined as a low level of haemoglobin in the blood, decreases the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues and organs of the body and reduces their capacity to function. Anaemia in children is associated with impaired motor and cognitive development. The main causes of anaemia in children are malaria and inadequate intake of iron, folate, vitamin B12, and other nutrients. Other causes of anaemia include intestinal worms, haemoglobinopathy, and sickle cell disease. Although anaemia is not specific to malaria, trends in anaemia prevalence can reflect malaria morbidity, and they respond to changes in the coverage of malaria interventions (Korenromp et al. 2004).

As described in Chapter 1, haemoglobin was measured in a subsample of half of households using venous blood samples (see Chapter 11 for specific anaemia results). Haemoglobin testing was carried out for 77% of eligible children age 6–59 months (**Table 12.13**), and 3% of these children had haemoglobin levels lower than 8 g/dl (**Table 12.14**).

12.8 Prevalence of Malaria in Children

Malaria prevalence in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as infected with malaria according to rapid diagnostic test (RDT) results.

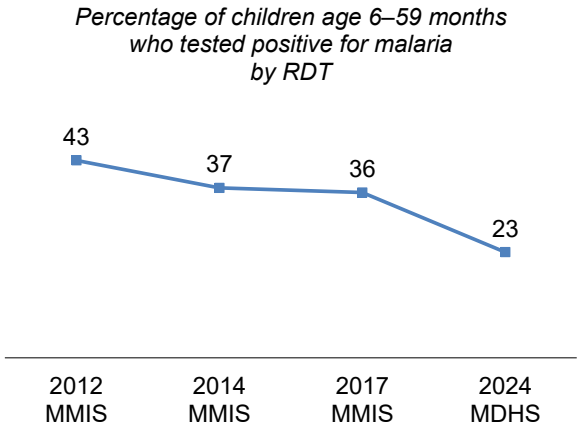
Sample: Children age 6–59 months

All children age 6–59 months from the households selected for the men's survey were eligible for malaria testing. Testing with rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) was successfully carried out among 77% of eligible children. For details on malaria testing procedures, see Chapter 1.

Twenty-three percent of children age 6–59 months tested positive for malaria according to RDT results (**Table 12.15**). The percentage of children testing positive for malaria ranges from 18% in the Northern region to 27% in the Central region (**Map 12.3**).

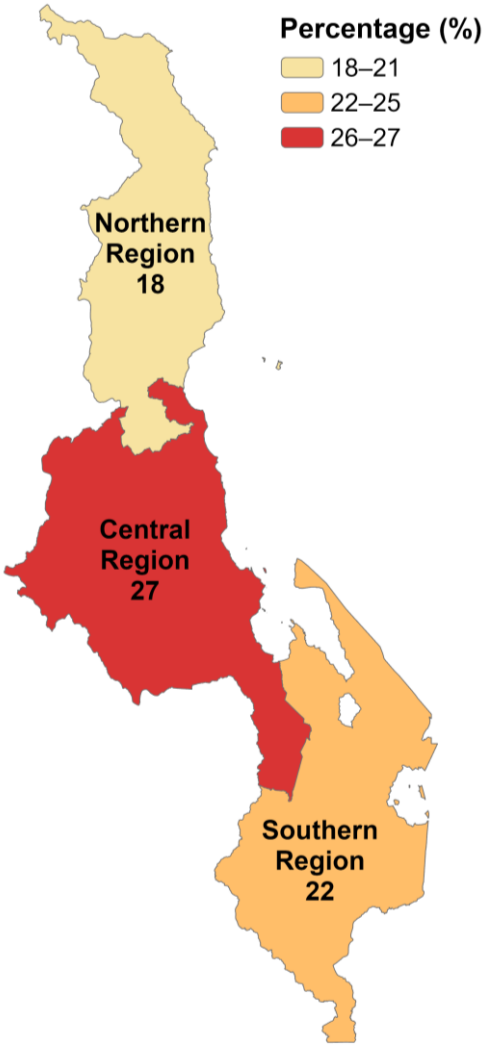
Trends: The percentage of children age 6–59 months testing positive for malaria has decreased over time, from 43% in 2012 to 23% in 2024 (**Figure 12.8**).

Figure 12.8 **Trends in malaria prevalence among children**



Map 12.3 **Prevalence of malaria in children by region**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who tested positive for malaria by RDT



12.9 Prevalence of Malaria in Women

All women age 15–49 from the households selected for the men's survey were eligible for malaria testing. Twelve percent of women in the subsample tested positive for malaria according to RDT results (**Table 12.16**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on malaria, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)**
- **Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household**
- **Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs**
- **Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children**
- **Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**
- **Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey**
- **Table 12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy**
- **Table 12.10 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis**
- **Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever**
- **Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used**
- **Table 12.13 Coverage of testing for malaria in children**
- **Table 12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children**
- **Table 12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children**
- **Table 12.16 Prevalence of malaria in women**

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN), average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[1]		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	
Residence								
Urban	54.6	50.7	1.1	1.0	3,499	29.1	25.3	3,492
Rural	60.7	59.9	1.0	1.0	18,915	26.5	25.9	18,874
Region								
Northern	53.9	52.7	1.0	1.0	2,668	24.8	23.6	2,667
Central	58.4	57.2	1.0	1.0	9,763	25.9	24.8	9,745
Southern	62.6	61.2	1.1	1.0	9,983	28.6	27.4	9,954
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	54.5	54.2	0.8	0.8	4,720	19.5	19.4	4,707
Second	55.8	55.2	0.8	0.8	4,562	21.8	21.6	4,548
Middle	61.9	61.6	1.1	1.0	4,378	26.6	26.2	4,370
Fourth	62.4	61.3	1.2	1.1	4,280	29.2	28.5	4,277
Highest	64.6	60.5	1.4	1.2	4,473	38.2	34.0	4,464
Total	59.7	58.5	1.0	1.0	22,414	26.9	25.8	22,366

[1] De facto household members
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Immunisation visit	Government health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/ market	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
						ITNS[1]								
Residence														
Urban	39.7	20.6	5.8	1.7	0.2	0.3	26.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.7	100.0	3,334
Rural	60.7	23.4	5.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	5.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	100.0	19,150
Region														
Northern	55.6	24.9	7.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.2	100.0	2,650
Central	60.9	23.2	4.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.1	100.0	9,365
Southern	55.1	22.2	7.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	8.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.2	100.0	10,469
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	53.9	33.3	5.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	3,676
Second	58.0	26.8	6.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	3.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	3,820
Middle	64.7	20.9	5.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	4.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	4,582
Fourth	62.5	20.0	6.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	5.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.2	100.0	4,836
Highest	49.7	17.8	4.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	20.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.4	100.0	5,571
Total	57.6	23.0	5.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	8.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.2	100.0	22,484
						NON-ITNS[2]								
Total	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.2	84.1	1.4	2.2	0.3	10.4	1.4	100.0	731
						ALL MOSQUITO NETS								
Total	55.8	22.2	5.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	10.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.2	100.0	23,216

na = Not applicable
ANC = Antenatal care
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[2] Any mosquito net that is not an ITN

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN[1,2]	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	38.4	14,147
Rural	41.8	79,645
Region		
Northern	35.5	12,539
Central	41.2	39,575
Southern	43.2	41,678
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	35.6	18,705
Second	36.6	18,719
Middle	42.9	18,759
Fourth	44.1	18,787
Highest	47.4	18,822
Total	41.3	93,792

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[2] Percentage of the de facto household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population that slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage that slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Age					
<5	53.8	52.9	12,772	78.9	8,558
5–14	31.9	31.1	29,616	54.1	17,011
15–34	40.0	38.9	29,514	65.2	17,620
35–49	48.1	46.2	11,273	77.4	6,735
50+	40.1	39.2	10,326	72.7	5,578
Don't know/ Missing	24.6	23.8	290	45.5	152
Sex					
Male	37.8	36.9	44,701	62.8	26,262
Female	42.5	41.3	49,091	69.0	29,392
Residence					
Urban	36.7	33.8	14,147	64.4	7,426
Rural	40.9	40.2	79,645	66.4	48,228
Region					
Northern	34.6	33.6	12,539	65.1	6,479
Central	40.4	39.4	39,575	66.9	23,315
Southern	41.8	40.7	41,678	65.6	25,859
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	37.0	36.8	18,705	66.8	10,304
Second	37.0	36.6	18,719	65.8	10,410
Middle	40.8	40.5	18,759	65.1	11,680
Fourth	41.5	40.7	18,787	65.6	11,647
Highest	44.8	41.5	18,822	67.3	11,612
Total	40.3	39.2	93,792	66.1	55,654

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night	Number of ITNs[1]
Residence		
Urban	78.3	3,334
Rural	80.0	19,150
Region		
Northern	82.1	2,650
Central	79.1	9,365
Southern	79.7	10,469
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	79.8	3,676
Second	80.5	3,820
Middle	80.2	4,582
Fourth	79.9	4,836
Highest	78.7	5,571
Total	79.7	22,484

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey, and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Age in months					
<12	69.0	67.9	2,459	86.4	1,935
12–23	57.8	56.7	2,592	81.1	1,814
24–35	53.1	52.5	2,384	79.9	1,567
36–47	45.4	44.3	2,579	75.2	1,521
48–59	45.2	44.1	2,758	70.7	1,721
Sex					
Male	54.4	53.5	6,308	79.8	4,229
Female	53.3	52.3	6,464	78.1	4,329
Residence					
Urban	49.2	46.5	1,737	76.5	1,057
Rural	54.6	53.9	11,035	79.3	7,501
Region					
Northern	46.5	45.7	1,640	76.1	984
Central	55.8	54.7	5,190	81.7	3,474
Southern	54.2	53.3	5,942	77.2	4,100
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	51.1	50.9	3,192	80.7	2,013
Second	52.3	52.0	2,628	80.3	1,701
Middle	55.2	55.0	2,401	78.1	1,692
Fourth	54.3	53.4	2,357	77.4	1,627
Highest	57.8	54.0	2,193	77.7	1,524
Total	53.8	52.9	12,772	78.9	8,558

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among pregnant women age 15–49 in all households			Among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women
Residence					
Urban	44.8	40.1	179	72.8	99
Rural	47.8	47.3	1,070	76.0	665
Region					
Northern	43.1	42.2	189	79.1	101
Central	49.6	48.7	531	76.9	337
Southern	46.6	45.1	529	73.2	326
Education					
No education	53.0	51.8	72	(88.4)	42
Primary	45.6	44.7	875	74.0	528
Secondary	50.6	49.5	275	78.5	174
More than secondary	(57.6)	(48.5)	28	(65.8)	21
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	43.4	42.9	291	78.4	160
Second	52.8	52.3	292	81.3	188
Middle	49.0	48.8	243	74.0	160
Fourth	41.8	41.7	217	68.1	133
Highest	49.1	44.0	206	73.6	123
Total	47.4	46.2	1,250	75.6	764

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey

Among ITNs, non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among mosquito nets that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of nets not used the night before the survey	Total number of mosquito nets	Main reason each net was not used the night before the survey													Total	Number of mosquito nets not used the night before the survey
			Too hot	Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size	Don't like smell	Unable to hang net	Slept outdoors	Usual user didn't sleep in household last night	No mosquitoes/ no malaria	Extra net/ saving for later	Torn net	Don't like sleeping under net	Washing	Bed bugs	Other		
								ITNs[1]									
Residence																	
Urban	19.4	3,334	3.5	1.9	1.8	6.4	0.7	9.5	12.2	33.3	9.1	17.3	2.4	0.3	1.5	100.0	648
Rural	19.6	19,150	5.3	0.2	0.7	6.1	1.7	5.8	15.0	34.5	13.7	9.3	2.8	1.6	3.4	100.0	3,754
Region																	
Northern	17.4	2,650	4.7	0.1	0.5	5.1	1.4	13.5	16.4	37.1	12.7	4.6	1.7	1.1	0.8	100.0	460
Central	20.3	9,365	3.8	0.8	1.2	6.9	1.9	6.0	12.5	33.9	13.4	11.9	2.4	1.0	4.4	100.0	1,904
Southern	19.5	10,469	6.3	0.3	0.6	5.6	1.4	5.1	16.0	34.0	12.7	10.4	3.2	1.8	2.5	100.0	2,038
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	20.1	3,676	2.8	0.0	0.9	7.6	1.6	4.9	15.0	33.2	14.4	7.3	3.9	3.6	4.8	100.0	738
Second	19.3	3,820	5.2	0.2	1.2	7.9	1.6	5.8	14.5	37.2	11.7	8.0	2.3	0.7	3.8	100.0	739
Middle	19.4	4,582	6.2	0.4	0.4	6.3	1.6	3.9	16.1	31.5	16.0	9.6	2.6	2.0	3.4	100.0	890
Fourth	19.6	4,836	6.3	0.5	0.3	4.5	1.1	6.9	16.3	33.1	14.7	9.5	3.5	0.9	2.5	100.0	948
Highest	19.5	5,571	4.5	1.0	1.4	5.2	2.1	9.2	11.6	36.3	9.1	15.8	1.6	0.4	1.8	100.0	1,088
Total	19.6	22,484	5.1	0.5	0.9	6.1	1.6	6.3	14.6	34.3	13.0	10.5	2.7	1.4	3.1	100.0	4,402
								NON-ITNs[2]									
Total	21.1	731	3.9	1.3	0.0	8.1	1.1	17.0	18.5	24.5	3.8	17.4	2.1	0.0	2.4	100.0	154
								ALL MOSQUITO NETS									
Total	19.6	23,216	5.0	0.5	0.8	6.2	1.6	6.7	14.7	34.0	12.7	10.7	2.7	1.4	3.1	100.0	4,557

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[2] Any mosquito net that is not an ITN

Table 12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth or stillbirth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey
LIVE BIRTHS				
Birth order[1]				
1	92.1	84.6	69.1	1,733
2–3	92.1	82.3	61.5	2,021
4–5	91.4	79.2	53.7	817
6+	88.7	75.1	50.2	446
Residence				
Urban	93.6	82.7	60.7	710
Rural	91.4	81.8	62.0	4,307
Region				
Northern	88.9	79.9	60.8	669
Central	93.7	85.7	65.3	2,071
Southern	90.7	79.1	59.0	2,278
Education				
No education	82.1	72.1	49.6	347
Primary	91.5	81.4	61.0	3,428
Secondary	95.0	86.5	67.7	1,139
More than secondary	94.5	81.7	67.4	104
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	90.1	80.3	60.0	1,308
Second	89.9	80.9	57.8	1,000
Middle	93.1	84.4	65.0	930
Fourth	91.9	81.1	61.2	883
Highest	94.4	83.7	66.5	895
Total	91.7	81.9	61.8	5,018
STILLBIRTHS				
Total	76.4	65.3	51.0	100
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]				
Total	91.4	81.5	61.6	5,098

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
SP = Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 12.10 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Children under age 5 with fever				
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider	Number of children
Age in months							
<12	32.5	2,460	61.8	38.9	57.2	22.7	801
12–23	38.5	2,503	68.5	42.2	65.2	35.6	965
24–35	38.3	2,125	69.1	43.9	71.3	46.9	814
36–47	37.4	2,212	68.0	42.5	74.3	54.2	827
48–59	33.6	2,303	65.9	37.9	69.6	57.0	774
Sex							
Male	37.1	5,743	67.0	41.2	67.5	43.0	2,132
Female	35.0	5,860	66.5	41.1	67.4	43.0	2,048
Residence							
Urban	22.3	1,672	63.8	37.3	62.8	22.6	373
Rural	38.3	9,931	67.0	41.5	67.9	45.0	3,807
Region							
Northern	34.4	1,461	68.3	37.9	61.1	36.4	502
Central	37.8	4,751	67.2	40.6	69.4	46.6	1,797
Southern	34.9	5,391	65.9	42.5	67.4	41.3	1,881
Mother's education							
No education	33.4	844	63.2	41.6	66.4	54.3	282
Primary	38.1	7,945	66.0	39.8	67.3	44.9	3,024
Secondary	32.4	2,592	70.4	46.4	69.0	33.7	839
More than secondary	15.9	222	75.2	29.5	54.6	12.6	35
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	39.1	2,967	65.4	40.8	67.5	49.3	1,161
Second	39.3	2,337	64.9	39.8	66.7	46.7	918
Middle	37.7	2,154	66.7	39.8	69.4	44.5	812
Fourth	36.8	2,039	72.6	45.5	66.8	37.7	751
Highest	25.6	2,106	64.6	40.2	66.7	28.1	539
Total	36.0	11,603	66.7	41.1	67.5	43.0	4,181

NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public health sector, private health sector (non-NGO), private health sector (NGO), CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/Mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a church or relative/friend.

Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	**52.7**	**78.4**
Government hospital	9.7	14.4
Government health centre	38.5	57.2
Government health post	2.5	3.7
Mobile clinic	0.6	0.9
HSA	1.6	2.3
CBDA/door to door	0.2	0.3
CHAM/Mission/IHAM	**4.1**	**6.1**
Hospital	1.9	2.8
Health centre	2.0	3.0
Mobile clinic	0.2	0.3
CBDA/door to door	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**6.7**	**10.0**
Private hospital	5.2	7.7
Pharmacy	1.2	1.9
Private doctor	0.0	0.1
Mobile clinic	0.2	0.3
CBDA/door to door	0.0	0.1
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.1
Private medical sector (NGO)	**0.0**	**0.0**
MACRO	0.0	0.0
Other private sector	**4.7**	**7.0**
Shop	4.4	6.6
Church	0.1	0.1
Friend/relative	0.2	0.3
Other	0.2	0.3
Number of children	4,181	2,811

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source.
HSA = Health surveillance assistant; CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; CBDA = Community-based distribution agent; MACRO = Malawi AIDS Counselling and Resource Organisation; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who took:					Number of children with fever who took antimalarial drug
	Any ACT	SP/Fansidar	Quinine pills	Quinine injection	Artesunate injection	
Age in months						
<6	*	*	*	*	*	31
6–11	98.1	0.8	0.0	1.2	1.4	103
12–23	96.7	0.9	1.6	3.8	3.6	251
24–35	98.4	1.8	0.0	0.9	3.4	299
36–47	97.1	0.4	0.1	1.6	2.8	350
48–59	98.2	0.7	0.5	1.2	3.8	356
Sex						
Male	98.1	1.4	0.3	1.2	3.1	721
Female	96.4	0.4	0.7	3.1	3.2	668
Residence						
Urban	85.3	0.8	2.9	6.3	7.7	63
Rural	97.9	1.0	0.3	1.9	2.9	1,326
Region						
Northern	98.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	2.0	104
Central	97.3	1.1	0.4	2.5	2.8	672
Southern	97.0	0.9	0.5	1.9	3.8	613
Mother's education						
No education	95.0	1.3	0.0	3.6	5.6	122
Primary	98.3	0.9	0.6	1.8	2.6	1,051
Secondary	93.9	1.0	0.0	2.9	4.6	213
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	3
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.7	1.5	0.3	1.8	2.7	446
Second	98.1	0.9	0.0	1.5	2.0	334
Middle	97.9	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.2	267
Fourth	95.1	0.1	0.9	2.5	4.3	242
Highest	91.7	0.5	0.0	4.0	9.1	100
Total	97.3	1.0	0.4	2.1	3.2	1,389

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy
SP = Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine

Table 12.13 Coverage of testing for malaria in children

Percentage of eligible children age 6–59 months who were tested for malaria, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Tested for malaria by RDT	Number of children
Age in months		
6–8	63.1	312
9–11	73.4	319
12–17	70.3	686
18–23	76.5	600
24–35	79.7	1,220
36–47	79.4	1,293
48–59	79.0	1,367
Sex		
Male	77.6	2,858
Female	75.9	2,939
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	77.9	4,935
Not interviewed but in household	50.6	180
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	75.4	682
Residence		
Urban	70.2	1,158
Rural	78.4	4,639
Region		
Northern	85.4	1,272
Central	76.2	1,789
Southern	73.1	2,736
Mother's education[2]		
No education	76.1	343
Primary	78.1	3,360
Secondary	75.0	1,303
More than secondary	68.8	109
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	77.8	1,239
Second	78.8	1,061
Middle	77.6	1,013
Fourth	77.0	1,204
Highest	73.2	1,280
Total	76.8	5,797

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline™ P.f)
[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[2] For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age in months		
6–8	12.8	203
9–11	10.0	222
12–17	15.9	481
18–23	17.9	461
24–35	24.3	974
36–47	28.6	1,010
48–59	27.9	1,105
Sex		
Male	24.0	2,214
Female	22.7	2,242
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	22.7	3,879
Not interviewed but in household	25.3	88
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	28.4	489
Residence		
Urban	5.2	537
Rural	25.8	3,919
Region		
Northern	17.7	652
Central	26.7	1,791
Southern	22.2	2,014
Mother's education[2]		
No education	33.5	307
Primary	24.6	2,774
Secondary	13.7	828
More than secondary	7.2	59
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	34.2	1,145
Second	28.8	926
Middle	20.4	800
Fourth	18.7	855
Highest	8.0	731
Total	23.3	4,456

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[2] For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having malaria, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Malaria prevalence according to RDT	
	RDT positive	Number of children
Age in months		
6–8	12.8	203
9–11	10.0	222
12–17	15.9	481
18–23	17.9	461
24–35	24.3	974
36–47	28.6	1,010
48–59	27.9	1,105
Sex		
Male	24.0	2,214
Female	22.7	2,242
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	22.7	3,879
Not interviewed but in household	25.3	88
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	28.4	489
Residence		
Urban	5.2	537
Rural	25.8	3,919
Region		
Northern	17.7	652
Central	26.7	1,791
Southern	22.2	2,014
Mother's education[2]		
No education	33.5	307
Primary	24.6	2,774
Secondary	13.7	828
More than secondary	7.2	59
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	34.2	1,145
Second	28.8	926
Middle	20.4	800
Fourth	18.7	855
Highest	8.0	731
Total	23.3	4,456

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (Bioline Ag Pf/Pan)
[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[2] For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.16 Prevalence of malaria in women

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having malaria, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Malaria prevalence according to RDT	
	RDT positive	Number of women
Age		
15–19	10.6	2,329
20–29	12.0	3,716
30–39	11.7	2,315
40–49	10.9	1,138
Residence		
Urban	2.2	1,526
Rural	13.3	7,973
Region		
Northen	9.2	1,295
Central	13.8	4,020
Southern	10.0	4,184
Education		
No education	11.1	669
Primary	13.1	6,248
Secondary	8.3	2,356
More than secondary	1.0	225
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	17.9	1,904
Second	14.2	1,769
Middle	11.8	1,877
Fourth	10.7	1,852
Highest	3.7	2,096
Total	11.5	9,498

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (Bioline Ag Pf/Pan)

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS

13

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV:*** 80% of women and 63% of men age 15–49 know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs.
- ***Discriminatory attitudes:*** 17% of both women and men who have heard of HIV or AIDS expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.
- ***Multiple sexual partners:*** 2% of women and 16% of men reported having sex with two or more partners in the last 12 months.
- ***Coverage of HIV testing and self-testing:*** 86% of women and 70% of men age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the results. Eighteen percent of women and 21% of men have ever used an HIV self-test kit.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most serious public health and development challenges facing sub-Saharan Africa today. AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV weakens the immune system, making the body susceptible to secondary infections and opportunistic diseases. HIV infection leads to AIDS if it remains untreated.

The predominant transmission mode of HIV is sexual contact. Other modes of transmission include unsafe injections, use of tainted blood supplies during blood transfusions, and mother-to-child transmission (in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding).

This chapter provides data on levels of and trends in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to HIV and AIDS, including knowledge of HIV prevention methods, stigma and discrimination, sexual behaviour, self-reported HIV testing, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

Malawi has a high HIV prevalence. The most recent data indicate that approximately 946,000 adults in Malawi are living with HIV, representing a prevalence of 8.9% among adults age 15 and older (Malawi Population-based HIV Impact Assessment [MPHIA]). HIV prevalence has decreased over time, with the most recent population-based survey showing a reduction from 10.6% in 2015–16 to 8.9% in 2020–21 (Payne 2023). Malawi has made significant strides in providing antiretroviral therapy (ART) to people living with HIV. The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that in 2023, 860,302 people age 15 and older were reported to be receiving ART. Malawi has met the second and third Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 95-95-95 targets (95% of people living with HIV knowing their status, 95% of those diagnosed on treatment, and 95% of those on treatment virally suppressed) but still needs to improve on the first target (95% of people living with HIV knowing their status) according to the MPHIA project (Payne 2023).

13.1 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV OR AIDS

Knowledge of HIV or AIDS is high in Malawi, with 99% of women and 98% of men age 15–49 having ever heard of HIV or AIDS (**Table 13.1**).

13.2 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Antiretroviral medicines, or ARVs, are a powerful tool in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by people living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS. By taking ARVs, individuals living with HIV also greatly reduce the risk of passing the virus on to others. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus on to their children. In addition, people who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV. This is called preexposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. Knowledge about and positive attitudes towards these treatment and prevention measures help to promote their use.

Most women and men (95% and 96%, respectively) age 15–49 have heard of ARVs for treating HIV. More women (80%) than men (63%) know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and 44% of women and 41% of men have heard of PrEP (**Table 13.2** and **Figure 13.1**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced if the mother takes special drugs increased from 39% in 2004 to 85% in 2010 before declining slightly to 82% in 2015–16 and 80% in 2024. Among men, the percentage increased from 35% in 2004 to 78% in 2010 and 2015–16 and then dropped to 63% in 2024 (**Figure 13.2**).

Figure 13.1 **Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**

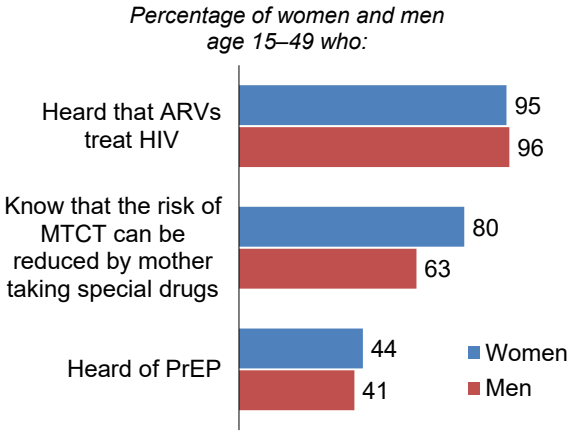
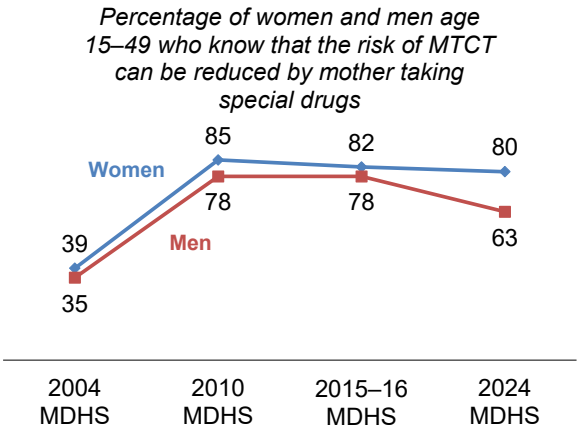


Figure 13.2 **Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)**



13.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect people's willingness to be tested and adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programmes targeting HIV prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men were asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

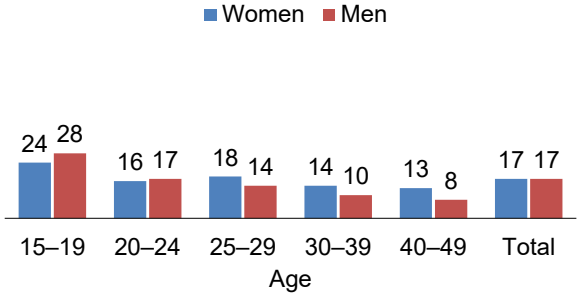
Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

Seventeen percent of both women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (**Table 13.3**).

There are differences by age in discriminatory attitudes. Among those age 15–19, 24% of women and 28% of men have discriminatory attitudes, as compared with 13% of women and 8% of men age 40–49 (**Figure 13.3**).

***Figure 13.3* Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by age**

Percentage among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV



Note: Respondents have discriminatory attitudes if they do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

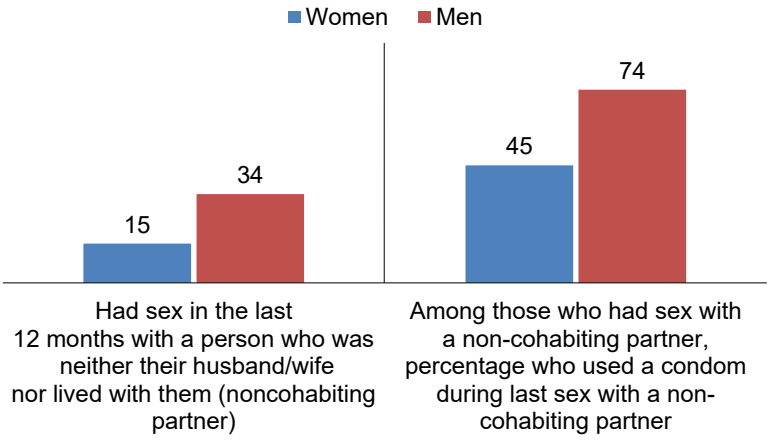
13.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Two percent of women age 15–49 had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, and 31% used a condom during their last sexual intercourse (**Table 13.4.1**). Fifteen percent of women had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them (noncohabiting partner). Among these women, 45% used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.4**).

Sixteen percent of men age 15–49 had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, and 34% had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them. Among men with two or more sexual partners, 38% used a condom during the last sexual intercourse (**Table 13.4.2**). Seventy-four percent of men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.4**).

***Figure 13.4* Sex and condom use with noncohabiting partners**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49



The mean number of lifetime sexual partners is 2.1 for women and 5.4 for men age 15–49 (**Table 13.4.1** and **Table 13.4.2**).

13.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

HIV testing programmes diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals reduce their risk and remain negative.

13.5.1 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Ninety-five percent of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) and received the test results. Almost all (97%) women were tested for HIV and received results during either ANC or labour (**Table 13.5**).

Trends: The percentage of women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were tested for HIV during ANC or labour and received their results increased from 87% in 2010 to 97% in 2024 (**Figure 13.5**).

13.5.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

Eighty-six percent of women and 70% of men age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV and received results. During the 12 months before the survey, 45% of women and 36% of men were tested for HIV and received the results of the last test (**Table 13.6.1**, **Table 13.6.2**, and **Figure 13.6**).

The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results ranges from 83% in the Northern region to 89% in the Southern region (**Map 13.1**).

Map 13.1 **HIV testing among women by region**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results

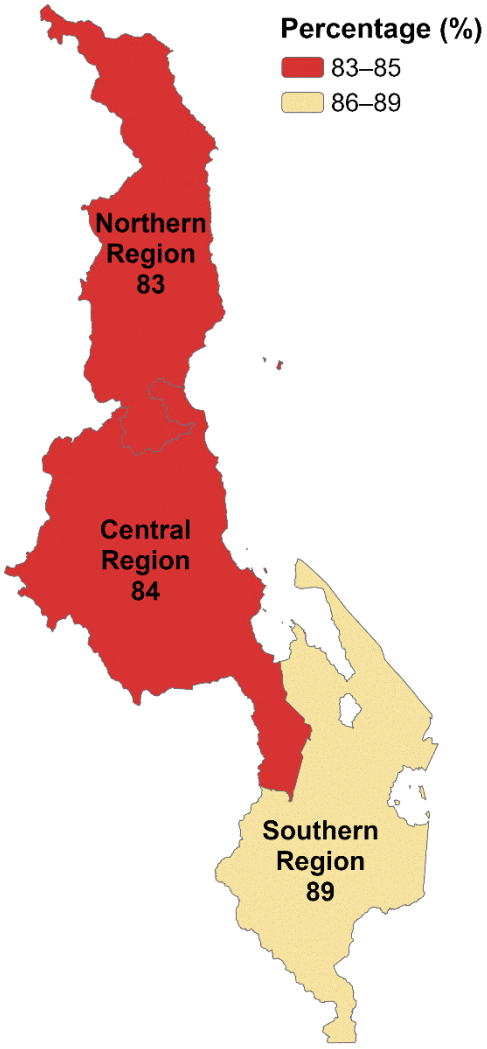


Figure 13.5 **Trends in HIV testing during pregnancy**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey who were tested during ANC or labour for HIV and received the results

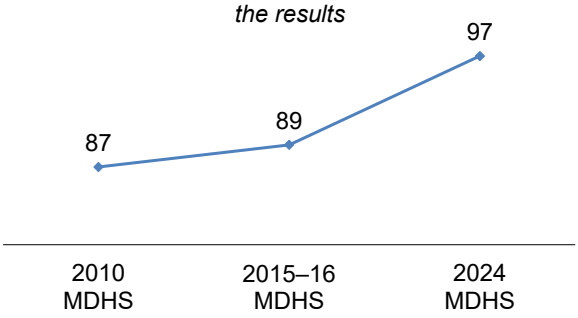
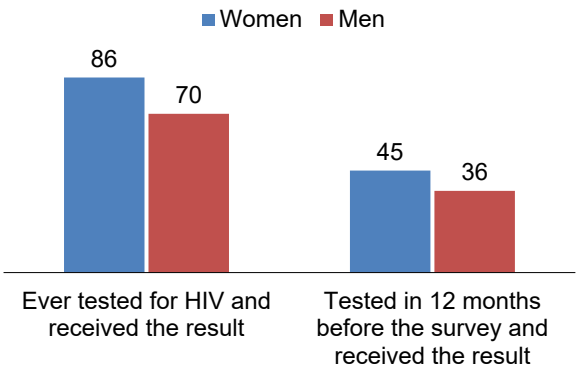


Figure 13.6 **HIV testing**

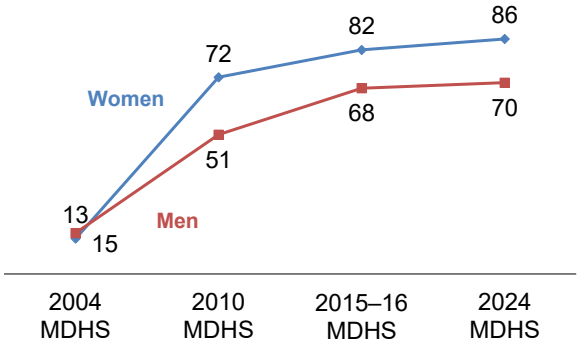
Percentage of women and men age 15–49



Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results increased from 13% in 2004 to 82% in 2015–2016 and 86% in 2024. Similarly, the percentage of men who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results increased from 15% in 2004 to 68% in 2015–16 and 70% in 2024 (**Figure 13.7**).

***Figure 13.7* Trends in HIV testing**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results



Number of Times Tested for HIV in Lifetime

Seven percent of women and 12% of men have been tested for HIV only once in their lifetime. Fourteen percent of women and 10% of men have been tested for HIV 10 or more times (**Table 13.7**).

Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing

Fifty-five percent of women and 64% of men have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and 18% of women and 21% of men have ever used an HIV self-test kit (**Table 13.8**).

13.6 Disclosure, Shame, and Stigma among People Living with HIV

Internalised and experienced stigma adversely impact the physical and mental health and well-being of people living with HIV and are structural drivers of the HIV epidemic. In the 2024 MDHS, respondents who had ever been tested for HIV were asked to report the result of their most recent test. Those who said that their test result was positive were asked a series of questions about their experience living with HIV, including a question on internalised stigma and questions on experience of stigma in community and health care settings. An indicator reflecting experience of stigma in a community setting was calculated from the three questions included on this topic.

All of these indicators are based on the population of people who were aware that they had HIV and chose to disclose their positive HIV status during the interview. It is important to keep in mind that this group may exclude some respondents who know they have HIV and did not choose to disclose their status; therefore, results should be interpreted with caution.

Stigma and discrimination experienced in community settings in the last 12 months among people living with HIV

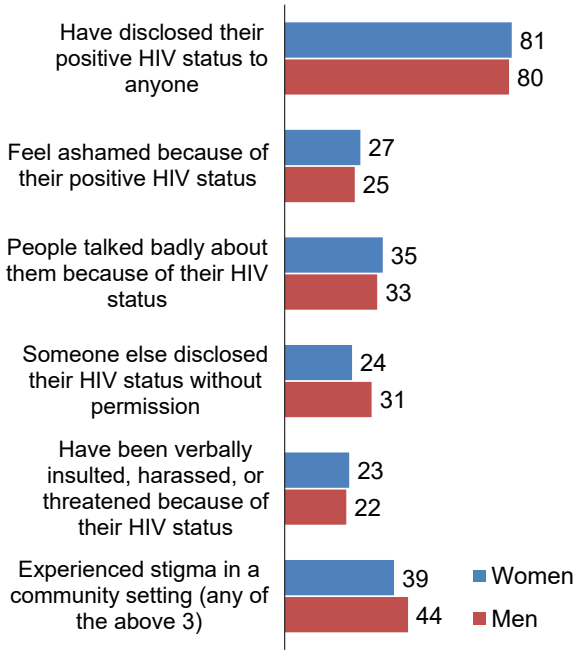
Women and men living with HIV who agreed that they experienced one or more of the following in the last 12 months because of their HIV status: (1) people talked badly about them, (2) someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission, or (3) they were verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who reported being HIV positive

Eighty-one percent of women and 80% of men age 15–49 who reported that they are living with HIV have disclosed their HIV status to someone. Twenty-seven percent of women and 25% of men feel ashamed of their HIV status. Thirty-nine percent of women and 44% of men who reported that they are living with HIV have experienced at least one form of stigma in a community setting due to their HIV status (**Figure 13.8**, **Table 13.9.1**, and **Table 13.9.2**). In health care settings, 2% of women reported that health care workers talked badly about them, and another 2% reported being yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused. These percentages are slightly higher among men (4% and 3%, respectively).

Figure 13.8 **Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV**

Percentage among women and men age 15–49 who reported their last HIV test as HIV positive



13.7 Male Circumcision

Traditional circumcision

A cut, partial removal, or complete removal of the foreskin by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend for religious, health, or cultural reasons. Traditional circumcisions can be performed at any age.

Medical circumcision

Complete removal of the foreskin by a health care worker. Medical circumcisions can be performed at any age.

Sample: Men age 15–49

All men were asked whether they were circumcised. If they said they were circumcised, they were asked both whether they had been traditionally circumcised and whether they had been medically circumcised, as well as the age at which each procedure had occurred. In some settings, traditional circumcision may leave enough of the foreskin intact that it is possible to perform a medical circumcision afterward, making it possible for a man to have been circumcised both traditionally and medically.

Thirty-eight percent of men age 15–49 are traditionally and/or medically circumcised, with 16% traditionally circumcised only, 22% medically circumcised only, and less than 1% both traditionally and medically circumcised (**Table 13.10**).

13.8 Self-Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex

Twenty percent of women and 17% of men age 15–49 who had ever had sexual intercourse reported having had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and/or STI symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.11**).

13.9 Knowledge and Behaviour Related to HIV and AIDS among Young People

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–24 and also assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviours that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

13.9.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

Knowledge about HIV prevention

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

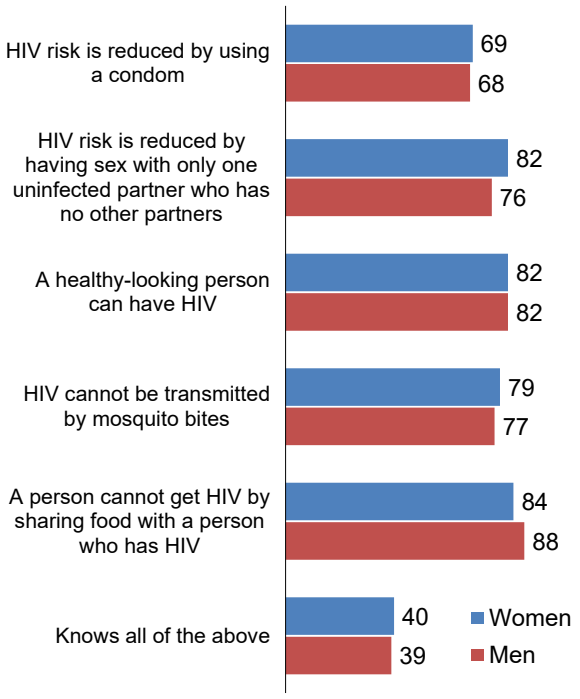
Sample: Women and men age 15–24

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

Only 40% of young women and 39% of young men age 15–24 have comprehensive knowledge about how to prevent the spread of HIV (**Table 13.12.1**, **Table 13.12.2**, and **Figure 13.9**).

Figure 13.9 **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**

Percentage of women and men age 15–24 with specified knowledge



13.9.2 First Sex

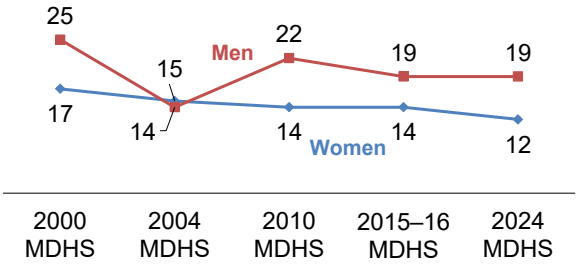
Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

Twelve percent of young women age 15–24 reported having sex before age 15, as compared with 19% of young men. Among respondents age 18–24, 62% of women and 57% of men had sex before age 18 (**Table 13.13**).

Trends: The percentage of young women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 decreased steadily from 17% in 2000 to 12% in 2024. Overall, the percentage among young men age 15–24 also decreased between 2000 and 2024 (from 25% to 19%) (**Figure 13.10**).

***Figure 13.10* Trends in age at first sexual intercourse**

Percentage of women and men age 15–24 who had sex before age 15



13.9.3 Premarital Sex

Among respondents age 15–24 who have never been married, 55% of women and 35% of men have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 13.14**).

13.9.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Two percent of women age 15–24 had two or more partners in the last 12 months, and 21% had sex with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them. Among young women who had sex with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, 51% used a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.15.1**). Fifteen percent of men age 15–24 had two or more partners in the last 12 months, and 45% had sex with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them. Among young men who had sex with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, 76% used a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.15.2**).

13.9.5 Recent HIV Testing

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services.

Fifty-four percent of women and 38% of men age 15–24 who had sex in the last 12 months were tested for HIV and received the results of the last test (**Table 13.16**).

Trends: Among young women and men age 15–24 who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV and received the results of the last test during that same period increased from 9% among both women and men in 2004 to 54% among women and 38% among men in 2024.

List of Tables

For more information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to HIV and AIDS, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS**
- **Table 13.2 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**
- **Table 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.4.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women**
- **Table 13.4.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men**
- **Table 13.5 Pregnant women tested for HIV**
- **Table 13.6.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.6.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.7 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime**
- **Table 13.8 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV**
- **Table 13.9.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Women**
- **Table 13.9.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Men**
- **Table 13.10 Male circumcision**
- **Table 13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 13.12.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.12.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.13 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.14 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.15.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.15.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.16 Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents
Age				
15–24	97.4	8,757	97.0	3,981
15–19	96.1	4,445	96.1	2,297
20–24	98.7	4,312	98.2	1,685
25–29	99.2	3,199	99.1	1,110
30–39	99.3	5,213	99.1	1,743
40–49	99.3	3,680	99.5	1,284
Marital status				
Never married	96.3	4,505	96.7	3,606
Ever had sex	98.6	2,175	97.5	2,430
Never had sex	94.2	2,330	94.9	1,176
Married/living together	99.0	12,600	99.3	4,177
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	99.3	3,745	99.5	336
Residence				
Urban	99.3	3,706	97.3	1,534
Rural	98.3	17,143	98.3	6,584
Region				
Northen	99.0	2,717	96.8	1,128
Central	98.1	8,800	99.0	3,614
Southern	98.7	9,332	97.7	3,377
Education				
No education	97.2	1,488	97.9	389
Primary	98.1	13,581	97.8	4,764
Secondary	99.6	5,184	98.6	2,595
More than secondary	99.6	596	98.9	370
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	97.5	4,124	97.8	1,406
Second	98.1	3,941	98.4	1,421
Middle	98.4	3,987	98.6	1,603
Fourth	99.1	3,992	98.4	1,633
Highest	99.2	4,805	97.6	2,055
Total 15–49	98.5	20,849	98.1	8,118
50–54	na	na	99.5	465
Total 15–54	na	na	98.2	8,583

na = Not applicable

Table 13.2 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and percentage who have heard of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who has heard of ARVs that treat HIV	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Percentage who have heard of PrEP	Number of respondents	Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV	Number of respondents who have heard of PrEP
			WOMEN			
Age						
15–24	91.6	71.1	37.7	8,757	78.4	3,297
15–19	88.4	62.0	30.8	4,445	77.7	1,371
20–24	94.8	80.5	44.7	4,312	78.9	1,926
25–29	97.8	84.4	50.8	3,199	84.6	1,625
30–39	98.2	87.2	49.4	5,213	83.2	2,573
40–49	98.5	88.3	48.0	3,680	87.7	1,766
Marital status						
Never married	89.7	64.4	38.4	4,505	76.6	1,729
Ever had sex	95.3	74.7	49.3	2,175	78.9	1,072
Never had sex	84.4	54.8	28.2	2,330	72.9	656
Married/living together	96.9	84.1	45.6	12,600	83.8	5,748
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	97.3	86.1	47.6	3,745	84.6	1,784
Residence						
Urban	98.0	84.0	61.5	3,706	77.1	2,279
Rural	94.9	79.4	40.7	17,143	84.4	6,982
Education						
No education	93.3	80.2	39.2	1,488	86.1	584
Primary	94.2	78.1	37.7	13,581	84.9	5,118
Secondary	98.8	85.0	58.5	5,184	80.1	3,032
More than secondary	99.1	87.5	88.5	596	71.0	528
Total 15–49	95.4	80.2	44.4	20,849	82.6	9,261
			MEN			
Age						
15–24	92.8	53.6	32.1	3,981	69.1	1,280
15–19	90.5	47.4	26.0	2,297	69.4	598
20–24	95.9	62.0	40.5	1,685	68.8	682
25–29	97.6	67.7	54.0	1,110	70.7	599
30–39	98.0	72.2	49.8	1,743	75.0	868
40–49	98.8	76.8	44.8	1,284	79.6	575
Marital status						
Never married	92.2	52.3	33.9	3,606	68.8	1,222
Ever had sex	94.9	56.3	38.6	2,430	69.9	939
Never had sex	86.7	44.1	24.0	1,176	65.3	283
Married/living together	98.1	72.4	46.8	4,177	75.5	1,954
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	98.2	65.3	43.7	336	68.6	147
Residence						
Urban	95.6	68.4	61.0	1,534	74.6	936
Rural	95.5	62.0	36.2	6,584	72.0	2,387
Education						
No education	93.0	60.4	23.0	389	65.9	89
Primary	94.3	57.5	29.2	4,764	72.9	1,392
Secondary	97.7	71.2	58.7	2,595	74.3	1,523
More than secondary	98.1	82.6	85.7	370	66.1	317
Total 15–49	95.5	63.2	40.9	8,118	72.7	3,322
50–54	98.8	75.6	42.7	465	82.7	198
Total 15–54	95.7	63.9	41.0	8,583	73.3	3,521

Table 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15–24	11.8	18.1	20.2	8,528	13.7	20.1	23.2	3,862
15–19	14.2	21.8	24.1	4,271	17.1	24.2	28.1	2,208
20–24	9.3	14.3	16.3	4,256	9.1	14.5	16.6	1,654
25–29	9.4	16.1	18.1	3,175	8.3	12.6	14.0	1,100
30–39	7.4	11.9	13.5	5,177	5.0	8.2	9.6	1,728
40–49	7.0	11.7	13.3	3,652	4.2	6.9	7.7	1,278
Marital status								
Never married	11.8	18.1	19.9	4,338	14.5	20.7	23.7	3,485
Ever had sex	9.2	15.0	16.3	2,143	12.8	18.2	21.3	2,369
Never had sex	14.4	21.1	23.4	2,195	18.1	25.9	28.8	1,116
Married/living together	9.0	14.6	16.6	12,476	5.7	9.2	10.7	4,148
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	8.2	13.0	14.9	3,718	6.0	12.2	13.1	334
Residence								
Urban	5.0	8.9	9.9	3,678	6.3	10.7	12.0	1,493
Rural	10.4	16.4	18.5	16,854	10.3	15.2	17.5	6,475
Region								
Northern	12.5	18.4	21.1	2,690	13.6	18.8	21.2	1,092
Central	11.1	17.5	19.1	8,629	9.2	14.7	16.7	3,576
Southern	7.0	11.8	13.8	9,212	8.5	12.5	14.8	3,299
Education								
No education	14.7	21.9	24.9	1,447	17.8	29.1	32.2	381
Primary	11.4	18.2	20.4	13,328	12.7	18.8	21.6	4,661
Secondary	4.0	6.3	7.4	5,163	3.5	5.5	6.5	2,560
More than secondary	1.5	4.2	4.2	594	3.1	4.3	5.0	366
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.0	20.9	23.6	4,021	14.2	20.0	23.4	1,376
Second	12.2	20.0	22.4	3,867	10.3	16.1	18.7	1,398
Middle	9.2	15.2	17.0	3,922	10.0	15.5	17.1	1,580
Fourth	8.2	12.3	14.1	3,954	8.2	12.4	14.5	1,607
Highest	4.6	8.3	9.3	4,769	6.5	9.9	11.3	2,006
Total 15–49	9.5	15.1	17.0	20,532	9.5	14.4	16.5	7,968
50–54	na	na	na	na	7.2	12.2	14.6	462
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	9.4	14.2	16.4	8,430

na = Not applicable

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.4.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age									
15–24	2.4	21.1	8,757	37.8	206	51.3	1,850	1.9	6,434
15–19	2.3	22.7	4,445	46.3	104	56.2	1,008	1.7	2,339
20–24	2.4	19.5	4,312	29.2	102	45.4	843	2.0	4,095
25–29	2.3	13.3	3,199	28.7	74	40.4	427	2.2	3,169
30–39	2.1	11.3	5,213	23.1	107	36.8	590	2.3	5,174
40–49	1.6	9.4	3,680	21.3	58	33.5	347	2.2	3,649
Marital status									
Never married	2.3	35.8	4,505	62.2	102	54.8	1,614	2.0	2,161
Married or living together	1.4	1.8	12,600	9.5	180	47.9	221	2.0	12,549
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	4.4	36.8	3,745	34.1	164	33.6	1,379	2.8	3,716
Residence									
Urban	2.9	20.8	3,706	46.9	107	51.9	770	2.6	3,152
Rural	2.0	14.3	17,143	25.5	339	43.2	2,444	2.1	15,274
Region									
Northern	2.3	15.2	2,717	39.8	62	57.2	412	2.0	2,390
Central	2.0	13.3	8,800	27.5	176	48.5	1,174	2.1	7,756
Southern	2.2	17.4	9,332	30.5	207	39.8	1,628	2.2	8,280
Education									
No education	1.7	10.2	1,488	*	25	34.8	152	2.2	1,446
Primary	2.2	13.5	13,581	25.0	300	41.4	1,833	2.1	12,011
Secondary	2.1	20.7	5,184	44.1	110	52.5	1,073	2.2	4,449
More than secondary	1.8	26.3	596	*	11	50.5	157	2.3	521
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.1	12.8	4,124	19.1	86	34.9	526	2.1	3,780
Second	1.9	13.8	3,941	23.7	76	42.8	544	2.1	3,561
Middle	2.3	14.7	3,987	28.8	92	47.0	587	2.0	3,526
Fourth	2.1	16.1	3,992	33.7	83	45.2	644	2.1	3,494
Highest	2.3	19.0	4,805	43.6	109	51.6	913	2.4	4,065
Total 15–49	2.1	15.4	20,849	30.6	446	45.2	3,214	2.1	18,426

[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses. Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.4.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15–24	15.2	44.7	3,981	59.0	607	75.8	1,779	4.9	2,797
15–19	10.7	39.4	2,297	71.0	247	78.6	906	3.8	1,284
20–24	21.4	51.8	1,685	50.7	360	72.9	873	5.8	1,513
25–29	19.2	33.3	1,110	28.9	213	76.3	370	5.4	1,063
30–39	16.2	23.8	1,743	18.6	282	69.0	415	5.6	1,690
40–49	14.7	16.2	1,284	12.6	189	60.6	207	6.3	1,223
Marital status									
Never married	13.8	49.6	3,606	72.3	496	76.7	1,790	4.6	2,388
Married or living together	17.2	17.8	4,177	12.7	720	68.8	745	5.5	4,062
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	22.2	70.1	336	60.8	75	66.7	235	9.8	322
Type of union									
In polygynous union	56.7	22.9	226	7.8	128	53.8	52	9.5	215
In nonpolygynous union	15.0	17.6	3,951	13.7	592	69.9	693	5.3	3,847
Not currently in union	14.5	51.4	3,940	70.8	570	75.6	2,023	5.2	2,708
Don't know/missing	*	*	2	*	1	*	2	*	2
Residence									
Urban	13.3	35.7	1,534	50.3	204	72.6	547	5.3	1,223
Rural	16.5	33.8	6,584	36.1	1,087	74.0	2,223	5.4	5,550
Region									
Northern	12.5	29.1	1,128	47.9	141	77.2	328	5.3	910
Central	15.5	31.5	3,614	39.8	561	78.4	1,138	4.9	3,102
Southern	17.4	38.6	3,377	34.8	588	68.8	1,305	6.0	2,761
Education									
No education	14.1	27.9	389	(34.7)	55	60.9	109	5.8	346
Primary	16.6	34.5	4,764	38.6	789	73.8	1,646	5.5	3,857
Secondary	15.2	33.7	2,595	35.6	393	74.8	874	5.1	2,237
More than secondary	14.6	38.6	370	60.0	54	75.2	143	6.1	332
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	17.8	32.6	1,406	31.1	251	74.2	459	5.3	1,249
Second	16.1	30.4	1,421	33.1	228	71.4	432	5.6	1,202
Middle	15.0	33.1	1,603	38.4	241	72.9	530	5.0	1,326
Fourth	17.3	36.0	1,633	45.1	283	76.5	588	5.5	1,357
Highest	14.0	37.0	2,055	42.2	288	73.2	761	5.5	1,638
Total 15–49	15.9	34.1	8,118	38.4	1,291	73.7	2,771	5.4	6,773
50–54	17.5	14.9	465	7.0	81	68.9	69	5.5	429
Total 15–54	16.0	33.1	8,583	36.5	1,372	73.6	2,840	5.4	7,202

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.5 Pregnant women tested for HIV

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their results, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC and who:		Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who:[1]		Number of women who gave birth in the last 2 years[2]
	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	
Age					
15–24	94.2	0.9	96.6	0.6	2,452
15–19	91.9	1.7	94.9	1.4	864
20–24	95.5	0.5	97.6	0.2	1,588
25–29	95.1	0.7	97.4	0.3	1,064
30–39	94.7	0.8	95.9	0.4	1,242
40–49	93.0	0.4	94.5	0.4	260
Marital status					
Never married	93.0	1.5	95.1	1.5	337
Married or living together	94.9	0.7	96.7	0.4	3,893
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	92.9	1.2	96.2	0.6	788
Residence					
Urban	95.7	0.9	97.7	0.3	710
Rural	94.3	0.8	96.3	0.5	4,307
Region					
Northern	95.0	0.8	97.3	0.6	669
Central	94.6	0.8	96.3	0.6	2,071
Southern	94.2	0.8	96.5	0.3	2,278
Education					
No education	91.6	1.1	94.6	0.6	347
Primary	93.7	0.9	95.9	0.6	3,428
Secondary	97.2	0.6	98.6	0.1	1,139
More than secondary	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	104
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	92.0	1.1	94.3	0.7	1,308
Second	94.7	0.9	96.7	0.6	1,000
Middle	94.8	0.7	96.9	0.4	930
Fourth	95.9	0.3	97.9	0.2	883
Highest	96.1	0.9	97.8	0.5	895
Total 15–49	94.5	0.8	96.5	0.5	5,018

[1] Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.
[2] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their most recent birth in the last 2 years.

Table 13.6.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age							
15–24	70.7	0.8	28.5	100.0	71.5	42.2	8,757
15–19	49.8	0.9	49.4	100.0	50.6	31.8	4,445
20–24	92.2	0.7	7.0	100.0	93.0	53.0	4,312
25–29	97.9	0.4	1.8	100.0	98.2	53.7	3,199
30–39	97.7	0.5	1.8	100.0	98.2	49.5	5,213
40–49	96.0	0.7	3.3	100.0	96.7	39.8	3,680
Marital status							
Never married	48.7	0.5	50.8	100.0	49.2	28.4	4,505
Ever had sex	72.4	0.7	26.9	100.0	73.1	44.1	2,175
Never had sex	26.5	0.4	73.1	100.0	26.9	13.7	2,330
Married/living together	96.4	0.7	2.9	100.0	97.1	50.4	12,600
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	96.3	0.6	3.1	100.0	96.9	49.0	3,745
Residence							
Urban	85.7	0.5	13.8	100.0	86.2	44.9	3,706
Rural	86.2	0.7	13.2	100.0	86.8	45.5	17,143
Region							
Northern	82.5	0.5	17.0	100.0	83.0	42.0	2,717
Central	84.0	0.7	15.3	100.0	84.7	39.9	8,800
Southern	89.1	0.6	10.3	100.0	89.7	51.6	9,332
Education							
No education	91.3	1.0	7.7	100.0	92.3	43.1	1,488
Primary	84.9	0.8	14.4	100.0	85.6	44.8	13,581
Secondary	86.9	0.2	12.9	100.0	87.1	47.3	5,184
More than secondary	93.5	0.5	6.0	100.0	94.0	48.3	596
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	86.6	0.9	12.5	100.0	87.5	45.7	4,124
Second	86.9	0.6	12.5	100.0	87.5	46.8	3,941
Middle	86.5	0.7	12.8	100.0	87.2	45.5	3,987
Fourth	85.6	0.7	13.7	100.0	86.3	45.9	3,992
Highest	85.0	0.4	14.6	100.0	85.4	43.4	4,805
Total 15–49	86.1	0.6	13.3	100.0	86.7	45.4	20,849

[1] Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.6.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age							
15–24	48.8	1.4	49.8	100.0	50.2	26.6	3,981
15–19	31.9	1.4	66.7	100.0	33.3	16.3	2,297
20–24	71.8	1.4	26.8	100.0	73.2	40.6	1,685
25–29	87.1	1.6	11.3	100.0	88.7	47.4	1,110
30–39	91.0	0.7	8.4	100.0	91.6	45.3	1,743
40–49	91.5	0.9	7.6	100.0	92.4	42.2	1,284
Marital status							
Never married	43.8	1.3	54.9	100.0	45.1	22.6	3,606
Ever had sex	54.5	1.6	43.9	100.0	56.1	29.5	2,430
Never had sex	21.8	0.7	77.5	100.0	22.5	8.3	1,176
Married/living together	91.3	1.1	7.6	100.0	92.4	46.8	4,177
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	81.7	1.1	17.2	100.0	82.8	43.8	336
Residence							
Urban	70.7	0.7	28.7	100.0	71.3	35.9	1,534
Rural	69.6	1.3	29.1	100.0	70.9	35.9	6,584
Region							
Northern	61.5	1.7	36.8	100.0	63.2	31.4	1,128
Central	70.6	1.0	28.5	100.0	71.5	35.3	3,614
Southern	71.8	1.2	26.9	100.0	73.1	38.1	3,377
Education							
No education	71.0	3.0	26.0	100.0	74.0	32.1	389
Primary	62.7	1.4	35.8	100.0	64.2	32.4	4,764
Secondary	80.2	0.6	19.1	100.0	80.9	40.7	2,595
More than secondary	87.0	0.0	13.0	100.0	87.0	52.6	370
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	69.4	1.6	29.0	100.0	71.0	37.9	1,406
Second	69.4	1.6	29.0	100.0	71.0	33.6	1,421
Middle	66.5	1.3	32.3	100.0	67.7	34.8	1,603
Fourth	71.1	1.1	27.7	100.0	72.3	36.9	1,633
Highest	72.1	0.6	27.3	100.0	72.7	36.3	2,055
Total 15–49	69.8	1.2	29.0	100.0	71.0	35.9	8,118
50–54	86.7	1.2	12.1	100.0	87.9	36.7	465
Total 15–54	70.7	1.2	28.1	100.0	71.9	36.0	8,583

[1] Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.7 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by number of times they have been tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Malawi DHS 2024

Age	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime							Never tested	Total	Number of respondents
	1	2	3	4	5–9	10–19	20+			
					WOMEN					
15–24	11.6	15.2	17.0	8.7	15.1	3.1	0.8	28.5	100.0	8,757
15–19	14.7	13.4	11.1	4.3	6.1	0.9	0.2	49.4	100.0	4,445
20–24	8.4	17.1	23.1	13.2	24.3	5.4	1.4	7.0	100.0	4,312
25–29	3.8	8.5	17.2	14.7	38.5	12.8	2.8	1.8	100.0	3,199
30–39	2.1	5.0	13.2	12.2	43.6	17.8	4.4	1.8	100.0	5,213
40–49	4.3	7.6	15.0	10.6	34.7	17.9	6.6	3.3	100.0	3,680
Total 15–49	6.7	10.3	15.7	10.8	29.3	10.9	3.0	13.3	100.0	20,849
					MEN					
15–24	15.4	10.1	9.0	4.9	7.4	2.8	0.7	49.8	100.0	3,981
15–19	14.7	7.5	4.8	2.3	2.7	1.0	0.2	66.7	100.0	2,297
20–24	16.4	13.6	14.7	8.4	13.7	5.3	1.3	26.8	100.0	1,685
25–29	10.6	11.5	18.5	12.2	23.7	8.1	4.1	11.3	100.0	1,110
30–39	6.2	9.8	16.7	11.4	30.7	12.7	4.2	8.4	100.0	1,743
40–49	7.6	8.5	15.5	12.7	28.4	14.9	4.7	7.6	100.0	1,284
Total 15–49	11.5	10.0	13.0	8.5	17.9	7.6	2.5	29.0	100.0	8,118
50–54	8.2	9.7	16.0	11.9	24.6	13.8	3.6	12.1	100.0	465
Total 15–54	11.3	9.9	13.1	8.7	18.3	7.9	2.6	28.1	100.0	8,583

Table 13.8 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of women	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of men
Age						
15–19	41.8	11.2	4,445	47.6	9.0	2,297
20–24	59.0	23.1	4,312	67.7	26.5	1,685
25–29	62.7	22.8	3,199	78.1	32.0	1,110
30–34	62.7	21.6	2,761	73.8	26.9	907
35–39	58.3	17.2	2,452	71.8	24.7	837
40–44	56.2	15.1	2,154	69.1	22.7	730
45–49	50.5	12.7	1,525	63.3	18.4	554
Residence						
Urban	67.0	21.3	3,706	76.3	29.1	1,534
Rural	52.9	17.3	17,143	61.6	19.4	6,584
Education						
No education	45.3	11.8	1,488	53.4	14.8	389
Primary	49.7	15.5	13,581	55.5	16.5	4,764
Secondary	69.3	24.5	5,184	78.5	27.5	2,595
More than secondary	88.3	36.4	596	91.4	45.7	370
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	44.0	13.7	4,124	56.9	17.9	1,406
Second	49.6	16.1	3,941	57.9	17.9	1,421
Middle	56.4	18.4	3,987	61.6	17.8	1,603
Fourth	57.2	18.6	3,992	64.5	21.9	1,633
Highest	67.6	22.6	4,805	75.9	28.0	2,055
Total 15–49	55.4	18.0	20,849	64.4	21.2	8,118
50–54	na	na	na	57.4	14.8	465
Total 15–54	na	na	na	64.0	20.9	8,583

na = Not available

Table 13.9.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Women

Among women age 15–49 who reported the result of their last HIV test as positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:		Number of self-reported HIV-positive women
			People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experienced stigma in a community setting	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	
Age									
15–24	72.8	25.7	27.3	19.1	16.7	32.0	0.8	0.7	103
15–19	(75.0)	(18.1)	(27.6)	(19.8)	(17.7)	(32.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36
20–24	71.7	29.8	27.2	18.7	16.2	31.7	1.2	1.1	67
25–29	80.4	26.7	28.1	27.5	20.4	37.0	0.2	0.0	111
30–39	81.8	29.7	35.6	23.8	23.0	39.0	3.1	2.8	478
40–49	81.8	25.6	37.9	25.1	24.8	41.0	2.6	1.6	593
Marital status									
Never married	74.1	26.2	25.5	16.6	13.8	28.9	0.6	2.6	66
Married or living together	79.1	25.8	32.8	22.4	22.2	36.2	2.9	1.5	705
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	84.4	29.2	40.1	28.1	25.5	44.7	2.1	2.3	515
Residence									
Urban	80.4	34.0	23.9	18.9	17.1	28.5	3.1	1.9	227
Rural	81.1	25.8	37.8	25.5	24.4	41.5	2.3	1.8	1,059
Region									
Northen	80.6	34.5	40.4	37.3	30.2	47.7	5.2	3.0	98
Central	79.8	33.7	38.8	22.1	21.8	43.5	4.0	3.2	326
Southern	81.4	23.9	33.4	23.7	22.8	36.6	1.6	1.2	861
Education									
No education	77.0	22.5	36.5	16.6	24.3	38.5	3.4	0.2	180
Primary	78.5	27.0	38.3	25.4	24.5	41.8	1.7	1.8	852
Secondary	91.8	31.4	26.1	28.3	18.7	33.2	4.4	3.3	237
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	77.6	23.6	40.0	24.9	24.7	41.3	2.2	0.6	239
Second	81.4	27.2	40.0	24.8	28.2	42.3	2.5	1.1	252
Middle	80.3	27.1	35.4	25.5	23.1	41.1	1.9	1.8	266
Fourth	82.3	27.4	35.4	25.5	22.5	40.1	2.0	2.6	275
Highest	82.9	30.5	26.1	21.0	17.1	31.2	3.6	3.0	253
Total 15–49	81.0	27.2	35.3	24.4	23.1	39.2	2.4	1.8	1,286

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

Table 13.9.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Men

Among men age 15–49 who reported the result of their last HIV test as positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

			Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:		
Background characteristic	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experienced stigma in a community setting	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV-positive men
Age									
15–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
20–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
25–29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
30–39	75.6	16.8	20.1	17.3	13.4	31.5	1.2	0.0	55
40–49	82.9	25.4	34.7	34.7	22.1	48.6	7.1	4.9	94
Marital status									
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Married or living together	78.2	23.7	32.5	28.5	22.3	43.7	4.7	2.3	140
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Residence									
Urban	93.6	19.2	13.5	24.0	8.9	30.5	0.5	0.0	44
Rural	75.1	26.9	38.7	32.6	26.2	48.6	5.7	3.4	138
Region									
Northen	(65.0)	(26.8)	(59.5)	(48.9)	(35.1)	(65.0)	(4.9)	(9.4)	13
Central	(82.4)	(23.3)	(39.6)	(34.3)	(23.3)	(51.3)	(2.1)	(0.0)	60
Southern	79.8	25.8	25.5	26.2	19.8	37.7	5.6	3.1	109
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Primary	72.2	26.7	42.9	33.5	25.3	52.3	5.2	2.4	95
Secondary	89.8	23.2	18.3	26.2	18.6	33.2	3.4	2.3	73
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Second	(87.5)	(26.0)	(48.6)	(58.5)	(38.8)	(65.1)	(8.8)	(5.6)	35
Middle	(79.1)	(35.6)	(45.5)	(27.7)	(24.7)	(45.5)	(7.6)	(5.4)	38
Fourth	(67.7)	(13.5)	(27.3)	(20.4)	(30.9)	(37.1)	(3.4)	(1.8)	33
Highest	89.4	24.9	10.2	21.3	5.6	27.9	0.4	0.0	54
Total 15–49	79.6	25.0	32.6	30.5	22.0	44.2	4.4	2.5	182
50–54	85.0	17.1	39.8	35.0	23.2	52.4	7.6	3.3	56
Total 15–54	80.9	23.2	34.3	31.6	22.3	46.1	5.2	2.7	238

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

Table 13.10 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by circumcision status, and percentage traditionally or medically circumcised, and percentage medically circumcised, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Circumcision status						Total	Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	Percentage medically circumcised[2]	Number of men
	Traditionally circumcised only	Medically circumcised only	Both traditionally and medically circumcised	Circumcised, don't know type	Not circumcised	Don't know circumcision status				
Age										
15–19	13.7	26.1	0.0	0.1	59.7	0.3	100.0	40.0	26.1	2,297
20–24	15.7	28.1	0.4	0.1	55.5	0.2	100.0	44.3	28.5	1,685
25–29	15.1	24.8	0.4	0.2	59.5	0.1	100.0	40.5	25.2	1,110
30–34	14.5	21.3	0.3	0.0	63.8	0.2	100.0	36.0	21.6	907
35–39	16.9	12.5	0.2	0.3	69.9	0.2	100.0	29.9	12.6	837
40–44	19.3	10.7	0.4	0.3	69.2	0.1	100.0	30.7	11.1	730
45–49	18.8	7.3	0.2	0.0	73.6	0.1	100.0	26.3	7.4	554
Ethnic group										
Chewa	6.6	15.9	0.1	0.1	77.1	0.2	100.0	22.7	16.0	2,889
Tumbuka	0.6	7.8	0.2	0.3	90.6	0.5	100.0	8.9	8.0	781
Lomwe	14.5	37.2	0.3	0.2	47.8	0.0	100.0	52.2	37.6	1,618
Tonga	0.8	9.5	0.0	0.1	88.8	0.8	100.0	10.4	9.5	119
Yao	70.5	21.7	0.1	0.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	92.4	21.7	949
Sena	9.8	29.9	0.4	0.0	59.7	0.2	100.0	40.1	30.2	263
Nkhonde	0.0	8.4	1.5	0.0	88.0	2.1	100.0	9.9	9.9	122
Ngoni	6.3	24.3	0.3	0.0	69.1	0.0	100.0	30.9	24.6	884
Mang'anja	22.2	31.8	0.0	0.6	45.3	0.0	100.0	54.7	31.9	355
Lambia	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.4	91.6	1.5	100.0	6.9	5.5	28
Ndali	0.0	5.4	5.3	0.0	88.4	0.9	100.0	10.8	10.8	58
Other Malawian	(3.1)	(5.7)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(89.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(10.6)	(7.5)	23
Other country	(5.3)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(7.3)	(2.0)	19
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Religion										
Catholic	5.9	20.5	0.2	0.0	73.1	0.3	100.0	26.6	20.6	1,353
CCAP	4.7	21.6	0.1	0.3	73.1	0.1	100.0	26.8	21.7	1,257
Anglican	17.3	24.2	0.0	0.0	58.5	0.0	100.0	41.5	24.2	160
Seventh Day Adventist/Baptist	10.1	30.6	0.3	0.2	58.9	0.0	100.0	41.1	30.9	613
Pentecostal	9.9	25.6	0.8	0.0	63.3	0.5	100.0	36.2	26.3	831
Other Christian	7.8	19.8	0.2	0.1	71.8	0.2	100.0	28.0	20.1	2,555
Muslim	74.2	21.8	0.2	0.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	96.4	21.9	996
No religion	4.1	15.4	0.0	0.4	79.9	0.1	100.0	19.9	15.4	348
Residence										
Urban	13.9	33.6	0.2	0.2	51.9	0.2	100.0	47.9	33.8	1,534
Rural	16.0	19.0	0.2	0.2	64.5	0.2	100.0	35.3	19.2	6,584
Region										
Northen	1.3	7.2	0.7	0.0	90.2	0.6	100.0	9.3	8.0	1,128
Central	7.8	16.6	0.1	0.1	75.1	0.2	100.0	24.7	16.7	3,614
Southern	28.7	32.1	0.2	0.2	38.8	0.0	100.0	61.2	32.3	3,377
Education										
No education	31.0	7.9	0.2	0.7	59.7	0.4	100.0	39.8	8.2	389
Primary	17.4	17.5	0.2	0.2	64.5	0.2	100.0	35.2	17.6	4,764
Secondary	11.5	29.2	0.3	0.1	58.8	0.1	100.0	41.1	29.5	2,595
More than secondary	4.0	38.9	0.9	0.0	56.2	0.0	100.0	43.7	39.7	370
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	20.5	14.4	0.1	0.2	64.4	0.3	100.0	35.3	14.5	1,406
Second	16.0	17.5	0.2	0.2	66.1	0.1	100.0	33.9	17.7	1,421
Middle	14.8	19.3	0.2	0.1	65.3	0.2	100.0	34.6	19.6	1,603
Fourth	16.3	21.5	0.1	0.0	61.9	0.2	100.0	37.9	21.6	1,633
Highest	12.0	31.7	0.5	0.2	55.5	0.2	100.0	44.3	32.2	2,055
Total 15–49	15.6	21.7	0.2	0.2	62.1	0.2	100.0	37.7	22.0	8,118
50–54	20.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	72.9	0.0	100.0	27.1	6.4	465
Total 15–54	15.9	20.9	0.2	0.1	62.7	0.2	100.0	37.1	21.1	8,583

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

[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised

[2] Includes all men who report that they are medically circumcised (those who are also traditionally circumcised, those who are not traditionally circumcised, and those who don't know whether or not they are traditionally circumcised)

Table 13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, and percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women					Men				
	Percentage who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage who reported having in the past 12 months:				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15–24	4.7	7.3	10.9	17.3	6,461	4.8	9.9	10.3	18.4	2,847
15–19	3.6	6.2	9.1	15.0	2,341	3.1	9.7	10.3	18.1	1,301
20–24	5.3	7.9	12.0	18.5	4,120	6.3	10.0	10.2	18.7	1,546
25–29	7.0	8.9	14.7	21.5	3,179	10.1	9.0	11.6	21.1	1,086
30–39	7.0	9.4	13.9	21.5	5,202	7.4	6.5	8.6	15.7	1,734
40–49	5.6	8.0	12.9	19.6	3,675	5.2	4.8	8.4	14.1	1,275
Marital status										
Never married	4.3	6.4	10.3	16.4	2,175	3.9	9.4	9.3	17.4	2,430
Married or living together	6.2	8.4	12.9	19.8	12,597	7.5	6.6	9.6	16.9	4,177
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	5.8	9.1	14.2	21.0	3,745	10.3	13.9	14.0	23.6	336
Circumcision status										
Traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	na	na	na	na	na	6.8	7.6	8.8	16.1	2,677
Traditionally circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	7.4	8.0	10.4	17.7	1,142
Medically circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	6.4	7.3	7.6	15.1	1,504
Both traditionally and medically circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Other[2]	na	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	*	11
Not circumcised or don't know	na	na	na	na	na	6.1	8.2	10.2	18.1	4,266
Residence										
Urban	7.5	8.1	9.9	17.1	3,192	7.2	6.9	7.2	14.7	1,272
Rural	5.5	8.3	13.4	20.2	15,325	6.2	8.2	10.3	18.0	5,671
Region										
Northern	8.6	9.5	7.4	16.9	2,396	5.9	6.4	8.8	15.6	925
Central	5.1	8.4	15.9	22.2	7,798	6.3	9.4	10.3	19.2	3,158
Southern	5.9	7.9	11.5	18.0	8,323	6.6	6.9	9.4	16.0	2,860
Education										
No education	6.8	10.3	15.5	22.1	1,454	4.8	6.7	9.8	16.6	359
Primary	5.7	8.5	13.3	20.2	12,045	7.0	9.8	10.6	19.9	3,938
Secondary	6.1	7.4	11.5	18.3	4,483	6.1	5.6	8.9	14.7	2,295
More than secondary	5.0	4.9	7.0	12.5	534	3.0	3.2	4.5	7.5	350
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	5.3	7.7	13.2	19.3	3,789	6.8	8.1	11.1	20.1	1,279
Second	5.9	9.6	13.8	21.4	3,569	7.3	9.2	10.1	18.9	1,229
Middle	5.5	8.6	13.3	20.1	3,537	5.1	8.5	11.3	18.3	1,344
Fourth	5.8	7.8	13.1	19.7	3,508	6.2	7.8	8.8	15.8	1,388
Highest	6.9	7.9	10.9	17.9	4,115	6.4	6.7	7.9	14.7	1,702
Total 15–49	5.9	8.3	12.8	19.7	18,517	6.4	7.9	9.7	17.4	6,942
50–54	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	3.3	4.7	9.2	465
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	na	6.2	7.7	9.4	16.9	7,407

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised
[2] Includes men who report they are (1) medically circumcised but don't know whether they are traditionally circumcised, (2) traditionally circumcised but don't know whether they are medically circumcised, or (3) circumcised but don't know the type of circumcision

Table 13.12.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:						
Background characteristic	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women
Age							
15–19	64.6	78.4	77.5	77.9	82.6	36.2	4,445
15–17	61.3	74.7	73.9	77.5	82.0	33.5	2,589
18–19	69.0	83.6	82.6	78.5	83.4	39.9	1,857
20–24	73.4	85.7	87.1	79.1	85.0	44.1	4,312
20–22	72.1	85.0	86.2	80.2	84.7	43.9	2,520
23–24	75.2	86.8	88.3	77.5	85.4	44.4	1,792
Marital status							
Never married	65.9	78.6	80.4	80.2	83.5	39.5	4,145
Ever had sex	72.3	84.4	86.9	82.3	85.9	46.5	1,851
Never had sex	60.8	73.9	75.2	78.6	81.5	33.9	2,294
Ever married	71.6	85.1	83.9	76.9	84.1	40.6	4,612
Residence							
Urban	70.6	85.5	88.1	84.8	83.2	44.1	1,465
Rural	68.6	81.3	81.1	77.2	83.9	39.3	7,293
Region							
Northern	68.2	82.1	67.4	75.1	83.0	31.2	1,219
Central	66.6	80.2	83.3	76.9	82.9	39.4	3,613
Southern	71.2	83.7	85.8	81.0	84.8	43.5	3,925
Education							
No education	63.5	78.6	73.2	60.6	73.1	25.2	233
Primary	66.1	79.2	78.0	76.1	82.4	35.6	5,936
Secondary	75.9	88.8	92.6	85.4	87.7	51.5	2,429
More than secondary	73.6	87.4	94.0	88.3	89.1	53.1	160
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	67.5	79.3	77.0	75.9	81.7	36.7	1,898
Second	67.4	82.0	81.8	75.1	81.0	37.7	1,675
Middle	68.9	81.7	80.0	78.1	84.3	38.5	1,646
Fourth	69.1	83.0	83.2	78.8	86.5	41.1	1,644
Highest	71.5	84.3	89.0	84.2	85.5	46.1	1,895
Total 15–24	68.9	82.0	82.2	78.5	83.8	40.1	8,757

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.12.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:						
Background characteristic	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of men
Age							
15–19	65.8	71.5	77.7	75.3	86.0	34.5	2,297
15–17	64.9	67.6	74.0	74.0	84.2	32.3	1,362
18–19	67.1	77.2	83.1	77.1	88.6	37.8	935
20–24	70.7	81.3	87.5	78.8	90.8	44.1	1,685
20–22	72.3	80.5	87.1	80.0	90.8	46.1	1,010
23–24	68.4	82.5	88.2	77.0	90.8	41.1	674
Marital status							
Never married	66.9	73.2	80.4	77.0	87.6	37.5	3,237
Ever had sex	70.0	76.0	83.7	77.1	90.3	40.0	2,102
Never had sex	61.1	68.0	74.2	76.9	82.6	32.9	1,135
Ever married	72.4	86.3	88.3	75.7	90.0	43.2	745
Residence							
Urban	72.3	83.0	87.2	82.2	86.4	48.1	710
Rural	66.9	74.1	80.7	75.6	88.4	36.5	3,271
Region							
Northern	68.5	77.7	62.3	73.5	85.4	33.0	586
Central	64.1	73.6	85.6	78.9	91.5	37.1	1,638
Southern	71.2	76.9	84.9	75.8	85.7	41.8	1,757
Education							
No education	52.2	52.0	68.3	63.4	79.0	17.0	106
Primary	67.3	72.0	78.7	72.1	86.2	33.0	2,717
Secondary	70.2	86.2	90.6	88.7	93.3	53.2	1,090
More than secondary	76.0	89.0	89.4	91.8	92.9	62.1	68
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	64.4	71.2	77.3	69.7	83.0	28.6	674
Second	67.4	71.7	78.1	73.3	89.5	36.0	722
Middle	66.5	72.5	82.4	77.3	88.3	36.7	827
Fourth	67.3	78.5	83.6	77.2	90.5	39.5	796
Highest	72.3	82.1	86.2	83.5	88.3	48.4	963
Total 15–24	67.9	75.6	81.9	76.8	88.1	38.6	3,981

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.13 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women age 15–24		Women age 18–24		Men age 15–24		Men age 18–24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15–19	11.8	4,445	na	na	22.1	2,297	na	na
15–17	11.8	2,589	na	na	23.1	1,362	na	na
18–19	11.7	1,857	65.5	1,857	20.6	935	63.9	935
20–24	13.1	4,312	59.9	4,312	13.8	1,685	52.9	1,685
20–22	12.8	2,520	60.6	2,520	14.7	1,010	54.0	1,010
23–24	13.5	1,792	58.8	1,792	12.4	674	51.4	674
Residence								
Urban	9.5	1,465	49.6	1,055	9.9	710	46.1	525
Rural	13.0	7,293	64.0	5,114	20.4	3,271	59.5	2,095
Education								
No education	32.4	233	77.2	190	22.3	106	61.5	79
Primary	14.6	5,936	71.3	3,898	22.0	2,717	62.6	1,573
Secondary	5.8	2,429	43.8	1,921	10.5	1,090	47.5	901
More than secondary	1.3	160	18.2	160	6.6	68	41.0	67
Total	12.4	8,757	61.6	6,169	18.6	3,981	56.8	2,619

na = Not available

Table 13.14 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15–24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women age 15–24		Men age 15–24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married men
Age				
15–19	64.3	3,269	44.6	2,234
15–17	74.0	2,299	55.5	1,350
18–19	41.2	970	28.0	884
20–24	22.0	876	13.8	1,003
20–22	24.0	631	15.2	718
23–24	16.7	246	10.2	285
Residence				
Urban	54.0	920	39.5	643
Rural	55.7	3,225	34.0	2,593
Education				
No education	(55.4)	50	28.2	77
Primary	62.2	2,463	37.3	2,168
Secondary	45.8	1,496	31.7	927
More than secondary	37.1	137	14.5	65
Total	55.3	4,145	35.1	3,237

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

Table 13.15.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among young women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among young women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women age 15–24			Women age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age							
15–19	2.3	22.7	4,445	46.3	104	56.2	1,008
15–17	1.6	19.6	2,589	(67.6)	41	60.2	509
18–19	3.4	26.9	1,857	32.3	63	52.1	499
20–24	2.4	19.5	4,312	29.2	102	45.4	843
20–22	2.4	21.5	2,520	23.6	60	44.7	543
23–24	2.4	16.7	1,792	(37.0)	42	46.7	300
Marital status							
Never married	2.1	34.1	4,145	61.6	87	55.7	1,412
Ever married	2.6	9.5	4,612	20.3	119	37.0	438
Residence							
Urban	3.1	28.0	1,465	52.1	45	58.7	410
Rural	2.2	19.8	7,293	33.8	161	49.1	1,441
Education							
No education	1.9	16.7	233	*	4	(27.9)	39
Primary	2.3	17.5	5,936	35.2	138	46.5	1,040
Secondary	2.5	29.0	2,429	42.9	62	59.2	705
More than secondary	1.2	41.7	160	*	2	55.4	67
Total 15–24	2.4	21.1	8,757	37.8	206	51.3	1,850

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

Table 13.15.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among young men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among young men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Men age 15–24			Men age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age							
15–19	10.7	39.4	2,297	71.0	247	78.6	906
15–17	6.7	29.6	1,362	71.8	91	74.7	404
18–19	16.7	53.7	935	70.6	156	81.8	502
20–24	21.4	51.8	1,685	50.7	360	72.9	873
20–22	20.9	54.7	1,010	58.3	211	75.5	553
23–24	22.1	47.5	674	39.9	149	68.4	320
Marital status							
Never married	13.5	47.5	3,237	72.2	436	76.8	1,538
Ever married	22.9	32.3	745	25.1	171	69.3	241
Residence							
Urban	12.8	42.7	710	68.9	91	75.1	303
Rural	15.8	45.1	3,271	57.2	516	75.9	1,475
Education							
No education	15.6	47.0	106	*	17	(55.8)	50
Primary	15.4	43.9	2,717	57.4	419	75.2	1,194
Secondary	14.7	45.6	1,090	59.7	160	78.7	498
More than secondary	16.5	54.7	68	*	11	(82.9)	37
Total 15–24	15.2	44.7	3,981	59.0	607	75.8	1,779

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

Table 13.16 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:		Men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15–19	50.0	2,029	27.5	934
15–17	43.3	758	20.1	411
18–19	53.9	1,271	33.3	522
20–24	55.5	3,671	45.7	1,342
20–22	56.0	2,082	43.8	750
23–24	54.9	1,589	48.1	592
Marital status				
Never married	44.6	1,420	32.1	1,544
Ever married	56.5	4,279	51.1	732
Total 15–24	53.5	5,700	38.2	2,275

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINATION 14

Key Findings

- ***HPV vaccination coverage:*** 58% of women age 15–17 have received one or more HPV vaccinations
- ***Source of vaccination:*** 89% of young women received their HPV vaccinations at school, while about 7% were vaccinated at a health facility and 4% received their vaccinations elsewhere

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common virus that can cause cervical, anal, and oropharyngeal cancers later in life. The HPV vaccine, which is recommended starting at age 9, protects children from these types of cancer. It is advised that all preteens, both boys and girls, receive the vaccine to prevent future cancer caused by HPV infections.

In Malawi, a pilot vaccination programme in 2013 led to the nationwide introduction of the HPV vaccine in 2019. The HPV vaccine, commonly known as Gardasil, is targeted at girls age 9–14 and is primarily administered in schools. The vaccine used in Malawi is the quadrivalent (HPV4) vaccine, meaning that it protects against four types of HPV (6, 11, 16, and 18). In order to be protected against HPV, an individual must receive two doses of the vaccine.

14.1 HPV VACCINATION COVERAGE

HPV vaccination coverage

Percentage of young women age 15–17 who received at least one dose of HPV vaccine

Sample: Young women age 15–17

As The DHS Program does not interview children who are in the target age range for the HPV vaccine, data on vaccination in the 2024 MDHS were collected from young women age 15–17 about HPV vaccinations they may have received when they were age 9–14. These respondents may have received HPV vaccinations several years before the date of the interview.

Fifty-eight percent of young women age 15–17 have received one or more doses of HPV vaccine, and 42% ever had an HPV vaccination card. Twenty-six percent of young women received only one dose of HPV vaccine and 31% received two doses. Thirty-two percent of young women in rural areas have received two doses of the HPV vaccine, as compared with 23% of young women in urban areas (**Table 14.1**).

The percentage of young women age 15–17 who have received at least one dose of HPV vaccine ranges from 53% in the Southern region to 62% in the Northern region (**Map 14.1**).

14.2 Source of HPV Vaccination

Source of HPV Vaccination

Among young women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations, percent distribution by place of most recent HPV vaccination.

Sample: Young women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations

Young women age 15–17 who received at least one dose of HPV vaccine were asked about the place where they received the vaccination. Most young women received their HPV vaccinations at school (89%), while 7% were vaccinated at a health facility and 4% received their vaccinations elsewhere (**Table 14.2**).

List of Tables

For more information on HPV vaccination, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1 HPV vaccination coverage**
- **Table 14.2 Source of HPV vaccinations**

Map 14.1 **Vaccination coverage by region**

Percentage of young women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations

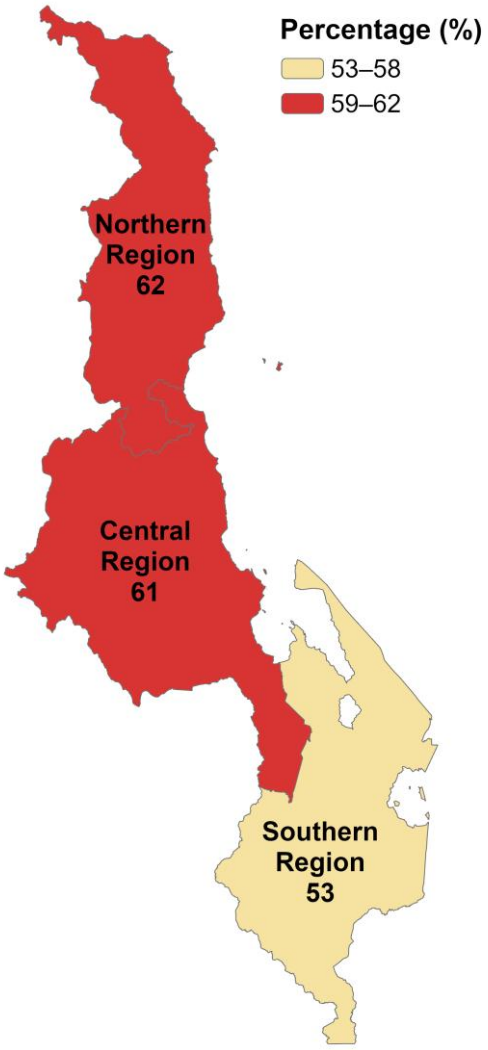


Table 14.1 HPV vaccination coverage

Percent distribution of young women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received, percentage who have received any HPV vaccinations, and percentage who ever had an HPV vaccination card, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of young women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received:					Percentage who received any HPV vaccinations[2]	Percentage who ever had an HPV vaccination card[3]	Number of women
	None[1]	1	2	Don't know number of doses	Total			
Age								
15	34.5	25.8	39.1	0.5	100.0	65.5	49.4	832
16	43.1	26.5	29.2	1.3	100.0	56.9	42.2	892
17	49.1	24.3	24.5	2.0	100.0	50.9	34.3	865
Residence								
Urban	51.8	23.8	23.1	1.3	100.0	48.2	39.2	410
Rural	40.6	25.9	32.3	1.3	100.0	59.4	42.4	2,179
Region								
Northern	37.8	29.2	29.7	3.3	100.0	62.2	45.1	389
Central	39.0	26.4	33.5	1.1	100.0	61.0	44.2	1,006
Southern	46.7	23.7	28.9	0.7	100.0	53.3	38.8	1,194
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	39.2	25.3	33.7	1.7	100.0	60.8	41.4	459
Second	41.2	25.8	32.0	0.9	100.0	58.8	41.8	461
Middle	43.5	25.1	30.4	1.0	100.0	56.5	41.2	563
Fourth	39.1	27.6	31.4	1.9	100.0	60.9	44.5	554
Highest	48.0	24.0	27.2	0.9	100.0	52.0	40.3	553
Total	42.4	25.6	30.8	1.3	100.0	57.6	41.9	2,589

HPV = Human papillomavirus
[1] Includes women who don't know if they received an HPV vaccination
[2] Includes women who don't know how many doses of HPV vaccine they received
[3] Women who did not receive an HPV vaccination or did not know if they received an HPV vaccination are assumed not to have had an HPV vaccination card.

Table 14.2 Source of HPV vaccinations

Among young women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations, percent distribution by source of most recent HPV vaccination, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Source of most recent HPV vaccination						Total	Number of women who received any HPV vaccinations
	Public health facility	Private health facility	NGO health facility	School	Other	Don't know		
Age								
15	3.1	0.2	1.1	92.5	2.9	0.2	100.0	545
16	6.9	0.4	0.8	86.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	507
17	6.6	1.1	0.0	88.3	3.9	0.1	100.0	440
HPV vaccination card								
Ever had card	3.7	0.6	0.7	91.3	3.6	0.1	100.0	1,084
Never had card	10.0	0.6	0.6	83.6	5.2	0.0	100.0	409
Number of doses received								
1	6.5	1.1	0.5	86.3	5.5	0.1	100.0	662
2	3.9	0.2	0.9	92.1	2.9	0.1	100.0	798
Don't know number of doses	(22.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.4)	(0.0)	(1.7)	100.0	33
Residence								
Urban	6.8	0.0	1.0	86.7	4.7	0.7	100.0	197
Rural	5.2	0.7	0.7	89.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,295
Region								
Northern	7.7	0.6	0.6	90.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	242
Central	5.6	0.4	1.1	87.5	5.3	0.1	100.0	614
Southern	4.4	0.7	0.4	90.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	637
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.0	0.0	0.4	85.8	5.7	0.0	100.0	279
Second	6.5	1.0	1.1	87.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	271
Middle	4.1	0.3	1.0	90.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	318
Fourth	3.5	0.4	0.4	93.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	337
Highest	5.6	1.2	0.7	88.2	3.8	0.5	100.0	288
Total	5.4	0.6	0.7	89.2	4.0	0.1	100.0	1,492

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 15

Key Findings

- ***Women's employment and earnings:*** 65% of currently married women age 15–49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, as compared with 93% of currently married men.
- ***Control over women's earnings:*** 26% of currently married women decide mainly on their own how their cash earnings are used, while 46% decide jointly with their husband.
- ***Asset ownership:*** 52% of women and 43% of men own a house, and 52% of women and 42% of men own land.
- ***Participation in decision making:*** 73% of women make decisions on their own health care either by themselves or jointly with their husband. Among men, 86% make decisions regarding their health care either by themselves or jointly with their wife.
- ***Attitude towards wife beating:*** 18% of women and 16% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified circumstances.
- ***Negotiating sexual relations:*** 62% of currently married women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual relations, and 68% can ask their husband to use a condom.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women's and men's ownership of assets including houses, land, and mobile phones as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile-money-service providers. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, and women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Sixty-five percent of currently married women age 15–49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey, as compared with 93% of currently married men. Among employed respondents, only 57% of women and 71% of men were paid in cash only or were paid in cash and in-kind. Forty-one percent of employed women and 28% of employed men were not paid for their work (**Table 15.1**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey increased from 62%–63% between 2000 and 2004 to 76% in 2010 and then decreased to 65% in 2024.

15.2 Control over Women's Earnings

Control over one's own cash earnings

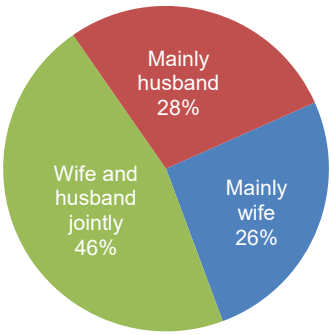
Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Overall, only 26% of currently married women age 15–49 decide mainly on their own how their cash earnings are used, while 46% decide jointly with their husband (**Figure 15.1**). However, 28% reported that their husband mainly decides how their earnings are used. Nine percent of currently married women earn more than their husband, while 14% earn about the same as their husband and 73% earn less (**Table 15.2.1**).

***Figure 15.1* Control over women's earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Trends: The percentage of women who decide on their own how their earnings are used has declined steadily over time, from 38% in 2000 to 26% in 2024. Joint decision making with partners ranged from 21% to 27% between 2000 and 2010 before increasing to 46%–47% in 2015–16 and 2024. The proportion of women whose partner decided how to spend their money ranged from 34% to 40% between 2000 and 2010, decreased to 24% in 2015–16, and increased to 28% in 2024.

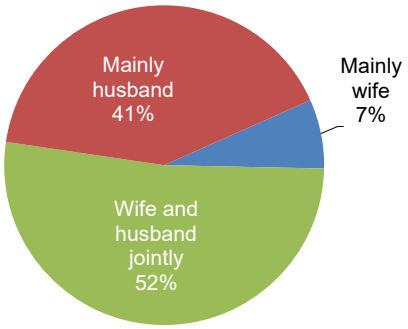
15.3 Control over Men's Earnings

Fifty-two percent of currently married men age 15–49 decide jointly with their wife how their cash earnings are used, while 41% decide by themselves (**Figure 15.2**).

Married women are somewhat less likely than their husband to report that decisions about the husband's earnings are made jointly; 48% reported that they make decisions together with their husband about how their husband's cash earnings are used (**Table 15.2.2**).

***Figure 15.2* Control over men's earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married men with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



15.4 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

Ownership and control over assets such as land and housing provide direct and indirect benefits to individuals and households, including a secure place to live, the means of a livelihood, protection during emergencies, and collateral for credit that can be used for investment or consumption (Doss et al. 2008). The 2024 MDHS collected information on women's and men's ownership of two high-value assets: land and a house.

15.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.

Documentation of ownership of a house or land

Respondents whose name is on the title/deed or other government-recognised document.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Overall, 52% of women age 15–49 own a home; 16% own a house alone and 34% own a house jointly with their husband only. Among men age 15–49, 43% own a home; 23% own a house alone and 18% own a house jointly with their wife only. Land ownership is also more common among women; 52% of women own land (21% alone and 28% jointly with their husband only), as compared with 42% of men(25% alone and 14% jointly with their wife only) (**Table 15.3.1** and **Table 15.3.2**).

Among respondents who own a house, 4% of women and 5% of men have their name on the title/deed or other government-recognised document, while 92% of women and 93% of men do not have a title/deed (**Table 15.4.1** and **Table 15.4.2**).

Overall, 3% of women who own land have their name on the title/deed, while 2% do not have their name on the title/deed and 95% do not have a title/deed. Among men who own land, 7% have their name on the title/deed, 3% do not have their name on the title/deed, and 90% do not have a title/deed (**Table 15.5.1** and **Table 15.5.2**).

15.4.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

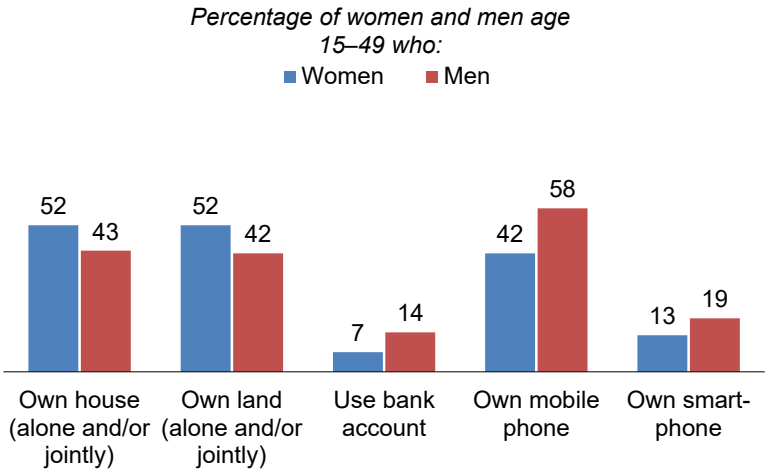
Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers

Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Forty-two percent of women and 58% of men age 15–49 own a mobile phone, and 13% and 19%, respectively, own a smartphone. Forty percent of women and 56% of men used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months. Overall, 41% of women and 57% of men used a bank account or a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months (**Table 15.6.1**, **Table 15.6.2**, and **Figure 15.3**).

Figure 15.3 **Ownership of assets**



15.5 Participation in Decision Making

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

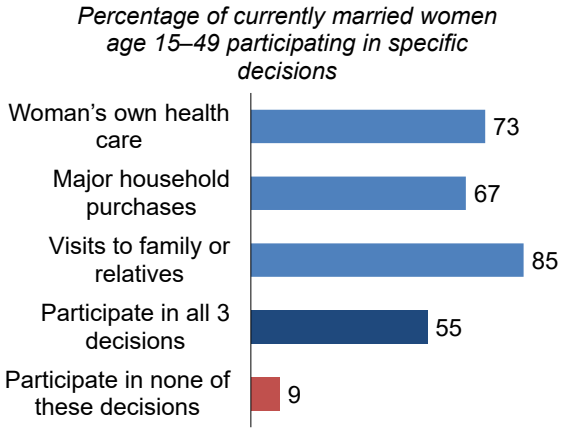
Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Currently married men age 15–49

Seventy-three percent of women participate in making decisions on their own health care either by themselves or jointly with their husband. Among men, 86% make decisions on their health care either by themselves or jointly with their wife. Only 10% of women mainly make decisions on their husband's health care, while 26% of men mainly decide on their wife's health care (**Table 15.7**).

Fifty-five percent of currently married women report taking part in all three decisions, while 9% do not participate in any of the decisions. Among men, 80% participate in both of the specified decisions (their own health and making major household purchases), and 5% do not participate in either decision. Men (88%) are more likely to make decisions about major household purchases than women (67%) (**Table 15.8.1**, **Table 15.8.2**, and **Figure 15.4**).

Figure 15.4 **Women's participation in decision making**



15.6 Attitudes toward Wife Beating

Attitudes toward wife beating

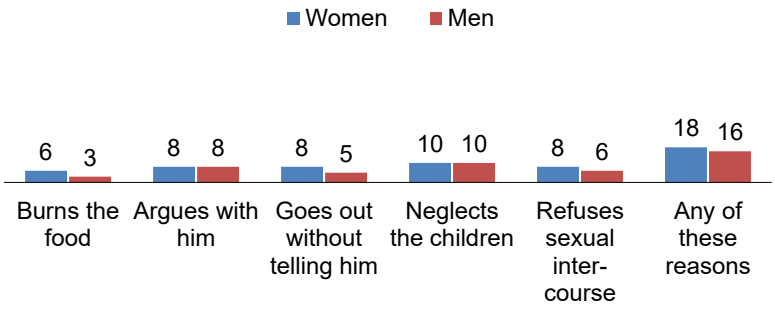
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer "yes" in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Eighteen percent of women and 16% of men agree with at least one of the specified reasons that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife. Eight percent each of women and men reported that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she argues with him (**Table 15.9.1**, **Table 15.9.2**, and **Figure 15.5**).

***Figure 15.5* Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Trends: The percentage of women who agree with at least one reason justifying wife beating declined from 36% in 2000 to 13% in 2010 and then increased to 16% in 2015–16 and 18% in 2024. Among men, the percentage declined from 26% in 2000 to 13% in 2015–16 before increasing to 16% in 2024.

15.7 Negotiating Sexual Relations

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Fifty-five percent of women and 52% of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women, and 72% of women and 78% of men believe that a woman is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that he has an STI (**Table 15.10**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they could ask their husband to use a condom.

Sixty-two percent of women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 68% can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.11**).

15.8 Women's Participation in Decision Making regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health

Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Forty-two percent of currently married women age 15–49 make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (**Table 15.12**).

List of Tables

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

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- **Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health**

Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings						
Age	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of respondents
					WOMEN				
15–19	49.6	966	35.9	14.2	3.6	46.3	0.0	100.0	480
20–24	56.5	2,721	42.0	13.7	1.8	42.5	0.0	100.0	1,536
25–29	64.1	2,395	45.7	11.6	1.2	41.5	0.0	100.0	1,536
30–34	70.7	2,125	48.8	11.7	1.6	37.9	0.0	100.0	1,503
35–39	69.4	1,834	44.4	13.2	1.9	40.4	0.0	100.0	1,272
40–44	72.5	1,539	45.3	11.8	1.2	41.7	0.0	100.0	1,115
45–49	71.5	1,018	41.9	13.4	0.7	44.0	0.0	100.0	728
Total 15–49	64.9	12,600	44.4	12.6	1.6	41.4	0.0	100.0	8,171
					MEN				
15–19	(87.3)	44	(53.2)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(32.1)	(0.0)	100.0	38
20–24	91.1	603	63.7	9.2	1.3	25.8	0.0	100.0	549
25–29	93.1	812	65.8	6.4	0.9	26.9	0.0	100.0	756
30–34	93.4	764	65.4	6.5	1.9	26.2	0.0	100.0	714
35–39	92.4	765	63.9	5.7	1.7	28.8	0.0	100.0	707
40–44	94.9	682	62.9	8.0	0.6	28.6	0.0	100.0	647
45–49	93.0	506	59.5	7.8	0.9	31.8	0.0	100.0	471
Total 15–49	93.0	4,177	63.7	7.2	1.2	27.9	0.0	100.0	3,883
50–54	88.6	431	53.4	8.5	1.6	36.5	0.0	100.0	382
Total 15–54	92.6	4,607	62.8	7.3	1.3	28.7	0.0	100.0	4,265

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

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Age												
15–19	16.0	48.2	35.1	0.7	100.0	3.6	79.0	14.1	1.1	2.2	100.0	240
20–24	21.3	47.0	31.4	0.2	100.0	5.9	77.7	12.3	2.4	1.6	100.0	855
25–29	21.5	48.2	30.2	0.1	100.0	5.6	79.8	11.0	1.3	2.3	100.0	880
30–34	26.0	46.3	27.5	0.1	100.0	8.3	74.1	12.6	2.4	2.5	100.0	909
35–39	29.5	47.1	23.3	0.0	100.0	12.8	68.9	14.4	1.3	2.5	100.0	734
40–44	32.4	42.4	25.2	0.0	100.0	11.3	66.5	18.2	1.1	2.9	100.0	636
45–49	34.0	43.6	22.0	0.4	100.0	16.9	61.2	14.0	4.8	3.1	100.0	403
Number of living children												
0	22.8	40.6	36.2	0.4	100.0	9.7	71.7	16.4	1.1	1.2	100.0	184
1–2	22.8	49.0	28.0	0.2	100.0	7.4	75.4	12.4	2.2	2.6	100.0	1,974
3–4	27.0	46.2	26.7	0.1	100.0	8.4	75.7	11.8	2.0	2.1	100.0	1,504
5+	31.0	42.0	26.9	0.2	100.0	12.7	65.1	17.8	1.7	2.8	100.0	997
Residence												
Urban	31.1	55.2	13.6	0.1	100.0	13.0	73.8	8.4	2.1	2.7	100.0	836
Rural	24.8	44.3	30.8	0.2	100.0	8.1	73.0	14.6	2.0	2.4	100.0	3,823
Region												
Northern	25.2	47.6	27.0	0.1	100.0	8.3	72.4	15.5	1.5	2.3	100.0	679
Central	26.2	42.9	30.8	0.1	100.0	9.3	72.1	14.7	2.1	1.8	100.0	2,106
Southern	25.8	49.6	24.4	0.2	100.0	8.8	74.6	11.4	2.1	3.2	100.0	1,873
Education												
No education	28.8	40.3	30.5	0.4	100.0	9.5	69.9	13.7	2.5	4.4	100.0	335
Primary	24.8	43.4	31.7	0.2	100.0	7.7	75.2	13.2	1.9	2.1	100.0	3,043
Secondary	27.9	52.0	20.0	0.1	100.0	9.0	72.9	12.9	2.6	2.7	100.0	1,043
More than secondary	27.7	66.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	23.6	52.7	20.3	0.4	3.1	100.0	238
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	25.1	39.3	35.6	0.0	100.0	5.8	76.8	13.5	1.5	2.5	100.0	979
Second	23.9	42.6	33.2	0.3	100.0	8.3	73.2	14.0	2.3	2.2	100.0	851
Middle	26.6	45.6	27.6	0.3	100.0	7.7	72.9	15.3	1.9	2.3	100.0	831
Fourth	25.1	47.3	27.5	0.1	100.0	8.9	74.1	12.2	2.6	2.2	100.0	853
Highest	28.2	54.7	17.0	0.1	100.0	13.1	69.4	12.9	1.8	2.8	100.0	1,145
Total	25.9	46.3	27.7	0.1	100.0	9.0	73.1	13.5	2.0	2.4	100.0	4,659

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Men						Women					
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Age												
15–19	(8.7)	(36.9)	(49.9)	(4.6)	100.0	26	6.9	48.4	44.0	0.6	100.0	949
20–24	6.5	45.5	47.7	0.2	100.0	400	9.7	47.6	42.4	0.3	100.0	2,680
25–29	5.9	46.1	48.0	0.0	100.0	546	9.4	48.7	41.7	0.2	100.0	2,369
30–34	6.5	52.7	40.8	0.0	100.0	513	9.9	49.0	40.9	0.1	100.0	2,093
35–39	7.9	56.6	35.5	0.0	100.0	492	12.2	47.9	39.9	0.1	100.0	1,811
40–44	6.1	58.8	35.1	0.0	100.0	459	11.5	47.1	41.5	0.0	100.0	1,524
45–49	11.6	51.7	36.7	0.0	100.0	317	11.9	50.0	38.1	0.0	100.0	984
Number of living children												
0	8.0	44.9	46.4	0.6	100.0	188	7.7	49.7	41.5	1.0	100.0	649
1–2	5.9	48.1	45.9	0.1	100.0	1,153	9.8	49.7	40.2	0.2	100.0	5,497
3–4	6.3	58.8	34.9	0.0	100.0	801	10.3	47.9	41.8	0.1	100.0	3,769
5+	10.4	51.7	37.9	0.0	100.0	611	11.7	45.4	42.9	0.0	100.0	2,494
Residence												
Urban	5.0	55.8	39.2	0.0	100.0	551	10.8	57.4	31.8	0.1	100.0	2,003
Rural	7.7	50.8	41.4	0.1	100.0	2,202	10.1	46.5	43.2	0.2	100.0	10,406
Region												
Northern	5.8	61.3	32.6	0.3	100.0	353	11.5	52.3	35.8	0.4	100.0	1,691
Central	9.1	48.7	42.2	0.0	100.0	1,185	9.9	43.4	46.6	0.1	100.0	5,340
Southern	5.7	52.0	42.2	0.1	100.0	1,214	10.1	51.9	37.9	0.1	100.0	5,378
Education												
No education	11.5	39.6	48.9	0.0	100.0	146	13.0	43.6	43.2	0.1	100.0	1,018
Primary	7.7	48.4	43.8	0.1	100.0	1,466	10.0	45.9	44.0	0.2	100.0	8,390
Secondary	6.5	56.1	37.3	0.0	100.0	967	9.8	54.9	35.1	0.1	100.0	2,700
More than secondary	2.5	66.5	30.9	0.0	100.0	173	10.9	71.4	17.7	0.0	100.0	300
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	8.1	48.6	43.3	0.0	100.0	555	11.9	40.8	47.0	0.3	100.0	2,545
Second	9.3	46.9	43.8	0.0	100.0	497	10.0	46.5	43.3	0.2	100.0	2,406
Middle	9.1	49.8	40.9	0.2	100.0	467	9.8	46.8	43.2	0.2	100.0	2,392
Fourth	5.1	56.0	38.7	0.2	100.0	522	9.1	50.5	40.5	0.0	100.0	2,357
Highest	5.2	56.0	38.8	0.0	100.0	711	10.2	56.4	33.3	0.1	100.0	2,710
Total 15–49	7.2	51.8	41.0	0.1	100.0	2,752	10.2	48.3	41.3	0.2	100.0	12,409
50–54	8.7	55.6	35.7	0.0	100.0	237	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15–54	7.3	52.1	40.6	0.1	100.0	2,989	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women

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

Ownership status	Marital status: Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated/ nullified	Widowed	Total
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	3.2	9.4	49.1	66.6	15.6
Jointly with husband only	na	55.6	0.6	0.3	33.7
Jointly with someone else only	1.4	0.5	2.4	3.7	1.1
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Both alone and jointly	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Does not own	95.3	32.8	47.7	29.0	48.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,505	12,600	3,210	535	20,849
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	5.8	17.0	54.3	62.0	21.4
Jointly with husband only	na	46.5	0.4	0.0	28.2
Jointly with someone else only	1.7	0.5	1.9	3.0	1.1
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
Both alone and jointly	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
Does not own	92.4	34.8	43.0	34.4	48.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,505	12,600	3,210	535	20,849

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = Not applicable

Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men

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

Ownership status	Marital status: Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated/ nullified	Widowed	Total
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	9.4	32.9	41.0	*	22.8
Jointly with wife only	na	34.5	0.0	*	17.7
Jointly with someone else only	1.5	0.9	1.4	*	1.2
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	1.2	0.0	*	0.6
Both alone and jointly	1.1	0.2	0.6	*	0.6
Does not own	88.0	30.3	57.0	*	57.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,606	4,177	327	9	8,118
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	10.3	35.5	39.8	*	24.5
Jointly with wife only	na	27.7	0.0	*	14.2
Jointly with someone else only	1.9	1.5	1.7	*	1.7
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	1.0	0.0	*	0.5
Both alone and jointly	0.7	0.2	0.5	*	0.5
Does not own	87.0	34.0	58.0	*	58.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,606	4,177	327	9	8,118

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who own a house:						House has a title/deed[1]:					
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/ deed[1]	Does not have a title/ deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own a house[4]
Age												
15–19	3.0	10.8	0.0	86.2	100.0	4,445	1.5	1.1	96.3	1.2	100.0	613
20–24	10.1	31.8	0.2	57.8	100.0	4,312	1.7	1.8	94.6	1.9	100.0	1,819
25–29	15.2	40.2	0.1	44.6	100.0	3,199	3.0	3.1	92.4	1.4	100.0	1,771
30–34	18.5	46.3	0.3	34.9	100.0	2,761	5.1	3.5	90.5	1.0	100.0	1,798
35–39	22.9	49.5	0.3	27.3	100.0	2,452	4.8	2.8	91.5	0.9	100.0	1,782
40–44	28.5	49.0	0.1	22.4	100.0	2,154	4.7	2.9	91.7	0.7	100.0	1,672
45–49	34.3	49.3	0.3	16.1	100.0	1,525	5.0	4.1	89.8	1.0	100.0	1,279
Residence												
Urban	7.3	15.2	0.1	77.4	100.0	3,706	22.6	13.1	58.5	5.7	100.0	837
Rural	17.5	40.1	0.2	42.3	100.0	17,143	2.3	2.0	95.0	0.8	100.0	9,896
Region												
Northern	6.8	38.1	0.3	54.8	100.0	2,717	2.8	2.4	93.2	1.6	100.0	1,227
Central	16.4	36.5	0.2	46.9	100.0	8,800	4.4	3.1	91.9	0.6	100.0	4,675
Southern	17.5	34.1	0.1	48.2	100.0	9,332	3.6	2.8	92.1	1.6	100.0	4,831
Education												
No education	25.7	48.2	0.2	25.8	100.0	1,488	2.8	1.8	94.7	0.7	100.0	1,104
Primary	17.3	39.2	0.2	43.3	100.0	13,581	2.7	1.8	94.6	0.8	100.0	7,696
Secondary	9.6	25.0	0.1	65.2	100.0	5,184	7.0	6.5	84.1	2.4	100.0	1,805
More than secondary	5.3	16.1	0.3	78.3	100.0	596	36.2	22.1	34.8	6.9	100.0	129
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	26.2	44.2	0.2	29.4	100.0	4,124	0.7	0.5	98.4	0.4	100.0	2,913
Second	19.9	41.8	0.1	38.2	100.0	3,941	1.5	1.0	96.5	0.9	100.0	2,437
Middle	16.0	40.1	0.1	43.8	100.0	3,987	1.9	1.3	96.4	0.5	100.0	2,243
Fourth	11.1	34.1	0.2	54.5	100.0	3,992	3.7	3.0	92.2	1.1	100.0	1,814
Highest	6.6	20.9	0.2	72.4	100.0	4,805	18.5	14.0	63.0	4.5	100.0	1,326
Total	15.6	35.7	0.2	48.5	100.0	20,849	3.8	2.9	92.1	1.2	100.0	10,733

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house
[4] Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:						House has a title/deed[1]:					
	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title/deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/ deed[1]	Does not have a title/ deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own a house[4]
Age												
15–19	7.2	2.3	1.0	89.5	100.0	2,297	0.0	1.8	96.6	1.6	100.0	241
20–24	20.9	12.4	1.0	65.7	100.0	1,685	1.8	0.9	96.6	0.7	100.0	577
25–29	29.0	22.4	0.4	48.2	100.0	1,110	3.9	1.0	94.2	0.9	100.0	575
30–34	28.5	28.7	0.2	42.6	100.0	907	5.0	1.1	93.9	0.1	100.0	521
35–39	36.7	34.3	0.4	28.6	100.0	837	5.8	1.9	91.7	0.6	100.0	598
40–44	32.1	40.8	0.1	27.0	100.0	730	8.7	1.3	89.5	0.5	100.0	533
45–49	38.2	41.7	0.0	20.1	100.0	554	8.3	0.7	90.8	0.2	100.0	443
Residence												
Urban	10.8	6.0	0.2	83.0	100.0	1,534	22.1	5.1	71.3	1.6	100.0	261
Rural	25.6	22.7	0.7	51.0	100.0	6,584	3.7	0.9	94.9	0.5	100.0	3,227
Region												
Northern	21.4	18.2	0.5	59.9	100.0	1,128	3.1	0.9	94.9	1.1	100.0	452
Central	26.7	19.5	0.7	53.1	100.0	3,614	6.3	1.3	92.1	0.2	100.0	1,695
Southern	19.2	20.0	0.5	60.3	100.0	3,377	4.1	1.2	93.8	0.9	100.0	1,341
Education												
No education	38.4	25.3	0.9	35.3	100.0	389	3.2	0.8	95.9	0.2	100.0	252
Primary	24.8	19.8	0.6	54.8	100.0	4,764	3.4	0.6	95.4	0.6	100.0	2,154
Secondary	18.9	19.2	0.7	61.3	100.0	2,595	7.8	1.9	89.7	0.6	100.0	1,005
More than secondary	8.1	12.4	0.4	79.1	100.0	370	21.7	9.6	67.5	1.1	100.0	77
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	33.5	28.8	0.2	37.5	100.0	1,406	1.1	0.4	98.4	0.0	100.0	879
Second	27.2	26.8	0.4	45.6	100.0	1,421	1.6	0.7	97.2	0.5	100.0	773
Middle	25.4	21.3	1.4	51.9	100.0	1,603	3.0	1.8	94.6	0.6	100.0	771
Fourth	21.0	16.7	0.8	61.4	100.0	1,633	7.6	0.9	90.8	0.7	100.0	630
Highest	11.9	9.0	0.2	78.8	100.0	2,055	19.2	2.9	76.1	1.8	100.0	435
Total 15–49	22.8	19.5	0.6	57.0	100.0	8,118	5.1	1.2	93.1	0.6	100.0	3,488
50–54	39.2	43.7	0.0	17.1	100.0	465	8.4	3.3	87.8	0.4	100.0	385
Total 15–54	23.7	20.8	0.6	54.9	100.0	8,583	5.4	1.4	92.6	0.6	100.0	3,873

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house
[4] Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title/deed[1]:					
	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women	Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	6.7	9.7	0.1	83.5	100.0	4,445	0.8	1.3	96.7	1.2	100.0	734
20–24	16.8	27.3	0.2	55.6	100.0	4,312	2.0	2.1	95.0	0.9	100.0	1,915
25–29	22.2	34.1	0.5	43.3	100.0	3,199	2.8	2.0	94.5	0.7	100.0	1,815
30–34	26.8	38.0	0.6	34.6	100.0	2,761	2.9	2.7	93.6	0.8	100.0	1,806
35–39	27.8	41.2	0.2	30.8	100.0	2,452	3.1	1.8	94.6	0.5	100.0	1,697
40–44	34.5	39.0	0.3	26.2	100.0	2,154	3.9	0.8	94.6	0.6	100.0	1,590
45–49	37.8	39.4	0.6	22.2	100.0	1,525	3.0	2.1	94.4	0.6	100.0	1,187
Residence												
Urban	8.1	9.8	0.2	81.9	100.0	3,706	15.5	8.1	74.4	1.9	100.0	672
Rural	24.3	34.1	0.4	41.3	100.0	17,143	1.9	1.5	96.0	0.6	100.0	10,070
Region												
Northern	7.5	36.4	0.3	55.8	100.0	2,717	1.9	2.7	93.7	1.8	100.0	1,200
Central	20.5	30.7	0.4	48.5	100.0	8,800	3.3	1.5	94.8	0.4	100.0	4,534
Southern	26.4	27.0	0.3	46.3	100.0	9,332	2.5	2.0	94.7	0.8	100.0	5,009
Education												
No education	29.8	39.1	0.2	30.8	100.0	1,488	1.2	1.1	97.3	0.4	100.0	1,029
Primary	23.6	32.6	0.3	43.5	100.0	13,581	1.8	1.2	96.4	0.6	100.0	7,679
Secondary	15.0	21.2	0.3	63.5	100.0	5,184	5.2	3.7	89.7	1.4	100.0	1,890
More than secondary	8.6	15.2	0.5	75.7	100.0	596	33.3	17.1	48.1	1.5	100.0	145
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	31.1	34.7	0.3	33.9	100.0	4,124	0.4	0.5	98.7	0.4	100.0	2,728
Second	27.5	35.1	0.1	37.2	100.0	3,941	1.4	0.8	97.0	0.7	100.0	2,473
Middle	23.6	33.3	0.6	42.4	100.0	3,987	1.6	1.4	96.3	0.7	100.0	2,295
Fourth	17.7	30.9	0.4	51.0	100.0	3,992	3.0	1.9	94.3	0.8	100.0	1,954
Highest	9.5	17.1	0.2	73.1	100.0	4,805	12.1	7.5	79.0	1.3	100.0	1,292
Total	21.4	29.8	0.3	48.5	100.0	20,849	2.8	1.9	94.6	0.7	100.0	10,743

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land
[4] Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title/deed[1]:					
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title/deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/ deed[1]	Does not have a title/ deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	8.2	2.6	0.8	88.4	100.0	2,297	4.2	4.0	89.5	2.3	100.0	266
20–24	20.6	9.6	0.7	69.1	100.0	1,685	2.9	2.2	94.5	0.4	100.0	521
25–29	28.8	18.8	0.0	52.4	100.0	1,110	8.1	2.1	89.0	0.9	100.0	528
30–34	34.0	25.2	0.4	40.4	100.0	907	7.9	3.6	88.5	0.0	100.0	541
35–39	38.6	27.7	0.2	33.4	100.0	837	7.4	2.7	89.9	0.0	100.0	557
40–44	38.0	32.9	0.2	28.9	100.0	730	8.4	3.0	88.0	0.5	100.0	519
45–49	40.9	37.3	0.3	21.6	100.0	554	6.4	1.8	91.8	0.0	100.0	435
Residence												
Urban	13.0	5.6	0.0	81.4	100.0	1,534	22.9	8.3	67.1	1.7	100.0	286
Rural	27.2	19.0	0.6	53.2	100.0	6,584	5.2	2.2	92.3	0.4	100.0	3,081
Region												
Northern	23.5	20.4	0.2	55.9	100.0	1,128	4.0	1.5	94.1	0.3	100.0	498
Central	31.4	14.6	0.6	53.3	100.0	3,614	8.7	3.0	88.1	0.3	100.0	1,687
Southern	17.5	17.1	0.4	65.0	100.0	3,377	4.9	2.9	91.5	0.8	100.0	1,182
Education												
No education	37.4	22.6	0.6	39.4	100.0	389	2.8	1.3	95.4	0.5	100.0	236
Primary	25.3	16.5	0.6	57.6	100.0	4,764	4.9	2.3	92.5	0.4	100.0	2,019
Secondary	22.2	16.2	0.3	61.3	100.0	2,595	8.9	3.7	86.8	0.6	100.0	1,004
More than secondary	17.1	11.7	0.0	71.2	100.0	370	28.8	4.0	66.4	0.8	100.0	107
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	31.5	21.5	0.6	46.3	100.0	1,406	3.1	1.7	95.2	0.0	100.0	755
Second	29.0	21.2	0.2	49.5	100.0	1,421	2.4	1.5	96.1	0.0	100.0	718
Middle	26.6	17.8	0.9	54.7	100.0	1,603	6.2	1.7	91.9	0.2	100.0	727
Fourth	24.9	15.4	0.5	59.2	100.0	1,633	5.8	4.0	89.1	1.2	100.0	667
Highest	14.7	9.6	0.1	75.6	100.0	2,055	20.2	5.6	72.9	1.3	100.0	501
Total 15–49	24.5	16.5	0.5	58.5	100.0	8,118	6.7	2.7	90.2	0.5	100.0	3,366
50–54	46.0	31.2	0.3	22.4	100.0	465	6.8	0.7	92.5	0.0	100.0	360
Total 15–54	25.7	17.3	0.5	56.6	100.0	8,583	6.7	2.5	90.4	0.4	100.0	3,727

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land
[4] Includes men who own land alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months; and percentage of women who have shares in a Nkhonde, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Percentage who have shares in a Nkhonde	Number of women
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone		Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months			
Age								
15–19	18.4	5.3	21.9	1.4	0.9	22.2	8.3	4,445
20–24	41.1	14.8	41.8	6.3	4.9	42.7	22.7	4,312
25–29	50.6	18.6	44.8	10.2	8.8	46.0	30.5	3,199
30–34	53.2	17.3	49.5	10.6	9.2	50.3	36.0	2,761
35–39	51.9	13.6	47.1	8.9	7.6	48.1	38.4	2,452
40–44	48.8	14.2	43.5	10.1	8.5	45.0	39.3	2,154
45–49	50.2	11.2	42.9	8.6	7.6	44.3	44.5	1,525
Residence								
Urban	67.8	36.5	64.7	19.2	17.0	65.5	23.3	3,706
Rural	36.5	8.2	34.6	4.7	3.8	35.5	28.7	17,143
Region								
Northern	51.4	18.9	42.2	9.5	7.8	43.9	32.4	2,717
Central	44.1	12.1	39.7	7.6	6.4	40.5	28.3	8,800
Southern	37.5	12.6	39.5	6.3	5.4	40.2	25.8	9,332
Education								
No education	25.2	4.5	25.6	2.5	2.1	26.3	27.4	1,488
Primary	33.6	5.9	31.7	3.0	2.2	32.6	27.0	13,581
Secondary	62.6	25.9	59.1	11.2	9.1	60.0	29.1	5,184
More than secondary	98.8	90.6	95.8	83.9	78.6	97.0	33.8	596
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.6	1.7	18.8	0.2	0.1	18.9	23.3	4,124
Second	29.0	2.5	27.1	2.1	1.5	28.1	26.5	3,941
Middle	38.5	6.3	35.0	3.4	2.2	36.2	29.4	3,987
Fourth	48.1	12.0	45.8	5.8	4.6	47.1	31.3	3,992
Highest	70.8	38.7	67.7	22.1	19.5	68.7	28.1	4,805
Total	42.1	13.2	39.9	7.3	6.1	40.8	27.7	20,849

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months; and percentage of men who have shares in a Nkhonde, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Percentage who have shares in a Nkhonde	Number of men
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone		Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months			
Age								
15–19	29.5	9.0	31.5	2.5	1.8	32.1	3.0	2,297
20–24	60.0	21.3	59.9	10.7	8.0	61.0	9.1	1,685
25–29	71.7	23.7	68.3	17.4	14.8	69.8	15.9	1,110
30–34	72.0	26.4	70.3	24.8	21.2	71.6	18.4	907
35–39	75.6	24.0	68.7	22.5	19.3	69.5	18.9	837
40–44	71.7	20.0	67.7	23.0	18.5	69.2	19.2	730
45–49	68.1	21.9	61.3	22.1	16.9	62.9	20.5	554
Residence								
Urban	71.8	42.9	78.1	32.9	28.6	79.3	8.0	1,534
Rural	54.2	13.3	50.7	9.6	7.4	51.7	13.0	6,584
Region								
Northern	61.8	21.1	48.1	19.5	16.0	50.6	14.4	1,128
Central	60.8	17.2	61.8	13.4	10.7	62.4	13.4	3,614
Southern	52.6	20.0	52.2	12.7	10.6	53.2	9.8	3,377
Education								
No education	43.2	4.3	32.2	3.4	3.0	33.4	8.8	389
Primary	47.2	8.4	44.5	5.4	3.8	45.5	11.5	4,764
Secondary	73.0	30.5	74.4	21.1	17.3	75.6	13.4	2,595
More than secondary	97.1	89.5	97.5	85.4	76.0	98.2	13.5	370
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	39.4	4.6	38.8	0.8	0.6	39.1	9.6	1,406
Second	49.8	6.4	44.8	4.2	2.7	45.4	13.0	1,421
Middle	53.4	9.2	48.0	7.2	5.0	49.6	13.4	1,603
Fourth	62.3	17.8	59.3	13.6	10.2	61.0	14.9	1,633
Highest	74.5	45.9	78.7	35.3	30.6	79.7	9.7	2,055
Total 15–49	57.5	18.9	55.9	14.0	11.4	57.0	12.0	8,118
50–54	69.6	13.8	60.7	21.0	17.2	62.7	17.7	465
Total 15–54	58.1	18.6	56.1	14.4	11.7	57.3	12.4	8,583

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.7 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Malawi DHS 2024

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
			WOMEN				
Own health care	26.0	47.3	26.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	12,600
Major household purchases	20.1	46.8	32.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	12,600
Visits to her family or relatives	26.1	58.5	15.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	12,600
			MEN				
Own health care	10.1	53.7	32.3	3.2	0.7	100.0	4,177
Major household purchases	11.1	40.5	47.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	4,177

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Specific decisions					Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	
Age						
15–19	66.1	57.0	78.3	44.2	13.1	966
20–24	70.1	60.6	81.2	49.3	11.6	2,721
25–29	73.7	66.6	84.6	55.2	8.5	2,395
30–34	72.8	68.8	86.2	56.4	8.6	2,125
35–39	76.2	70.8	86.6	59.4	7.4	1,834
40–44	76.6	72.2	87.8	61.0	6.4	1,539
45–49	78.5	74.9	87.8	65.1	6.9	1,018
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	70.9	65.2	82.5	54.1	10.9	4,429
Employed for cash	75.0	71.0	86.0	59.1	7.6	4,659
Employed not for cash	74.0	63.6	85.3	52.2	8.5	3,512
Number of living children						
0	68.5	60.1	79.1	48.0	13.0	662
1–2	71.5	63.7	83.3	52.4	10.1	5,576
3–4	75.6	70.6	86.4	59.1	7.7	3,825
5+	75.0	70.3	86.1	58.4	7.5	2,536
Residence						
Urban	77.6	75.8	86.2	65.5	9.2	2,025
Rural	72.5	65.2	84.3	53.5	8.9	10,575
Region						
Northern	79.7	72.3	83.8	61.2	7.5	1,708
Central	71.8	65.5	83.0	52.2	9.6	5,424
Southern	72.8	66.6	86.5	56.8	8.9	5,468
Education						
No education	70.0	63.5	80.4	52.5	12.7	1,034
Primary	71.8	64.8	83.6	52.8	9.5	8,524
Secondary	77.4	71.9	88.0	61.4	6.7	2,740
More than secondary	90.4	92.0	95.9	84.6	1.8	301
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	71.1	62.8	82.3	51.0	10.4	2,587
Second	70.4	63.3	83.3	51.7	10.6	2,444
Middle	73.8	66.3	86.0	54.4	7.1	2,426
Fourth	72.5	67.8	84.0	55.6	9.1	2,399
Highest	78.1	73.8	87.2	63.6	7.7	2,744
Total	73.3	66.9	84.6	55.4	9.0	12,600

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Specific decisions				Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	
Age					
15–19	(85.1)	(89.5)	(78.3)	(3.7)	44
20–24	84.1	85.3	75.7	6.4	603
25–29	86.8	89.7	80.9	4.4	812
30–34	88.0	89.7	81.3	3.6	764
35–39	84.0	89.0	78.7	5.7	765
40–44	86.3	89.6	81.4	5.5	682
45–49	86.7	85.9	78.6	6.0	506
Employment (last 12 months)					
Not employed	85.7	90.1	79.0	3.1	294
Employed for cash	84.8	85.9	77.5	6.8	2,752
Employed not for cash	89.0	94.1	84.7	1.6	1,130
Number of living children					
0	85.8	85.5	77.2	5.9	289
1–2	86.4	89.3	80.2	4.5	1,706
3–4	87.2	88.1	80.4	5.0	1,216
5+	83.7	88.1	78.2	6.3	965
Residence					
Urban	88.6	86.4	79.4	4.5	664
Rural	85.5	88.8	79.6	5.3	3,512
Region					
Northern	87.3	90.1	80.8	3.4	569
Central	85.7	88.2	79.4	5.6	1,966
Southern	85.9	88.2	79.3	5.3	1,641
Education					
No education	86.7	88.4	79.3	4.2	274
Primary	84.9	87.6	78.1	5.7	2,275
Secondary	87.1	89.8	81.6	4.7	1,432
More than secondary	90.3	88.5	82.5	3.8	195
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	86.1	89.0	79.4	4.3	881
Second	83.7	88.1	77.9	6.0	806
Middle	85.7	87.5	79.6	6.3	786
Fourth	86.3	89.4	80.1	4.3	802
Highest	87.8	88.1	80.8	4.9	901
Total 15–49	86.0	88.4	79.6	5.2	4,177
50–54	83.7	89.4	78.0	4.9	431
Total 15–54	85.8	88.5	79.4	5.1	4,607

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	11.0	15.0	10.9	9.4	7.1	23.5	4,445
20–24	9.3	11.7	9.3	8.7	5.8	19.1	4,312
25–29	7.5	9.6	7.2	7.4	5.7	16.1	3,199
30–34	7.2	8.8	6.5	7.3	4.1	15.2	2,761
35–39	6.7	7.7	6.1	7.1	4.4	14.2	2,452
40–44	7.6	7.6	5.5	7.6	4.9	15.3	2,154
45–49	6.0	6.7	5.3	6.6	4.7	12.0	1,525
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	7.8	10.0	7.3	7.1	5.0	16.3	7,962
Employed for cash	7.7	9.6	7.6	8.5	5.3	17.5	7,551
Employed not for cash	10.2	12.3	9.1	8.6	6.5	19.7	5,336
Number of living children							
0	9.1	13.2	9.7	7.6	6.5	20.4	4,629
1–2	8.7	10.8	8.4	8.5	5.7	18.5	7,835
3–4	7.4	8.4	6.3	7.4	4.5	14.7	5,071
5+	8.1	8.9	6.7	8.3	5.3	16.1	3,314
Marital status							
Never married	8.5	12.3	8.9	7.1	5.6	18.9	4,505
Married or living together	8.7	9.9	7.8	8.1	5.3	17.2	12,600
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	7.1	10.2	7.1	8.7	6.1	17.2	3,745
Residence							
Urban	3.9	5.9	4.0	4.0	2.6	9.1	3,706
Rural	9.4	11.4	8.7	8.8	6.1	19.4	17,143
Region							
Northern	15.3	16.6	11.6	14.2	9.4	27.0	2,717
Central	9.7	12.4	9.5	9.6	6.2	20.4	8,800
Southern	5.1	6.8	5.3	4.7	3.8	12.2	9,332
Education							
No education	8.2	9.1	7.2	6.3	4.9	15.9	1,488
Primary	10.0	12.0	9.4	9.8	6.7	20.4	13,581
Secondary	5.2	7.9	5.0	4.5	3.2	12.5	5,184
More than secondary	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.8	2.9	596
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	10.8	12.7	9.5	10.5	7.4	22.5	4,124
Second	9.6	11.6	9.4	9.7	6.2	20.0	3,941
Middle	9.7	12.4	9.2	8.9	6.7	20.1	3,987
Fourth	8.0	10.0	7.2	7.0	4.7	16.4	3,992
Highest	4.6	6.3	4.7	4.5	2.9	10.4	4,805
Total	8.4	10.4	7.9	8.0	5.5	17.6	20,849

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	9.3	19.4	15.5	10.9	4.9	29.7	2,297
20–24	4.1	9.9	9.0	5.5	3.5	17.1	1,685
25–29	3.0	6.8	5.4	3.6	1.5	11.2	1,110
30–34	2.3	5.2	4.3	3.2	2.4	9.5	907
35–39	1.4	3.9	4.1	3.5	1.4	8.0	837
40–44	1.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	0.7	6.0	730
45–49	1.6	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.1	4.7	554
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	5.2	11.5	9.6	6.6	3.3	18.3	1,462
Employed for cash	4.5	9.7	8.0	5.6	2.9	15.6	4,557
Employed not for cash	4.4	9.4	8.1	5.7	2.5	16.2	2,099
Number of living children							
0	7.3	15.7	12.8	8.8	4.3	24.2	3,827
1–2	2.1	6.0	5.1	3.2	2.0	10.9	2,026
3–4	2.4	3.8	2.9	2.9	1.5	7.0	1,278
5+	2.1	3.6	4.6	3.1	1.0	8.1	987
Marital status							
Never married	7.6	15.9	13.2	8.9	4.3	24.9	3,606
Married or living together	2.1	4.8	4.0	3.1	1.5	8.8	4,177
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	3.6	9.7	9.2	6.5	3.9	15.8	336
Residence							
Urban	2.7	6.5	5.9	4.2	2.6	10.7	1,534
Rural	5.0	10.7	8.9	6.2	2.9	17.5	6,584
Region							
Northern	5.3	9.6	6.7	5.7	3.4	15.3	1,128
Central	4.3	10.7	9.0	6.5	2.5	17.1	3,614
Southern	4.7	9.2	8.2	5.1	3.0	15.6	3,377
Education							
No education	4.1	8.5	6.3	4.4	1.3	13.4	389
Primary	6.3	12.6	10.9	7.7	3.8	20.2	4,764
Secondary	1.9	6.0	5.0	3.4	1.8	10.7	2,595
More than secondary	1.5	4.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	5.8	370
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	5.4	12.0	10.0	7.6	2.6	18.2	1,406
Second	4.7	11.5	9.2	6.7	3.6	19.1	1,421
Middle	5.6	10.9	7.9	6.3	2.4	17.3	1,603
Fourth	4.4	9.8	8.6	5.6	2.9	16.2	1,633
Highest	3.3	6.8	6.6	3.8	2.8	12.0	2,055
Total 15–49	4.6	9.9	8.3	5.8	2.9	16.2	8,118
50–54	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	0.6	4.6	465
Total 15–54	4.5	9.5	8.0	5.6	2.7	15.6	8,583

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15–24	53.8	66.3	8,757	51.3	72.8	3,981
15–19	50.1	59.6	4,445	48.9	68.8	2,297
20–24	57.5	73.2	4,312	54.5	78.2	1,685
25–29	54.7	74.9	3,199	51.3	81.7	1,110
30–39	55.7	77.7	5,213	53.9	83.6	1,743
40–49	55.2	75.1	3,680	51.2	86.2	1,284
Marital status						
Never married	51.3	60.8	4,505	50.4	72.3	3,606
Ever had sex	63.0	74.7	2,175	54.0	78.5	2,430
Never had sex	40.4	47.8	2,330	42.8	59.5	1,176
Married/living together	55.6	74.4	12,600	53.0	83.4	4,177
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	55.4	77.4	3,745	53.9	83.1	336
Residence						
Urban	55.5	68.1	3,706	58.5	80.6	1,534
Rural	54.5	72.8	17,143	50.3	78.0	6,584
Region						
Northern	49.2	68.0	2,717	48.5	65.7	1,128
Central	56.2	71.8	8,800	51.6	80.8	3,614
Southern	54.8	73.4	9,332	53.3	80.2	3,377
Education						
No education	50.0	65.2	1,488	46.1	73.9	389
Primary	52.6	71.3	13,581	48.7	75.2	4,764
Secondary	59.3	74.7	5,184	56.7	83.9	2,595
More than secondary	71.8	81.7	596	64.0	86.4	370
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	52.3	70.1	4,124	50.2	75.9	1,406
Second	54.3	71.6	3,941	46.4	77.4	1,421
Middle	54.4	74.4	3,987	48.7	77.8	1,603
Fourth	54.8	72.9	3,992	54.0	79.1	1,633
Highest	57.0	71.2	4,805	57.5	80.9	2,055
Total 15–49	54.7	72.0	20,849	51.8	78.4	8,118
50–54	na	na	na	56.9	84.7	465
Total 15–54	na	na	na	52.1	78.8	8,583

na = Not applicable

Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15–24	64.6	67.7	3,688
15–19	63.8	66.2	966
20–24	64.9	68.2	2,721
25–29	62.2	69.2	2,395
30–39	60.9	68.7	3,959
40–49	60.0	65.0	2,557
Residence			
Urban	63.9	67.5	2,025
Rural	61.7	67.8	10,575
Region			
Northern	54.7	67.8	1,708
Central	58.1	62.4	5,424
Southern	68.2	73.0	5,468
Education			
No education	58.3	61.8	1,034
Primary	60.4	66.5	8,524
Secondary	66.7	72.1	2,740
More than secondary	78.2	83.2	301
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	60.5	63.8	2,587
Second	60.7	67.0	2,444
Middle	60.3	70.3	2,426
Fourth	63.2	68.0	2,399
Highest	65.2	69.5	2,744
Total	62.0	67.7	12,600

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1]	Number of currently married women
Age		
15–19	36.5	966
20–24	41.9	2,721
25–29	42.4	2,395
30–34	40.6	2,125
35–39	45.0	1,834
40–44	44.6	1,539
45–49	43.9	1,018
Employment (last 12 months)		
Not employed	39.1	4,429
Employed for cash	43.4	4,659
Employed not for cash	45.0	3,512
Residence		
Urban	44.9	2,025
Rural	41.8	10,575
Region		
Northern	39.0	1,708
Central	39.4	5,424
Southern	46.2	5,468
Education		
No education	38.7	1,034
Primary	40.2	8,524
Secondary	47.6	2,740
More than secondary	65.1	301
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	41.3	2,587
Second	39.7	2,444
Middle	40.7	2,426
Fourth	42.3	2,399
Highest	47.0	2,744
Total	42.3	12,600

[1] Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.17, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

HOUSEHOLD WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

16

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water sources, availability, and treatment:*** 73% of de jure household members have at least basic drinking water service, 77% report that they have enough drinking water, and 57% do not use any method or treatment to make their water safer to drink.
- ***Person collecting drinking water:*** In the 82% of households that do not have drinking water on the premises, the person responsible for collecting drinking water is most often a female adult age 15 or older (83%).
- ***Sanitation:*** 69% of households have an improved sanitation facility, while 5% have no sanitation facility or practice open defaecation. Overall, 40% of the household population has at least basic sanitation service.
- ***Management of excreta:*** 69% of household members manage their excreta appropriately.
- ***Handwashing:*** Overall, 12% of the household population has access to a basic handwashing facility and 41% has access to a limited handwashing facility.
- ***Menstrual hygiene:*** 62% of women used cloth for their most recent menstrual period; 96% of women were able to wash and change in privacy during their last menstruation.
- ***Quality of drinking water:*** 35% of de jure household members had faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source, and 75% had faecal contamination detected in their household drinking water.

The extent to which households have access to and use safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has profound implications for the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta (including disposal of young children's stools), handwashing, and menstrual hygiene.

16.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and bottled and sachet water.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Improved sources of water protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. **Table 16.1** shows that 89% of households use improved sources of drinking water. Tube wells and boreholes are the most common source of improved drinking water used by households (65%), followed by water piped into the dwelling/yard/plot (9%) and public taps/standpipes (8%). Three percent of households use surface water as their main source of drinking water.

Eighteen percent of households have water on the premises, and 63% report travelling 30 minutes or less (round trip) to obtain drinking water.

Trends: The percentage of households with drinking water from an improved source increased from 47% in 1992 to 89% in 2024.

16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder

Safely managed

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

Building off the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018). **Table 16.2** shows information on four of the five rungs; in this table, households that may have access to safely managed drinking water services are combined with those using basic services. These two categories are combined because measuring safely managed drinking water services requires testing water for the presence of the bacterium *Escherichia coli* in order to detect faecal contamination.

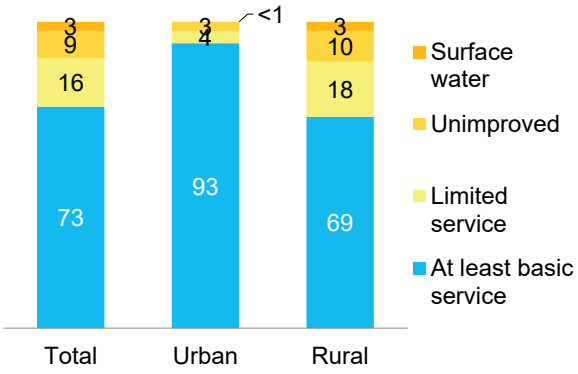
In the 2024 MDHS, a test for *E. coli* was conducted in a subsample of households. The fifth rung of the water service ladder cannot be shown in **Table 16.2** because the results of the water quality test are not available for every household. Results of this water quality test, as well as the percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services, are presented in Section 16.6.

Overall, 73% of the population has access to at least basic drinking water service and 16% to limited service. Nine percent of household residents use drinking water from an unimproved source, and 3% use surface water as their main source of drinking water (**Table 16.2** and **Figure 16.1**). These numbers are calculated for the de jure population to report on SDG indicators. Subnational estimates of access to at least basic drinking water service are shown in **Map 16.1**.

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

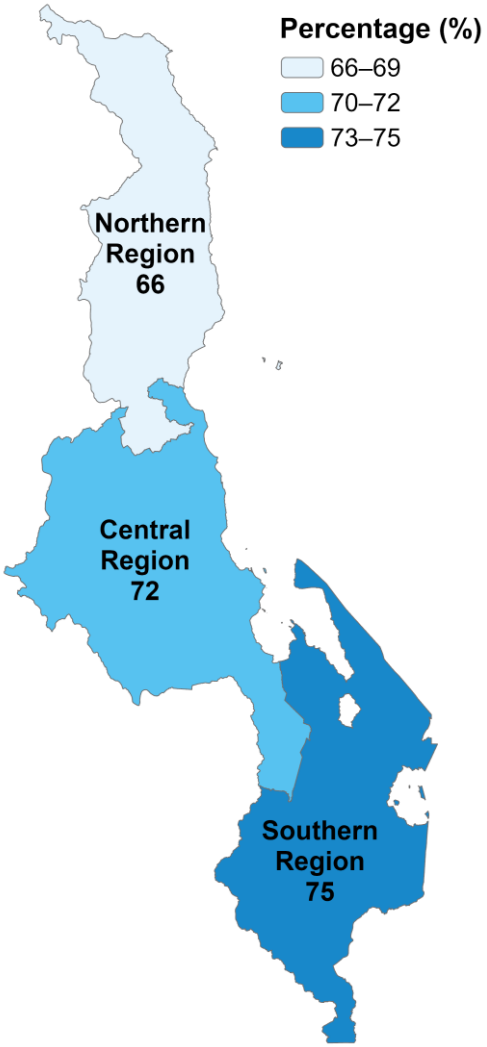
Figure 16.1 **Household population drinking water service by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder



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

Percentage of household population with at least basic drinking water service

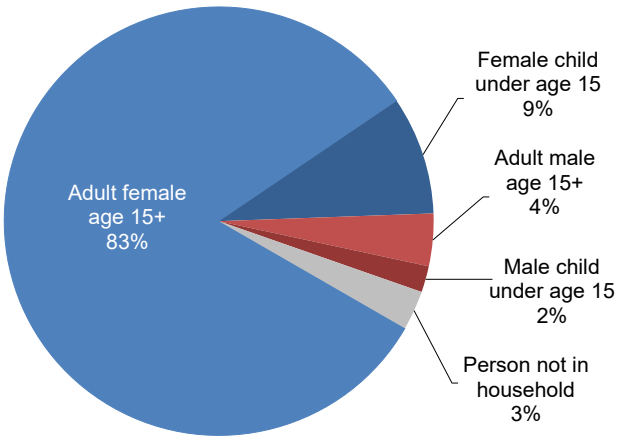


16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

Eighty-two percent of the population lives in households without drinking water on the premises (**Table 16.3**). In households without drinking water on the premises, the individual collecting water is more often an adult female age 15 or older (83%) than an adult male (4%). Similarly, female children under age 15 (9%) are more likely to be responsible for collecting water than male children (2%) (**Figure 16.2**).

Figure 16.2 **Person collecting drinking water**

Among de jure household population without drinking water on premises, percent distribution by person who collects drinking water



Note: Sum does not total 100% due to rounding.

16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month.

Sample: De jure population

The majority (77%) of the population has sufficient quantities of drinking water (**Table 16.4**).

16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

Table 16.5 shows that one-third of the de jure population (32%) lives in households that use an appropriate method to treat their drinking water (boiling, bleaching, filtering, or solar disinfecting). The most common treatment method is to add chlorine or bleach to the water (27%), followed by boiling (7%). Only about one-third of household members who use an unimproved source of water (32%) or drink surface water (33%) use an appropriate treatment method. Sixty-one percent of household members who use an unimproved source of drinking water and 60% using surface water do not use any method to treat their drinking water.

16.2 SANITATION

Improved sanitation facilities

Include flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Table 16.6 shows that 69% of households have improved toilet facilities, which are facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste and can reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases. Pit latrines with cement or concrete slabs are the most common type of sanitation facility (43%), followed by pit latrines with logs/rocks (21%). Twenty-six percent of households use unimproved toilet facilities.

Among households with a toilet facility, only 7% have toilet facilities in their own dwelling, and 84% have facilities in their own yard/plot; 9% of households use toilet facilities located elsewhere (**Table 16.6**).

Trends: The percentage of households with an improved toilet facility increased from 3% in 1992 to 83% in 2015–16 and then dropped to 69% in 2024.

16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

Sanitation service ladder

Safely managed

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site.

Basic

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines.

Open defaecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or with solid waste.

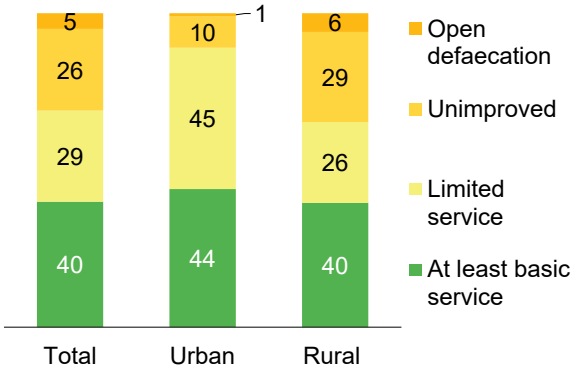
Sample: De jure population

The JMP has also devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets related to sanitation. The 2024 MDHS captured information about all five rungs. However, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately; therefore, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together in **Table 16.7** as "at least basic service."

Overall, only 40% of the population has at least basic sanitation service, while 29% has limited service, 26% has unimproved sanitation, and 5% has no sanitation facility or practices open defaecation (**Table 16.7** and **Figure 16.3**).

Figure 16.3 **Household population sanitation service by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder



Trends: The percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service increased from 3% in 2000 to 55% in 2015–16 before decreasing to 40% in 2024.

16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is buried in a covered pit, waste is never emptied, and it is unknown if waste is ever emptied.

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, a water body, or other locations.

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or is removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

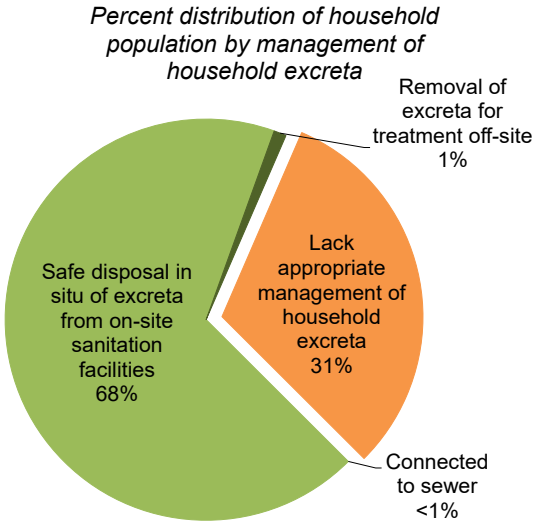
Sample: De jure population with improved on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

Among de jure residents living in households with septic tanks or improved types of latrines on-site, the large majority (97%) have never emptied their septic tanks or latrines and 1% have their excreta removed by a service provider to an unknown location. Among residents living in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities, 99% safely dispose of their excreta in situ and 1% have their excreta removed for treatment (**Table 16.8**).

Sixty-eight percent of residents live in households that safely dispose of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities in situ, and 1% live in households that remove excreta for treatment off-site. Overall, 69% of household members manage their excreta appropriately (**Table 16.9** and **Figure 16.4**), while the remaining 31% lack appropriate management of household excreta.

Figure 16.4 **Appropriate management of household excreta**



16.3 Disposal of Children's Stools

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

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

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Proper disposal of human waste is important to prevent diseases transmitted through faeces. Eighty-six percent of children under age 2 living with their mother had their last stool disposed of appropriately. Six percent of children used a toilet or latrine, and 80% of children's last stools were put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine. Eight percent of children's last stools were put or rinsed into a drain or ditch, 2% were buried, 3% were thrown into the garbage, and 1% were left in the open (**Table 16.10**).

16.4 HANDWASHING

Handwashing facilities

Basic

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water.

Limited

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises without soap and water.

Sample: De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot; excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

Handwashing is an important step in monitoring hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practice of handwashing, which can be subject to overreporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands. A place for washing hands was observed for 42% of the de jure population (**Table 16.11**). Of the handwashing places observed, 14% were in a fixed location and 28% were mobile.

According to the definition of handwashing facilities developed by the JMP, 12% of the population has a basic handwashing facility and 41% has a limited handwashing facility. Among the population living in households where handwashing facilities were observed, 25% had soap available and 53% had water available.

16.5 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year

Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their last menstrual period

Using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials is important for women's health in general and their menstrual health in particular. In the 2024 MDHS, women age 15–49 were asked what materials they use for menstrual hygiene. Sixty-two percent of women use cloth, 27% use disposable sanitary pads, 11% use reusable sanitary pads, and 6% use underwear only (**Table 16.12**).

Women were also asked if they were able to wash and change in privacy during their last menstrual period; 96% of respondents reported that they were able to do so. Overall, 92% of women were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their last menstrual period (**Table 16.12**).

16.6 QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER AT THE SOURCE AND IN THE HOUSEHOLD

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to one in every six households selected in each cluster. Each selected household was asked to provide "a glass of water that members of your household would drink." A water sample was also collected at the source of drinking water, as identified by the household.

Drinking water quality was assessed through detection and enumeration of the bacterium *Escherichia coli*, an indicator of faecal contamination. As described in UNICEF and WHO 2020, drinking water samples were tested for *E. coli* with a method using membrane filtration and dehydrated growth plates. The water test provides quantitative results that can be used to categorize water samples according to the risk level for faecal contamination. WHO has established four risk categories based on the number of *E. coli* bacteria detected: low risk (less than 1 *E. coli* per 100 ml), moderate risk (1–10 *E. coli* per 100 ml), high risk (11–100 *E. coli* per 100 ml), and very high risk (more than >100 *E. coli* per 100 ml). Risk levels are presented for drinking water samples collected from the source and in the household.

Among the 3,756 households selected for water testing, the water test was successfully completed for 87% of households in which drinking water was collected from the source and 91% of households in which drinking water was collected in the household (data not shown).

Table 16.13 shows that *E. coli* was detected in the drinking water collected at the source for 35% of the de jure household population. Twelve percent of the de jure household population is at very high risk of faecal contamination in drinking water collected at the source. **Table 16.14** shows that 75% of de jure household residents had *E. coli* detected in the drinking water collected in their household. Nearly one-third of the household population (30%) is at very high risk for faecal contamination in the household drinking water collected. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling, and storage.

Safely Managed Drinking Water

Use of safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of the population living in households in which the drinking water satisfies four criteria:

(1) The drinking water source is improved.

(2) The drinking water source is located on the premises.

(3) Drinking water from the source is available when needed.

(4) Drinking water collected at the source is free from *E. coli.*

Sample: De jure population in households with drinking water collected at the source and tested for *E. coli*

Table 16.15 shows that only 9% of the de jure household population has access to an improved drinking water source that is located on the premises, free of *E. coli*, and available when needed. Among de jure household residents using an improved water source, 78% have water available when needed, 16% have a source of water that is on-site, and 73% have water that is free from *E. coli*. The household population in urban areas is more likely than the population in rural areas to have access to safely managed drinking water services (34% versus 4%).

List of Tables

For more information on water and sanitation characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder**
- **Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water**
- **Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water**
- **Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water**
- **Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder**
- **Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities**
- **Table 16.9 Management of household excreta**
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- **Table 16.11 Handwashing**
- **Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene**
- **Table 16.13 Quality of drinking water collected from the source**
- **Table 16.14 Quality of drinking water collected in the household**
- **Table 16.15 Safely managed drinking water services**

Table 16.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2024

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	**96.7**	**87.0**	**88.5**	**96.7**	**86.9**	**88.4**
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	43.0	2.4	8.7	43.1	2.4	8.5
Piped to neighbour	10.4	1.0	2.5	9.3	0.9	2.2
Public tap/standpipe	22.2	5.7	8.3	22.6	5.5	8.1
Tube well or borehole	15.6	73.8	64.7	16.2	73.9	65.3
Protected dug well	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.0
Protected spring	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottled water	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1
Unimproved source	**2.9**	**10.1**	**9.0**	**2.8**	**10.2**	**9.1**
Unprotected dug well	2.5	8.6	7.6	2.4	8.6	7.7
Unprotected spring	0.3	1.5	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surface water	**0.4**	**2.9**	**2.5**	**0.4**	**2.9**	**2.5**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[1]	61.2	10.3	18.2	60.4	10.4	17.9
30 minutes or less	35.2	68.6	63.4	35.7	67.7	62.9
More than 30 minutes	3.5	20.6	17.9	3.8	21.4	18.8
Don't know	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	3,499	18,915	22,414	14,207	80,510	94,717

[1] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	93.2	3.6	2.8	0.4	100.0	14,207
Rural	68.9	18.1	10.2	2.9	100.0	80,510
Region						
Northern	66.3	16.6	11.6	5.6	100.0	12,616
Central	72.2	13.0	12.6	2.3	100.0	40,007
Southern	74.7	18.4	5.1	1.7	100.0	42,094
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	65.1	19.0	11.9	4.0	100.0	18,943
Second	63.7	19.4	13.4	3.5	100.0	18,942
Middle	69.1	19.0	9.4	2.5	100.0	18,942
Fourth	73.9	15.8	8.5	1.8	100.0	18,947
Highest	90.7	6.2	2.4	0.7	100.0	18,943
Total	72.5	15.9	9.1	2.5	100.0	94,717

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.
[2] Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown
[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises[1]	Number of persons	Person who usually collects drinking water					Total	Number of persons without drinking water on premises[1]
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Person not in household		
Residence									
Urban	39.6	14,207	81.5	7.4	7.6	1.8	1.7	100.0	5,622
Rural	89.6	80,510	82.7	3.4	9.6	1.4	2.8	100.0	72,130
Region									
Northern	74.2	12,616	86.5	4.0	6.0	1.0	2.4	100.0	9,355
Central	82.3	40,007	84.0	3.5	8.6	1.4	2.6	100.0	32,925
Southern	84.3	42,094	80.4	3.8	11.1	1.7	3.0	100.0	35,472
Source of drinking water									
Improved	81.2	83,720	82.4	3.7	9.5	1.5	2.8	100.0	67,972
Unimproved	87.0	8,638	84.1	3.9	8.6	1.4	2.1	100.0	7,514
Surface	96.1	2,359	85.2	2.8	8.8	0.9	2.3	100.0	2,267
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	94.5	18,943	84.7	3.1	8.7	0.9	2.6	100.0	17,893
Second	93.2	18,942	82.3	3.3	10.3	1.5	2.6	100.0	17,653
Middle	90.8	18,942	81.2	4.0	10.2	1.9	2.6	100.0	17,200
Fourth	85.0	18,947	83.0	3.3	9.8	1.3	2.5	100.0	16,106
Highest	47.0	18,943	81.2	6.0	6.9	1.9	4.0	100.0	8,900
Total	82.1	94,717	82.7	3.7	9.4	1.5	2.7	100.0	77,752

[1] Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	76.2	14,207
Rural	77.1	80,510
Region		
Northern	69.2	12,616
Central	78.5	40,007
Southern	77.9	42,094
Source of drinking water		
Improved	78.1	83,720
Unimproved	70.0	8,638
Surface	61.5	2,359
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)		
Water on premises[2]	79.5	16,964
30 minutes or less	80.9	59,601
More than 30 minutes	61.3	17,803
Don't know	81.4	349
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	76.0	18,943
Second	76.5	18,942
Middle	77.0	18,942
Fourth	77.4	18,947
Highest	78.1	18,943
Total	77.0	94,717

[1] Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Boiled	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strained through cloth	Ceramic, sand, or other filter	Solar disinfection	Let stand and settle	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[1]	Number of persons
Residence											
Urban	5.7	13.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	5.9	4.8	0.1	72.5	18.8	14,207
Rural	7.3	29.2	1.7	0.4	0.0	8.8	5.8	0.1	53.7	34.8	80,510
Region											
Northern	5.8	10.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.7	1.5	0.2	79.2	15.9	12,616
Central	9.6	17.1	2.0	0.3	0.1	12.9	6.9	0.1	59.5	24.8	40,007
Southern	5.0	41.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	5.5	5.8	0.1	46.9	44.6	42,094
Source of drinking water[2]											
Improved	6.4	27.6	1.4	0.4	0.0	8.7	6.1	0.1	56.0	32.4	83,720
Unimproved	12.3	21.8	2.1	0.7	0.0	6.1	2.8	0.1	60.8	32.3	8,638
Surface	12.6	22.3	3.7	0.5	0.0	6.5	1.6	0.4	60.0	33.0	2,359
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	6.3	25.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	10.8	5.5	0.0	57.0	30.2	18,943
Second	6.4	28.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	8.6	5.5	0.1	54.3	34.4	18,942
Middle	8.8	31.2	2.3	0.6	0.0	7.9	7.0	0.1	50.5	37.8	18,942
Fourth	7.4	29.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	7.4	5.7	0.1	54.4	35.5	18,947
Highest	6.3	19.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	7.1	4.6	0.1	66.4	24.1	18,943
Total	7.1	26.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	8.4	5.7	0.1	56.5	32.4	94,717

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[1] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2024

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility	**89.5**	**65.3**	**69.0**	**89.4**	**65.4**	**69.0**
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	2.0	0.1	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.4
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	12.0	0.4	2.2	11.1	0.4	2.0
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.4
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3
Pit latrine with concrete/ cement slab	62.8	39.2	42.9	62.8	38.8	42.4
Pit latrine with log/rock	9.3	23.3	21.1	9.6	23.6	21.5
Composting toilet	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Unimproved sanitation facility	**9.5**	**28.5**	**25.5**	**9.8**	**28.9**	**26.0**
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/ septic tank/pit latrine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	9.3	27.8	24.9	9.5	28.4	25.6
Bucket	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3
Open defaecation (no facility/bush/field)	**1.0**	**6.3**	**5.4**	**0.8**	**5.7**	**5.0**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	3,499	18,915	22,414	14,207	80,510	94,717
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	22.2	4.2	7.2	22.4	4.2	7.0
In own yard/plot	73.7	85.6	83.6	73.8	86.4	84.5
Elsewhere	4.1	10.2	9.2	3.8	9.4	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population with a toilet/latrine facility	3,464	17,729	21,193	14,086	75,916	90,002

Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Open defaecation	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	44.1	45.2	9.8	0.8	100.0	14,207
Rural	39.5	25.9	28.9	5.7	100.0	80,510
Region						
Northern	37.9	29.2	25.7	7.1	100.0	12,616
Central	40.7	29.3	25.8	4.2	100.0	40,007
Southern	40.4	28.1	26.4	5.1	100.0	42,094
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	26.0	26.9	34.2	12.8	100.0	18,943
Second	33.6	28.4	32.0	5.9	100.0	18,942
Middle	41.4	24.8	29.7	4.1	100.0	18,942
Fourth	45.7	28.7	23.9	1.7	100.0	18,947
Highest	54.3	35.0	10.4	0.4	100.0	18,943
Total	40.2	28.8	26.0	5.0	100.0	94,717

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.
[2] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households
[3] Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab/open pit; hanging toilet/latrine; or bucket

Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of waste from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities									Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which:			
Background characteristic	Removed by a service provider to treatment plant	Removed by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	Emptied to un-covered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where waste was taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta were safely disposed of in situ[1]	Excreta were disposed of unsafely[2]	Excreta were removed for treatment[3]	Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Sanitation facility type													
Flush to septic tank	3.1	7.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.0	71.2	16.0	100.0	87.9	0.4	11.7	1,880
Latrines and other improved facilities	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	97.3	1.3	100.0	98.9	0.2	0.8	63,101
Flush to pit latrine	0.7	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	89.5	6.5	100.0	96.5	0.0	3.5	337
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.6	1.6	100.0	99.0	0.0	1.0	2,137
Pit latrine with concrete/cement slab	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	96.6	1.8	100.0	98.7	0.3	1.0	40,195
Pit latrine with log/ rock	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.0	0.4	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	20,362
Composting toilet	21.4	25.1	16.2	9.0	0.0	2.2	26.1	0.0	100.0	42.3	9.0	48.7	70
Residence													
Urban	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	87.6	6.3	100.0	94.9	0.8	4.3	12,402
Rural	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.7	100.0	99.5	0.1	0.4	52,579
Region													
Northern	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	94.6	3.1	100.0	98.6	0.2	1.2	8,452
Central	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	97.2	1.8	100.0	99.1	0.3	0.6	27,774
Southern	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	96.4	1.3	100.0	98.2	0.2	1.7	28,754
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.2	0.6	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.1	10,030
Second	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.4	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	11,755
Middle	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.5	100.0	99.6	0.1	0.4	12,545
Fourth	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	0.9	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.5	14,090
Highest	0.6	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	89.8	5.1	100.0	95.6	0.7	3.7	16,561
Total	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	96.5	1.7	100.0	98.6	0.2	1.2	64,980

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.
[1] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied
[2] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations
[3] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 16.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Connected to sewer	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities			Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defaecation	Total	Percentage connected to sewer, with safe disposal onsite, or with removal for treatment off-site	Number of persons
		Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site					
Residence									
Urban	2.1	83.5	0.8	3.0	9.8	0.8	100.0	88.6	14,207
Rural	0.1	65.0	0.1	0.2	28.9	5.7	100.0	65.3	80,510
Region									
Northern	0.1	66.2	0.2	0.6	25.7	7.1	100.0	66.9	12,616
Central	0.6	68.9	0.2	0.3	25.8	4.2	100.0	69.8	40,007
Southern	0.2	67.2	0.1	0.9	26.4	5.1	100.0	68.4	42,094
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.0	52.9	0.1	0.0	34.2	12.8	100.0	52.9	18,943
Second	0.0	61.9	0.0	0.1	32.0	5.9	100.0	62.0	18,942
Middle	0.0	66.0	0.1	0.1	29.7	4.1	100.0	66.1	18,942
Fourth	0.0	74.0	0.0	0.4	23.9	1.7	100.0	74.3	18,947
Highest	1.8	84.1	0.7	2.6	10.4	0.4	100.0	88.5	18,943
Total	0.4	67.8	0.2	0.6	26.0	5.0	100.0	68.8	94,717

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Age of child in months										
0–1	2.5	61.4	2.5	21.6	8.9	2.6	0.3	100.0	64.0	381
2–3	3.2	69.9	1.9	16.6	5.2	2.2	1.0	100.0	73.1	399
4–5	5.8	71.9	1.5	16.8	3.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	77.7	381
6–8	5.6	81.9	1.8	7.6	2.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	87.5	634
9–11	5.1	81.3	0.9	8.2	2.6	1.6	0.3	100.0	86.4	595
12–17	7.0	83.4	2.0	4.8	1.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	90.4	1,277
18–23	7.3	85.5	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	92.8	1,141
6–23	6.5	83.5	1.6	5.2	2.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	90.0	3,648
Type of toilet facility[2]										
Improved sanitation facility	7.0	80.2	1.1	7.7	3.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	87.2	3,289
Unimproved facility	2.5	82.8	1.7	9.0	2.3	1.7	0.1	100.0	85.3	1,228
Open defaecation	7.1	60.5	9.1	13.1	4.3	6.0	0.0	100.0	67.6	292
Residence										
Urban	5.3	83.3	1.9	4.3	4.1	0.4	0.6	100.0	88.6	686
Rural	6.0	79.1	1.7	9.0	2.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	85.0	4,122
Region										
Northern	4.2	71.1	5.4	10.8	5.5	2.7	0.3	100.0	75.3	637
Central	3.7	84.2	1.7	6.5	3.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	87.9	1,978
Southern	8.3	78.1	0.7	9.3	2.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	86.4	2,193
Mother's education										
No education	11.5	71.4	0.9	11.3	1.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	82.9	328
Primary	5.8	79.5	1.7	9.0	2.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	85.2	3,294
Secondary	4.4	83.8	2.0	6.0	2.6	0.9	0.3	100.0	88.2	1,089
More than secondary	7.7	68.7	3.4	3.5	14.3	0.0	2.4	100.0	76.4	98
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	5.2	76.5	2.4	11.0	2.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	81.7	1,262
Second	5.7	80.1	1.4	8.2	3.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	85.9	955
Middle	6.3	79.5	1.7	9.1	2.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	85.8	892
Fourth	6.1	82.3	0.9	7.0	2.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	88.3	839
Highest	6.3	81.6	1.9	5.2	3.3	1.0	0.7	100.0	87.9	861
Total	5.9	79.7	1.7	8.4	2.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	85.6	4,808

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.
[2] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 16.11 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; and among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place for hand-washing was observed	Percentage of the de jure population with a basic hand-washing facility[3]	Percentage of the de jure population with a limited hand-washing facility[4]	Number of persons for whom a place for hand-washing was observed or with no place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for hand-washing was a fixed place	Place for hand-washing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available[1]	Cleansing agent other than soap available[2]				
Residence											
Urban	27.2	24.9	52.1	14,207	71.7	35.8	0.6	7,400	22.0	41.6	11,635
Rural	11.4	28.5	39.9	80,510	49.2	22.3	4.4	32,137	10.0	41.1	62,956
Region											
Northern	15.5	28.0	43.5	12,616	56.7	26.9	2.7	5,483	12.0	39.6	10,629
Central	13.5	38.0	51.6	40,007	52.7	23.2	2.3	20,634	12.9	48.0	33,899
Southern	13.5	18.4	31.9	42,094	53.2	26.5	6.3	13,421	10.6	34.0	30,063
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	6.7	27.9	34.5	18,943	43.4	14.2	4.3	6,545	5.7	40.5	14,186
Second	9.2	28.9	38.1	18,942	47.2	19.2	5.8	7,217	8.2	40.8	14,752
Middle	10.4	27.8	38.2	18,942	43.4	17.9	4.6	7,234	7.6	42.2	14,512
Fourth	14.5	28.6	43.1	18,947	53.4	25.4	3.3	8,170	11.9	42.0	15,174
Highest	28.1	26.7	54.7	18,943	71.1	39.9	1.6	10,371	24.5	40.5	15,967
Total	13.8	28.0	41.7	94,717	53.4	24.9	3.7	39,537	11.8	41.2	74,591

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
[4] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period; and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period											Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period		
Background characteristic	Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Underwear only	Other	Nothing	Number of women	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation[1]	Number of women
Age														
15–19	14.8	37.8	0.1	0.0	52.0	0.1	0.8	4.6	0.0	0.2	3,957	95.0	92.3	3,926
20–24	13.4	31.1	0.2	0.0	57.6	0.1	1.1	4.8	0.0	0.4	3,558	95.1	92.5	3,543
25–29	10.1	25.7	0.3	0.1	63.7	0.2	1.3	6.3	0.0	0.1	2,539	95.6	92.0	2,524
30–34	9.4	22.2	0.3	0.2	65.9	0.3	2.6	6.8	0.1	0.1	2,216	96.7	92.2	2,210
35–39	8.3	20.9	0.3	0.3	66.9	0.3	3.0	7.7	0.0	0.5	1,988	96.3	91.2	1,986
40–44	8.8	15.7	0.1	0.0	71.9	0.1	3.0	7.4	0.1	0.1	1,781	95.4	90.8	1,778
45–49	10.1	13.6	0.1	0.0	73.1	0.1	3.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	1,084	95.3	91.4	1,077
Residence														
Urban	10.3	42.3	0.8	0.2	53.6	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	3,267	96.5	95.6	3,236
Rural	11.7	23.2	0.1	0.0	63.8	0.2	2.0	7.2	0.0	0.3	13,856	95.3	91.1	13,807
Region														
Northern	9.6	38.2	0.2	0.0	55.7	0.2	0.9	5.0	0.0	0.2	2,321	97.2	94.0	2,292
Central	4.2	30.8	0.1	0.1	62.8	0.2	2.4	7.4	0.0	0.2	7,196	96.4	91.0	7,181
Southern	18.8	19.6	0.3	0.1	62.7	0.2	1.5	5.0	0.0	0.2	7,606	94.3	92.2	7,570
Education														
No education	15.6	10.9	0.0	0.0	68.1	0.0	3.1	9.8	0.0	0.1	1,062	93.4	88.2	1,059
Primary	11.2	20.5	0.0	0.0	66.5	0.2	1.9	7.3	0.0	0.3	10,977	95.1	90.5	10,944
Secondary	11.2	39.9	0.3	0.1	54.4	0.2	1.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	4,551	96.8	95.5	4,517
More than secondary	8.6	78.0	3.3	1.0	16.4	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	532	97.8	97.8	522
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	11.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	70.3	0.2	1.5	8.9	0.0	0.4	3,174	93.5	87.8	3,169
Second	10.2	16.8	0.0	0.1	70.0	0.2	2.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	3,099	95.3	91.0	3,091
Middle	11.5	20.9	0.0	0.1	66.4	0.1	2.0	7.3	0.1	0.3	3,295	95.8	91.4	3,282
Fourth	14.0	27.7	0.1	0.0	59.7	0.2	1.9	5.6	0.0	0.4	3,319	95.5	92.0	3,305
Highest	10.2	48.0	0.7	0.1	47.6	0.2	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	4,236	97.1	96.1	4,197
Total	11.4	26.8	0.2	0.1	61.8	0.2	1.8	6.0	0.0	0.2	17,123	95.5	91.9	17,043

[1] Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

Table 16.13 Quality of drinking water collected from the source

Percent distribution of de jure population by level of risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in drinking water collected from the source, and percentage with *E. coli* detected in drinking water collected from the source, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 ml				Total	Percentage of de jure population with *E. coli* in water collected from the source	Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli*
	Low (<1 per 100 ml)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 ml)	High (11–100 per 100 ml)	Very high (>100 per 100 ml)			
Residence							
Urban	81.8	6.6	7.1	4.4	100.0	18.2	2,130
Rural	61.9	10.5	14.2	13.4	100.0	38.1	11,756
Region							
Northern	53.4	9.2	16.1	21.3	100.0	46.6	1,762
Central	65.4	9.5	12.1	13.0	100.0	34.6	5,745
Southern	67.8	10.5	13.2	8.5	100.0	32.2	6,379
Main source of drinking water[1]							
Improved source	**72.5**	**10.0**	**10.5**	**7.0**	**100.0**	**27.5**	**12,148**
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	85.4	6.9	5.6	2.1	100.0	14.6	1,206
Piped to neighbour	70.7	8.6	12.9	7.8	100.0	29.3	283
Public tap/standpipe	63.0	12.1	17.6	7.2	100.0	37.0	1,301
Tube well or borehole	74.6	10.1	9.3	5.9	100.0	25.4	8,795
Protected dug well	29.3	10.9	23.6	36.2	100.0	70.7	505
Protected spring	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Bottled water	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Unimproved source	**12.9**	**8.7**	**32.6**	**45.8**	**100.0**	**87.1**	**1,335**
Unprotected dug well	13.1	8.9	29.8	48.1	100.0	86.9	1,176
Unprotected spring	(10.6)	(7.2)	(53.3)	(29.0)	(100.0)	(89.4)	158
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Surface water	**10.3**	**10.2**	**28.3**	**51.3**	**100.0**	**89.7**	**404**
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	61.2	11.1	13.5	14.3	100.0	38.8	2,914
Second	58.2	8.7	17.0	16.1	100.0	41.8	2,679
Middle	59.8	12.9	13.9	13.3	100.0	40.2	2,696
Fourth	63.3	9.8	15.3	11.6	100.0	36.7	2,813
Highest	82.2	7.2	6.0	4.7	100.0	17.8	2,783
Total	65.0	9.9	13.1	12.0	100.0	35.0	13,886

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] As recorded in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

Table 16.14 Quality of drinking water collected in the household

Percent distribution of de jure population by risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in drinking water collected in the household, and percentage with *E. coli* detected in drinking water collected in the household, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 ml: Low (<1 per 100 ml)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 ml)	High (11–100 per 100 ml)	Very high (>100 per 100 ml)	Total	Percentage of de jure population with *E. coli* in water collected in the household	Number of persons in households where household water was tested for *E. coli*
Residence							
Urban	57.0	13.7	16.4	12.8	100.0	43.0	2,213
Rural	19.7	17.6	29.2	33.5	100.0	80.3	12,337
Region							
Northern	22.2	12.4	24.2	41.1	100.0	77.8	1,818
Central	24.5	19.2	25.6	30.7	100.0	75.5	6,142
Southern	27.2	16.3	29.5	27.0	100.0	72.8	6,591
Main source of drinking water[1]							
Improved source	**28.4**	**18.6**	**27.2**	**25.8**	**100.0**	**71.6**	**12,712**
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	61.2	13.0	13.4	12.4	100.0	38.8	1,290
Piped to neighbour	44.7	21.4	16.5	17.4	100.0	55.3	310
Public tap/standpipe	31.9	17.4	24.6	26.1	100.0	68.1	1,357
Tube well or borehole	23.9	19.4	29.6	27.2	100.0	76.1	9,154
Protected dug well	4.5	21.8	32.8	40.9	100.0	95.5	544
Protected spring	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Bottled water	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Unimproved source	**4.2**	**5.7**	**29.4**	**60.6**	**100.0**	**95.8**	**1,413**
Unprotected dug well	3.5	6.0	28.5	62.0	100.0	96.5	1,240
Unprotected spring	(9.7)	(4.2)	(33.6)	(52.6)	(100.0)	(90.3)	166
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Surface water	**7.5**	**8.1**	**20.3**	**64.1**	**100.0**	**92.5**	**425**
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	18.6	16.6	27.8	37.0	100.0	81.4	3,041
Second	17.1	19.3	26.7	36.9	100.0	82.9	2,797
Middle	20.4	15.6	30.2	33.8	100.0	79.6	2,813
Fourth	24.5	19.0	28.8	27.7	100.0	75.5	2,947
Highest	45.9	14.8	22.8	16.5	100.0	54.1	2,953
Total	25.4	17.0	27.2	30.3	100.0	74.6	14,550

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

[1] As recorded in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

Table 16.15 Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of de jure population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises in households with improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of de jure population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli*, and available when needed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

	Main source of drinking water[1]									
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources[2]					
Background characteristic	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli* who are using improved sources	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli* who are using unimproved[2] sources	Percentage of de jure population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli*, and available when needed	Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli*
Residence										
Urban	84.3	70.7	51.5	2,054	(14.9)	(61.2)	(41.6)	76	33.7	2,130
Rural	70.1	79.0	9.1	10,094	12.1	65.1	9.1	1,662	4.4	11,756
Region										
Northern	61.5	73.9	24.3	1,481	11.1	58.1	6.3	282	13.2	1,762
Central	77.1	77.9	16.9	4,736	10.5	68.9	13.9	1,009	8.4	5,745
Southern	71.6	78.2	13.8	5,932	16.9	60.5	5.6	447	8.2	6,379
Source of drinking water										
Improved source	**72.5**	**77.6**	**16.3**	**12,148**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**10.2**	**12,148**
Piped into dwelling/yard/ plot	85.4	77.5	100.0	1,206	na	na	na	na	66.1	1,206
Piped to neighbour	70.7	74.5	0.0	283	na	na	na	na	0.0	283
Public tap/standpipe	63.0	66.2	8.3	1,301	na	na	na	na	4.4	1,301
Tube well or borehole	74.6	79.0	5.7	8,795	na	na	na	na	3.8	8,795
Protected dug well	29.3	85.2	25.7	505	na	na	na	na	7.1	505
Protected spring	*	*	*	22	na	na	na	na	*	22
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	*	*	*	5	na	na	na	na	*	5
Bottled water	*	*	*	30	na	na	na	na	*	30
Unimproved source	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**12.9**	**67.6**	**12.2**	**1,335**	**0.0**	**1,335**
Unprotected dug well	na	na	na	na	13.1	68.6	13.2	1,176	0.0	1,176
Unprotected spring	na	na	na	na	(10.6)	(60.3)	(4.9)	158	(0.0)	158
Other	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	0	*	0
Surface water	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**10.3**	**56.1**	**4.8**	**404**	**0.0**	**404**
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	72.3	78.7	3.7	2,380	11.6	63.0	4.0	534	1.8	2,914
Second	71.5	78.8	5.6	2,157	3.0	66.2	7.6	522	3.1	2,679
Middle	65.9	77.0	8.9	2,376	14.5	68.0	7.0	319	4.4	2,696
Fourth	67.9	79.1	10.5	2,511	25.5	60.8	24.0	302	3.8	2,813
Highest	83.5	74.8	47.5	2,723	*	*	*	61	31.4	2,783
Total	72.5	77.6	16.3	12,148	12.3	65.0	10.5	1,738	8.9	13,886

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] As recorded in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source from which drinking water was collected for testing
[2] Includes surface water

DISABILITY 17

Key Findings

- ***Prevalence of disability:*** 16% of de facto household members age 5 and above and 18% of members age 18 and above have difficulty in at least one functional domain.
- ***Disability by domain:*** 5% of household members age 5 and older have difficulty walking or climbing stairs, 3% have difficulty seeing, 2% have difficulty speaking and 2% have difficulty hearing.
- ***Developmental delay, albinism, and epilepsy/seizures:*** 4% of household members age 5 and older have a developmental delay, 2% have epilepsy or seizures, and less than 1% have albinism.

The 2024 MDHS included The DHS Program's Disability Module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions, which in turn are based on the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide basic necessary information on disability comparable to that being collected worldwide via the WG disability tools. In addition, the MDHS asked respondents about the prevalence of developmental delay, albinism, and epilepsy or seizures.

The Washington Group seeks to identify the population of individuals who have difficulties in carrying out basic, universal activities that would place them at greater risk than the general population of social exclusion if their surroundings were unaccommodating (Washington Group on Disability Statistics 2023). A severity scale is used to categorise the full spectrum of functioning from mild to severe. Those who have a lot of difficulty or do not have the ability to function at all are considered to be at greater risk than the general population.

17.1 Disability by Domain and Age

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all household members and visitors on their ability to function in six specified functional domains. **Table 17.1.1** presents the results for 81,224 de facto household members age 5 and older.

Functional domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 5 or above

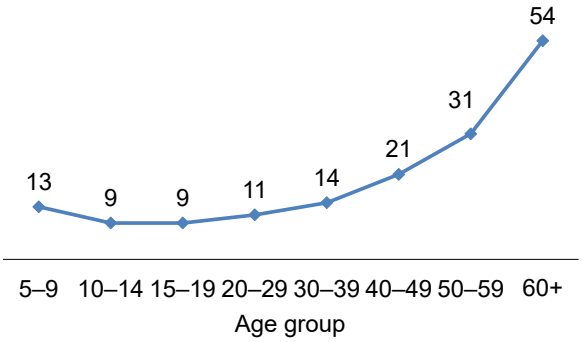
Overall, 84% of de facto household members age 5 or older have no difficulty in any of the functional domains (**Table 17.1.1**). Six percent of household members have any level of difficulty learning new things, solving problems, or remembering. Five percent have any level of difficulty walking or climbing steps, 3% have any difficulty seeing, and 2% each have any difficulty hearing and speaking.

Disability generally rises with increasing age. For instance, 9% to 13% of household members age 5–19 have difficulty in at least one of the six functional domains, as compared with 54% of those age 60 and above (**Figure 17.1**).

The respondent was asked if each family member or visitor over age 5 had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability at all in the domains of seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, and speaking. Two percent of household members have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in the domain of walking or climbing steps, while less than 1% have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in the domains of seeing, hearing, and speaking (**Table 17.1.2**).

Figure 17.1 **Difficulty in at least one functional domain by age**

Percentage of de facto household population age 5 and above with difficulty in at least one functional domain



17.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics

Functional domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 15 or above

Tables 17.2.1 and **17.2.2** present disability data for de facto household members age 15 and older by background characteristics. Seventy-six percent of women and 80% of men have no difficulty in any domain.

Among women, the most common types of disabilities are difficulty in walking or climbing steps (9%); difficulty in learning, problem solving, or remembering (9%); and difficulty in seeing (5%). Among men, difficulty in learning, problem solving, or remembering (7%) and difficulty in walking or climbing steps (6%) are most common. Overall, 21% of women and 17% of men have some level of difficulty in at least one domain (**Figure 17.2**).

***Figure 17.2* Disability by domain**

Percentage of women and men age 15 and above with difficulty in specified domain

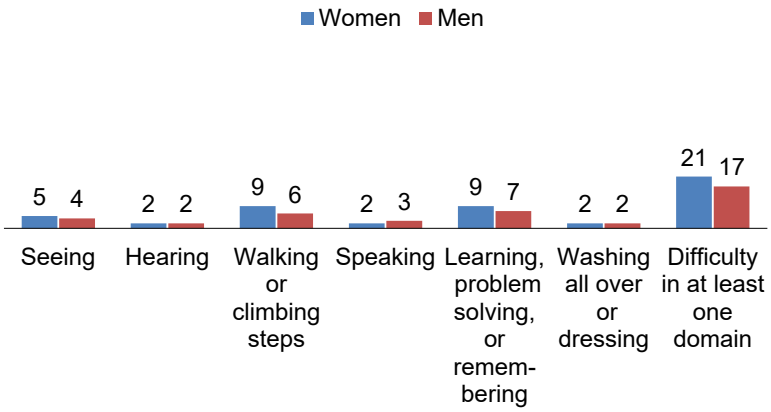


Table 17.3.1 and **Table 17.3.2** present data on the use of assistive devices. Two percent of women and 3% of men use glasses/contact lenses, and 1% each of women and men use hearing aids.

17.3 Developmental Delay, Albinism, and Epilepsy/Seizure

Table 17.4 presents data on the prevalence of developmental delay, albinism, and epilepsy or seizures among de facto household members age 5 and older by background characteristics. Four percent of household members were reported to have a developmental delay, 2% were reported to have epilepsy or seizures, and less than 1% were reported to have albinism. The prevalence of developmental delay and epilepsy or seizures decreases as the level of household wealth increases.

List of Tables

For more information on disability, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1.1 Disability by domain and age**
- **Table 17.1.2 Degree of disability by domain**
- **Table 17.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women**
- **Table 17.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men**
- **Table 17.3.1 Use of assistive devices: Women**
- **Table 17.3.2 Use of assistive devices: Men**
- **Table 17.4 Other disability among household population according to background characteristics**

Table 17.1.1 Disability by domain and age

Percentage of de facto household population age 5 and over who have any difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percentage who have any difficulty in at least one functional domain by age, Malawi DHS 2024

Domain and age	Have any difficulty[1]	Number of persons
Functional domain		
Difficulty seeing	3.2	81,224
Difficulty hearing	1.5	81,224
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	5.4	81,224
Difficulty speaking	2.3	81,224
Difficulty learning new things, solving problems, or remembering	6.3	81,224
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	2.8	81,224
Other disability		
Developmental delay	4.0	81,224
Albinism	0.1	81,224
Epilepsy or seizures	2.0	81,224
Other	2.3	81,224
Difficulty in at least one functional domain[2]		
5–9	13.4	14,288
10–14	8.8	15,531
15–19	8.5	10,051
20–29	11.0	14,551
30–39	14.1	9,444
40–49	20.8	6,732
50–59	30.6	4,708
60+	53.9	5,627
Don't know	23.5	292
Age 15 and over	18.9	51,113
Total	16.0	81,224

[1] For the domains of seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, and speaking, this column includes household members with some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability. Degree of difficulty was not collected for the domains of washing all over or dressing and learning new things, solving problems, or remembering. For these two domains, this column includes a response of yes to a question about whether the household member has difficulty performing the functions in the domain.
[2] Restricted to difficulty in any of the six functional domains

Table 17.1.2 Degree of disability by domain

Percent distribution of de facto household population age 5 and over by the degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, Malawi DHS 2024

	Degree of difficulty								
Functional domain	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Don't know	Total	Have any difficulty	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	Number of persons
Difficulty seeing	94.1	2.5	0.6	0.1	2.8	100.0	3.2	0.7	81,224
Difficulty hearing	96.7	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.8	100.0	1.5	0.3	81,224
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	94.5	3.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	5.4	1.5	81,224
Difficulty speaking	97.6	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.3	0.5	81,224

Note: Data on degree of difficulty are not available for the domains of washing all over or dressing and learning new things, solving problems, or remembering.

Table 17.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

Percentage of the de facto female household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all							Number of women
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing steps	Speaking	Learning, problem solving, or remem-bering	Washing all over or dressing	Has difficulty in at least one domain	
Marital status									
Never married	87.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.1	4.6	1.5	9.9	4,840
Married/living together	79.4	3.7	1.4	6.7	1.5	7.5	0.9	17.3	15,674
Divorced, separated, or nullified	72.7	4.7	1.9	9.9	1.9	10.5	2.4	23.6	4,258
Widowed	41.8	16.6	6.6	35.8	4.1	19.5	5.9	52.6	2,788
Residence									
Urban	82.1	5.0	1.3	5.4	1.7	5.8	0.8	15.2	4,506
Rural	74.9	4.8	2.2	10.0	2.0	9.2	1.9	21.6	23,053
Region									
Northern	71.9	7.8	3.3	11.7	2.5	10.9	2.4	25.3	3,656
Central	75.9	5.1	2.0	8.3	1.8	10.0	1.5	21.0	11,590
Southern	77.4	3.8	1.7	9.5	1.9	6.8	1.8	18.7	12,313
Education									
No education	57.2	8.7	4.1	23.7	4.6	15.4	5.1	38.9	3,953
Primary	76.8	4.3	1.9	8.1	1.7	8.8	1.4	19.7	17,210
Secondary	86.7	3.2	1.0	3.0	0.9	4.2	0.4	10.7	5,543
More than secondary	83.1	8.6	0.9	4.4	0.7	2.4	0.3	14.1	711
Missing	64.8	4.7	1.3	19.6	6.7	15.8	6.2	30.6	143
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	74.6	4.1	2.6	8.9	2.7	10.4	1.6	22.1	5,307
Second	73.5	5.3	2.6	11.3	1.9	9.6	2.3	22.9	5,392
Middle	73.8	4.6	2.1	11.2	1.9	9.4	2.3	22.4	5,463
Fourth	75.8	5.0	1.6	9.4	1.8	9.0	1.6	20.8	5,494
Highest	82.0	5.1	1.2	5.8	1.4	5.4	0.9	15.0	5,902
Total	76.1	4.8	2.0	9.3	1.9	8.7	1.7	20.5	27,560

Note: Total does not sum to 100% due to “don’t know” responses.

Table 17.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

Percentage of the de facto male household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all							Number of men
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing steps	Speaking	Learning, problem solving, or remem-bering	Washing all over or dressing	Has difficulty in at least one domain	
Marital status									
Never married	88.9	0.9	1.1	2.2	2.7	3.9	1.4	9.4	8,787
Married/living together	75.6	6.0	1.6	8.1	2.6	7.6	1.3	20.6	13,698
Divorced, separated or nullified	72.9	5.9	1.6	9.8	3.6	10.2	2.2	24.3	1,087
Widowed	40.7	20.6	8.8	36.8	8.9	23.9	11.0	56.1	274
Residence									
Urban	84.4	4.8	0.9	3.8	2.0	4.6	1.0	13.3	4,167
Rural	79.0	4.2	1.6	6.8	2.9	6.9	1.6	17.8	19,678
Region									
Northern	73.3	7.7	2.9	8.4	4.1	9.2	1.8	23.9	3,355
Central	80.1	3.9	1.3	6.3	2.3	7.0	1.3	17.2	10,548
Southern	82.1	3.6	1.2	5.6	2.8	5.1	1.6	14.6	9,942
Education									
No education	65.3	5.9	2.8	15.8	7.9	11.9	6.1	31.7	1,690
Primary	79.1	4.2	1.6	6.7	2.8	7.2	1.3	17.7	14,217
Secondary	84.6	3.9	1.0	3.6	1.8	4.3	0.9	12.8	6,652
More than secondary	86.4	6.1	1.0	2.2	1.0	3.3	0.6	11.6	963
Missing	78.8	3.3	1.6	7.8	2.1	4.6	1.9	17.2	324
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	80.3	2.9	1.9	6.3	3.0	7.2	1.3	17.2	4,008
Second	77.0	3.8	2.1	8.4	3.3	7.5	2.0	19.8	4,417
Middle	78.0	4.7	1.5	7.1	2.7	7.8	2.2	18.5	4,743
Fourth	79.9	4.5	1.1	6.1	3.2	6.2	1.3	17.0	5,023
Highest	83.7	5.1	1.0	4.1	2.0	4.4	0.9	13.6	5,654
Total	80.0	4.3	1.5	6.3	2.8	6.5	1.5	17.1	23,845

Table 17.3.1 Use of assistive devices: Women

Percentage of the de facto female household population age 5 and over who use an assistive device, and percentage who continue to have difficulty in the domain that the device is meant to correct, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who use: Glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage who use: Hearing aid	Number of women	Percentage who still have trouble seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage who have trouble hearing when wearing hearing aids	Number of women who wear hearing aids
Age							
5–9	0.5	0.2	7,277	(13.7)	37	*	17
10–14	0.8	0.3	7,893	14.2	65	(18.6)	23
15–19	1.2	0.3	4,592	22.6	54	*	15
20–24	0.9	0.6	4,538	33.2	41	(31.3)	29
25–29	1.5	0.3	3,313	17.9	51	*	9
30–34	1.8	0.5	2,876	25.4	51	*	14
35–39	2.6	0.8	2,472	23.6	64	*	19
40–44	3.4	0.8	2,159	22.7	73	*	18
45–49	5.0	0.6	1,573	28.9	79	*	9
50–54	6.0	0.8	1,721	35.0	104	*	13
55–59	6.8	1.1	1,026	33.7	70	*	12
60+	6.8	2.6	3,165	40.8	216	50.5	81
Don't know	2.0	5.6	124	*	2	*	7
Marital status							
Never married	1.0	0.3	20,010	21.5	193	34.3	62
Married/living together	2.6	0.7	15,674	28.5	403	28.3	102
Divorced, separated or nullified	2.6	0.7	4,258	30.0	113	(30.5)	32
Widowed	7.1	2.5	2,788	38.7	198	47.6	70
Residence							
Urban	4.8	0.6	6,461	26.1	310	(39.2)	38
Rural	1.6	0.6	36,268	31.2	596	34.3	228
Region							
Northern	2.7	1.0	5,648	41.8	152	54.8	58
Central	2.1	0.6	17,903	27.5	381	33.2	100
Southern	1.9	0.6	19,178	26.4	373	26.3	108
Education							
No education	1.6	1.0	6,250	44.4	100	34.1	64
Primary	1.5	0.6	29,941	28.0	445	32.7	167
Secondary	3.7	0.5	5,681	27.4	208	(46.6)	28
More than secondary	21.1	0.9	711	26.1	150	*	6
Missing	1.9	0.3	146	*	3	*	0
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.8	0.5	8,468	23.4	70	(31.1)	41
Second	1.4	0.8	8,609	34.2	123	30.9	65
Middle	1.4	0.7	8,609	31.0	123	33.5	64
Fourth	2.0	0.6	8,494	32.9	172	35.2	47
Highest	4.9	0.6	8,549	27.2	418	46.0	48
Total	2.1	0.6	42,729	29.4	906	35.0	266

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

Table 17.3.2 Use of assistive devices: Men

Percentage of the de facto male household population age 5 and over who use an assistive device, and percentage who continue to have difficulty in the domain that the device is meant to correct, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who use: Glasses/ contact lenses	Hearing aid	Number of men	Percentage who still have trouble seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage who have trouble hearing when wearing hearing aids	Number of men who wear hearing aids
Age							
5–9	0.6	0.4	7,011	(11.9)	39	(38.9)	26
10–14	0.7	0.3	7,638	11.2	56	(25.9)	24
15–19	0.5	0.4	5,459	(7.0)	29	*	20
20–24	1.1	0.4	3,983	(16.5)	42	*	15
25–29	2.2	0.6	2,716	18.2	58	*	15
30–34	3.1	0.7	2,130	27.0	65	*	15
35–39	2.7	0.6	1,965	18.0	54	*	12
40–44	3.2	1.0	1,622	26.0	51	*	16
45–49	4.5	1.1	1,377	29.9	62	*	15
50–54	8.6	1.5	1,114	36.7	95	*	17
55–59	11.6	1.7	847	24.0	99	*	14
60+	13.0	1.9	2,462	40.3	320	38.6	47
Don't know	1.3	0.0	168	*	2	*	0
Marital status							
Never married	0.8	0.4	23,436	16.5	186	24.1	86
Married/living together	5.2	1.0	13,698	31.0	716	28.5	140
Divorced, separated, or nullified	2.9	0.5	1,087	(36.2)	32	*	5
Widowed	14.3	2.1	274	(32.6)	39	*	6
Residence							
Urban	4.9	0.6	5,973	29.1	295	(23.3)	39
Rural	2.1	0.6	32,522	28.2	678	28.7	199
Region							
Northern	3.5	1.3	5,270	42.3	183	51.6	68
Central	2.3	0.5	16,573	22.4	382	15.8	78
Southern	2.5	0.5	16,652	28.0	409	20.2	90
Education							
No education	1.6	0.4	4,192	31.2	65	*	18
Primary	1.9	0.6	26,286	25.7	487	25.8	156
Secondary	4.0	0.7	6,727	31.4	269	(24.2)	44
More than secondary	13.7	1.5	965	31.1	132	*	15
Missing	6.6	1.3	325	*	21	*	4
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	1.0	0.5	7,101	21.2	68	(13.5)	36
Second	1.6	0.6	7,515	27.4	120	24.1	48
Middle	2.2	0.7	7,798	26.2	175	38.1	58
Fourth	2.6	0.5	7,974	28.7	209	32.2	37
Highest	4.9	0.7	8,106	31.0	401	26.6	57
Total	2.5	0.6	38,494	28.5	974	27.8	237

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

Table 17.4 Other disability among household population according to background characteristics

Percentage of the de facto household population age 5 and over who have a developmental delay, albinism, and epilepsy or seizures, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Developmental delay	Albinism	Epilepsy/seizures	Number
Age				
5–9	4.9	0.0	2.8	14,288
10–14	4.5	0.1	2.6	15,531
15–19	4.4	0.0	2.0	10,051
20–24	4.2	0.1	1.7	8,521
25–29	3.5	0.0	1.8	6,030
30–34	3.6	0.1	1.4	5,006
35–39	3.4	0.1	1.1	4,438
40–44	3.0	0.2	1.6	3,781
45–49	2.7	0.0	1.6	2,951
50–54	2.5	0.1	2.1	2,835
55–59	2.6	0.2	1.4	1,873
60+	2.9	0.1	1.7	5,627
Don't know	0.8	0.1	2.2	292
Sex				
Male	4.3	0.1	2.3	38,494
Female	3.7	0.1	1.8	42,729
Residence				
Urban	2.5	0.1	0.7	12,434
Rural	4.2	0.1	2.3	68,789
Region				
Northern	5.2	0.1	2.5	10,918
Central	3.7	0.1	2.2	34,476
Southern	3.8	0.1	1.8	35,830
Education				
No education	5.4	0.1	3.4	10,442
Primary	4.2	0.1	2.1	56,227
Secondary	2.3	0.1	1.0	12,408
More than secondary	0.8	0.3	0.5	1,676
Missing	1.6	0.0	2.5	471
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.3	0.1	3.0	15,570
Second	4.6	0.1	2.5	16,123
Middle	4.4	0.1	2.4	16,407
Fourth	3.6	0.1	1.6	16,469
Highest	2.0	0.1	0.8	16,655
Total	4.0	0.1	2.0	81,224

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 18

Key Findings

- ***Adult mortality:*** The adult mortality rate is 1.85 deaths per 1,000 population among women and 2.86 deaths per 1,000 population among men.
- ***Lifetime risk of maternal death:*** The lifetime risk of maternal death indicates that 1 in 111 women in Malawi will die from maternal causes.
- ***Maternal mortality ratio:*** The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2024 MDHS is estimated at 224 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- ***Pregnancy-related mortality ratio:*** The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio for the 7-year period prior to the 2024 MDHS is estimated at 245 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population. In most developing countries, reproductive health is a major concern, and there is a need for reliable data on maternal deaths.

The problem of maternal mortality can be approached using a delay model that includes delays in seeking health care, delays in reaching health facilities, and delays in receiving the needed services upon reaching the facility (Thaddeus and Maine 1994). This model takes into account human, health system, and socioeconomic factors such as poverty, poor emergency obstetric services, and fatalistic beliefs. These problems have contributed to a high burden of infectious diseases, postpartum haemorrhage, hypertensive disorders, unsafe abortions, and prolonged labour, which have led to high adult and maternal mortality. The target of SDG 3.1 is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.

Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult and maternal deaths. In the 2024 MDHS, data were collected from all female respondents on the survival of their sisters and brothers to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. Questions were included to determine if any of the sisters' deaths were related to pregnancy or childbirth, which permits an estimation of maternal mortality—a key indicator of maternal health and well-being. This chapter presents information on levels of and trends in maternal mortality in Malawi.

18.1 DATA

To obtain a sibling history, each respondent was first asked to provide the total number of her mother's live births. The respondent was then asked to provide a list of all children born to her mother, starting with the first born, and the survival status of each sibling. Information on current age was collected for each surviving sibling. Age at death and number of years since death were recorded for each deceased sibling. When a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, the interviewers were instructed to accept an approximate but quantitative answer.

For sisters who died at age 12 or above, three questions were used to determine whether the death was maternity-related: "Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?" and, if not, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?" For

sisters who died during pregnancy, childbirth, or the 2 months following childbirth, the respondent was asked how many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth the sister died and whether the death resulted from an act of violence or an accident. Estimation of adult and pregnancy-related mortality by either direct or indirect means requires reasonably accurate reporting of the respondent's number of sisters and brothers, the number who have died, and (for pregnancy-related mortality) the number of sisters who died of pregnancy-related causes.

Table 18.1 shows the number of siblings reported by respondents and the completeness of data on current age, age at death, and years since death. A total of 96,684 siblings were recorded in the adult mortality section of the 2024 MDHS. There were only 65 siblings (less than 1%) for whom survival status was not reported. Current age (used to estimate exposure to death) was reported for all surviving siblings. Also, data on age at death and years since death were obtained for all dead siblings. It is interesting to note that there were no reports of missing dates in the adult mortality section. The sex ratio for enumerated siblings (the ratio of brothers to sisters multiplied by 100) is 100.4 (**Table C.19**).

18.2 Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15–49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to a respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

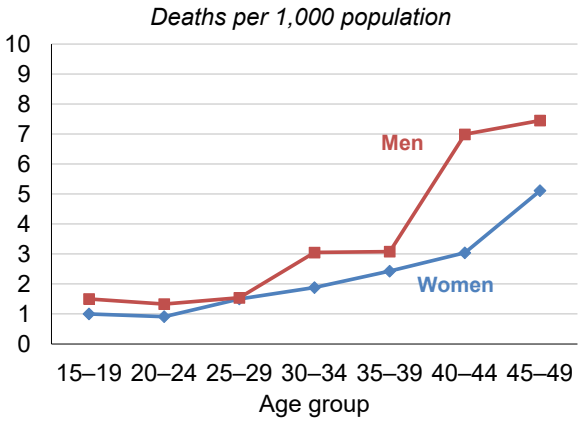
Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups

One way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality is to evaluate the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality. If estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (pregnancy-related deaths in particular) may have questionable plausibility. The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying. To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the 7-year period before the survey (approximately 2017 to 2024). Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period was a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimise sampling error.

It is important to note that MDHS reports prior to the 2015–16 MDHS used a reference period of 10 years preceding the survey for adult and maternal mortality estimates. For trend data, the mortality estimates for previous surveys have been recalculated for the 7 years preceding the survey. Therefore, estimates for prior surveys in this chapter may not match the numbers reported in those surveys.

Table 18.2 and **Figure 18.1** show direct estimates of age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15–49 for the 7-year period before the survey. Overall, the age-adjusted adult mortality rate per 1,000 population is higher among men (2.86 deaths per 1,000 population) than among women (1.85 deaths per 1,000 population). Mortality rates among women generally rise with increasing age, from 1.00 per 1,000 population in the 15–19 age group to 5.11 per 1,000 population in the 45–49 age group. Similarly, mortality rates among men increase from 1.50 per 1,000 population in the 15–19 age group to 7.45 per 1,000 in the 45–49 age group. Mortality rates are higher among men than among women in all age groups.

Figure 18.1 **Adult mortality rates by age**



18.3 TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY

This chapter includes a summary measure ($_{35}q_{15}$) that represents the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, that is, between the 15th and 50th birthdays, if individuals experienced the age-specific mortality rates shown in **Table 18.2**.

Table 18.3 shows the probability of a woman or man age 15 dying by age 50 ($_{35}q_{15}$) for the 7 years preceding the 2024 MDHS as well as for the 7-year period preceding the prior five MDHS surveys.

According to the 2024 MDHS results, 76 of every 1,000 women and 117 of every 1,000 men surviving to age 15 would be expected to die before age 50 (**Table 18.3**). There appears to have been a notable, but inconsistent, decrease in adult mortality in Malawi over the past three decades. The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 decreased from 223 per 1,000 for both women and men in 1992 to 76 and 117, respectively, in 2024. Standard errors and confidence intervals for adult mortality rates can be found in **Table B.8** in Appendix B.

18.4 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. Deaths due to accidents or violence are excluded. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Maternal mortality ratio

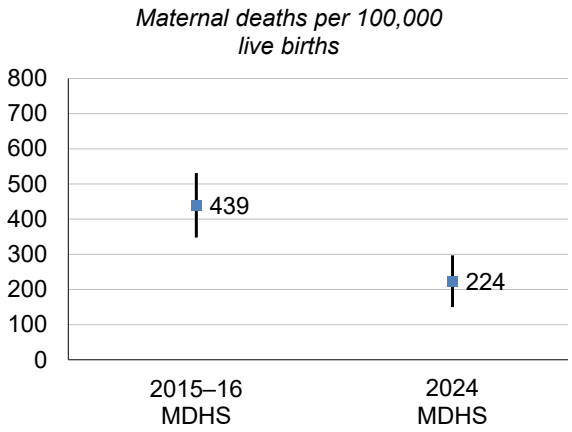
The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths. They are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days after the delivery or termination of a pregnancy. Maternal deaths do not include deaths due to accidents or violence. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). The direct estimation procedure is applied in this report.

Table 18.4 presents total and age-specific direct estimates of maternal mortality from the reported survivorship of sisters for the 7-year period prior to the 2024 MDHS. These rates were calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by woman-years of exposure and are expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the lower boundary for eligibility among women interviewed in the survey is 15 years, and the upper boundary is 49 years), the overall rate for women age 15–49 was standardised by the age distribution of survey respondents. The maternal mortality rate among women age 15–49 is 0.29 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. The overall percentage of female deaths due to maternal causes is 17%.

Because of the small number of maternal deaths in the sample, none of the differences between age groups are statistically significant. **Table 18.5** shows that the estimated maternal mortality ratio is 224 deaths per 100,000 live births during the 7-year period before the survey (with a 95% confidence interval of 150 to 297). Thus, for every 1,000 live births in Malawi during the 7 years before the 2024 MDHS, approximately two women died during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months after childbirth. The lifetime risk of maternal death (0.009) indicates that of 1,000 women of exact age 15, about nine (1 in 111 women) would die before age 50 during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 42 days of childbirth. **Figure 18.2** shows that the maternal mortality ratio decreased from the 2015–16 MDHS to the 2024 MDHS, from 439 to 224 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. This change is statistically significant.

Figure 18.2 **Trends in maternal mortality ratio (MMR) with confidence intervals**



18.5 PREGNANCY-RELATED MORTALITY

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

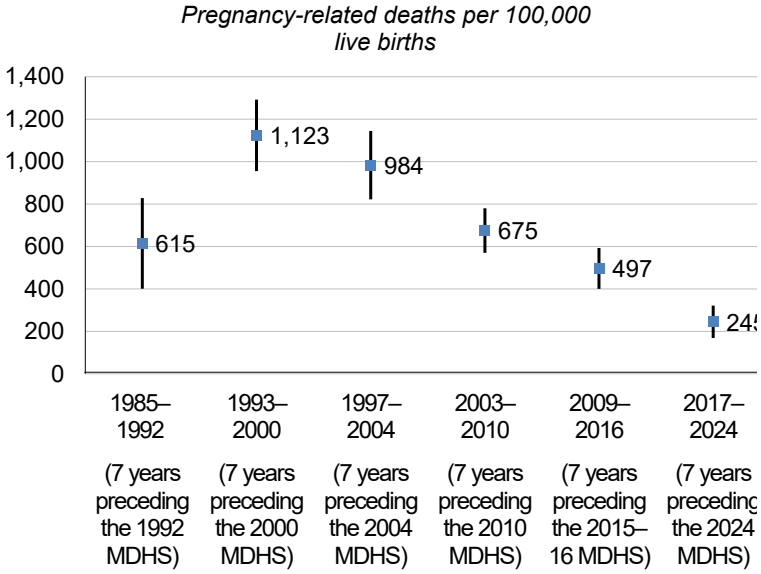
The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Prior to the 2015–16 MDHS, The DHS Program made changes in the methods and terms for maternal mortality in order to align with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 11th Revision (WHO 2022). What was called the "maternal mortality ratio" (MMR) in the MDHS reports prior to 2015–16 is now called the "pregnancy-related mortality ratio" (PRMR). Maternal mortality—according to the current definition—differs from pregnancy-related mortality in two ways. First, maternal mortality is restricted to deaths that occurred in the 42 days after childbirth or the termination of a pregnancy, whereas pregnancy-related mortality includes deaths up to 2 months after childbirth or the termination of a pregnancy. Second, maternal mortality excludes deaths due to accidents or violence, whereas pregnancy-related mortality includes such deaths. Thus, the pregnancy-related

mortality ratio will usually be higher than the maternal mortality ratio and can never be lower. The questions used to measure maternal mortality—according to the current definition—were not asked in surveys in Malawi before the 2015–16 MDHS. Therefore, what this report refers to as the maternal mortality ratio cannot be calculated for surveys prior to 2015–16. In order to discuss trends, the pregnancy-related mortality ratio must be used.

The pregnancy-related mortality ratios for the six MDHS surveys are shown in **Figure 18.3**. Pregnancy-related mortality rates and ratios for the 2024 MDHS and the five previous MDHS surveys are shown in **Table C.22** in Appendix C.

Figure 18.3 **Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) with confidence intervals**



List of Tables

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1 Completeness of information on siblings**
- **Table 18.2 Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 18.3 Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 18.4 Maternal mortality**
- **Table 18.5 Maternal mortality ratio**

Table 18.1 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings, and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	**48,150**	**100.0**	**48,534**	**100.0**	**96,684**	**100.0**
Living	44,018	91.4	43,782	90.2	87,800	90.8
Dead	4,098	8.5	4,721	9.7	8,819	9.1
Survival status unknown	34	0.1	31	0.1	65	0.1
Living siblings	**44,018**	**100.0**	**43,782**	**100.0**	**87,800**	**100.0**
Age reported	44,018	100.0	43,782	100.0	87,800	100.0
Dead siblings	**4,098**	**100.0**	**4,721**	**100.0**	**8,819**	**100.0**
AD and YSD reported	4,098	100.0	4,721	100.0	8,819	100.0

Table 18.2 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2024

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[1]
FEMALE			
15–19	44	43,556	1.00
20–24	43	47,065	0.91
25–29	63	42,056	1.50
30–34	68	36,082	1.88
35–39	70	28,616	2.43
40–44	59	19,364	3.04
45–49	60	11,641	5.11
Total 15–49	405	228,380	1.85[a]
MALE			
15–19	63	42,036	1.50
20–24	60	45,260	1.33
25–29	65	42,279	1.54
30–34	108	35,528	3.05
35–39	89	28,821	3.08
40–44	139	19,826	6.99
45–49	93	12,492	7.45
Total 15–49	617	226,242	2.86[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 18.3 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 for women and men during the 7 years preceding the survey, Malawi DHS 2024

Survey	Female ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]	Male ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]
2024 MDHS	76 (CI: 66, 87)	117 (CI: 104, 131)
2015–16 MDHS	184 (CI: 167, 201)	218 (CI: 200, 236)
2010 MDHS	305 (CI: 285, 325)	341 (CI: 319, 364)
2004 MDHS	341 (CI: 319, 364)	385 (CI: 354, 415)
2000 MDHS	373 (CI: 349, 397)	391 (CI: 368, 414)
1992 MDHS	223 (CI: 189, 257)	223 (CI: 182, 264)

CI = Confidence interval
[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15

Table 18.4 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2024

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths[1]	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate[2]
15–19	12.7	6	43,556	0.13
20–24	19.5	8	47,065	0.18
25–29	22.8	14	42,056	0.34
30–34	28.8	19	36,082	0.54
35–39	18.8	13	28,616	0.46
40–44	11.7	7	19,364	0.35
45–49	3.3	2	11,641	0.17
Total 15–49	17.2	70	228,380	0.29[a]

[1] A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence.
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 18.5 Maternal mortality ratio

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the 7 years preceding the survey, Malawi DHS 2024

Total fertility rate (TFR)	4.0
General fertility rate (GFR)[1]	130
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[2]	224 (CI: 150, 297)
Lifetime risk of maternal death[3]	0.009

CI = Confidence interval
[1] Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49
[2] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 18.4) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[3] Calculated as $1-(1-MMR)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 19

Key Findings

- ***Experience of violence:*** 32% of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15.
- ***Controlling behaviours:*** 60% of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported that they have experienced at least one specific type of controlling behaviour by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner.
- ***Violence by current or most recent husband/intimate partner:*** 37% of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner report having experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 29% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Injuries due to intimate partner violence:*** 39% of ever-married/ever-partnered women who experienced intimate partner physical or sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey sustained an injury.
- ***Help seeking:*** 34% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help to stop the violence.

Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006).

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm and includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviour. This definition of intimate partner violence covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.[1] This chapter focuses on intimate partner violence, a form of gender-based violence, and other forms of domestic violence.

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information only on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. More recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner. In the 2024 Malawi DHS, the revised version of the domestic violence questionnaire module was used for the first time, and therefore indicators on intimate partner violence are reported for women who have ever had a husband or other intimate partner. In the context of the revised questionnaire module and this report, the term "boyfriend" excludes anyone reported as an intimate partner. Given these changes, when examining trends in intimate partner violence, only the estimates

[1] https://apps.who.int/violence-info/intimate-partner-violence.

provided separately for ever-married women and women living with a man as if married should be compared with corresponding estimates from previous surveys.

The 2024 MDHS implemented the module of questions on domestic violence in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO 2001). Accordingly, one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for an interview with the module, but only if her privacy could be ensured. Among the women eligible, less than 1% were unable to be interviewed because privacy could not be obtained, while 3% were unable to be interviewed for other reasons. Overall, among women interviewed for the 2024 MDHS, 78% were eligible for the module, and 16,263 women were successfully interviewed.

19.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

Terminology for this chapter

Husband: a man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

Intimate partner: a man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined for the purposes of this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

Husband/intimate partner: the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Boyfriend: a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2024 Malawi DHS, information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/live-in partners, and, if applicable, never-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women if their current or former husband/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

> ***Physical violence:*** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon
>
> ***Sexual violence:*** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to
>
> ***Emotional violence*****:** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from all women about physical violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, women were asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner. Specifically, they were asked if at any time in their life, as a child

or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. Additionally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy.

19.2 Women's Experience of Physical Violence

Physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

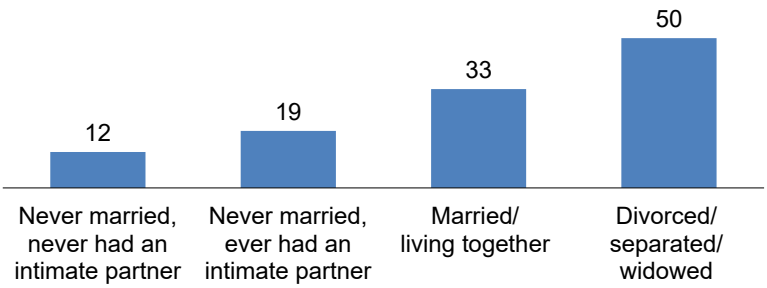
Sample: Women age 15–49

Thirty-two percent of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15. Fifteen percent of women experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 19.1**). **Figure 19.1** shows the percentages of women who have experienced physical violence by marital status.

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 increased from 28% in 2004 and 2010 to 34% in 2015–16 before decreasing slightly to 32% in 2024.

Figure 19.1 **Women's experience of physical violence by marital status**

Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15



19.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among ever-married women and women who have had an intimate partner and have experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrators of violence were the current husband/intimate partner (48%) and a former husband/intimate partner (42%). Among never-married women who have never had an intimate partner, the most common perpetrators were schoolmates or classmates (29%), mothers or stepmothers (27%), and brothers or sisters (20%); 13% of these women reported experiencing violence by other relatives and 7% by their father/stepfather (**Table 19.2**).

19.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy

Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

In Malawi, 6% of women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during a pregnancy (**Table 19.3**).

19.3 Experience of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

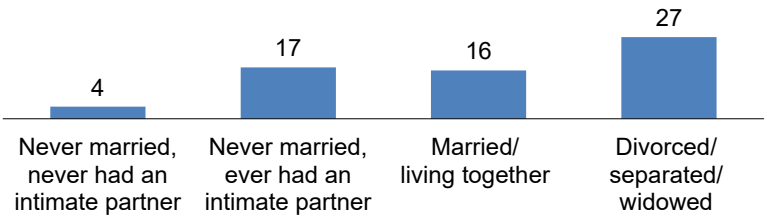
Sample: Women age 15–49

19.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Seventeen percent of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator, and 11% experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 19.4**). Experience of sexual violence is higher among divorced, separated, or widowed women (27%) than among currently married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner (16% and 17%, respectively); sexual violence is lowest among never-married women who have never had an intimate partner (4%) (**Table 19.4** and **Figure 19.2**).

***Figure 19.2* Women's experience of sexual violence by marital status**

Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence



Trends: The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence increased from 14% in 2004 to 25% in 2010 before decreasing to 21% in 2015–16 and then to 17% in 2024.

19.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been married or had an intimate partner and have experienced sexual violence, the most common perpetrators were their current husband/intimate partner (83%) and a former husband/intimate partner (27%). Three percent of women experienced sexual violence by a current/former boyfriend and 4% by a stranger (**Table 19.5**).

19.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

In Malawi, 3% of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner, with less than 1% having experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner generally decreases with age, from 4% among women age 15–19 to 2% among women age 40–49 (**Table 19.6**).

19.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

Two percent of women age 15–49 first experienced sexual violence by age 15, while 6% first experienced such violence by age 18 and 10% by age 22 (**Table 19.7**).

19.4 Experience of Different Forms of Violence

Physical and sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of forms of violence. Nearly 4 in 10 women (38%) have experienced physical or sexual violence: 21% have

experienced physical violence only, 6% have experienced sexual violence only, and 11% have experienced both physical and sexual violence (**Table 19.8**).

19.5 Forms of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

Controlling behaviour

Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner demonstrates one or more controlling behaviours.

***Sample*:** Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

19.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

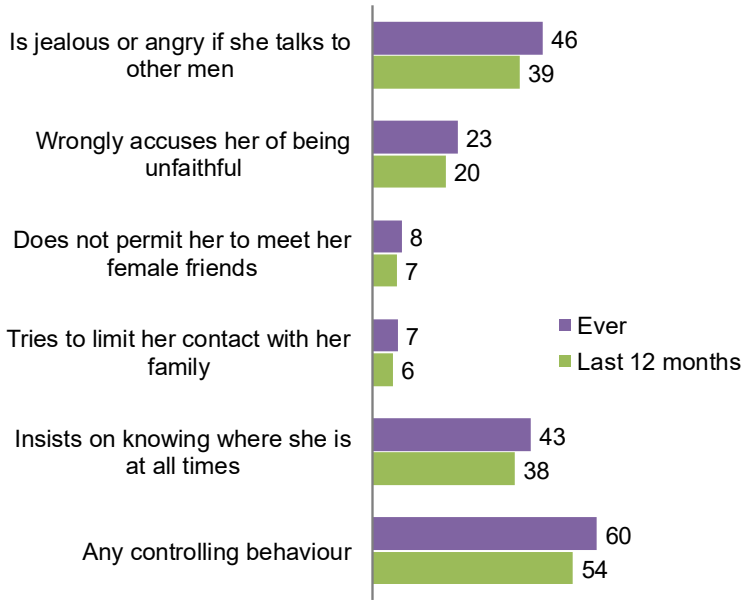
Controlling Behaviours

Attempts by husbands or intimate partners to closely control and monitor their wives'/intimate partners' behaviour are important warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the percentage of women whose husbands/partners display at least three such behaviours is also an important indicator.

Overall, 6 in 10 women (60%) age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported that they have experienced at least one specific type of controlling behaviour by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 19% reported experiencing three or more specific types of controlling behaviours. The most common controlling behaviours women reported were jealousy or anger if they talk to other men (46%) and insisting on knowing where they are at all times (43%). Twenty-three percent of women said that their husband/intimate partner has wrongly accused them of being unfaithful (**Figure 19.3** and **Tables 19.9** and **19.10**).

***Figure 19.3* Forms of controlling behaviours**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced specific types of controlling behaviours



Trends: The percentage of ever-married women whose husband/partner displays three or more controlling behaviours declined from 27% in 2004 to 19% in 2010, increased to 24% in 2015–16, and then returned to 19% in 2024.

Nearly 4 out of 10 women (37%) who have ever had a husband/intimate partner report having experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner. Twenty-two percent of women have experienced emotional violence, 25% have experienced physical violence, and 15% have experienced sexual violence. Six percent of women have experienced all three types of violence (**Table 19.11**).

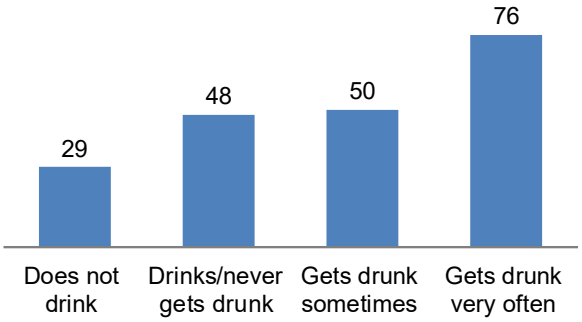
The percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or more recent husband/intimate partner ranges from 32% in the Southern region to 44% in the Northern region (**Map 19.1**).

Women whose husband/intimate partner does not drink alcohol are much less likely (29%) to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence than women whose husband/intimate partner is often drunk (76%) (**Table 19.12** and **Figure 19.4**).

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence increased from 32% in 2004 to 45% in 2015–16 before declining to 37% in 2024.

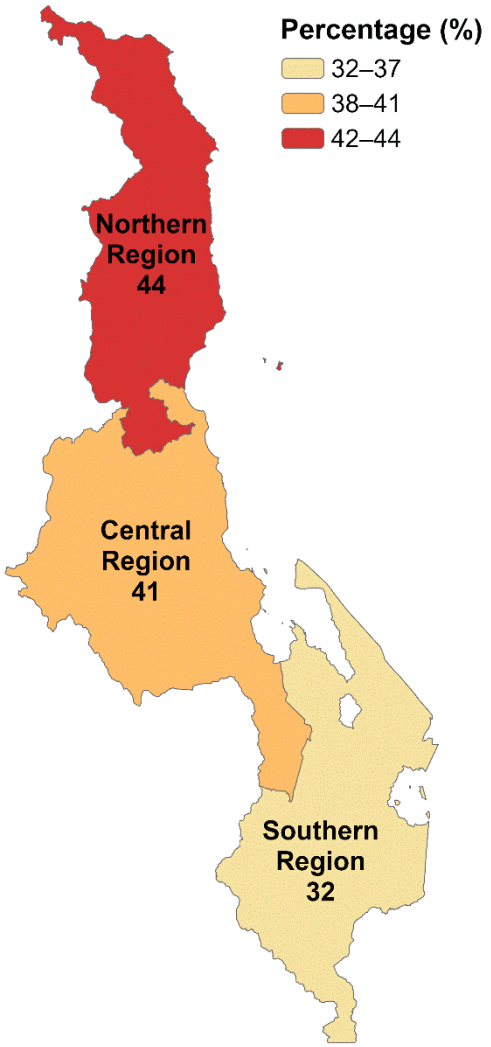
Figure 19.4 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption

Percentage of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their husband/intimate partner



Map 19.1 Intimate partner violence by region

Percentage of women age 15–49 who ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband/intimate partner



19.5.2 Intimate Partner Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband/Intimate Partner

Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women who experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband or any intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2.1.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Overall, 29% of women who have ever had one or more husbands or intimate partners experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by any husband/intimate partner in the past 12 months (**Table 19.13**).

19.6 Injuries to Women due to Intimate Partner Violence

Injuries due to intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner

Almost 4 in 10 (37%) ever-married/ever-partnered women who have experienced sexual or physical violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner have sustained injuries; 39% sustained injuries after experiencing such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common injuries reported were cuts, bruises, or aches (34%), followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (12%). Eight percent of women who have experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence reported deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries (**Table 19.14**).

19.7 Violence Initiated by Women against Their Husband/Intimate Partner

Initiation of physical violence by women

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband/intimate partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

The 2024 MDHS asked all women responding to the domestic violence module who have ever had a husband or intimate partner if they had ever initiated acts of physical violence against their husband/intimate partner when he was not already hitting or beating them. Four percent of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported that they have initiated physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 3% reported having done so in the 12 months preceding the survey. Initiation of violence against husbands or intimate partners is much more common among women who have experienced physical intimate partner violence (15%) than among women who have never experienced such violence (1%) (**Table 19.15**). **Table 19.16** presents information on violence by women against their husband/intimate partner according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators.

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who have initiated violence against their husbands/partners has remained unchanged over time (4% in both 2015–16 and 2024). Similarly, there

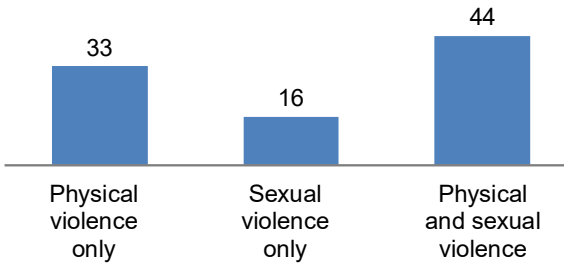
have been only minimal changes in the percentage of women who initiated violence against their husbands or partners in the 12 months preceding the survey (2% in 2015–16 and 3% in 2024).

19.8 Help Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Fifty-two percent of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence have never sought help to end the violence or told anyone about the violence; 14% of women who have experienced violence told someone about the violence but did not seek help. Thirty-four percent of women sought help to stop the violence (**Table 19.17**). Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely (44%) to have sought help than women who have experienced physical violence only (33%) or sexual violence only (16%) (**Figure 19.5**).

***Figure 19.5* Help seeking by type of violence experienced**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help



Sources for Help

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source of help is their own family (59%), followed by their husband's/intimate partner's family (36%) and the police (14%) (**Table 19.18**).

List of Tables

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 19.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator**
- **Table 19.2 Persons committing physical violence**
- **Table 19.3 Experience of physical violence during pregnancy**
- **Table 19.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator**
- **Table 19.5 Persons committing sexual violence**
- **Table 19.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner**
- **Table 19.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence**
- **Table 19.8 Experience of different forms of violence**
- **Table 19.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence**
- **Table 19.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics**
- **Table 19.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics**
- **Table 19.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators**
- **Table 19.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months**
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- **Table 19.17 Help seeking to stop violence**
- **Table 19.18 Sources for help to stop the violence**

Table 19.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15–19	20.7	1.7	10.4	12.2	3,446
20–24	32.1	4.4	13.3	17.9	3,314
25–29	37.3	4.3	13.6	18.0	2,529
30–39	37.2	4.8	11.0	15.9	4,062
40–49	34.8	4.3	8.6	12.9	2,912
Religion					
Catholic	34.7	3.5	11.7	15.4	2,392
CCAP	28.5	2.9	10.4	13.3	2,264
Anglican	31.9	3.6	12.5	16.9	317
Seventh Day Adventist/Baptist	32.4	4.2	11.2	15.5	1,360
Pentecostal	37.8	4.3	13.6	18.1	1,983
Other Christian	34.7	4.7	11.7	16.5	5,476
Muslim	22.5	2.8	8.5	11.3	2,354
No religion	43.9	8.6	19.5	29.0	105
Ethnic group					
Chewa	33.4	4.2	11.6	15.9	5,622
Tumbuka	35.4	3.2	13.9	17.2	1,584
Lomwe	32.9	4.0	10.9	15.2	3,311
Tonga	28.7	2.5	11.1	13.6	281
Yao	21.9	2.9	8.7	11.6	2,123
Sena	36.9	5.0	14.0	19.1	520
Nkhonde	43.5	4.4	16.8	21.7	188
Ngoni	28.7	3.5	8.7	12.4	1,714
Mang'anja	46.7	5.6	14.7	20.5	620
Lambia	37.1	4.1	18.4	22.5	79
Ndali	31.8	4.6	12.7	17.3	100
Other Malawian	50.0	4.7	15.0	19.7	79
Other country	29.7	4.7	13.1	17.9	31
Don't know	*	*	*	*	13
Residence					
Urban	27.5	3.1	9.5	12.6	2,840
Rural	33.2	4.1	11.7	15.9	13,423
Region					
Northern	35.9	3.6	14.2	17.9	2,087
Central	32.7	4.1	11.3	15.5	6,915
Southern	30.8	3.8	10.5	14.5	7,260
Marital status					
Never married	16.3	1.1	7.2	8.4	3,450
Never ever had intimate partner	12.1	1.2	5.5	6.7	1,390
Ever had intimate partner	19.1	1.0	8.4	9.5	2,059
Ever married	36.5	4.7	12.4	17.2	12,813
Married/living together	32.7	3.2	11.7	15.0	9,911
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	49.6	9.8	14.8	24.8	2,902
Education					
No education	31.7	3.8	9.7	13.7	1,116
Primary	34.5	4.4	12.4	16.9	10,681
Secondary	27.8	2.9	9.2	12.1	3,996
More than secondary	20.6	1.5	9.3	10.8	470
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	36.9	5.6	13.6	19.4	3,234
Second	35.2	5.0	11.8	16.9	3,088
Middle	33.6	3.8	11.1	15.1	3,124
Fourth	29.6	2.8	11.0	13.9	3,115
Highest	26.8	2.5	9.4	11.9	3,703
Total	32.2	3.9	11.3	15.3	16,263

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian
[1] Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never-married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known

Table 19.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's partnership status, Malawi DHS 2024

Person	Partnership status		Total
	Ever married/ ever had intimate partner	Never married/ never had intimate partner	
Current husband/intimate partner	47.8	na	46.2
Former husband/intimate partner	42.0	na	40.6
Current boyfriend	0.1	0.4	0.1
Former boyfriend	1.5	0.0	1.5
Father/stepfather	3.8	7.3	3.9
Mother/stepmother	6.3	26.5	7.0
Sister/brother	6.5	20.0	6.9
Daughter/son	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other relative	4.0	12.8	4.2
Mother-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Father-in-law	0.2	na	0.1
Other in-law	0.4	na	0.4
Teacher	1.3	2.7	1.4
Schoolmate/classmate	5.9	28.5	6.6
Employer/someone at work	0.0	0.0	0.0
Police/soldier	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	3.0	9.4	3.2
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	5,069	168	5,245

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = Not applicable

Table 19.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15–19	5.8	1,068
20–24	5.6	2,828
25–29	6.4	2,405
30–39	6.2	4,013
40–49	4.5	2,891
Religion		
Catholic	6.6	1,840
CCAP	4.1	1,755
Anglican	7.0	248
Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist	6.2	1,087
Pentecostal	6.4	1,668
Other Christian	6.8	4,560
Muslim	2.8	1,952
No religion	7.9	88
Ethnic group		
Chewa	6.4	4,592
Tumbuka	5.1	1,245
Lomwe	5.7	2,661
Tonga	3.2	221
Yao	3.0	1,761
Sena	8.0	421
Nkhonde	10.7	147
Ngoni	4.9	1,388
Mang'anja	10.9	529
Lambia	4.1	61
Ndali	4.4	78
Other Malawian	9.0	66
Other country	(1.9)	23
Don't know	*	12
Residence		
Urban	4.6	2,131
Rural	5.9	11,074
Region		
Northern	5.0	1,655
Central	6.1	5,597
Southern	5.6	5,953
Marital status		
Never married	5.1	608
Never ever had intimate partner	3.0	99
Ever had intimate partner	5.5	509
Ever married	5.8	12,597
Married/living together	5.0	9,743
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	8.4	2,854
Number of living children		
0	6.3	521
1–2	5.4	6,050
3–4	5.6	4,061
5+	6.5	2,573
Education		
No education	4.9	1,075
Primary	6.3	8,904
Secondary	4.5	2,935
More than secondary	3.5	291
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	8.2	2,844
Second	5.9	2,616
Middle	6.1	2,539
Fourth	4.1	2,481
Highest	4.2	2,725
Total	5.7	13,205

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

Table 19.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15–19	13.2	8.7	3,446
20–24	16.7	13.0	3,314
25–29	18.6	12.4	2,529
30–39	18.6	11.7	4,062
40–49	19.3	11.2	2,912
Religion			
Catholic	18.5	12.9	2,392
CCAP	16.3	11.0	2,264
Anglican	15.9	10.4	317
Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist	18.3	12.1	1,360
Pentecostal	19.9	12.5	1,983
Other Christian	19.0	12.1	5,476
Muslim	9.5	6.7	2,354
No religion	24.6	17.9	105
Ethnic group			
Chewa	20.3	13.9	5,622
Tumbuka	22.8	16.7	1,584
Lomwe	14.1	7.6	3,311
Tonga	22.1	16.2	281
Yao	8.5	5.7	2,123
Sena	17.8	12.1	520
Nkhonde	30.9	25.3	188
Ngoni	12.9	7.1	1,714
Mang'anja	23.8	15.6	620
Lambia	17.0	13.9	79
Ndali	26.4	23.4	100
Other Malawian	28.1	14.9	79
Other country	14.2	10.4	31
Don't know	*	*	13
Residence			
Urban	13.9	8.3	2,840
Rural	17.9	12.0	13,423
Region			
Northern	23.7	18.1	2,087
Central	19.4	12.9	6,915
Southern	13.3	7.9	7,260
Marital status			
Never married	11.5	6.3	3,450
Never ever had intimate partner	3.9	0.4	1,390
Ever had intimate partner	16.6	10.4	2,059
Ever married	18.7	12.7	12,813
Married/living together	16.4	12.1	9,911
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	26.7	14.8	2,902
Employment			
Employed for cash	20.1	12.5	5,924
Employed not for cash	18.7	12.2	4,138
Not employed	13.4	9.6	6,201
Education			
No education	15.6	10.2	1,116
Primary	18.3	12.4	10,681
Secondary	15.3	9.3	3,996
More than secondary	12.5	7.6	470
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.6	12.8	3,234
Second	18.9	13.2	3,088
Middle	18.3	11.5	3,124
Fourth	15.6	9.5	3,115
Highest	15.0	10.0	3,703
Total	17.2	11.3	16,263

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian
[1] Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

Table 19.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's partnership status, Malawi DHS 2024

	Partnership status		
Person	Ever married/ ever had intimate partner	Never married/ never had intimate partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	83.4	na	81.8
Former husband/intimate partner	26.9	na	26.4
Current/former boyfriend	3.3	(8.5)	3.4
Father/stepfather	0.4	(4.9)	0.6
Brother/stepbrother	0.2	(3.6)	0.3
Other relative	1.5	(2.3)	1.5
In-law	0.3	na	0.2
Own friend/acquaintance	2.0	(15.3)	2.2
Family friend	1.2	(3.9)	1.3
Teacher	0.4	(5.8)	0.5
Schoolmate/classmate	0.8	(10.3)	1.0
Employer/someone at work	0.2	(0.0)	0.2
Priest/religious leader	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Stranger	4.2	(40.5)	4.9
Other	0.1	(4.6)	0.2
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	2,734	54	2,797

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 19.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner		Number of women
	Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	
Age			
15–19	4.0	0.5	3,446
20–24	2.4	0.2	3,314
25–29	2.6	0.4	2,529
30–39	2.3	0.1	4,062
40–49	2.1	0.1	2,912
Religion			
Catholic	2.8	0.5	2,392
CCAP	2.9	0.3	2,264
Anglican	1.3	0.6	317
Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist	3.7	0.6	1,360
Pentecostal	3.0	0.2	1,983
Other Christian	3.2	0.2	5,476
Muslim	0.8	0.1	2,354
No religion	1.6	0.0	105
Ethnic group			
Chewa	3.1	0.4	5,622
Tumbuka	2.3	0.5	1,584
Lomwe	3.6	0.1	3,311
Tonga	1.7	0.6	281
Yao	0.8	0.0	2,123
Sena	4.4	0.3	520
Nkhonde	1.6	0.0	188
Ngoni	1.4	0.3	1,714
Mang'anja	4.5	0.0	620
Lambia	2.2	0.4	79
Ndali	1.7	0.0	100
Other Malawian	4.8	0.0	79
Other country	1.4	0.0	31
Don't know	*	*	13
Residence			
Urban	2.4	0.2	2,840
Rural	2.8	0.3	13,423
Region			
Northern	1.7	0.4	2,087
Central	2.7	0.3	6,915
Southern	3.0	0.2	7,260
Marital status			
Never married	4.2	0.5	3,450
Never ever had intimate partner	3.9	0.4	1,390
Ever had intimate partner	4.4	0.6	2,059
Ever married	2.3	0.2	12,813
Married/living together	2.2	0.2	9,911
Divorced/separated/ widowed/ nullified	2.6	0.3	2,902
Education			
No education	1.5	0.0	1,116
Primary	2.7	0.3	10,681
Secondary	3.0	0.2	3,996
More than secondary	3.7	0.3	470
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.3	0.3	3,234
Second	2.8	0.3	3,088
Middle	2.7	0.1	3,124
Fourth	2.5	0.2	3,115
Highest	3.2	0.3	3,703
Total	2.7	0.3	16,263

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian
[1] Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table 19.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Current age							
15–19	0.2	0.5	3.1	na	na	86.8	3,446
20–24	0.1	0.3	1.8	5.9	na	83.3	3,314
25–29	0.1	0.4	1.4	4.1	8.6	81.4	2,529
30–39	0.2	0.5	1.6	4.1	7.7	81.4	4,062
40–49	0.2	0.5	1.5	4.3	7.5	80.7	2,912
18–29	0.1	0.3	1.6	6.0	na	83.0	7,310
Total	0.2	0.5	1.9	5.8	9.9	82.8	16,263
Type of perpetrator							
Any husband/intimate partner[1]	0.1	0.2	1.1	4.6	9.1	81.6	14,856
Any non-intimate partner[2]	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.2	2.4	96.9	16,263

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes only ever-married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner
[2] Includes all women

Table 19.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Malawi DHS 2024

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15–19	14.6	7.1	6.1	27.8	3,446
15–17	12.2	6.4	5.6	24.2	1,979
18–19	17.8	8.1	6.8	32.7	1,467
20–24	20.9	5.4	11.2	37.5	3,314
25–29	25.1	6.4	12.2	43.7	2,529
30–39	23.6	5.0	13.6	42.3	4,062
40–49	21.6	6.1	13.2	40.9	2,912
Total	21.0	6.0	11.2	38.2	16,263

Table 19.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, perpetrated by a husband or intimate partner, Malawi DHS 2024

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY THE CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Controlling behaviour				
Any controlling behaviour	60.1	53.7	27.0	26.7
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	45.7	39.4	14.8	24.5
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	22.9	19.7	6.7	13.0
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	7.9	6.7	3.0	3.6
Tries to limit her contact with her family	6.8	5.7	2.3	3.4
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	42.5	38.2	20.0	18.2
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	24.6	15.0	4.1	10.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.2	7.0	2.0	5.0
Slapped her	21.3	12.5	2.9	9.5
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	5.7	3.8	1.2	2.6
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	10.8	6.3	1.9	4.4
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	10.8	6.8	2.0	4.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	3.2	2.2	0.7	1.5
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.7
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	15.4	12.0	3.0	9.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	13.9	10.7	2.5	8.2
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	7.2	5.7	1.4	4.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.9	3.0	0.9	2.1
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	22.2	17.9	6.6	11.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	11.6	9.2	3.5	5.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	10.0	7.9	2.6	5.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	17.0	13.5	4.9	8.6
At least three forms of controlling behaviours	18.6	16.5	11.5	5.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	31.3	21.5	5.8	15.7
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	37.4	28.3	9.4	18.9
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY ANY CURRENT OR PREVIOUS HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Physical violence	28.3	15.2	na	na
Sexual violence	17.2	12.2	na	na
Emotional violence	24.0	18.1	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	35.2	21.8	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	41.1	28.5	na	na
Number of ever-married or never-married women who ever had an intimate partner	14,856	14,856	14,856	14,856

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
na = Not available

Table 19.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husband/intimate partner has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	41.0	20.3	4.9	4.4	40.0	15.0	43.4	2,226
20–24	47.9	22.1	8.0	6.2	43.7	18.2	37.7	3,183
25–29	47.2	22.8	8.7	7.2	44.9	19.6	38.1	2,509
30–39	46.4	24.2	8.4	8.0	43.6	20.0	39.4	4,038
40–49	44.6	24.2	8.6	7.4	39.3	18.8	42.1	2,899
Religion								
Catholic	48.2	22.9	7.8	7.2	45.2	18.1	36.8	2,154
CCAP	43.9	20.2	5.5	5.4	41.4	16.0	41.7	2,054
Anglican	51.0	29.0	6.6	6.3	47.8	21.4	37.3	288
Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist	45.7	22.0	7.4	6.7	42.5	17.1	38.0	1,274
Pentecostal	51.0	24.5	9.5	7.7	43.8	19.9	35.9	1,831
Other Christian	44.6	24.0	8.4	7.6	43.6	19.8	39.6	4,999
Muslim	42.2	20.7	7.6	5.1	35.8	17.4	47.2	2,154
No religion	53.4	42.3	19.2	13.5	49.7	34.9	32.5	92
Ethnic group								
Chewa	48.6	25.7	7.6	6.9	44.1	20.2	36.9	5,162
Tumbuka	51.6	23.5	10.3	11.8	50.9	22.0	30.1	1,451
Lomwe	42.8	19.8	7.2	5.5	40.5	15.4	42.8	3,003
Tonga	50.8	21.2	8.0	8.5	48.0	20.2	35.9	248
Yao	40.8	20.5	7.5	5.3	35.0	16.4	48.5	1,934
Sena	47.8	24.1	9.0	9.9	50.8	21.8	34.4	481
Nkhonde	57.8	29.8	7.4	8.6	64.0	27.9	22.1	176
Ngoni	39.4	20.3	6.7	4.2	32.6	14.3	49.4	1,557
Mang'anja	47.3	26.4	10.8	5.7	51.2	23.2	34.1	584
Lambia	38.1	18.9	9.5	9.4	34.5	17.2	50.5	71
Ndali	42.1	23.8	10.6	9.2	46.7	19.8	38.2	82
Other Malawian	51.5	23.7	15.6	19.8	61.4	30.7	28.1	69
Other country	25.1	10.9	5.8	7.0	30.9	9.4	65.0	28
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Residence								
Urban	52.5	17.7	6.0	5.4	40.7	14.0	36.2	2,568
Rural	44.3	24.0	8.3	7.1	42.8	19.5	40.7	12,287
Region								
Northern	51.6	24.0	10.5	12.6	53.0	23.7	30.4	1,879
Central	47.9	24.9	7.3	6.6	41.5	18.9	38.8	6,364
Southern	41.9	20.7	7.7	5.4	40.4	16.8	43.7	6,612
Marital status								
Never married	47.9	18.7	3.0	1.9	39.9	11.9	39.4	2,059
Currently has intimate partner	49.7	17.9	3.3	1.0	42.4	11.1	36.8	1,461
Had intimate partner	43.6	20.6	2.3	4.1	33.7	13.8	45.7	598
Ever married	45.3	23.6	8.7	7.6	42.9	19.6	40.0	12,796
Married/living together	42.2	20.1	6.3	5.3	41.7	16.1	42.4	9,911
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	56.2	35.7	16.9	15.3	47.0	32.0	31.9	2,885
Education								
No education	38.0	22.9	8.6	8.5	36.4	17.7	47.5	1,095
Primary	45.1	24.9	8.2	7.1	42.2	20.0	40.4	9,711
Secondary	49.1	18.9	7.2	5.9	44.5	16.3	37.0	3,603
More than secondary	50.6	11.8	3.7	3.7	45.2	8.8	35.7	447
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	45.3	27.4	8.9	7.5	42.7	21.6	40.3	3,025
Second	43.9	24.2	7.9	6.8	41.9	19.1	41.1	2,849
Middle	44.5	25.0	9.1	7.4	43.9	20.3	38.5	2,853
Fourth	44.2	21.5	7.1	7.0	42.9	18.2	42.4	2,811
Highest	49.9	17.2	6.6	5.6	41.1	14.2	37.7	3,318
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner								
Afraid most of the time	70.7	47.0	20.2	18.6	66.3	43.5	16.3	2,295
Sometimes afraid	53.9	27.6	9.5	7.8	52.0	22.8	29.2	4,016
Never afraid	35.1	14.3	3.8	3.2	31.5	9.9	51.3	8,544
Total	45.7	22.9	7.9	6.8	42.5	18.6	39.9	14,856

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

Table 19.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	12.5	15.0	14.8	5.2	3.8	24.6	27.5	2,226
20–24	22.2	23.7	14.7	8.7	6.6	29.6	35.8	3,183
25–29	22.3	27.6	15.6	8.6	6.1	34.6	40.5	2,509
30–39	24.8	27.2	15.6	9.9	7.8	32.8	39.4	4,038
40–49	26.1	26.8	16.0	9.3	6.5	33.5	41.4	2,899
Religion								
Catholic	24.5	26.2	17.6	9.4	6.8	34.4	40.9	2,154
CCAP	19.3	20.5	14.8	7.4	5.1	27.9	33.8	2,054
Anglican	26.5	25.9	16.1	6.9	6.3	35.1	41.4	288
Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist	22.5	24.5	16.4	9.0	7.5	31.9	37.4	1,274
Pentecostal	23.4	28.6	16.3	9.8	6.9	35.1	41.5	1,831
Other Christian	24.3	27.1	17.0	9.8	7.4	34.3	40.2	4,999
Muslim	15.8	16.8	8.1	4.8	3.4	20.2	26.1	2,154
No religion	37.2	43.6	23.1	17.7	16.5	49.0	54.5	92
Ethnic group								
Chewa	24.5	26.3	18.3	9.5	7.1	35.0	41.7	5,162
Tumbuka	24.0	28.0	21.7	11.6	7.7	38.1	44.4	1,451
Lomwe	19.9	23.6	11.4	7.1	5.4	27.9	33.6	3,003
Tonga	18.0	20.8	22.9	10.9	7.9	32.8	36.1	248
Yao	15.8	17.2	7.2	4.6	3.3	19.8	25.9	1,934
Sena	24.1	24.6	14.8	8.4	6.6	30.9	36.6	481
Nkhonde	25.4	32.6	30.5	19.1	12.5	44.0	49.6	176
Ngoni	22.0	22.4	11.7	6.3	5.1	27.8	33.8	1,557
Mang'anja	26.8	34.1	20.1	13.4	11.2	40.8	44.5	584
Lambia	26.9	29.2	17.5	14.4	10.3	32.3	38.2	71
Ndali	32.6	27.2	29.6	15.0	13.1	41.7	48.5	82
Other Malawian	42.3	38.7	27.6	17.7	13.0	48.5	57.6	69
Other country	8.7	17.3	11.8	5.7	4.1	23.3	26.2	28
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Residence								
Urban	17.8	20.3	11.7	6.6	5.1	25.4	30.9	2,568
Rural	23.1	25.5	16.1	9.0	6.7	32.6	38.8	12,287
Region								
Northern	23.7	27.8	23.4	12.5	8.2	38.7	44.4	1,879
Central	24.5	26.0	17.4	9.3	7.1	34.2	40.9	6,364
Southern	19.6	22.3	11.1	6.9	5.2	26.5	32.1	6,612
Marital status								
Never married	8.8	8.7	12.9	2.8	1.9	18.7	21.9	2,059
Currently has intimate partner	7.3	8.4	11.0	1.9	1.0	17.5	20.3	1,461
Had intimate partner	12.6	9.5	17.5	5.2	4.1	21.8	25.6	598
Ever married	24.4	27.2	15.8	9.5	7.1	33.4	39.9	12,796
Married/living together	20.3	23.0	13.5	7.5	5.2	29.0	35.4	9,911
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	38.3	41.3	23.6	16.4	13.7	48.4	55.3	2,885
Employment								
Employed for cash	26.1	28.2	16.8	10.1	7.7	34.9	41.7	5,743
Employed not for cash	22.0	24.5	16.4	8.6	6.3	32.3	37.5	3,881
Not employed	18.1	20.7	13.0	7.0	5.0	26.7	32.6	5,232
Education								
No education	21.1	23.0	13.6	7.5	5.4	29.1	35.2	1,095
Primary	23.7	27.2	16.6	9.7	7.2	34.1	40.3	9,711
Secondary	19.2	19.7	13.3	6.5	4.9	26.5	32.0	3,603
More than secondary	17.1	10.7	9.4	4.6	4.2	15.6	24.1	447
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	25.9	29.3	16.7	10.4	8.0	35.6	42.0	3,025
Second	23.9	27.7	17.2	9.4	7.4	35.5	41.4	2,849
Middle	23.9	25.3	16.1	9.3	6.5	32.2	39.1	2,853
Fourth	19.6	22.2	14.0	7.5	4.9	28.7	34.2	2,811
Highest	18.2	19.1	13.0	6.7	5.2	25.4	31.1	3,318
Total	22.2	24.6	15.4	8.6	6.4	31.3	37.4	14,856

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

Table 19.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	16.2	16.9	11.9	5.6	3.9	23.3	28.9	10,527
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	20.3	31.5	17.5	8.2	5.3	40.8	47.7	240
Is sometimes drunk	28.3	35.9	18.1	10.8	7.7	43.2	49.5	2,682
Is often drunk	56.3	59.4	35.5	27.2	22.9	67.7	76.3	1,407
Husband's education[1]								
No education	21.6	21.4	12.1	6.7	4.6	26.9	34.5	691
Primary	22.0	25.5	15.1	8.8	6.0	31.8	38.2	5,224
Secondary	18.3	20.9	12.2	6.1	4.3	26.9	33.2	3,279
More than secondary	15.4	11.5	9.0	4.2	3.1	16.3	22.7	437
Don't know/missing	18.2	24.3	8.4	6.6	5.6	26.1	31.4	280
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband has more education	20.5	23.3	13.4	7.5	5.3	29.3	35.6	5,406
Wife has more education	21.7	22.8	14.1	7.7	5.4	29.2	36.3	2,712
Both have equal education	18.0	23.1	13.8	7.7	4.5	29.2	35.1	1,286
Neither has any education	15.1	17.7	11.0	6.0	2.9	22.8	28.8	228
Don't know/missing	18.2	24.3	8.4	6.6	5.6	26.1	31.4	280
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	24.4	25.5	16.1	8.0	5.2	33.7	41.7	417
Wife is same age	22.2	25.6	13.9	9.6	5.7	29.9	35.9	421
Wife 1–4 years younger	21.0	24.7	13.3	7.3	5.2	30.7	37.2	4,157
Wife 5–9 years younger	19.2	22.5	13.3	7.5	4.9	28.3	34.7	3,341
Wife 10 or more years younger	19.3	18.4	13.5	7.4	5.6	24.5	30.5	1,575
Number of decisions in which woman participates[2]								
0	21.6	22.9	15.6	9.0	6.8	29.6	35.7	884
1–2	22.5	25.4	14.4	8.1	5.5	31.7	38.8	3,580
3	18.6	21.5	12.5	6.9	4.8	27.1	33.1	5,447
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[3]								
0	6.3	10.1	5.0	1.6	0.7	13.5	16.1	5,931
1–2	20.6	25.4	15.5	6.9	4.1	34.0	40.5	6,166
3–4	56.2	50.8	35.1	24.7	21.0	61.2	73.9	2,442
5	88.7	77.4	55.4	48.1	45.2	84.6	95.2	317
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]								
0	20.9	22.7	13.8	7.5	5.6	29.1	35.2	12,235
1–2	26.3	32.4	20.0	12.5	9.1	39.9	45.8	1,657
3–4	30.3	34.1	27.4	16.6	12.4	44.9	50.5	659
5	36.7	36.5	26.1	16.1	12.5	46.5	53.1	305
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	30.4	34.9	24.1	14.5	11.0	44.6	51.2	3,536
No	19.3	20.6	12.2	6.4	4.7	26.4	32.3	9,982
Don't know	22.2	26.9	15.6	9.2	6.9	33.2	39.2	1,338
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner								
Afraid most of the time	49.6	53.0	33.3	25.8	21.5	60.5	67.1	2,295
Sometimes afraid	27.7	32.3	18.4	10.4	7.2	40.3	47.9	4,016
Never afraid	12.3	13.3	9.1	3.1	2.0	19.3	24.5	8,544
Total	22.2	24.6	15.4	8.6	6.4	31.3	37.4	14,856

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
[1] Includes only currently married women
[2] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.
[3] According to the woman's report. See Table 19.9 for list of behaviours.
[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 19.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	11.3	12.5	13.1	4.6	3.4	21.1	24.2	2,226
20–24	19.9	17.5	13.3	7.0	5.5	23.8	30.9	3,183
25–29	18.6	17.1	12.3	5.5	4.2	23.9	30.6	2,509
30–39	19.1	15.4	11.7	5.8	4.9	21.2	28.0	4,038
40–49	19.4	12.6	11.2	4.7	3.6	19.0	28.1	2,899
Residence								
Urban	14.7	12.3	9.1	4.4	3.7	16.9	22.9	2,568
Rural	18.8	15.8	12.9	5.9	4.6	22.8	29.7	12,287
Region								
Northern	18.9	17.6	19.7	8.2	5.6	29.0	35.0	1,879
Central	20.0	15.5	13.8	5.9	4.9	23.4	31.2	6,364
Southern	16.0	14.2	8.6	4.6	3.6	18.2	24.1	6,612
Marital status								
Never married	8.2	6.8	10.3	1.9	1.2	15.3	19.0	2,059
Currently has intimate partner	7.5	7.4	10.0	1.6	1.0	15.8	19.4	1,461
Had intimate partner	9.8	5.4	11.1	2.4	1.7	14.1	18.2	598
Ever married	19.7	16.5	12.5	6.2	4.9	22.8	30.0	12,796
Married/living together	18.2	14.3	12.0	5.2	4.0	21.1	28.6	9,911
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	24.7	24.1	14.4	9.7	8.2	28.8	35.0	2,885
Education								
No education	16.6	13.3	10.4	4.2	3.3	19.5	25.8	1,095
Primary	19.3	16.9	13.4	6.5	5.0	23.8	30.8	9,711
Secondary	15.5	12.0	10.3	4.0	3.3	18.2	24.2	3,603
More than secondary	15.2	8.2	7.7	3.3	3.1	12.7	20.9	447
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.9	19.2	13.5	7.0	5.6	25.7	32.8	3,025
Second	19.3	16.5	14.2	6.4	5.1	24.3	31.0	2,849
Middle	19.0	15.0	12.5	5.7	4.4	21.8	29.2	2,853
Fourth	15.8	13.7	10.5	4.7	3.3	19.4	25.5	2,811
Highest	15.5	11.7	10.7	4.4	3.7	18.0	24.4	3,318
Total	18.1	15.2	12.2	5.6	4.4	21.8	28.5	14,856

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, and former intimate partners for never-married women.

Table 19.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Malawi DHS 2024

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of women who have experienced specified type of violence
Physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	41.0	14.7	9.5	44.9	3,653
Last 12 months	45.8	16.9	10.6	49.8	2,230
Sexual violence					
Ever[2]	33.6	11.9	8.4	36.6	2,281
Last 12 months	33.0	10.6	8.1	35.7	1,787
Physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	34.0	11.7	7.6	37.3	4,656
Last 12 months	35.3	12.3	7.9	38.5	3,198

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the last 12 months

Table 19.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Women's experience of physical intimate partner violence			
Ever[1]	15.0	9.2	3,653
In the last 12 months	16.0	13.3	2,230
Never	1.0	0.6	11,202
Age			
15–19	3.2	2.7	2,226
20–24	3.7	2.6	3,183
25–29	4.5	2.8	2,509
30–39	4.7	2.6	4,038
40–49	5.7	2.7	2,899
Religion			
Catholic	4.7	2.7	2,154
CCAP	4.2	2.6	2,054
Anglican	5.0	2.8	288
Seventh Day Adventist/Baptist	5.0	3.5	1,274
Pentecostal	5.7	3.5	1,831
Other Christian	4.2	2.2	4,999
Muslim	3.5	2.6	2,154
No religion	4.1	3.5	92
Ethnic group			
Chewa	4.4	2.9	5,162
Tumbuka	3.7	2.5	1,451
Lomwe	5.7	2.6	3,003
Tonga	3.4	1.2	248
Yao	3.5	2.6	1,934
Sena	2.8	1.8	481
Nkhonde	4.0	2.9	176
Ngoni	3.8	2.4	1,557
Mang'anja	8.2	4.9	584
Lambia	1.0	0.4	71
Ndali	3.0	2.1	82
Other Malawian	4.5	3.0	69
Other country	0.6	0.6	28
Don't know	*	*	12
Residence			
Urban	4.4	2.8	2,568
Rural	4.4	2.7	12,287
Region			
Northern	3.2	2.0	1,879
Central	4.5	3.0	6,364
Southern	4.7	2.5	6,612
Marital status			
Never married	2.6	2.1	2,059
Currently has intimate partner	3.0	2.4	1,461
Had intimate partner	1.5	1.3	598
Ever married	4.7	2.8	12,796
Married/living together	4.2	2.5	9,911
Divorced/separated/widowed/nullified	6.7	3.8	2,885
Employment			
Employed for cash	5.0	2.7	5,743
Employed not for cash	4.6	2.5	3,881
Not employed	3.8	2.8	5,232
Education			
No education	5.9	3.0	1,095
Primary	4.5	2.8	9,711
Secondary	4.2	2.5	3,603
More than secondary	1.4	0.9	447

Continued…

Table 19.15—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.9	2.9	3,025
Second	5.3	3.3	2,849
Middle	4.4	2.6	2,853
Fourth	3.3	1.8	2,811
Highest	4.2	2.8	3,318
Total	4.4	2.7	14,856

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

Table 19.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	2.6	1.6	10,527
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	6.9	3.6	240
Is sometimes drunk	6.9	3.8	2,682
Is often drunk	12.8	8.5	1,407
Husband's education[2]			
No education	4.2	2.7	691
Primary	4.2	2.5	5,224
Secondary	4.0	2.5	3,279
More than secondary	5.1	3.1	437
Don't know/missing	3.9	1.4	280
Spousal education difference[2]			
Husband has more education	4.1	2.3	5,406
Wife has more education	3.9	2.4	2,712
Both have equal education	5.1	3.6	1,286
Neither has any education	5.1	3.2	228
Don't know/missing	3.9	1.4	280
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	5.1	2.9	417
Wife is same age	5.1	2.9	421
Wife 1–4 years younger	4.3	2.8	4,157
Wife 5–9 years younger	4.2	2.5	3,341
Wife 10 or more years younger	3.3	1.6	1,575
Number of decisions in which woman participates[3]			
0	4.7	3.6	884
1–2	4.2	2.4	3,580
3	4.1	2.4	5,447
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[4]			
0	1.5	0.8	5,931
1–2	4.5	2.6	6,166
3–4	10.0	6.7	2,442
5	14.0	9.8	317
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[5]			
0	4.3	2.5	12,235
1–2	5.5	3.7	1,657
3–4	3.6	2.3	659
5	4.7	3.9	305
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	7.1	4.4	3,536
No	3.6	2.2	9,982
Don't know	3.9	2.0	1,338
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner			
Afraid most of the time	8.9	5.8	2,295
Sometimes afraid	4.9	2.8	4,016
Never afraid	3.0	1.8	8,544
Total	4.4	2.7	14,856

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

[2] Includes only currently married women

[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 19.9 for list of behaviours.

[5] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 19.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	33.4	14.7	51.9	100.0	3,416
Sexual only	16.4	6.6	76.9	100.0	969
Both physical and sexual	43.7	16.4	39.9	100.0	1,829
Age					
15–19	27.9	11.1	61.0	100.0	959
20–24	32.2	15.1	52.7	100.0	1,244
25–29	34.8	16.3	48.9	100.0	1,105
30–39	36.3	13.5	50.2	100.0	1,716
40–49	35.5	13.5	51.0	100.0	1,190
Religion					
Catholic	37.8	14.8	47.4	100.0	995
CCAP	32.8	12.9	54.3	100.0	794
Anglican	30.1	11.3	58.6	100.0	123
Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist	30.0	14.7	55.2	100.0	527
Pentecostal	31.3	14.5	54.2	100.0	886
Other Christian	35.6	12.8	51.6	100.0	2,236
Muslim	30.8	17.4	51.8	100.0	596
No religion	15.9	14.9	69.1	100.0	55
Ethnic group					
Chewa	30.9	14.2	54.9	100.0	2,344
Tumbuka	34.1	10.4	55.4	100.0	696
Lomwe	36.8	16.6	46.5	100.0	1,224
Tonga	39.7	9.6	50.7	100.0	109
Yao	32.0	15.2	52.7	100.0	517
Sena	32.1	10.2	57.7	100.0	215
Nkhonde	46.6	4.2	49.3	100.0	94
Ngoni	32.4	15.7	51.9	100.0	564
Mang'anja	38.6	12.2	49.2	100.0	322
Lambia	42.2	13.6	44.2	100.0	31
Ndali	42.9	15.6	41.5	100.0	40
Other Malawian	46.3	9.0	44.7	100.0	42
Other country	*	*	*	100.0	10
Don't know	*	*	*	100.0	6
Residence					
Urban	33.3	12.3	54.4	100.0	920
Rural	33.8	14.3	51.9	100.0	5,293
Region					
Northern	37.0	10.9	52.1	100.0	921
Central	31.0	13.9	55.1	100.0	2,788
Southern	35.7	15.1	49.2	100.0	2,505
Marital status					
Never married	27.5	11.8	60.7	100.0	799
Never ever had intimate partner	32.6	16.8	50.6	100.0	205
Ever had intimate partner	25.8	10.1	64.1	100.0	594
Ever married	34.7	14.3	51.0	100.0	5,414
Married/living together	32.7	12.5	54.9	100.0	3,795
Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified	39.4	18.5	42.0	100.0	1,619
Employment					
Employed for cash	39.0	12.6	48.4	100.0	2,601
Employed not for cash	32.3	14.5	53.1	100.0	1,695
Not employed	28.0	15.3	56.7	100.0	1,917
Education					
No education	29.8	13.0	57.1	100.0	409
Primary	33.9	13.9	52.2	100.0	4,321
Secondary	34.2	14.7	51.1	100.0	1,367
More than secondary	36.0	13.0	51.0	100.0	117
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	34.6	13.1	52.3	100.0	1,371
Second	31.6	17.1	51.3	100.0	1,304
Middle	33.7	13.5	52.8	100.0	1,227
Fourth	36.8	14.0	49.2	100.0	1,091
Highest	32.5	12.0	55.5	100.0	1,220
Total	33.8	14.0	52.3	100.0	6,213

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

Table 19.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Malawi DHS 2024

	Type of violence experienced			
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence
Own family	57.0	59.7	62.5	59.3
Husband's/intimate partner's family	38.1	16.0	36.8	35.9
Current/former husband/intimate partner	2.7	1.5	3.2	2.8
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2
Friend	6.3	14.5	6.3	6.9
Neighbour	3.4	1.3	5.0	3.9
Religious leader	3.4	1.7	3.3	3.2
Doctor/medical personnel	6.7	4.4	6.1	6.3
Police	13.9	5.8	16.6	14.3
Lawyer	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6
Social work organisation	4.4	3.5	6.2	5.0
Other	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Number of women who have sought help	1,139	159	799	2,097

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

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SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2024 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS 2024) is the sixth DHS survey conducted in Malawi, following those implemented in 1992, 2000, 2004, 2010, and 2015–16. A nationally representative sample of 792 clusters and approximately 23,760 households was selected. As with the prior surveys, the main objective of the MDHS 2024 was to provide up-to-date information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; domestic violence; and knowledge and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. All women age 15–49 who were usual members of the selected households and those who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible to be interviewed. The survey was expected to yield interviews with approximately 21,300 women age 15–49. In a subsample of one in every second household selected for the women's survey, all men age 15–54 who were usual members of the selected households and those who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible to be interviewed. The survey was expected to yield interviews with approximately 9,730 men age 15–54. In the same subsample, all women age 15–49 and all children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements and for anaemia testing. Furthermore, a subsample of five households per cluster was selected in which to implement a micronutrient module. All women age 15–49 and all children age 6–59 months were eligible for micronutrient tests.

The sample for the MDHS 2024 was designed to provide representative results for all DHS indicators for the country, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of three regions. Representative results for most of the DHS survey indicators are also available for the 28 districts, for the 4 large cities (Mzuzu, Lilongwe, Zomba, and Blantyre), and for Dzaleka refugee camp, with a total of 33 survey domains.

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the MDHS 2024 was the Malawi Population and Housing Census (MPHC), which was conducted in 2018 by the Malawi National Statistical Office. The census frame is a complete list of all census enumeration areas (EAs) created for the 2018 MPHC. An EA is a geographic area covering an average of 215 households. The sampling frame contains information about the EA location, type of residence (urban or rural), and the residential population and number of households. A detailed digitized EA map that delineates the EA geographic boundaries is available for each EA.

Administratively, Malawi is divided into 28 districts, and each district is subdivided into Traditional Authority (TA) areas, with a total of 414 TAs. The 28 districts are grouped into 3 regions, namely the Northern region, Central region, and Southern region:

- **Northern region** has six districts: Chitipa, Karonga, Nkhata Bay, Rumphi, Mzimba, and Likoma; and one city: Mzuzu.
- **Central region** has nine districts: Kasungu, Nkhotakota, Ntchisi, Dowa, Salima, Lilongwe, Mchinji, Dedza, and Ntcheu; and one city: Lilongwe.
- **Southern region** has 13 districts: Mangochi, Machinga, Zomba, Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Mwanza, Thyolo, Mulanje, Phalombe, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Balaka, and Neno; and 2 cities: Blantyre and Zomba.

Dzaleka refugee camp is located in Dowa District. Data from the refugee camp population were not included in the MDHS 2024 and are presented in a separate report. **Table A.1** indicates the distribution of

the population by district/domain and according to type of residence. The district/domain size varies from 0.1% for Likoma District to 9.4% for Lilongwe District without Lilongwe City. In Malawi, 15.6% of the population lives in urban areas. The percentage of urban areas varies greatly by district/domain, apart from the four large cities that are 100% urban and the rest of Lilongwe, Zomba, and Blantyre that are 100% rural. The urban percentage for other districts/domains varies from 0.8% in Chiradzulu District to 16.9% in Karonga District. Dzaleka refugee camp is considered 100% rural. **Table A.2** indicates the distribution of residential households, which is very similar to the population distribution.

Table A.1 Distribution of the household population by district and type of residence

	Household population				
District	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban %	District %
Chitipa	17,743	199,198	216,941	8.18	1.24
Karonga	61,609	302,603	364,212	16.92	2.08
Nkhata Bay	14,274	269,711	283,985	5.03	1.62
Rumphi	22,358	205,587	227,945	9.81	1.30
Mzimba	26,096	904,405	930,501	2.80	5.31
Likoma	1,323	13,204	14,527	9.11	0.08
Mzuzu City	216,966		216,966	100.00	1.24
Kasungu	58,653	780,974	839,627	6.99	4.79
Nkhotakota	28,350	367,589	395,939	7.16	2.26
Ntchisi	9,357	307,732	317,089	2.95	1.81
Dowa[1]	31,678	716,458	748,136	4.23	4.27
Salima	43,184	432,168	475,352	9.08	2.71
Lilongwe		1,645,393	1,645,393		9.39
Mchinji	28,011	581,722	609,733	4.59	3.48
Dedza	30,928	798,012	828,940	3.73	4.73
Ntcheu	21,241	637,741	658,982	3.22	3.76
Lilongwe City	980,514		980,514	100.00	5.60
Mangochi	68,453	1,078,655	1,147,108	5.97	6.55
Machinga	25,207	709,142	734,349	3.43	4.19
Zomba		743,027	743,027		4.24
Chiradzulu	2,961	354,080	357,041	0.83	2.04
Blantyre		450,402	450,402		2.57
Mwanza	18,039	112,889	130,928	13.78	0.75
Thyolo	20,443	700,866	721,309	2.83	4.12
Mulanje	14,782	669,080	683,862	2.16	3.90
Phalombe	6,242	423,208	429,450	1.45	2.45
Chikwawa	10,414	560,925	571,339	1.82	3.26
Nsanje	26,844	272,205	299,049	8.98	1.71
Balaka	49,355	389,024	438,379	11.26	2.50
Neno	2,283	135,465	137,748	1.66	0.79
Zomba City	95,339		95,339	100.00	0.54
Blantyre City	798,218		798,218	100.00	4.56
Dzaleka refugee camp		22,574	22,574		0.13
Malawi	**2,730,865**	**14,784,039**	**17,514,904**	**15.59**	**100.00**

Source: 2018 Malawi Housing and Population Census
[1] Dowa without Dzaleka refugee camp

Table A.2 Distribution of residential households by district and type of residence

District	Households			Urban %	District %
	Urban	Rural	Total		
Chitipa	3,987	43,249	47,236	8.44	1.19
Karonga	13,525	61,329	74,854	18.07	1.88
Nkhata Bay	2,986	49,167	52,153	5.73	1.31
Rumphi	4,951	41,946	46,897	10.56	1.18
Mzimba	6,021	188,802	194,823	3.09	4.90
Likoma	298	2,594	2,892	10.30	0.07
Mzuzu City	48,611		48,611	100.00	1.22
Kasungu	12,976	166,032	179,008	7.25	4.50
Nkhotakota	6,081	74,368	80,449	7.56	2.02
Ntchisi	2,192	68,522	70,714	3.10	1.78
Dowa[1]	7,341	163,830	171,171	4.29	4.30
Salima	10,096	94,908	105,004	9.61	2.64
Lilongwe		386,865	386,865		9.72
Mchinji	6,391	130,272	136,663	4.68	3.44
Dedza	7,634	188,412	196,046	3.89	4.93
Ntcheu	5,152	149,673	154,825	3.33	3.89
Lilongwe City	228,482		228,482	100.00	5.74
Mangochi	15,110	237,586	252,696	5.98	6.35
Machinga	6,041	157,874	163,915	3.69	4.12
Zomba		176,852	176,852		4.45
Chiradzulu	716	89,917	90,633	0.79	2.28
Blantyre		109,773	109,773	0.00	2.76
Mwanza	4,319	26,022	30,341	14.23	0.76
Thyolo	4,986	169,084	174,070	2.86	4.38
Mulanje	3,623	156,468	160,091	2.26	4.02
Phalombe	1,519	97,328	98,847	1.54	2.48
Chikwawa	2,593	126,332	128,925	2.01	3.24
Nsanje	5,968	57,968	63,936	9.33	1.61
Balaka	11,738	89,837	101,575	11.56	2.55
Neno	568	30,806	31,374	1.81	0.79
Zomba City	22,830		22,830	100.00	0.57
Blantyre City	191,227		191,227	100.00	4.81
Dzaleka refugee camp		4,742	4,742		0.12
Malawi	**637,962**	**3,340,558**	**3,978,520**	**16.04**	**100.00**

Source: 2018 Malawi Housing and Population Census
[1] Dowa without Dzaleka refugee camp

Table A.3 indicates the distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households, by district/domain and type of residence. Among the 18,463 EAs (excluding institutional EAs), 2,726 are in urban areas and 15,737 in rural areas. The average EA size is 234 households in urban areas and 212 in rural areas, with an overall average of 215 households per EA. The EA size is adequate for a primary sampling unit with a sample take of 30 households per each urban and rural EA.

Some districts/domains had few EAs, such as Likoma District (14 EAs) and Dzaleka refugee camp (12 EAs). Because a sample take of 30 households per cluster was needed to produce an adequate sample size, some of these districts/domains needed to be segmented, and each segment became a DHS cluster. The number of segments created per EA was decided by the number of times they were selected using a probability proportional to size selection procedure with the designed number of clusters allocated to the district/domain.

Table A.3 Distribution of enumeration areas and their average size in number of households

District	Number of EAs			Average EA size		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Chitipa	17	314	331	235	138	143
Karonga	54	355	409	250	173	183
Nkhata Bay	18	347	365	166	142	143
Rumphi	26	283	309	190	148	152
Mzimba	27	1,442	1,469	223	131	133
Likoma	2	14	16	149	185	181
Mzuzu City	201		201	242		242
Kasungu	47	799	846	276	208	212
Nkhotakota	30	306	336	203	243	239
Ntchisi	10	396	406	219	173	174
Dowa[1]	36	886	922	204	185	186
Salima	35	386	421	288	246	249
Lilongwe		1,542	1,542		251	251
Mchinji	32	436	468	200	299	292
Dedza	36	826	862	212	228	227
Ntcheu	22	796	818	234	188	189
Lilongwe City	956		956	239		239
Mangochi	71	1,050	1,121	213	226	225
Machinga	33	671	704	183	235	233
Zomba		710	710		249	249
Chiradzulu	4	364	368	179	247	246
Blantyre		490	490		224	224
Mwanza	21	125	146	206	208	208
Thyolo	23	903	926	217	187	188
Mulanje	15	574	589	242	273	272
Phalombe	9	388	397	169	251	249
Chikwawa	16	500	516	162	253	250
Nsanje	16	228	244	373	254	262
Balaka	49	404	453	240	222	224
Neno	5	190	195	114	162	161
Zomba City	117		117	195		195
Blantyre City	798		798	240		240
Dzaleka refugee camp		12	12		395	395
Malawi	**2,726**	**15,737**	**18,463**	**234**	**212**	**215**

Source: 2018 Malawi Housing and Population Census
EA = enumeration area
[1] Dowa without Dzaleka refugee camp

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The MDHS 2024 sample was selected through a stratified two-stage cluster sampling procedure. Each district/domain was stratified into an urban stratum and a rural stratum (unless the domain was 100% urban or rural), yielding 58 sampling strata. Samples were selected independently in each stratum in two stages. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each lower administrative level by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels, and by using probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 792 EAs were selected with probability proportional to EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum, with the sample allocation shown in **Table A.4**. EA size was defined as the number of residential households residing in the EA at the time of the 2018 MPHC. A household listing operation was carried out in all selected EAs before the main survey, and the resulting listings served as the sampling frame in the second stage. However, to control the task of household listing, selected EAs with more than 250 households could be segmented, and only one segment was selected randomly to be included in the survey with probability proportional to the segment size; a household listing was created only in the selected segment. Therefore, a DHS cluster was either an EA or a segment of an EA. Detailed household listing procedures are explained in the MDHS 2024 household listing manual.

In the second stage, a fixed number of 30 households per cluster were selected with equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers were asked to interview only the preselected households. No replacements and no changes of the preselected households

were allowed in the implementation stages in order to prevent bias. All women age 15–49 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible for the female survey. In the 50% of sampled households selected for the male survey, all men age 15–54 who were usual members of the households or who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible for the male survey.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of clusters and households by district and type of residence

	Allocation of clusters			Allocation of households		
District	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Chitipa	4	19	23	120	570	690
Karonga	6	17	23	180	510	690
Nkhata Bay	3	20	23	90	600	690
Rumphi	4	19	23	120	570	690
Mzimba	2	23	25	60	690	750
Likoma	4	18	22	120	540	660
Mzuzu City	20		20	600		600
Kasungu	4	21	25	120	630	750
Nkhotakota	4	20	24	120	600	720
Ntchisi	2	22	24	60	660	720
Dowa	3	22	25	90	660	750
Salima	4	20	24	120	600	720
Lilongwe		27	27		810	810
Mchinji	3	22	25	90	660	750
Dedza	3	22	25	90	660	750
Ntcheu	3	22	25	90	660	750
Lilongwe City	24		24	720		720
Mangochi	4	22	26	120	660	780
Machinga	3	22	25	90	660	750
Zomba		26	26		780	780
Chiradzulu	2	23	25	60	690	750
Blantyre		25	25		750	750
Mwanza	5	17	22	150	510	660
Thyolo	2	23	25	60	690	750
Mulanje	2	23	25	60	690	750
Phalombe	2	23	25	60	690	750
Chikwawa	2	23	25	60	690	750
Nsanje	4	19	23	120	570	690
Balaka	5	19	24	150	570	720
Neno	2	21	23	60	630	690
Zomba City	20		20	600		600
Blantyre City	23		23	690		690
Dzaleka refugee camp		24	24		720	720
Malawi	**169**	**623**	**792**	**5,070**	**18,690**	**23,760**

Note: The numbers of clusters allocated to Likoma District and Dzaleka refugee camp were larger than the total number of EAs in these areas. This means that all EAs in these two areas were included in the sample. Some of the EAs had been segmented, and each of these segments served as a DHS cluster.

To ensure that the survey precision is comparable across districts, the sample allocation figures a power allocation between districts/domains and between different types of residence within each district/domain because a proportional allocation would not have produced a sufficient sample size for small districts/domains such as for Likoma District and Dzaleka refugee camp.

Table A.4 shows the allocation of clusters and households, and **Table A.5** shows the expected number of male and female interviews by district/domain and according to type of residence. Among the 792 clusters selected, 169 were in urban areas and 623 in rural areas, for a total of 23,760 households sampled. Among these households, 5,070 were from urban areas and 18,690 from rural areas. The survey was expected to result in interviews with 21,296 women age 15–49, including 5,143 in urban areas and 16,153 in rural areas. In terms of number of clusters and households, the largest sample size was allocated to rural Lilongwe, with 27 clusters and 810 households. The smallest sample size was allocated to Mzuzu City, with 20 clusters and 600 households. In terms of expected number of completed interviews with women, the largest sample size was allocated to Lilongwe City, for about 729 interviews, because this domain had more women per household in urban areas than in rural areas. The smallest sample size was allocated to Likoma District, for about 590 interviews with women.

Table A.5 Sample allocation of expected numbers of interviews with women and men by district and type of residence

District	Women age 15–49 interviewed			Men age 15–59 interviewed		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Chitipa	122	492	614	57	222	279
Karonga	182	441	623	86	199	285
Nkhata Bay	92	518	610	43	235	278
Rumphi	122	492	614	57	222	279
Mzimba	61	596	657	29	270	299
Likoma	122	468	590	57	211	268
Mzuzu City	607		607	289		289
Kasungu	122	545	667	57	246	303
Nkhotakota	122	518	640	57	235	292
Ntchisi	61	571	632	29	257	286
Dowa[1]	92	571	663	43	257	300
Salima	122	518	640	57	235	292
Lilongwe		700	700		316	316
Mchinji	92	571	663	43	257	300
Dedza	92	571	663	43	257	300
Ntcheu	92	571	663	43	257	300
Lilongwe City	729		729	347		347
Mangochi	122	571	693	57	257	314
Machinga	92	571	663	43	257	300
Zomba		673	673		305	305
Chiradzulu	61	596	657	29	270	299
Blantyre		649	649		293	293
Mwanza	152	441	593	72	199	271
Thyolo	61	596	657	29	270	299
Mulanje	61	596	657	29	270	299
Phalombe	61	596	657	29	270	299
Chikwawa	61	596	657	29	270	299
Nsanje	122	492	614	57	222	279
Balaka	152	492	644	72	222	294
Neno	61	545	606	29	246	275
Zomba City	607		607	289		289
Blantyre City	698		698	332		332
Dzaleka refugee camp		596	596		270	270
Malawi	**5,143**	**16,153**	**21,296**	**2,433**	**7,297**	**9,730**

Note: The male survey was conducted in every second household selected for the female survey.
[1] Dowa without Dzaleka refugee camp

The sample allocation and calculations were based on the results obtained from the 2015–16 MDHS: the average number of women age 15–49 per household was 1.075 in urban areas and 0.926 in rural areas; the average number of men age 15–54 per household was 1.074 in urban areas and 0.861 in rural areas; the household completion rate was 96.3% in urban areas and 95.7% in rural areas; the individual response rate among women was 97.8% in urban areas and 97.6% in rural areas; and the individual response rate among men was 93.6% in urban areas and 94.9% in rural areas.

A.4 Sampling Probability and Sampling Weights

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample to different districts/domains and to urban and rural areas, and due to possible differences in response rates, sampling weights will be required for any analysis using the MDHS 2024 data to ensure the representativeness of the survey results at the national level and at the domain level. Since the MDHS 2024 sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities, separately for each sampling stage and each cluster. The following notations were used:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)

Let n_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum h. The probability of selecting the i^{th} EA in the MDHS 2024 sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let s_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment compared with the total number of households in EA i in stratum h if the EA is segmented; otherwise $s_{hi} = 1$. Then the overall probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times s_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h, and let t_{hi} be the sample take, that is, the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{t_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the product of the two-stage selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to help calculate the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and individual nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households, women, and men. All nonresponses were adjusted at the stratum level. The differences between household sampling weights and individual sampling weights were introduced by correction of individual nonresponses. The final sampling weights were normalized to obtain the total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level, for both household weight and individual weight, respectively. Normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios but are not valid for estimations based on pooled data or for estimating population totals.

Sampling errors were calculated for selected indicators for the national sample, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each district.

A.5 SAMPLE IMPLEMENTATION

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews; and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

	Residence		District									
Result	Urban	Rural	Chitipa	Karonga	Nkhata Bay	Rumphi	Mzimba	Likoma	Mzuzu City	Kasungu	Nkhota-kota	Ntchisi
Selected households												
Completed (C)	97.2	97.1	95.4	96.5	92.6	95.7	97.9	93.9	100.0	96.4	97.8	96.4
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.1	2.5	1.6	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	3.8	1.6	1.3	2.6	0.0	1.7	0.4	2.5
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3
Other (O)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	5,070	18,000	690	690	690	690	750	660	600	750	720	720
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	98.5	99.3	98.4	98.2	98.9	99.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.3	99.0	99.6
Eligible women												
Completed (EWC)	95.5	96.5	95.6	95.2	92.4	95.8	95.0	96.2	97.3	96.0	97.2	95.2
Not at home (EWNH)	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.8	4.8	2.6	2.6	3.2	1.3	1.0	0.6	3.5
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	2.2	1.6	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.9	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	5,283	16,378	639	723	684	621	757	688	742	669	680	622
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	95.5	96.5	95.6	95.2	92.4	95.8	95.0	96.2	97.3	96.0	97.2	95.2
Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3]	94.1	95.8	94.0	93.5	91.4	94.8	95.0	95.1	97.3	95.3	96.2	94.8

Continued …

Table A.6—*Continued*

Result	District											
	Dowa	Salima	Lilongwe	Mchinji	Dedza	Ntcheu	Lilongwe City	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chirad-zulu	Blantyre
Selected households												
Completed (C)	99.9	99.4	96.8	98.8	98.7	98.9	95.0	97.9	97.6	96.4	97.3	96.1
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Household absent (HA)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.2	0.7	2.7	1.1	2.0
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Other (O)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	750	720	810	750	750	750	720	780	750	780	750	750
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	100.0	99.7	98.9	99.9	99.1	99.6	97.2	99.6	99.5	99.6	98.9	99.0
Eligible women												
Completed (EWC)	99.5	98.4	97.0	99.5	98.0	98.7	92.7	96.4	93.8	96.6	96.1	96.1
Not at home (EWNH)	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.8	1.3	5.4	2.9	2.6	0.9
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	4.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.7
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	661	743	725	590	690	668	742	746	707	725	736	661
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	99.5	98.4	97.0	99.5	98.0	98.7	92.7	96.4	93.8	96.6	96.1	96.1
Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3]	99.5	98.1	95.9	99.4	97.1	98.3	90.1	96.0	93.3	96.2	95.0	95.1

Continued …

Table A.6—*Continued*

Result	District										
	Mwanza	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalom-be	Chikwa-wa	Nsanje	Balaka	Neno	Zomba City	Blantyre City	Total
Selected households											
Completed (C)	96.1	99.1	96.8	96.9	96.4	97.4	98.6	97.7	98.5	95.8	97.2
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.3
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.5
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.2
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other (O)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	660	750	750	750	750	690	720	690	600	690	23,070
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.5	99.9	99.2	99.0	98.5	99.0	99.4	99.7	99.3	96.2	99.1
Eligible women											
Completed (EWC)	97.3	98.0	96.0	96.6	98.8	95.5	97.1	96.2	93.3	94.1	96.3
Not at home (EWNH)	1.7	0.3	2.6	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.6	5.9	0.8	1.9
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Refused (EWR)	0.2	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.7	3.4	1.1	1.1	0.6	4.8	1.2
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.6
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	526	704	769	730	570	558	629	548	639	769	21,661
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	97.3	98.0	96.0	96.6	98.8	95.5	97.1	96.2	93.3	94.1	96.3
Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3]	96.9	97.9	95.2	95.7	97.3	94.5	96.6	95.9	92.6	90.6	95.4

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.7 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

	Residence		District									
Result	Urban	Rural	Chitipa	Karonga	Nkhata Bay	Rumphi	Mzimba	Likoma	Mzuzu City	Kasungu	Nkhota-kota	Ntchisi
Selected households												
Completed (C)	97.0	97.1	96.8	95.9	93.9	95.1	97.1	91.8	100.0	97.9	97.8	97.2
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.4	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.7	0.0	1.6	0.6	1.4
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Other (O)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	2,535	9,000	345	345	345	345	375	330	300	375	360	360
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	98.5	99.3	99.1	98.5	99.7	98.5	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	98.9	99.7
Eligible men												
Completed (EMC)	85.9	89.9	95.4	89.9	74.5	80.3	90.2	88.7	96.9	85.4	93.2	87.3
Not at home (EMNH)	7.7	6.8	1.6	6.4	23.3	17.3	6.8	8.5	1.8	6.9	4.2	11.6
Postponed (EMP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EMR)	5.5	2.4	2.0	3.1	1.9	1.0	0.8	2.5	1.2	6.3	2.6	0.0
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1
Other (EMO)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	2,384	7,269	304	357	318	295	368	282	327	378	309	363
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	85.9	89.9	95.4	89.9	74.5	80.3	90.2	88.7	96.9	85.4	93.2	87.3
Overall men response rate (OMRR)[3]	84.6	89.2	94.5	88.6	74.3	79.1	90.2	87.2	96.9	85.4	92.2	87.1

Continued …

Table A.7—*Continued*

Result	District											
	Dowa	Salima	Lilongwe	Mchinji	Dedza	Ntcheu	Lilongwe City	Mangochi	Machinga	Zomba	Chirad-zulu	Blantyre
Selected households												
Completed (C)	100.0	99.4	95.8	98.4	98.4	98.9	94.7	97.2	97.3	96.2	97.1	97.1
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.5	2.6	1.1	1.3
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8
Other (O)	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	375	360	405	375	375	375	360	390	375	390	375	375
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	100.0	100.0	97.7	99.7	98.7	99.5	96.6	99.2	98.9	99.2	98.9	99.5
Eligible men												
Completed (EMC)	98.8	89.3	92.0	99.2	88.1	95.6	84.4	81.3	74.9	89.0	92.8	84.3
Not at home (EMNH)	0.0	6.8	3.7	0.0	6.6	2.0	6.9	12.6	21.2	10.0	5.9	6.5
Postponed (EMP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EMR)	1.2	2.9	3.1	0.8	5.2	1.6	8.3	2.7	3.1	0.6	0.3	7.7
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.5
Other (EMO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	341	280	350	264	286	252	360	262	259	309	320	325
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	98.8	89.3	92.0	99.2	88.1	95.6	84.4	81.3	74.9	89.0	92.8	84.3
Overall men response rate (OMRR)[3]	98.8	89.3	89.9	99.0	86.9	95.1	81.6	80.7	74.1	88.3	91.8	83.8

Continued …

Table A.7—*Continued*

Result	District										
	Mwanza	Thyolo	Mulanje	Phalombe	Chikwa-wa	Nsanje	Balaka	Neno	Zomba City	Blantyre City	Total
Selected households											
Completed (C)	96.4	98.4	97.1	97.9	96.3	96.8	99.2	97.4	98.7	95.1	97.1
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.5
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.5
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.2
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other (O)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	330	375	375	375	375	345	360	345	300	345	11,535
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.5	98.4	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.3	99.1
Eligible men											
Completed (EMC)	94.9	97.6	89.6	82.9	93.7	88.8	91.6	94.8	83.0	81.0	88.9
Not at home (EMNH)	2.8	0.7	7.8	9.9	3.3	2.5	3.5	2.6	13.4	5.3	7.0
Postponed (EMP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EMR)	1.4	1.7	2.6	6.5	2.6	7.5	3.1	1.3	2.5	12.0	3.2
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.8
Other (EMO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	214	294	346	292	270	240	226	229	276	357	9,653
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	94.9	97.6	89.6	82.9	93.7	88.8	91.6	94.8	83.0	81.0	88.9
Overall men response rate (OMRR)[3]	94.6	97.4	88.9	82.4	92.2	87.7	91.6	94.8	83.0	77.2	88.1

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)
[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix B

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2024 MDHS to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2024 MDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and identical size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results. A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic falls within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2024 MDHS sample was the result of a multistage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the MDHS 2024 is an SAS program. This program used the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[(1-f_h)\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H;
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum;
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum;
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum; and
f_h is the sampling fraction of PSU in the h^{th} stratum.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2024 MDHS, there were 769 non-empty clusters. Hence, 769 replications were created. The variance of a ratio *r* is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 769 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 768 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded),
and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the program computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design such as multistage or cluster sampling. The program also computes the relative standard error and the confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2024 MDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the survey. The results are presented in this appendix for Malawi as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the three regions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, ratio, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** to **B.8** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of Unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49*) can be interpreted as follows: the sample estimate from the national sample is 2.511 (R), and its standard error is 0.019 (SE). Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, R ± 2 × SE. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 is between 2.473 and 2.549.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all variables for the women's survey, is 1.396. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.396 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Malawi DHS 2024

Variable	Estimate	Base population	Table number
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION			
Electricity primary source of lighting	Proportion	De jure household population	2.3
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	Proportion	De jure household population	2.4
Births registered with civil authority	Proportion	De jure household population under 5	2.10
Ownership of at least one ITN	Proportion	Households	12.1
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	Proportion	Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)	12.1
Improved drinking water source	Proportion	De jure household population	16.1
At least basic drinking water service	Proportion	De jure household population	16.2
Water available when needed	Proportion	De jure household population	16.4
Improved sanitation facility	Proportion	De jure household population	16.6
At least basic sanitation service	Proportion	De jure household population	16.7
Using open defecation	Proportion	De jure household population	16.7
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	Proportion	De jure household population for whom handwashing place was observed or with no on-site place for handwashing	16.11
WOMEN			
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.1
No education	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.2.1
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.2.1
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.3.1
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.5.1
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.13.1
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Women 15–49	4.1
Married before age 15	Proportion	Women 20–49	4.4
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49	4.4
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49	4.6
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing at age 15–19 in the 3 years preceding the survey	5.1
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing	5.2
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15–49	5.2
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	Mean	Women 40–49	5.2
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49	5.4
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49	5.4
Median birth interval	Median	Non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey	5.5
First birth before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49	5.10
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	6.1
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	6.2.1
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15–49 with numeric responses	6.3
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing	6.6
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.4.1
Currently using any modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.4.1
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.4.1
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.4.1
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.4.1
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.4.1
Currently using any traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.4.1
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	Rate	Women 15–49	7.13
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	Rate	Women 15–49	7.13
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	Rate	Women 15–49	7.13
Unmet need for spacing	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.15.1
Unmet need for limiting	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.15.1
Unmet need total	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.15.1
Demand satisfied by modern methods	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.15.1
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	Proportion	Women 15–49	7.15.2
Participation in decision making about family planning	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.17
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	Proportion	Women 15–49	7.20.1
Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality	8.1
Postneonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality	8.1
Infant mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality	8.1
Child mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality	8.1
Under-5 mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality	8.1
Perinatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey	8.4
Stillbirth rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey	8.4
Early neonatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey	8.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	Proportion	Children born in the 5 years preceding the survey to women 15–49	8.5
Received ANC from a skilled provider	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.1
4+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.2
8+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.2

Continued...

Table B.1—*Continued*

Variable	Estimate	Base population	Table number
		WOMEN *(Continued)*	
Took any iron-containing supplements	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.4
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.6
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.7
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.9
Delivered by C-section (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.8
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.11
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.14
Any problem accessing health care	Proportion	Women 15–49	9.20
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.2
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.4
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.4
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.4
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.4
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.4
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	Proportion	Children 24–35 months	10.4
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months	10.4
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	10.9
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	10.11
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured	11.1
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured	11.1
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured	11.1
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured	11.1
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured	11.1
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother	11.4
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	Proportion	Youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother	11.8
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Children 6–59 months who were tested	11.12
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured	11.14.1
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured	11.14.1
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured	11.14.2
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured	11.14.2
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	Proportion	Women 15–49	11.16
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	Proportion	Women 15–49 who were tested	11.17.1
Prevalence of any anaemia (nonpregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Nonpregnant women 15–49 who were tested	11.17.1
Prevalence of any anaemia (pregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Pregnant women 15–49 who were tested	11.17.1
Child slept under an ITN last night	Proportion	Children under 5 in households	12.6
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	Proportion	Pregnant women 15–49	12.7
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	12.9
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	Proportion	Child under 5	12.10
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	Proportion	Child under 5 who had a fever in the last 2 weeks	12.10
Child took ACT	Proportion	Child under 5 with a fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial medications	12.12
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	Proportion	Children 6–59 tested (rapid test) for malaria	12.15
Child has malaria (based on microscopy test)	Proportion	Children 6–59 tested (on microscopy) for malaria	12.15
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS	13.3
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Women 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months	13.4.1
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Proportion	Women 15–49	13.4.1
Employed in last 12 months	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	15.1
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49 employed in last 12 months	15.1
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Women 15–49	15.6.1
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Women 15–49	15.6.1
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	15.8.1
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Women 15–49	15.9.1
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	15.12
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	Proportion	All women 15–49	19.1
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	Proportion	All women 15–49	19.4
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	Proportion	All women 15–49	19.6
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49	19.11
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49	19.11
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49	19.13

Continued...

Table B.1—*Continued*

Variable	Estimate	Base population	Table number
		MEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	Men 15–49	3.1
No education	Proportion	Men 15–49	3.2.2
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15–49	3.2.2
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15–49	3.3.2
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Men 15–49	3.5.2
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Men 15–49	3.13.2
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Men 15–49	4.1
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men 20–49	4.6
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49	6.1
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49	6.2.2
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15–49 with numeric responses	6.3
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS	13.2
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Men 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months	13.3.2
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Proportion	Men 15–49	13.5.2
Male circumcision	Proportion	Men 15–49	13.9
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Men 15–49	15.6.2
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Men 15–49	15.6.2
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Men 15–49	15.9.2

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[1] Mortality rates are calculated for 5 years before the survey for the national sample, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for the regional samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Malawi DHS 2024

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.130	0.006	94,137	94,717	2.374	0.045	0.118	0.141
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.019	0.003	94,137	94,717	2.825	0.137	0.014	0.024
Births registered with civil authority	0.782	0.007	12,408	12,618	1.624	0.008	0.769	0.795
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.585	0.005	22,414	22,414	1.627	0.009	0.574	0.595
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.258	0.004	22,365	22,366	1.525	0.017	0.249	0.267
Improved drinking water source	0.884	0.009	94,137	94,717	3.705	0.010	0.866	0.901
At least basic drinking water service	0.725	0.009	94,137	94,717	2.718	0.012	0.707	0.743
Water available when needed	0.770	0.005	94,137	94,717	1.747	0.007	0.759	0.781
Improved sanitation facility	0.690	0.008	94,137	94,717	2.325	0.012	0.674	0.706
At least basic sanitation service	0.402	0.007	94,137	94,717	1.969	0.018	0.388	0.416
Using open defecation	0.050	0.003	94,137	94,717	1.740	0.054	0.044	0.055
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.118	0.005	77,180	74,591	1.940	0.044	0.108	0.129
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.178	0.004	20,849	20,849	1.383	0.021	0.170	0.185
No education	0.071	0.003	20,849	20,849	1.546	0.039	0.066	0.077
Secondary education or higher	0.277	0.006	20,849	20,849	2.073	0.023	0.264	0.290
Literacy	0.766	0.005	20,849	20,849	1.845	0.007	0.756	0.777
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.148	0.005	20,849	20,849	2.228	0.037	0.137	0.159
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.001	20,849	20,849	1.290	0.103	0.006	0.009
Currently married/in union	0.604	0.005	20,849	20,849	1.415	0.008	0.595	0.614
Married before age 15	0.096	0.003	16,439	16,404	1.352	0.032	0.090	0.103
Married before age 18	0.439	0.005	16,439	16,404	1.368	0.012	0.428	0.450
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.617	0.005	16,439	16,404	1.407	0.009	0.606	0.627
Age specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	132.863	3.482	13,548	13,573	1.311	0.026	125.899	139.826
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.745	0.056	58,628	58,529	1.281	0.015	3.633	3.857
Currently pregnant	0.060	0.002	20,849	20,849	1.323	0.036	0.056	0.065
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.410	0.044	3,683	3,680	1.341	0.008	5.323	5.497
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	2.511	0.019	20,849	20,849	1.230	0.008	2.473	2.549
Mean number of living children to women age 15–49	2.318	0.017	20,849	20,849	1.202	0.007	2.284	2.352
Median birth interval	53.874	0.471	7,849	8,040	1.365	0.009	52.932	54.816
Mean age at menarche	14.645	0.017	20,187	20,123	1.349	0.001	14.610	14.680
First birth before age 18	0.329	0.005	16,439	16,404	1.338	0.015	0.319	0.339
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.371	0.006	12,366	12,600	1.317	0.015	0.360	0.383
Want no more children	0.408	0.006	12,366	12,600	1.354	0.015	0.396	0.420
Ideal number of children	3.664	0.017	20,365	20,323	1.667	0.005	3.630	3.697
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.136	0.048	58,628	58,529	1.264	0.015	3.039	3.233
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.682	0.006	12,366	12,600	1.442	0.009	0.670	0.694
Currently using any modern method	0.664	0.006	12,366	12,600	1.462	0.009	0.652	0.677
Currently using pill	0.023	0.002	12,366	12,600	1.336	0.079	0.019	0.026
Currently using injectables	0.335	0.006	12,366	12,600	1.349	0.017	0.324	0.347
Currently using implants	0.185	0.006	12,366	12,600	1.634	0.031	0.174	0.196
Currently using male condoms	0.013	0.001	12,366	12,600	1.174	0.090	0.011	0.016
Currently using any traditional method	0.018	0.001	12,366	12,600	1.215	0.081	0.015	0.021
12 month discontinuation rate due to method failure	1.074	0.648	14.695	14.802	1.343	0.603	0.000	2.370
12 month discontinuation rate due to any reason	30.993	0.105	14.695	14.802	1.692	0.003	30.782	31.204
12 month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	6.970	0.303	14.695	14.802	1.285	0.044	6.363	7.576
Unmet need for spacing	0.086	0.003	12,366	12,600	1.321	0.039	0.079	0.092
Unmet need for limiting	0.041	0.002	12,366	12,600	1.313	0.057	0.036	0.046
Unmet need total	0.127	0.004	12,366	12,600	1.345	0.032	0.119	0.135
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.821	0.005	9,967	10,188	1.364	0.006	0.811	0.832
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.816	0.005	13,325	13,540	1.378	0.006	0.806	0.825
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.874	0.004	12,366	12,600	1.406	0.005	0.866	0.882
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.333	0.006	20,849	20,849	1.941	0.019	0.320	0.345
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	24.195	1.983	11,819	12,138	1.289	0.082	20.229	28.161
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	10.367	1.160	11,798	12,122	1.230	0.112	8.048	12.686
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	34.562	2.300	11,825	12,145	1.290	0.067	29.962	39.162
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	14.238	1.324	11,772	12,066	1.180	0.093	11.589	16.887
Under-five mortality (last 0–4 years)	48.308	2.577	11,884	12,220	1.265	0.053	43.154	53.462
Stillbirth rate	17.864	1.469	11,945	12,256	1.191	0.082	14.926	20.802
Early neonatal rate	19.296	1.769	11,768	12,076	1.238	0.092	15.758	22.834
Perinatal mortality rate	36.878	2.335	11,945	12,256	1.257	0.063	32.207	41.548
In any avoidable high-risk category	0.414	0.007	11,768	12,076	1.378	0.016	0.401	0.427
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.961	0.004	4,841	5,018	1.390	0.004	0.953	0.968
4+ ANC visits	0.624	0.010	4,841	5,018	1.398	0.016	0.604	0.643
8+ ANC visits	0.025	0.003	4,841	5,018	1.168	0.104	0.020	0.031
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.787	0.008	4,841	5,018	1.349	0.010	0.771	0.803
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.894	0.005	4,841	5,018	1.238	0.006	0.883	0.905
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.969	0.004	4,963	5,141	1.467	0.004	0.962	0.976
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.963	0.004	4,963	5,141	1.378	0.004	0.956	0.971
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.115	0.007	4,963	5,141	1.398	0.057	0.102	0.128
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.655	0.010	4,841	5,018	1.411	0.015	0.636	0.674
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.710	0.009	4,841	5,018	1.360	0.012	0.692	0.728

Continued...

Table B.2—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
Any problem accessing health care	0.663	0.007	20,849	20,849	2.242	0.011	0.648	0.677
Ever had a vaccination card	0.992	0.002	2,417	2,503	1.115	0.002	0.988	0.996
Received BCG vaccination	0.974	0.004	2,417	2,503	1.211	0.004	0.966	0.982
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.009	2,417	2,503	1.279	0.011	0.830	0.867
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.760	0.012	2,417	2,503	1.353	0.015	0.736	0.783
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.882	0.008	2,417	2,503	1.274	0.009	0.865	0.899
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.466	0.013	2,417	2,503	1.262	0.027	0.441	0.492
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.734	0.013	2,109	2,125	1.304	0.017	0.709	0.760
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.333	0.013	2,109	2,125	1.283	0.040	0.306	0.360
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.637	0.012	2,444	2,583	1.225	0.019	0.613	0.661
Treated with ORS	0.534	0.011	2,444	2,583	1.133	0.021	0.511	0.557
Height-for-age (-3SD)	0.116	0.006	3,755	3,775	1.120	0.052	0.104	0.128
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.376	0.010	3,755	3,775	1.221	0.027	0.356	0.396
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.020	0.003	3,777	3,806	1.137	0.129	0.015	0.025
Weight-for-height (+2SD)	0.061	0.005	3,777	3,806	1.188	0.076	0.052	0.071
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.097	0.006	3,779	3,796	1.199	0.061	0.085	0.109
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.601	0.018	1,138	1,160	1.223	0.030	0.566	0.637
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.239	0.009	3,508	3,648	1.198	0.036	0.222	0.257
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.561	0.010	4,454	4,461	1.372	0.019	0.540	0.581
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.053	0.003	7,304	7,216	1.291	0.064	0.047	0.060
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.281	0.007	7,304	7,216	1.419	0.027	0.266	0.296
Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD)	0.010	0.003	1,847	1,827	1.296	0.301	0.004	0.016
Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD)	0.097	0.008	1,847	1,827	1.110	0.079	0.081	0.112
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.316	0.006	20,849	20,849	1.960	0.020	0.303	0.328
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.357	0.007	9,592	9,507	1.413	0.019	0.344	0.371
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.412	0.025	570	581	1.206	0.060	0.362	0.461
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) (haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl)	0.354	0.007	9,022	8,925	1.432	0.020	0.339	0.368
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.529	0.007	12,547	12,772	1.434	0.013	0.515	0.543
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.465	0.019	1,174	1,181	1.276	0.040	0.428	0.503
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.618	0.009	4,841	5,018	1.323	0.015	0.600	0.637
Child has fever in last 2 weeks	0.360	0.007	11,339	11,603	1.468	0.019	0.347	0.374
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.675	0.010	3,904	4,181	1.340	0.015	0.655	0.695
Child took ACT	0.973	0.006	1,219	1,389	1.317	0.006	0.961	0.984
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.170	0.005	20,570	20,532	1.854	0.029	0.160	0.179
Condom use at last sex	0.452	0.011	3,386	3,214	1.325	0.025	0.430	0.475
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.861	0.003	20,849	20,849	1.293	0.004	0.855	0.867
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.392	0.016	1,360	1,286	1.188	0.040	0.361	0.424
Employed in last 12 months	0.649	0.007	12,366	12,600	1.654	0.011	0.634	0.663
Employed in last 12 months, but not paid	0.414	0.010	8,032	8,171	1.844	0.024	0.394	0.434
Mobile phone ownership	0.421	0.006	20,849	20,849	1.852	0.015	0.408	0.433
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.408	0.007	20,849	20,849	2.046	0.017	0.394	0.422
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.554	0.007	12,366	12,600	1.471	0.012	0.541	0.567
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.176	0.005	20,849	20,849	1.825	0.027	0.166	0.185
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.423	0.007	12,366	12,600	1.508	0.016	0.410	0.436
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.322	0.005	16,263	16,263	1.485	0.017	0.312	0.333
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.172	0.004	16,263	16,263	1.476	0.025	0.163	0.181
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.027	0.001	16,263	16,263	1.177	0.055	0.024	0.030
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.411	0.006	15,130	14,856	1.552	0.015	0.398	0.423
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.313	0.006	15,130	14,856	1.486	0.018	0.302	0.325
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.285	0.006	15,130	14,856	1.561	0.020	0.274	0.297
	MEN							
Urban residence	0.189	0.006	8,125	8,118	1.386	0.032	0.177	0.201
No education	0.048	0.003	8,125	8,118	1.365	0.067	0.041	0.054
Secondary education or higher	0.365	0.008	8,125	8,118	1.560	0.023	0.349	0.382
Literacy	0.833	0.006	8,125	8,118	1.385	0.007	0.821	0.844
Use of the Internet in last 12 months	0.269	0.008	8,125	8,118	1.606	0.029	0.253	0.284
Current tobacco use	0.117	0.005	8,125	8,118	1.291	0.039	0.108	0.126
Currently married/in union	0.514	0.007	8,125	8,118	1.347	0.015	0.500	0.529
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.437	0.008	5,872	5,822	1.282	0.019	0.420	0.453
Want no more children	0.362	0.009	4,147	4,177	1.198	0.025	0.344	0.380
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.450	0.010	4,147	4,177	1.261	0.022	0.430	0.469
Ideal number of children	3.682	0.027	8,004	7,978	1.474	0.007	3.628	3.737
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.165	0.006	7,971	7,968	1.374	0.035	0.154	0.176
Condom use at last sex	0.737	0.011	2,769	2,771	1.334	0.015	0.715	0.759
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.698	0.007	8,125	8,118	1.307	0.010	0.685	0.712
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.442	0.045	198	182	1.258	0.101	0.353	0.531
Male circumcision	0.377	0.009	8,125	8,118	1.753	0.025	0.358	0.396
Mobile phone ownership	0.575	0.007	8,125	8,118	1.342	0.013	0.560	0.590
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.570	0.009	8,125	8,118	1.547	0.015	0.553	0.587
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.162	0.006	8,125	8,118	1.354	0.034	0.151	0.173

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Malawi DHS 2024

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.564	0.026	19,850	14,207	3.262	0.046	0.513	0.615
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.087	0.016	19,850	14,207	3.735	0.180	0.056	0.118
Births registered with civil authority	0.762	0.014	2,403	1,721	1.478	0.018	0.734	0.790
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.507	0.013	4,928	3,499	1.823	0.026	0.481	0.533
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.253	0.012	4,919	3,492	1.943	0.048	0.229	0.277
Improved drinking water source	0.967	0.007	19,850	14,207	2.536	0.007	0.953	0.981
At least basic drinking water service	0.932	0.009	19,850	14,207	2.146	0.009	0.915	0.949
Water available when needed	0.762	0.010	19,850	14,207	1.547	0.014	0.741	0.783
Improved sanitation facility	0.894	0.010	19,850	14,207	1.985	0.011	0.874	0.913
At least basic sanitation service	0.441	0.022	19,850	14,207	2.791	0.050	0.397	0.486
Using open defecation	0.008	0.002	19,850	14,207	1.399	0.230	0.005	0.012
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.220	0.019	17,296	11,635	2.646	0.086	0.182	0.257
WOMEN								
No education	0.029	0.004	5,044	3,706	1.538	0.126	0.022	0.036
Secondary education or higher	0.587	0.016	5,044	3,706	2.305	0.027	0.555	0.619
Literacy	0.911	0.007	5,044	3,706	1.735	0.008	0.897	0.925
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.383	0.020	5,044	3,706	2.920	0.052	0.343	0.423
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.002	5,044	3,706	1.257	0.198	0.005	0.011
Age specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	87.966	8.726	3,073	2,165	1.720	0.099	70.515	105.418
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.848	0.112	14,309	10,507	1.535	0.039	2.625	3.071
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.004	5,044	3,706	1.412	0.087	0.041	0.058
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.274	0.090	811	566	1.424	0.021	4.094	4.455
Median birth interval	56.176	1.176	1,510	1,136	1.363	0.021	53.824	58.529
Want no more children	0.447	0.013	2,663	2,025	1.392	0.030	0.421	0.474
Ideal number of children	3.168	0.029	4,930	3,610	1.588	0.009	3.110	3.227
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.413	0.091	14,309	10,507	1.464	0.038	2.232	2.595
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.659	0.012	2,663	2,025	1.321	0.018	0.635	0.684
Currently using any modern method	0.634	0.013	2,663	2,025	1.395	0.021	0.608	0.660
Currently using pill	0.044	0.006	2,663	2,025	1.616	0.146	0.031	0.057
Currently using injectables	0.298	0.014	2,663	2,025	1.541	0.046	0.270	0.325
Currently using implants	0.163	0.011	2,663	2,025	1.606	0.071	0.140	0.186
Currently using male condoms	0.016	0.004	2,663	2,025	1.501	0.227	0.009	0.024
Currently using any traditional method	0.025	0.004	2,663	2,025	1.375	0.167	0.017	0.033
Unmet need for spacing	0.085	0.008	2,663	2,025	1.414	0.090	0.070	0.100
Unmet need for limiting	0.047	0.005	2,663	2,025	1.337	0.117	0.036	0.058
Unmet need total	0.132	0.009	2,663	2,025	1.319	0.066	0.114	0.149
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.802	0.012	2,118	1,602	1.348	0.015	0.778	0.825
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.803	0.010	2,989	2,235	1.324	0.012	0.784	0.822
Participation in decisionmaking about family planning	0.859	0.012	2,663	2,025	1.790	0.014	0.835	0.884
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.207	0.009	5,044	3,706	1.564	0.043	0.189	0.224
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	28.053	4.840	2,352	1,751	1.271	0.173	18.373	37.733
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	5.760	2.218	2,356	1,751	1.379	0.385	1.324	10.195
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	33.813	5.434	2,352	1,751	1.323	0.161	22.944	44.681
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	9.793	2.796	2,362	1,752	1.347	0.286	4.200	15.385
Under-five mortality (last 0–4 years)	43.274	5.948	2,355	1,754	1.325	0.137	31.379	55.170
Stillbirth rate	12.372	3.261	2,355	1,760	1.446	0.264	5.851	18.894
Early neonatal rate	19.297	4.394	2,334	1,742	1.361	0.228	10.508	28.086
Perinatal mortality rate	31.475	5.216	2,355	1,760	1.345	0.166	21.042	41.908
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.963	0.010	937	710	1.601	0.010	0.944	0.983
4+ ANC visits	0.687	0.024	937	710	1.580	0.035	0.639	0.735
8+ ANC visits	0.058	0.010	937	710	1.358	0.179	0.037	0.078
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.801	0.021	937	710	1.589	0.026	0.759	0.842
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.927	0.011	937	710	1.305	0.012	0.905	0.949
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.978	0.007	964	734	1.419	0.008	0.963	0.993
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.976	0.007	964	734	1.435	0.007	0.961	0.990
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.189	0.021	964	734	1.561	0.109	0.148	0.230
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.659	0.027	937	710	1.759	0.041	0.604	0.713
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.661	0.028	937	710	1.828	0.043	0.605	0.718
Any problem accessing health care	0.472	0.016	5,044	3,706	2.296	0.034	0.439	0.504
Ever had a vaccination card	0.977	0.009	470	368	1.309	0.009	0.959	0.994
Received BCG vaccination	0.958	0.011	470	368	1.239	0.012	0.936	0.980
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.744	0.028	470	368	1.405	0.038	0.687	0.801
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.713	0.031	470	368	1.486	0.044	0.651	0.776
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.847	0.022	470	368	1.345	0.026	0.802	0.892
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.378	0.030	470	368	1.341	0.079	0.318	0.437
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.666	0.034	413	280	1.368	0.050	0.599	0.733
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.246	0.027	413	280	1.194	0.108	0.193	0.300
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.629	0.034	421	286	1.351	0.054	0.561	0.697
Treated with ORS	0.567	0.033	421	286	1.266	0.058	0.501	0.633
Height-for-age (-3SD)	0.091	0.017	709	489	1.432	0.187	0.057	0.126
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.347	0.026	709	489	1.374	0.074	0.296	0.398
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.011	0.005	720	494	1.235	0.436	0.001	0.021
Weight-for-height (+2SD)	0.081	0.013	720	494	1.284	0.164	0.055	0.108
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.080	0.017	716	492	1.467	0.210	0.047	0.114

Continued...

Table B.3—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.618	0.041	216	162	1.248	0.067	0.535	0.701
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.279	0.022	686	524	1.303	0.080	0.235	0.324
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.504	0.025	813	537	1.379	0.049	0.455	0.554
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.047	0.007	1,769	1,231	1.388	0.149	0.033	0.060
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.460	0.018	1,769	1,231	1.522	0.039	0.424	0.496
Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD)	0.007	0.007	414	257	1.575	0.898	0.000	0.021
Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD)	0.178	0.024	414	257	1.262	0.133	0.131	0.226
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.369	0.016	5,044	3,706	2.312	0.043	0.338	0.401
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.288	0.014	2,239	1,528	1.411	0.047	0.261	0.315
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.465	0.014	2,426	1,737	1.279	0.031	0.437	0.494
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.409	0.045	218	164	1.377	0.109	0.320	0.498
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.607	0.022	937	710	1.353	0.036	0.564	0.651
Child has fever in last 2 weeks	0.223	0.011	2,253	1,672	1.265	0.051	0.200	0.246
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.628	0.027	525	373	1.228	0.043	0.574	0.682
Child took ACT	0.853	0.065	77	63	1.713	0.076	0.722	0.983
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.099	0.006	5,002	3,678	1.477	0.063	0.087	0.112
Condom use at last sex	0.519	0.024	1,076	770	1.580	0.046	0.470	0.567
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.857	0.006	5,044	3,706	1.306	0.008	0.844	0.870
Mobile phone ownership	0.678	0.012	5,044	3,706	1.750	0.017	0.655	0.701
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.655	0.016	5,044	3,706	2.417	0.025	0.623	0.687
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.655	0.015	2,663	2,025	1.604	0.023	0.626	0.685
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.091	0.007	5,044	3,706	1.849	0.082	0.076	0.106
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.449	0.018	2,663	2,025	1.867	0.040	0.413	0.485
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.275	0.012	3,676	2,840	1.659	0.044	0.251	0.300
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.139	0.010	3,676	2,840	1.678	0.069	0.120	0.158
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.024	0.004	3,676	2,840	1.403	0.146	0.017	0.032
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.254	0.012	3,372	2,568	1.548	0.046	0.231	0.278
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.229	0.012	3,372	2,568	1.624	0.051	0.206	0.253
	MEN							
No education	0.019	0.004	1,967	1,534	1.412	0.227	0.011	0.028
Secondary education or higher	0.674	0.018	1,967	1,534	1.716	0.027	0.638	0.711
Literacy	0.943	0.008	1,967	1,534	1.467	0.008	0.927	0.958
Use of the Internet in last 12 months	0.582	0.024	1,967	1,534	2.183	0.042	0.533	0.631
Current tobacco use	0.096	0.008	1,967	1,534	1.209	0.083	0.080	0.113
Want no more children	0.407	0.021	882	664	1.249	0.051	0.366	0.449
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.120	0.013	1,929	1,493	1.727	0.106	0.095	0.146
Condom use at last sex	0.726	0.021	693	547	1.221	0.029	0.685	0.768
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.707	0.015	1,967	1,534	1.478	0.021	0.676	0.737
Male circumcision	0.479	0.020	1,967	1,534	1.750	0.041	0.439	0.518
Mobile phone ownership	0.718	0.014	1,967	1,534	1.421	0.020	0.689	0.747
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.793	0.013	1,967	1,534	1.461	0.017	0.767	0.820
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.107	0.012	1,967	1,534	1.785	0.116	0.082	0.132

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Malawi DHS 2024

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.053	0.005	74,287	80,510	2.725	0.097	0.043	0.063
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.007	0.001	74,287	80,510	2.287	0.204	0.004	0.009
Births registered with civil authority	0.785	0.007	10,005	10,898	1.615	0.009	0.771	0.800
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.599	0.006	17,486	18,915	1.580	0.010	0.587	0.611
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.259	0.005	17,446	18,874	1.446	0.019	0.250	0.269
Improved drinking water source	0.869	0.010	74,287	80,510	3.630	0.012	0.849	0.890
At least basic drinking water service	0.689	0.010	74,287	80,510	2.689	0.015	0.668	0.710
Water available when needed	0.771	0.006	74,287	80,510	1.743	0.008	0.759	0.784
Improved sanitation facility	0.654	0.009	74,287	80,510	2.295	0.014	0.636	0.672
At least basic sanitation service	0.395	0.008	74,287	80,510	1.827	0.019	0.380	0.410
Using open defecation	0.057	0.003	74,287	80,510	1.687	0.055	0.051	0.063
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.100	0.005	59,884	62,956	1.775	0.050	0.090	0.110
WOMEN								
No education	0.081	0.003	15,805	17,143	1.504	0.040	0.074	0.087
Secondary education or higher	0.210	0.007	15,805	17,143	2.077	0.032	0.197	0.224
Literacy	0.735	0.006	15,805	17,143	1.811	0.009	0.723	0.748
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.097	0.005	15,805	17,143	2.089	0.051	0.087	0.107
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.001	15,805	17,143	1.282	0.119	0.006	0.009
Age specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	141.383	3.793	10,476	11,408	1.241	0.027	133.796	148.970
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.949	0.059	44,319	48,022	1.214	0.015	3.830	4.068
Currently pregnant	0.063	0.002	15,805	17,143	1.287	0.040	0.058	0.068
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.616	0.048	2,872	3,113	1.333	0.009	5.520	5.712
Median birth interval	53.584	0.487	6,339	6,904	1.350	0.009	52.610	54.558
Want no more children	0.400	0.007	9,703	10,575	1.330	0.017	0.387	0.413
Ideal number of children	3.771	0.019	15,435	16,713	1.667	0.005	3.732	3.810
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.300	0.052	44,319	48,022	1.209	0.016	3.195	3.405
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.686	0.007	9,703	10,575	1.449	0.010	0.673	0.700
Currently using any modern method	0.670	0.007	9,703	10,575	1.464	0.010	0.656	0.684
Currently using pill	0.019	0.002	9,703	10,575	1.255	0.092	0.015	0.022
Currently using injectables	0.342	0.006	9,703	10,575	1.311	0.018	0.330	0.355
Currently using implants	0.189	0.006	9,703	10,575	1.618	0.034	0.176	0.202
Currently using male condoms	0.013	0.001	9,703	10,575	1.105	0.098	0.010	0.015
Currently using any traditional method	0.017	0.002	9,703	10,575	1.185	0.093	0.013	0.020
Unmet need for spacing	0.086	0.004	9,703	10,575	1.294	0.043	0.079	0.093
Unmet need for limiting	0.040	0.003	9,703	10,575	1.302	0.065	0.035	0.045
Unmet need total	0.126	0.004	9,703	10,575	1.337	0.036	0.117	0.135
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.825	0.006	7,849	8,586	1.356	0.007	0.813	0.837
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.818	0.005	10,336	11,305	1.368	0.006	0.808	0.828
Participation in decisionmaking about family planning	0.877	0.004	9,703	10,575	1.327	0.005	0.868	0.886
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.360	0.007	15,805	17,143	1.939	0.021	0.345	0.375
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	23.544	2.172	9,467	10,386	1.276	0.092	19.200	27.888
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	11.144	1.301	9,442	10,371	1.185	0.117	8.542	13.745
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	34.687	2.530	9,473	10,394	1.263	0.073	29.627	39.748
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	15.011	1.475	9,410	10,314	1.136	0.098	12.061	17.960
Under-five mortality (last 0–4 years)	49.178	2.842	9,529	10,466	1.233	0.058	43.494	54.861
Stillbirth rate	18.785	1.625	9,590	10,496	1.138	0.087	15.535	22.035
Early neonatal rate	19.296	1.930	9,434	10,334	1.200	0.100	15.436	23.156
Perinatal mortality rate	37.783	2.580	9,590	10,496	1.219	0.068	32.624	42.943
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.960	0.004	3,904	4,307	1.350	0.004	0.952	0.969
4+ ANC visits	0.613	0.011	3,904	4,307	1.358	0.017	0.592	0.635
8+ ANC visits	0.020	0.003	3,904	4,307	1.154	0.129	0.015	0.025
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.785	0.009	3,904	4,307	1.306	0.011	0.768	0.802
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.888	0.006	3,904	4,307	1.211	0.007	0.876	0.900
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.967	0.004	3,999	4,407	1.446	0.004	0.959	0.975
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.961	0.004	3,999	4,407	1.343	0.004	0.953	0.969
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.103	0.007	3,999	4,407	1.388	0.067	0.089	0.117
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.654	0.010	3,904	4,307	1.352	0.016	0.634	0.675
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.718	0.009	3,904	4,307	1.276	0.013	0.700	0.737
Any problem accessing health care	0.704	0.008	15,805	17,143	2.270	0.012	0.688	0.721
Ever had a vaccination card	0.994	0.002	1,947	2,135	1.081	0.002	0.991	0.998
Received BCG vaccination	0.977	0.004	1,947	2,135	1.208	0.004	0.968	0.985
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.866	0.010	1,947	2,135	1.252	0.011	0.847	0.886
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.768	0.013	1,947	2,135	1.320	0.016	0.742	0.793
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.888	0.009	1,947	2,135	1.258	0.010	0.870	0.906
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.482	0.014	1,947	2,135	1.226	0.029	0.454	0.509
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.745	0.014	1,696	1,845	1.277	0.018	0.718	0.772
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.346	0.015	1,696	1,845	1.261	0.043	0.316	0.376
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.638	0.013	2,023	2,297	1.189	0.020	0.613	0.663
Treated with ORS	0.530	0.012	2,023	2,297	1.098	0.023	0.506	0.554
Height-for-age (-3SD)	0.120	0.006	3,046	3,286	1.064	0.053	0.107	0.132
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.380	0.011	3,046	3,286	1.181	0.028	0.358	0.402
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.021	0.003	3,057	3,311	1.101	0.135	0.015	0.027
Weight-for-height (+2SD)	0.058	0.005	3,057	3,311	1.160	0.085	0.048	0.068
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.100	0.006	3,063	3,304	1.149	0.064	0.087	0.112

Continued...

Table B.4—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.598	0.020	922	998	1.207	0.033	0.559	0.637
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.233	0.009	2,822	3,124	1.178	0.040	0.214	0.251
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.568	0.011	3,641	3,924	1.342	0.020	0.546	0.591
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.055	0.004	5,535	5,986	1.253	0.070	0.047	0.062
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.244	0.008	5,535	5,986	1.398	0.033	0.228	0.260
Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD)	0.010	0.003	1,433	1,570	1.236	0.319	0.004	0.017
Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD)	0.083	0.008	1,433	1,570	1.090	0.096	0.067	0.099
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.304	0.007	15,805	17,143	1.880	0.023	0.290	0.318
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.371	0.008	7,353	7,978	1.385	0.021	0.355	0.386
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.539	0.008	10,121	11,035	1.423	0.015	0.523	0.554
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.474	0.020	956	1,017	1.245	0.043	0.434	0.515
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.620	0.010	3,904	4,307	1.308	0.016	0.600	0.641
Child has fever in last 2 weeks	0.383	0.008	9,086	9,931	1.457	0.020	0.368	0.399
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.679	0.011	3,379	3,807	1.317	0.016	0.658	0.701
Child took ACT	0.979	0.005	1,142	1,326	1.225	0.005	0.968	0.989
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.185	0.006	15,568	16,854	1.841	0.031	0.173	0.196
Condom use at last sex	0.432	0.013	2,310	2,444	1.255	0.030	0.406	0.457
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.862	0.004	15,805	17,143	1.276	0.004	0.855	0.869
Mobile phone ownership	0.365	0.007	15,805	17,143	1.851	0.019	0.351	0.379
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.355	0.008	15,805	17,143	1.983	0.021	0.340	0.370
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.535	0.007	9,703	10,575	1.441	0.014	0.520	0.549
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.194	0.006	15,805	17,143	1.767	0.029	0.183	0.205
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.418	0.007	9,703	10,575	1.439	0.017	0.404	0.433
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.332	0.006	12,587	13,423	1.442	0.018	0.320	0.345
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.179	0.005	12,587	13,423	1.431	0.027	0.169	0.189
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.028	0.002	12,587	13,423	1.129	0.060	0.024	0.031
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.326	0.006	11,758	12,287	1.462	0.019	0.313	0.338
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.297	0.006	11,758	12,287	1.531	0.022	0.284	0.310
	MEN							
No education	0.055	0.004	6,158	6,584	1.332	0.071	0.047	0.062
Secondary education or higher	0.293	0.009	6,158	6,584	1.569	0.031	0.275	0.311
Literacy	0.807	0.007	6,158	6,584	1.343	0.008	0.794	0.821
Use of the Internet in last 12 months	0.196	0.008	6,158	6,584	1.498	0.039	0.181	0.211
Current tobacco use	0.122	0.005	6,158	6,584	1.283	0.044	0.111	0.133
Want no more children	0.353	0.010	3,265	3,512	1.185	0.028	0.333	0.373
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.175	0.006	6,042	6,475	1.294	0.036	0.163	0.188
Condom use at last sex	0.740	0.013	2,076	2,223	1.345	0.018	0.714	0.766
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.696	0.007	6,158	6,584	1.262	0.011	0.682	0.711
Male circumcision	0.353	0.011	6,158	6,584	1.747	0.030	0.332	0.375
Mobile phone ownership	0.542	0.008	6,158	6,584	1.319	0.015	0.525	0.558
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.517	0.010	6,158	6,584	1.548	0.019	0.498	0.537
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.175	0.006	6,158	6,584	1.259	0.035	0.163	0.187

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Northern region sample, Malawi DHS 2024

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.010	0.002	20,673	12,616	1.142	0.147	0.007	0.013
Births registered with civil authority	0.773	0.015	2,650	1,613	1.769	0.020	0.743	0.804
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.527	0.012	4,577	2,668	1.581	0.022	0.504	0.550
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.236	0.009	4,572	2,667	1.444	0.038	0.218	0.255
At least basic drinking water service	0.663	0.021	20,673	12,616	2.681	0.032	0.621	0.705
Water available when needed	0.692	0.013	20,673	12,616	1.656	0.019	0.666	0.718
At least basic sanitation service	0.379	0.018	20,673	12,616	2.281	0.048	0.342	0.416
Using open defecation	0.071	0.010	20,673	12,616	2.299	0.135	0.052	0.091
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.120	0.011	18,436	10,629	1.904	0.092	0.098	0.142
WOMEN								
No education	0.023	0.004	4,629	2,717	1.885	0.179	0.015	0.032
Secondary education or higher	0.348	0.015	4,629	2,717	2.175	0.044	0.318	0.379
Literacy	0.847	0.011	4,629	2,717	2.127	0.013	0.825	0.870
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.196	0.014	4,629	2,717	2.379	0.071	0.168	0.224
Current tobacco use	0.012	0.003	4,629	2,717	2.145	0.292	0.005	0.018
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.695	0.123	12,929	7,554	1.402	0.033	3.449	3.941
Currently pregnant	0.071	0.005	4,629	2,717	1.297	0.069	0.061	0.081
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.375	0.086	785	469	1.330	0.016	5.204	5.547
Median birth interval	50.865	0.886	1,562	963	1.436	0.017	49.092	52.638
Ideal number of children	3.574	0.036	4,543	2,652	1.634	0.010	3.503	3.645
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.095	0.103	12,929	7,554	1.327	0.033	2.888	3.302
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.636	0.014	2,720	1,708	1.508	0.022	0.608	0.663
Currently using any modern method	0.601	0.014	2,720	1,708	1.468	0.023	0.574	0.629
Currently using pill	0.017	0.003	2,720	1,708	1.163	0.170	0.011	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.278	0.011	2,720	1,708	1.271	0.039	0.256	0.300
Currently using implants	0.185	0.012	2,720	1,708	1.649	0.066	0.161	0.210
Currently using male condoms	0.039	0.004	2,720	1,708	1.204	0.115	0.030	0.048
Currently using any traditional method	0.034	0.004	2,720	1,708	1.214	0.123	0.026	0.043
Unmet need for spacing	0.100	0.007	2,720	1,708	1.168	0.067	0.086	0.113
Unmet need for limiting	0.050	0.005	2,720	1,708	1.297	0.109	0.039	0.060
Unmet need total	0.149	0.009	2,720	1,708	1.281	0.059	0.132	0.167
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.766	0.012	2,147	1,340	1.310	0.016	0.742	0.790
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.768	0.010	2,875	1,709	1.336	0.014	0.747	0.789
Participation in decisionmaking about family planning	0.837	0.012	2,720	1,708	1.654	0.014	0.814	0.861
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.278	0.016	4,629	2,717	2.418	0.057	0.246	0.310
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.242	2.613	4,727	2,937	1.132	0.108	19.015	29.468
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.094	2.511	4,713	2,928	1.493	0.226	6.072	16.117
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.336	4.060	4,731	2,941	1.414	0.115	27.217	43.455
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.339	2.033	4,603	2,856	1.299	0.179	7.272	15.406
Under-five mortality (last 0–9 years)	46.274	4.583	4,746	2,953	1.410	0.099	37.109	55.439
Stillbirth rate	23.297	4.392	2,490	1,542	1.403	0.189	14.513	32.082
Early neonatal rate	15.943	3.082	2,450	1,509	1.228	0.193	9.778	22.108
Perinatal mortality rate	38.901	5.032	2,490	1,542	1.284	0.129	28.838	48.965
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.952	0.010	1,051	669	1.479	0.010	0.933	0.972
4+ ANC visits	0.640	0.020	1,051	669	1.376	0.032	0.599	0.681
8+ ANC visits	0.032	0.006	1,051	669	1.127	0.191	0.020	0.044
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.746	0.024	1,051	669	1.802	0.033	0.697	0.794
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.878	0.013	1,051	669	1.297	0.015	0.852	0.904
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.968	0.009	1,076	686	1.674	0.009	0.950	0.985
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.959	0.008	1,076	686	1.420	0.009	0.942	0.975
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.120	0.012	1,076	686	1.196	0.096	0.097	0.143
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.771	0.018	1,051	669	1.369	0.023	0.736	0.807
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.814	0.017	1,051	669	1.385	0.020	0.781	0.847
Any problem accessing health care	0.706	0.018	4,629	2,717	2.617	0.025	0.671	0.741
Ever had a vaccination card	0.997	0.002	488	297	0.792	0.002	0.994	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.979	0.007	488	297	1.067	0.007	0.965	0.993
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.838	0.018	488	297	1.065	0.021	0.802	0.873
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.788	0.025	488	297	1.384	0.032	0.738	0.839
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.866	0.017	488	297	1.113	0.020	0.832	0.900
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.432	0.032	488	297	1.441	0.075	0.367	0.497
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.766	0.020	435	260	0.993	0.027	0.725	0.806
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.327	0.028	435	260	1.243	0.087	0.270	0.383
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.585	0.035	485	355	1.713	0.059	0.516	0.654
Treated with ORS	0.446	0.028	485	355	1.342	0.062	0.391	0.501
Height-for-age (-3SD)	0.090	0.014	838	512	1.449	0.160	0.061	0.119
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.330	0.026	838	512	1.583	0.080	0.277	0.382
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.027	0.008	843	518	1.408	0.285	0.011	0.042
Weight-for-height (+2SD)	0.056	0.010	843	518	1.230	0.169	0.037	0.076
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.079	0.013	845	518	1.375	0.167	0.052	0.105

Continued...

Table B.5—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.539	0.035	272	175	1.141	0.064	0.470	0.609
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.336	0.024	730	462	1.396	0.073	0.287	0.385
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.560	0.021	1,086	652	1.378	0.038	0.518	0.602
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.040	0.006	1,584	902	1.129	0.139	0.029	0.051
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.295	0.015	1,584	902	1.325	0.051	0.265	0.326
Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD)	0.011	0.007	478	289	1.405	0.605	0.000	0.025
Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD)	0.140	0.018	478	289	1.157	0.132	0.103	0.176
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.521	0.015	4,629	2,717	2.087	0.029	0.490	0.551
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.395	0.018	2,232	1,295	1.734	0.045	0.359	0.431
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.457	0.016	2,697	1,640	1.515	0.035	0.425	0.489
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.443	0.036	298	180	1.250	0.081	0.371	0.515
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.608	0.022	1,051	669	1.475	0.037	0.563	0.652
Child has fever in last 2 weeks	0.344	0.016	2,381	1,461	1.561	0.045	0.312	0.375
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.611	0.020	718	502	1.170	0.032	0.571	0.650
Child took ACT	0.987	0.008	139	104	0.868	0.008	0.971	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.211	0.012	4,578	2,690	2.030	0.058	0.187	0.236
Condom use at last sex	0.572	0.022	782	412	1.264	0.039	0.527	0.617
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.825	0.008	4,629	2,717	1.354	0.009	0.809	0.840
Mobile phone ownership	0.514	0.018	4,629	2,717	2.436	0.035	0.478	0.550
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.439	0.016	4,629	2,717	2.168	0.036	0.407	0.470
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.612	0.015	2,720	1,708	1.641	0.025	0.582	0.643
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.270	0.014	4,629	2,717	2.108	0.051	0.242	0.297
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.390	0.015	2,720	1,708	1.566	0.038	0.361	0.419
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.359	0.012	3,336	2,087	1.440	0.033	0.335	0.383
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.237	0.012	3,336	2,087	1.686	0.052	0.212	0.262
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.017	0.003	3,336	2,087	1.211	0.159	0.012	0.023
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.387	0.016	3,046	1,879	1.812	0.041	0.355	0.419
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.350	0.017	3,046	1,879	1.973	0.049	0.316	0.384
	MEN							
No education	0.025	0.005	1,884	1,128	1.505	0.216	0.014	0.036
Secondary education or higher	0.382	0.017	1,884	1,128	1.523	0.045	0.348	0.416
Literacy	0.836	0.016	1,884	1,128	1.897	0.019	0.804	0.869
Use of the Internet in last 12 months	0.269	0.016	1,884	1,128	1.581	0.060	0.237	0.302
Current tobacco use	0.094	0.010	1,884	1,128	1.434	0.103	0.075	0.113
Want no more children	0.327	0.019	936	569	1.252	0.059	0.289	0.366
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.212	0.017	1,813	1,092	1.809	0.082	0.177	0.247
Condom use at last sex	0.772	0.019	569	328	1.090	0.025	0.734	0.811
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.615	0.019	1,884	1,128	1.650	0.030	0.578	0.652
Male circumcision	0.093	0.008	1,884	1,128	1.248	0.090	0.076	0.109
Mobile phone ownership	0.618	0.016	1,884	1,128	1.424	0.026	0.586	0.650
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.506	0.020	1,884	1,128	1.760	0.040	0.465	0.546
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.153	0.013	1,884	1,128	1.577	0.086	0.126	0.179

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Central region sample, Malawi DHS 2024

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.029	0.006	29,838	40,007	2.898	0.201	0.017	0.040
Births registered with civil authority	0.783	0.012	3,866	5,114	1.595	0.015	0.760	0.806
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.572	0.009	7,277	9,763	1.501	0.015	0.555	0.590
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.248	0.007	7,266	9,745	1.473	0.030	0.233	0.263
At least basic drinking water service	0.722	0.016	29,838	40,007	2.709	0.022	0.690	0.753
Water available when needed	0.785	0.009	29,838	40,007	1.761	0.012	0.766	0.804
At least basic sanitation service	0.407	0.012	29,838	40,007	1.894	0.030	0.383	0.431
Using open defecation	0.042	0.004	29,838	40,007	1.572	0.095	0.034	0.050
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.129	0.008	25,279	33,899	1.784	0.065	0.112	0.145
WOMEN								
No education	0.070	0.004	6,597	8,800	1.403	0.063	0.061	0.079
Secondary education or higher	0.267	0.011	6,597	8,800	2.049	0.042	0.245	0.289
Literacy	0.761	0.009	6,597	8,800	1.704	0.012	0.743	0.779
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.131	0.009	6,597	8,800	2.179	0.069	0.113	0.149
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.001	6,597	8,800	1.058	0.153	0.005	0.009
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.513	0.081	18,648	24,844	1.142	0.023	3.350	3.676
Currently pregnant	0.060	0.003	6,597	8,800	1.112	0.054	0.054	0.067
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.337	0.069	1,159	1,540	1.285	0.013	5.199	5.476
Median birth interval	54.945	0.729	2,462	3,226	1.172	0.013	53.488	56.403
Ideal number of children	3.545	0.028	6,450	8,636	1.673	0.008	3.490	3.600
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.956	0.072	18,648	24,844	1.161	0.024	2.813	3.099
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.734	0.009	4,051	5,424	1.344	0.013	0.715	0.753
Currently using any modern method	0.719	0.010	4,051	5,424	1.381	0.014	0.700	0.739
Currently using pill	0.023	0.003	4,051	5,424	1.350	0.140	0.016	0.029
Currently using injectables	0.318	0.009	4,051	5,424	1.260	0.029	0.299	0.336
Currently using implants	0.227	0.010	4,051	5,424	1.587	0.046	0.206	0.248
Currently using male condoms	0.008	0.002	4,051	5,424	1.134	0.203	0.005	0.011
Currently using any traditional method	0.015	0.002	4,051	5,424	1.162	0.149	0.010	0.019
Unmet need for spacing	0.059	0.004	4,051	5,424	1.149	0.072	0.050	0.067
Unmet need for limiting	0.040	0.004	4,051	5,424	1.275	0.099	0.032	0.047
Unmet need total	0.098	0.006	4,051	5,424	1.248	0.059	0.087	0.110
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.864	0.008	3,343	4,515	1.290	0.009	0.849	0.879
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.855	0.007	4,378	5,911	1.347	0.008	0.840	0.869
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.887	0.006	4,051	5,424	1.228	0.007	0.874	0.899
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.365	0.011	6,597	8,800	1.812	0.029	0.343	0.386
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.524	2.403	7,459	9,912	1.154	0.098	19.717	29.331
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.306	1.439	7,465	9,915	1.162	0.155	6.427	12.184
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	33.830	2.848	7,462	9,914	1.195	0.084	28.134	39.526
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.734	1.661	7,431	9,806	1.139	0.106	12.411	19.057
Under-five mortality (last 0–9 years)	49.031	3.247	7,488	9,952	1.200	0.066	42.538	55.525
Stillbirth rate	18.675	2.428	3,799	5,027	1.052	0.130	13.819	23.531
Early neonatal rate	19.389	3.421	3,737	4,947	1.222	0.176	12.547	26.232
Perinatal mortality rate	37.755	4.316	3,799	5,027	1.218	0.114	29.123	46.387
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.962	0.007	1,547	2,071	1.453	0.007	0.947	0.976
4+ ANC visits	0.617	0.016	1,547	2,071	1.272	0.025	0.586	0.649
8+ ANC visits	0.033	0.005	1,547	2,071	1.108	0.153	0.023	0.043
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.807	0.012	1,547	2,071	1.211	0.015	0.783	0.831
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.902	0.009	1,547	2,071	1.136	0.010	0.885	0.919
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.969	0.006	1,584	2,120	1.315	0.006	0.957	0.981
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.966	0.006	1,584	2,120	1.287	0.006	0.954	0.978
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.131	0.013	1,584	2,120	1.383	0.095	0.106	0.156
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.659	0.017	1,547	2,071	1.444	0.026	0.625	0.694
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.721	0.015	1,547	2,071	1.290	0.020	0.691	0.750
Any problem accessing health care	0.615	0.013	6,597	8,800	2.185	0.021	0.589	0.641
Ever had a vaccination card	0.992	0.003	804	1,066	1.093	0.004	0.985	0.999
Received BCG vaccination	0.975	0.007	804	1,066	1.180	0.007	0.962	0.988
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.824	0.016	804	1,066	1.161	0.019	0.793	0.856
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.720	0.021	804	1,066	1.284	0.029	0.679	0.762
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.890	0.013	804	1,066	1.207	0.015	0.864	0.917
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.489	0.022	804	1,066	1.235	0.045	0.444	0.533
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.736	0.023	602	780	1.245	0.031	0.690	0.781
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.315	0.024	602	780	1.218	0.075	0.268	0.362
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.600	0.020	820	1,059	1.150	0.034	0.559	0.641
Treated with ORS	0.532	0.020	820	1,059	1.075	0.037	0.493	0.571
Height-for-age (-3SD)	0.119	0.010	1,158	1,519	0.989	0.082	0.099	0.138
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.378	0.017	1,158	1,519	1.138	0.045	0.344	0.412
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.014	0.003	1,162	1,525	0.997	0.246	0.007	0.021
Weight-for-height (+2SD)	0.067	0.008	1,162	1,525	1.083	0.120	0.051	0.083
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.099	0.010	1,166	1,529	1.062	0.099	0.079	0.118

Continued...

Table B.6—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.567	0.031	336	450	1.147	0.055	0.505	0.629
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.265	0.015	1,143	1,528	1.128	0.056	0.236	0.295
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.590	0.017	1,367	1,793	1.236	0.028	0.556	0.623
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.045	0.005	2,320	3,092	1.264	0.121	0.034	0.056
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.307	0.013	2,320	3,092	1.364	0.043	0.281	0.333
Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD)	0.005	0.003	521	692	0.980	0.603	0.000	0.011
Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD)	0.093	0.014	521	692	1.059	0.145	0.066	0.121
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.317	0.011	6,597	8,800	1.948	0.035	0.295	0.340
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.355	0.011	3,011	4,022	1.313	0.032	0.332	0.378
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.547	0.013	3,913	5,190	1.486	0.024	0.521	0.573
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.483	0.031	380	502	1.205	0.064	0.421	0.546
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.653	0.016	1,547	2,071	1.306	0.024	0.622	0.685
Child has fever in last 2 weeks	0.378	0.012	3,598	4,751	1.423	0.032	0.354	0.402
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.694	0.016	1,344	1,797	1.206	0.023	0.662	0.725
Child took ACT	0.973	0.010	474	672	1.321	0.010	0.954	0.992
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.191	0.009	6,490	8,629	1.804	0.046	0.173	0.208
Condom use at last sex	0.485	0.020	919	1,174	1.217	0.041	0.445	0.525
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.840	0.006	6,597	8,800	1.233	0.007	0.829	0.851
Mobile phone ownership	0.441	0.011	6,597	8,800	1.828	0.025	0.418	0.463
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.405	0.012	6,597	8,800	1.990	0.030	0.381	0.429
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.522	0.011	4,051	5,424	1.378	0.021	0.500	0.544
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.204	0.009	6,597	8,800	1.771	0.043	0.186	0.221
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.394	0.011	4,051	5,424	1.461	0.028	0.371	0.416
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.327	0.009	5,312	6,915	1.358	0.027	0.309	0.344
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.194	0.008	5,312	6,915	1.407	0.039	0.178	0.209
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.027	0.003	5,312	6,915	1.151	0.094	0.022	0.032
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.342	0.009	5,003	6,364	1.363	0.027	0.323	0.360
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.312	0.010	5,003	6,364	1.489	0.031	0.292	0.331
	MEN							
No education	0.051	0.005	2,734	3,614	1.256	0.104	0.040	0.062
Secondary education or higher	0.351	0.014	2,734	3,614	1.523	0.040	0.324	0.379
Literacy	0.820	0.009	2,734	3,614	1.191	0.011	0.803	0.838
Use of the Internet in last 12 months	0.258	0.013	2,734	3,614	1.560	0.051	0.232	0.284
Current tobacco use	0.144	0.008	2,734	3,614	1.207	0.056	0.128	0.161
Want no more children	0.370	0.015	1,477	1,966	1.157	0.039	0.341	0.400
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.167	0.009	2,712	3,576	1.209	0.052	0.149	0.184
Condom use at last sex	0.784	0.016	884	1,138	1.174	0.021	0.751	0.816
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.706	0.010	2,734	3,614	1.125	0.014	0.686	0.725
Male circumcision	0.247	0.015	2,734	3,614	1.793	0.060	0.217	0.276
Mobile phone ownership	0.608	0.012	2,734	3,614	1.324	0.020	0.583	0.632
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.624	0.013	2,734	3,614	1.387	0.021	0.598	0.650
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.171	0.009	2,734	3,614	1.203	0.051	0.154	0.188

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Southern region sample, Malawi DHS 2024

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.011	0.002	43,626	42,094	1.618	0.150	0.008	0.015
Births registered with civil authority	0.784	0.009	5,892	5,891	1.528	0.011	0.766	0.801
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.612	0.008	10,560	9,983	1.665	0.013	0.596	0.628
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.274	0.006	10,527	9,954	1.474	0.023	0.261	0.287
At least basic drinking water service	0.747	0.012	43,626	42,094	2.571	0.016	0.723	0.771
Water available when needed	0.779	0.007	43,626	42,094	1.679	0.010	0.764	0.794
At least basic sanitation service	0.404	0.010	43,626	42,094	1.851	0.024	0.385	0.424
Using open defecation	0.051	0.004	43,626	42,094	1.673	0.073	0.044	0.059
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.106	0.008	33,465	30,063	2.019	0.074	0.090	0.122
WOMEN								
No education	0.087	0.004	9,623	9,332	1.529	0.051	0.078	0.096
Secondary education or higher	0.266	0.009	9,623	9,332	1.953	0.033	0.249	0.284
Literacy	0.748	0.008	9,623	9,332	1.801	0.011	0.732	0.764
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.149	0.008	9,623	9,332	2.140	0.052	0.134	0.165
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.001	9,623	9,332	1.151	0.146	0.005	0.008
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.979	0.088	27,052	26,132	1.319	0.022	3.802	4.155
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.004	9,623	9,332	1.484	0.062	0.050	0.064
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.487	0.067	1,739	1,671	1.318	0.012	5.352	5.621
Median birth interval	53.890	0.823	3,825	3,851	1.448	0.015	52.244	55.536
Ideal number of children	3.804	0.025	9,372	9,035	1.573	0.006	3.755	3.853
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.314	0.076	27,052	26,132	1.278	0.023	3.161	3.467
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.645	0.009	5,595	5,468	1.411	0.014	0.627	0.663
Currently using any modern method	0.629	0.009	5,595	5,468	1.428	0.015	0.611	0.648
Currently using pill	0.025	0.003	5,595	5,468	1.231	0.103	0.020	0.030
Currently using injectables	0.370	0.009	5,595	5,468	1.362	0.024	0.353	0.388
Currently using implants	0.143	0.007	5,595	5,468	1.435	0.047	0.130	0.157
Currently using male condoms	0.011	0.002	5,595	5,468	1.326	0.166	0.007	0.015
Currently using any traditional method	0.016	0.002	5,595	5,468	1.279	0.135	0.012	0.020
Unmet need for spacing	0.108	0.006	5,595	5,468	1.416	0.054	0.096	0.120
Unmet need for limiting	0.039	0.003	5,595	5,468	1.282	0.085	0.033	0.046
Unmet need total	0.147	0.007	5,595	5,468	1.374	0.044	0.134	0.160
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.794	0.008	4,477	4,332	1.368	0.010	0.778	0.811
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.790	0.007	6,072	5,920	1.327	0.009	0.777	0.804
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.873	0.007	5,595	5,468	1.477	0.008	0.860	0.886
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.318	0.009	9,623	9,332	1.849	0.028	0.301	0.336
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	22.781	1.662	10,878	10,842	1.077	0.073	19.457	26.105
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.622	1.213	10,847	10,797	1.104	0.096	10.195	15.049
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.403	2.126	10,883	10,848	1.121	0.060	31.151	39.654
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.709	1.674	10,788	10,750	1.290	0.107	12.360	19.058
Under-five mortality (last 0–9 years)	50.555	2.545	10,920	10,881	1.121	0.050	45.465	55.646
Stillbirth rate	15.674	1.991	5,656	5,687	1.226	0.127	11.693	19.656
Early neonatal rate	20.115	2.166	5,581	5,620	1.087	0.108	15.783	24.448
Perinatal mortality rate	35.553	2.983	5,656	5,687	1.166	0.084	29.587	41.519
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.962	0.005	2,243	2,278	1.203	0.005	0.953	0.972
4+ ANC visits	0.625	0.015	2,243	2,278	1.449	0.024	0.596	0.655
8+ ANC visits	0.016	0.003	2,243	2,278	1.119	0.183	0.010	0.022
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.781	0.011	2,243	2,278	1.316	0.015	0.758	0.804
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.891	0.008	2,243	2,278	1.273	0.009	0.874	0.908
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.969	0.005	2,303	2,335	1.501	0.006	0.958	0.980
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.962	0.005	2,303	2,335	1.399	0.006	0.951	0.973
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.099	0.008	2,303	2,335	1.309	0.084	0.082	0.116
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.617	0.013	2,243	2,278	1.241	0.021	0.591	0.642
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.670	0.013	2,243	2,278	1.310	0.019	0.644	0.696
Any problem accessing health care	0.695	0.009	9,623	9,332	2.023	0.014	0.676	0.714
Ever had a vaccination card	0.990	0.003	1,125	1,140	1.040	0.003	0.984	0.996
Received BCG vaccination	0.971	0.006	1,125	1,140	1.174	0.006	0.960	0.983
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.874	0.013	1,125	1,140	1.302	0.015	0.848	0.900
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.789	0.015	1,125	1,140	1.249	0.019	0.758	0.819
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.878	0.013	1,125	1,140	1.297	0.014	0.853	0.903
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.454	0.017	1,125	1,140	1.169	0.038	0.420	0.489
Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.726	0.018	1,072	1,084	1.326	0.025	0.690	0.762
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.347	0.019	1,072	1,084	1.288	0.054	0.310	0.385
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.686	0.016	1,139	1,168	1.142	0.023	0.655	0.717
Treated with ORS	0.562	0.016	1,139	1,168	1.096	0.028	0.531	0.594
Height-for-age (-3SD)	0.121	0.009	1,759	1,744	1.136	0.073	0.103	0.139
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.387	0.014	1,759	1,744	1.169	0.036	0.360	0.415
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.023	0.004	1,772	1,763	1.179	0.179	0.014	0.031
Weight-for-height (+2SD)	0.058	0.007	1,772	1,763	1.217	0.116	0.045	0.072
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.101	0.009	1,768	1,750	1.245	0.088	0.084	0.119

Continued...

Table B.7—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits (R-2SE)	Confidence limits (R+2SE)
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.650	0.026	530	535	1.256	0.040	0.598	0.702
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.188	0.011	1,635	1,658	1.169	0.060	0.166	0.211
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.535	0.016	2,001	2,016	1.473	0.031	0.502	0.567
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.065	0.005	3,400	3,222	1.260	0.082	0.054	0.076
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.251	0.010	3,400	3,222	1.360	0.040	0.231	0.272
Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD)	0.014	0.005	848	845	1.382	0.405	0.003	0.025
Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD)	0.084	0.011	848	845	1.102	0.125	0.063	0.105
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.254	0.008	9,623	9,332	1.767	0.031	0.239	0.270
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.348	0.010	4,349	4,190	1.342	0.028	0.328	0.367
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.533	0.009	5,937	5,942	1.244	0.016	0.515	0.550
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.455	0.028	496	500	1.286	0.062	0.399	0.511
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.590	0.013	2,243	2,278	1.245	0.022	0.564	0.616
Child has fever in last 2 weeks	0.349	0.009	5,360	5,391	1.386	0.027	0.330	0.368
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.674	0.015	1,842	1,881	1.403	0.023	0.643	0.705
Child took ACT	0.970	0.008	606	613	1.147	0.008	0.954	0.986
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.138	0.006	9,502	9,212	1.690	0.043	0.126	0.149
Condom use at last sex	0.398	0.016	1,685	1,628	1.333	0.040	0.367	0.430
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.891	0.004	9,623	9,332	1.194	0.004	0.883	0.899
Mobile phone ownership	0.375	0.008	9,623	9,332	1.628	0.021	0.359	0.391
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.402	0.010	9,623	9,332	1.928	0.024	0.383	0.422
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.568	0.010	5,595	5,468	1.440	0.017	0.549	0.587
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.122	0.005	9,623	9,332	1.481	0.041	0.112	0.132
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.462	0.010	5,595	5,468	1.449	0.021	0.443	0.482
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.308	0.008	7,615	7,260	1.541	0.026	0.292	0.324
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.133	0.005	7,615	7,260	1.371	0.040	0.122	0.144
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.030	0.002	7,615	7,260	1.104	0.072	0.025	0.034
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.265	0.007	7,081	6,612	1.404	0.028	0.250	0.280
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.241	0.007	7,081	6,612	1.350	0.028	0.228	0.255
	MEN							
No education	0.052	0.005	3,507	3,377	1.342	0.097	0.042	0.062
Secondary education or higher	0.374	0.012	3,507	3,377	1.485	0.032	0.350	0.399
Literacy	0.845	0.009	3,507	3,377	1.405	0.010	0.828	0.862
Use of the Internet in last 12 months	0.280	0.012	3,507	3,377	1.530	0.041	0.257	0.303
Current tobacco use	0.096	0.006	3,507	3,377	1.198	0.062	0.084	0.108
Want no more children	0.363	0.013	1,734	1,641	1.125	0.036	0.337	0.389
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.148	0.008	3,446	3,299	1.355	0.055	0.131	0.164
Condom use at last sex	0.688	0.018	1,316	1,305	1.408	0.026	0.652	0.724
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.718	0.010	3,507	3,377	1.335	0.014	0.698	0.738
Male circumcision	0.612	0.014	3,507	3,377	1.688	0.023	0.584	0.639
Mobile phone ownership	0.526	0.010	3,507	3,377	1.244	0.020	0.505	0.547
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.532	0.013	3,507	3,377	1.586	0.025	0.506	0.559
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.156	0.008	3,507	3,377	1.383	0.054	0.139	0.173

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table B.8 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality probability and rates in last 0–6 years, Malawi DHS 2024

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Adult mortality rates								
15–19	1.003	0.210	42,549	43,556	1.310	0.210	0.582	1.424
20–24	0.910	0.162	46,571	47,065	1.140	0.178	0.586	1.233
25–29	1.498	0.252	41,712	42,056	1.297	0.168	0.993	2.002
30–34	1.876	0.291	35,357	36,082	1.279	0.155	1.295	2.457
35–39	2.433	0.364	28,218	28,616	1.214	0.150	1.705	3.162
40–44	3.039	0.469	19,125	19,364	1.141	0.154	2.101	3.978
45–49	5.113	0.785	11,608	11,641	1.165	0.154	3.543	6.683
15–49 (age-adjusted)	1.855	0.126	225,141	228,380	1.208	0.068	1.602	2.107
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$ [2023–24]	76	5.382	225,141	228,380	1.485	0.071	66	87
$_{35}q_{15}$ [2015–16]	184	9	266,062	267,273	1.696	0.046	167	201
Maternal mortality rates								
15–19	0.127	0.072	42,549	43,556	1.337	0.568	0.000	0.272
20–24	0.177	0.070	46,571	47,065	1.134	0.393	0.038	0.316
25–29	0.342	0.130	41,712	42,056	1.439	0.379	0.083	0.602
30–34	0.540	0.165	35,357	36,082	1.351	0.306	0.210	0.870
35–39	0.458	0.147	28,218	28,616	1.164	0.321	0.164	0.753
40–44	0.355	0.148	19,125	19,364	1.096	0.418	0.058	0.651
45–49	0.166	0.098	11,608	11,641	0.823	0.591	0.000	0.363
15–49 (age-adjusted)	0.290	0.048	225,141	228,380	1.239	0.164	0.195	0.386
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)								
MMR [2023–24]	224	36.656	225,141	228,380	1.239	0.164	150	297
MMR [2015–16]	439	46	266,062	267,273	1.415	0.104	348	531
Pregnancy related maternal mortality ratio [PRMMR]								
PRMMR [2023–24]	245	38	225,141	228,380	1.237	0.155	169	321
PRMMR [2015–16]	497	48	266,062	267,273	1.391	0.097	400	593
			MEN					
Adult mortality rates								
15–19	1.500	0.264	41,710	42,036	1.333	0.176	0.971	2.028
20–24	1.329	0.213	44,943	45,260	1.228	0.160	0.903	1.755
25–29	1.537	0.228	42,097	42,279	1.196	0.148	1.081	1.993
30–34	3.047	0.372	35,299	35,528	1.252	0.122	2.304	3.791
35–39	3.076	0.397	28,379	28,821	1.166	0.129	2.283	3.870
40–44	6.986	0.849	19,401	19,826	1.382	0.121	5.289	8.683
45–49	7.448	0.912	12,102	12,492	1.143	0.122	5.624	9.273
15–49 (age-adjusted)	2.862	0.167	223,930	226,242	1.261	0.058	2.529	3.196
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$ [2023–24]	117	9	223,930	226,242	1.538	0.058	104	131
$_{35}q_{15}$ [2015–16]	218	9	267,407	267,012	1.614	0.041	200	236

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Malawi 2024

	Women		Men			Women		Men	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,190	2.7	1,229	2.5	42	381	0.9	492	1.0
1	1,260	2.8	1,283	2.6	43	262	0.6	400	0.8
2	1,164	2.6	1,198	2.4	44	298	0.7	366	0.7
3	1,229	2.7	1,253	2.6	45	358	0.8	413	0.8
4	1,364	3.1	1,399	2.8	46	287	0.6	316	0.6
5	1,326	3.0	1,400	2.9	47	238	0.5	312	0.6
6	1,485	3.3	1,575	3.2	48	249	0.6	278	0.6
7	1,433	3.2	1,443	2.9	49	246	0.6	254	0.5
8	1,345	3.0	1,342	2.7	50	293	0.7	436	0.9
9	1,423	3.2	1,517	3.1	51	225	0.5	417	0.8
10	1,496	3.3	1,551	3.2	52	244	0.5	381	0.8
11	1,316	2.9	1,294	2.6	53	167	0.4	225	0.5
12	1,696	3.8	1,753	3.6	54	185	0.4	261	0.5
13	1,474	3.3	1,577	3.2	55	218	0.5	215	0.4
14	1,657	3.7	1,718	3.5	56	216	0.5	280	0.6
15	1,087	2.4	805	1.6	57	131	0.3	154	0.3
16	1,087	2.4	953	1.9	58	136	0.3	187	0.4
17	1,110	2.5	861	1.8	59	145	0.3	189	0.4
18	1,221	2.7	1,016	2.1	60	281	0.6	348	0.7
19	954	2.1	957	1.9	61	124	0.3	166	0.3
20	994	2.2	1,068	2.2	62	166	0.4	170	0.3
21	775	1.7	844	1.7	63	105	0.2	139	0.3
22	703	1.6	738	1.5	64	164	0.4	195	0.4
23	718	1.6	874	1.8	65	163	0.4	198	0.4
24	794	1.8	1,013	2.1	66	128	0.3	140	0.3
25	730	1.6	775	1.6	67	72	0.2	84	0.2
26	562	1.3	643	1.3	68	87	0.2	109	0.2
27	542	1.2	647	1.3	69	78	0.2	101	0.2
28	472	1.1	622	1.3	70	120	0.3	161	0.3
29	410	0.9	627	1.3	71	90	0.2	86	0.2
30	608	1.4	802	1.6	72	104	0.2	144	0.3
31	376	0.8	505	1.0	73	78	0.2	60	0.1
32	466	1.0	595	1.2	74	81	0.2	124	0.3
33	301	0.7	459	0.9	75	100	0.2	141	0.3
34	380	0.8	515	1.1	76	46	0.1	76	0.2
35	445	1.0	528	1.1	77	56	0.1	51	0.1
36	405	0.9	484	1.0	78	48	0.1	69	0.1
37	344	0.8	442	0.9	79	38	0.1	60	0.1
38	399	0.9	521	1.1	80+	332	0.7	544	1.1
39	373	0.8	497	1.0	Don't know	168	0.4	124	0.3
40	399	0.9	491	1.0					
41	282	0.6	410	0.8	Total	44,701	100.0	49,091	100.0

Figure C.1 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population

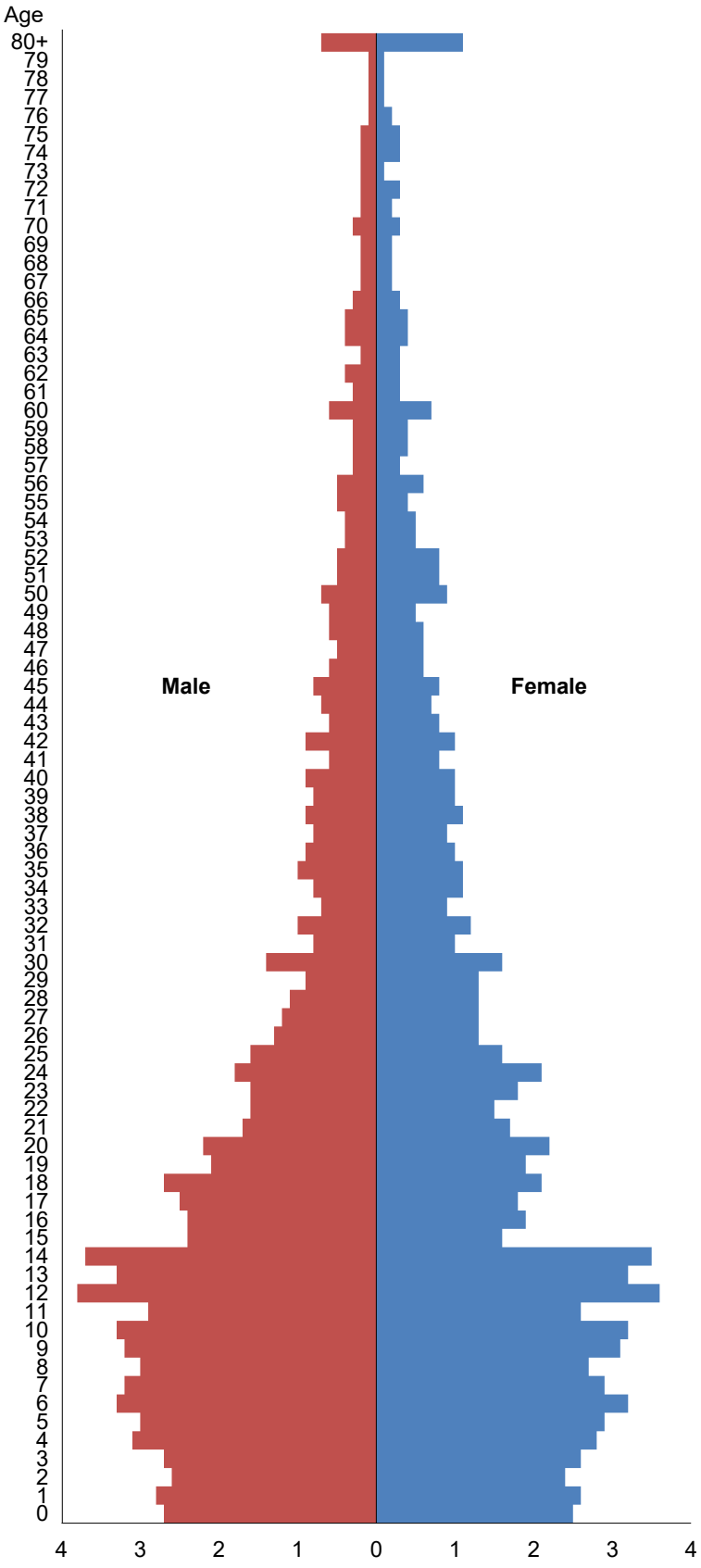


Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2024

Age	Household population of women age 10–54	Interviewed women age 15–49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
	Number	Number	Percentage	
10–14	7,893	na	na	na
15–19	4,592	4,349	21.0	94.7
20–24	4,538	4,381	21.1	96.5
25–29	3,313	3,196	15.4	96.5
30–34	2,876	2,782	13.4	96.7
35–39	2,472	2,426	11.7	98.1
40–44	2,159	2,090	10.1	96.8
45–49	1,573	1,518	7.3	96.5
50–54	1,721	na	na	na
15–49	21,524	20,741	100.0	96.4
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	171.9	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	109.4	na	na	na

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and the interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15–49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2024

Age group	Household population of men age 10–54	Interviewed men age 15–54		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
	Number	Number	Percentage	
10–14	3,899	na	na	na
15–19	2,505	2,287	26.8	91.3
20–24	1,874	1,677	19.6	89.5
25–29	1,268	1,117	13.1	88.1
30–34	1,057	910	10.6	86.1
35–39	941	817	9.6	86.8
40–44	797	709	8.3	88.9
45–49	653	559	6.5	85.6
50–54	513	473	5.5	92.2
55–59	460	na	na	na
60–64	441	na	na	na
15–49	10,068	8,549	100.0	84.9
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	155.7	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	95.8	na	na	na

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of men and the interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table C.3 Age displacement at ages 14/15

Number of women and men age 12–18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to region and district (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

Region	Age							Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/age 14)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
				WOMEN					
Region									
Northern	221	208	247	121	149	126	160	1,232	49.1
Central	703	652	731	301	381	319	420	3,508	41.3
Southern	854	739	770	394	436	423	456	4,072	51.2
District									
Chitipa	22	19	20	17	15	9	17	119	86.9
Karonga	29	30	32	23	24	21	30	189	70.4
Nkhata Bay	29	23	29	10	19	15	23	148	35.8
Rumphi	19	22	18	7	9	11	9	95	41.7
Mzimba	103	91	127	46	65	54	63	549	35.8
Likoma	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	67.7
Mzuzu City	18	22	20	17	16	14	17	124	86.8
Kasungu	73	66	78	43	42	43	52	397	54.4
Nkhotakota	38	39	38	16	20	19	23	193	43.7
Ntchisi	28	27	25	11	14	11	19	135	44.3
Dowa	62	67	79	26	28	28	48	337	32.3
Salima	46	43	45	25	21	27	29	235	54.5
Lilongwe	188	141	157	59	118	67	86	816	37.7
Mchinji	55	49	45	20	21	27	28	245	43.2
Dedza	75	77	106	39	33	24	49	401	36.8
Ntcheu	63	68	72	32	27	36	63	361	43.9
Lilongwe City	76	76	86	32	58	37	23	388	37.6
Mangochi	125	106	114	53	52	62	47	558	46.4
Machinga	92	99	109	50	35	42	38	464	45.6
Zomba	104	65	62	45	53	39	36	403	72.8
Chiradzulu	23	38	31	21	22	27	32	194	67.1
Blantyre	39	32	36	26	25	18	31	208	73.1
Mwanza	14	12	12	5	4	4	7	58	40.0
Thyolo	84	68	66	34	55	39	51	397	50.4
Mulanje	96	84	77	40	47	57	71	472	51.7
Phalombe	47	48	45	23	31	26	23	243	51.7
Chikwawa	54	54	38	17	22	17	31	232	45.1
Nsanje	28	21	26	14	11	11	9	120	53.9
Balaka	45	43	59	14	20	24	32	238	24.6
Neno	16	13	11	3	4	6	5	58	25.7
Zomba City	9	6	10	5	4	5	6	45	56.0
Blantyre City	77	52	74	44	51	46	38	383	58.9
Total	1,778	1,599	1,748	817	966	867	1,036	8,811	46.7
				MEN					
Region									
Northern	203	192	234	165	166	158	166	1,285	70.5
Central	741	595	728	432	461	447	477	3,880	59.3
Southern	780	698	715	505	490	521	596	4,304	70.7
District									
Chitipa	22	22	22	14	15	20	15	130	62.6
Karonga	29	35	34	25	27	30	28	209	73.6
Nkhata Bay	25	26	34	18	19	18	17	158	52.1
Rumphi	17	15	16	9	15	9	12	93	59.4
Mzimba	91	77	105	88	75	66	79	582	83.3
Likoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	76.4
Mzuzu City	17	16	21	10	13	14	15	106	47.9
Kasungu	124	81	129	65	57	54	71	582	50.9
Nkhotakota	48	30	33	28	21	19	26	203	85.4
Ntchisi	26	25	27	21	20	29	21	170	78.6
Dowa	78	65	96	42	57	39	45	423	43.8
Salima	41	37	44	25	30	24	28	229	57.8
Lilongwe	143	126	162	96	96	129	100	852	59.4
Mchinji	51	61	44	20	31	32	24	262	44.4
Dedza	94	57	67	62	46	43	47	417	92.5
Ntcheu	74	62	68	32	49	25	45	354	47.7
Lilongwe City	63	51	58	39	54	53	69	387	67.5
Mangochi	116	90	128	63	55	59	94	605	49.2
Machinga	84	80	88	61	34	57	54	458	69.1
Zomba	64	76	79	53	52	42	46	411	66.8
Chiradzulu	38	40	30	32	33	35	29	238	108.4
Blantyre	42	42	47	35	31	35	45	277	75.6
Mwanza	12	12	12	5	7	5	9	62	46.9
Thyolo	88	61	64	59	36	52	64	423	92.2
Mulanje	80	74	58	53	66	57	58	446	90.7
Phalombe	65	41	36	30	35	29	32	269	82.3
Chikwawa	41	37	32	17	30	30	39	226	52.6

Continued…

Table C.3—*Continued*

Region	Age 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/age 14)
Nsanje	23	26	23	17	18	23	18	149	71.8
Balaka	52	45	40	37	33	33	31	271	93.7
Neno	14	13	13	6	7	6	10	68	46.1
Zomba City	7	5	6	5	4	6	7	40	85.7
Blantyre City	53	57	60	33	49	50	58	360	54.1
Total	1,724	1,485	1,677	1,102	1,116	1,126	1,238	9,469	65.7

Table C.4 Age displacement at ages 49/50

Number of women and men age 47–53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to region and district (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

Region	Age 47	48	49	50	51	52	53	Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/age 49)
				WOMEN					
Region									
Northern	31	47	35	74	39	50	37	314	208.7
Central	147	123	98	170	228	169	81	1,017	173.8
Southern	140	123	124	203	157	166	109	1,022	163.3
District									
Chitipa	2	5	5	11	3	4	4	35	246.1
Karonga	7	9	8	8	6	5	4	48	98.9
Nkhata Bay	3	7	4	5	5	10	4	36	132.8
Rumphi	3	5	3	6	7	7	3	34	162.7
Mzimba	11	16	9	39	16	20	18	130	409.8
Likoma	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	307.0
Mzuzu City	5	4	6	4	2	3	4	28	75.0
Kasungu	16	9	10	17	28	18	6	105	170.6
Nkhotakota	7	8	4	5	13	9	6	52	156.0
Ntchisi	6	4	3	8	11	9	2	44	240.5
Dowa	14	15	5	23	39	10	12	117	490.5
Salima	15	16	4	12	11	8	5	72	280.5
Lilongwe	33	20	20	28	49	41	20	212	140.3
Mchinji	11	9	7	6	14	11	10	68	97.1
Dedza	14	15	16	13	9	20	11	98	81.3
Ntcheu	16	13	9	28	28	26	5	124	297.0
Lilongwe City	15	14	20	29	26	17	5	125	145.8
Mangochi	28	12	19	29	18	20	11	137	158.0
Machinga	16	4	8	14	13	18	9	83	169.0
Zomba	15	13	14	27	14	14	13	108	196.9
Chiradzulu	4	10	8	7	9	8	6	53	87.0
Blantyre	10	16	8	12	7	9	6	69	148.0
Mwanza	1	3	2	3	4	4	3	18	159.9
Thyolo	18	12	8	22	22	25	10	118	262.6
Mulanje	7	17	12	22	19	13	9	100	187.3
Phalombe	7	9	9	8	7	8	5	54	89.4
Chikwawa	7	5	9	13	9	8	13	64	153.2
Nsanje	3	2	1	5	8	5	6	31	435.3
Balaka	9	5	7	13	10	9	4	57	189.9
Neno	2	1	1	3	6	5	3	20	226.5
Zomba City	1	2	1	5	2	3	2	15	608.1
Blantyre City	10	13	17	19	9	16	11	94	108.9
Total	318	293	257	447	425	385	228	2,353	173.5
				MEN					
Region									
Northern	30	38	40	39	28	25	25	226	97.8
Central	120	122	114	152	111	103	93	816	133.0
Southern	95	99	107	124	93	122	62	703	115.3
District									
Chitipa	4	3	1	4	4	5	2	23	441.1
Karonga	6	4	6	8	4	2	4	33	149.9
Nkhata Bay	3	2	6	4	2	4	2	23	72.0
Rumphi	4	3	4	3	6	1	1	22	88.1
Mzimba	10	21	19	14	11	9	12	96	71.7
Likoma	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	53.6
Mzuzu City	3	6	5	6	2	4	3	28	123.5
Kasungu	26	13	20	14	13	10	17	113	67.2
Nkhotakota	6	7	7	7	5	5	6	44	96.8
Ntchisi	5	3	7	4	3	5	3	31	62.8
Dowa	6	18	9	6	16	5	17	76	67.4

Continued…

Table C.4—*Continued*

Region	Age							Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/age 49)
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53		
Salima	4	4	5	14	6	7	7	47	301.9
Lilongwe	30	21	26	64	22	27	11	202	248.7
Mchinji	7	11	8	6	7	11	7	56	76.8
Dedza	4	15	9	13	4	6	7	58	147.4
Ntcheu	15	12	14	9	16	12	10	88	66.4
Lilongwe City	19	17	11	16	17	15	7	102	144.8
Mangochi	4	9	9	15	6	21	8	72	156.6
Machinga	10	3	10	10	6	8	6	54	95.6
Zomba	7	12	12	16	10	10	7	75	133.4
Chiradzulu	11	6	6	2	6	7	4	42	26.6
Blantyre	8	6	3	6	9	11	9	51	178.8
Mwanza	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	12	53.8
Thyolo	6	9	12	11	16	13	4	70	88.5
Mulanje	11	11	8	16	8	13	3	69	202.1
Phalombe	6	7	3	8	3	6	2	34	248.9
Chikwawa	6	3	15	10	6	8	7	56	65.7
Nsanje	3	2	7	4	5	3	2	26	59.8
Balaka	6	6	4	6	7	3	3	35	152.5
Neno	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	11	55.5
Zomba City	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	10	169.6
Blantyre City	11	19	12	17	6	16	5	86	137.8
Total	245	260	262	315	233	250	180	1,745	120.3

Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

	Number of pregnancy outcomes					Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given					Sex ratio at birth of live births[1]			Ratio of years preceding survey[2]				
Years preceding survey	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Mis-carriages/ abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Mis-carriages/ abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Mis-carriages/ abortions	Total
0	2,460	96	66	287	2,909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	137.7	97.8	na	na	na	na	na
1	2,503	81	35	172	2,790	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.4	117.4	101.9	109.2	83.4	64.3	81.7	105.2
2	2,125	98	42	134	2,399	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.8	186.7	95.6	90.1	108.6	106.6	86.3	90.8
3	2,212	100	44	138	2,495	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.0	146.2	104.6	99.9	102.0	117.2	97.4	100.1
4	2,303	98	33	151	2,584	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.2	159.0	98.2	100.8	87.0	80.6	120.1	100.8
5	2,359	124	38	112	2,633	99.9	93.2	99.6	90.1	99.1	97.1	165.3	99.7	103.3	117.3	93.8	82.6	102.6
6	2,266	114	48	121	2,549	99.1	91.7	84.4	79.5	97.5	93.1	113.9	94.0	99.1	100.0	124.4	112.7	100.1
7	2,214	104	39	103	2,460	99.2	90.1	81.6	75.1	97.5	103.0	146.7	104.7	104.4	88.7	116.9	86.9	102.9
8	1,976	121	19	115	2,232	98.4	91.5	89.6	81.2	97.1	101.8	127.3	103.1	90.1	94.6	50.5	123.1	91.0
9	2,173	151	36	85	2,445	98.4	85.5	73.2	74.0	96.4	97.1	91.1	96.7	105.9	122.0	129.8	94.6	106.6
0–4	11,603	473	219	881	13,176	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	148.6	99.6	na	na	na	na	na
5–9	10,988	615	181	536	12,320	99.0	90.2	85.3	80.4	97.6	98.3	123.7	99.5	na	na	na	na	na
10–14	10,085	668	150	347	11,250	98.5	89.0	87.6	79.9	97.2	98.5	121.9	99.8	na	na	na	na	na
15–10	7,848	799	118	248	9,014	98.6	89.9	82.8	77.2	97.0	105.1	117.2	106.1	na	na	na	na	na
20+	7,805	1,459	187	296	9,747	97.1	86.3	75.5	76.2	94.4	98.0	119.4	101.0	na	na	na	na	na
All	48,330	4,014	854	2,309	55,507	98.8	89.7	87.0	86.9	97.4	99.3	123.1	100.9	na	na	na	na	na

na = not applicable

[1] $(B_m/B_f)x100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[2] $[2P_x/(P_{x-1}+P_{x+1})]x100$, where P_x is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

Table C.6 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 15 years)	Live births or stillbirths in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Missing day only		1.44	34,982
Missing month, but year reported		1.24	34,982
Missing year		0.03	34,982
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 5 years)	Live births or stillbirths in the 5 years preceding the survey		
Missing day only		0.89	12,295
Date of birth of women	Women age 15–49		
Missing month, but year reported		2.87	20,849
Missing year		0.05	20,849
Date of birth of men	Men age 15–49		
Missing month, but year reported		4.70	8,583
Missing year		0.32	8,583
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Living children age 0–59 months	0.73	11,603
Anthropometry of children	Living children age 0–59 months		
Height	(from the Biomarker	9.32	6,472
Weight	Questionnaire)	9.25	6,472
Height or weight		9.35	6,472
Anthropometry of women	Women age 15–49 (from the		
Height	Biomarker Questionnaire)	9.41	10,933
Weight		9.43	10,933
Height or weight		9.45	10,933
Anaemia	Living children age 6–59 months		
Children	(from the Biomarker Questionnaire	24.23	5,888
Women	All women (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	12.68	10,933
Malaria			
Children	Children age 6–59 months (from Biomarker Questionnaire)	0.13	5,888

Table C.7 Standardisation exercise results from anthropometry training

Trainees' precision and accuracy for height measurements taken during the standardisation exercise for anthropometry, Malawi DHS 2024

	Standardisation exercise[1]	
Measurer	Trainees' precision[2]	Trainees' accuracy[2]
Trainee 1	0.33	0.57
Trainee 2	0.27	0.42
Trainee 3	0.36	0.40
Trainee 4	0.39	0.72
Trainee 5	0.37	0.57
Trainee 6	0.42	0.44
Trainee 7	0.29	0.51
Trainee 8	0.26	0.59
Trainee 9	0.40	0.38
Trainee 10	0.39	0.53
Trainee 11	0.32	0.52
Trainee 12	0.50	0.46
Trainee 13	0.54	0.79
Trainee 14	0.49	0.50
Trainee 15	0.16	0.61
Trainee 16	0.28	0.44
Trainee 17	0.14	0.67
Trainee 18	0.41	0.51
Trainee 19	0.10	0.56
Trainee 20	0.06	0.55
Trainee 21	0.33	0.39
Trainee 22	0.42	0.56
Trainee 23	0.33	0.62
Trainee 24	0.51	0.50
Trainee 25	0.42	0.46
Trainee 26	0.40	0.59
Trainee 27	0.59	0.56
Trainee 28	0.60	0.27
Trainee 29	0.33	0.33
Trainee 30	0.20	0.74
Trainee 31	0.45	0.35
Trainee 32	0.43	0.35
Trainee 33	0.45	0.38
Trainee 34	0.49	0.62
Trainee 35	0.46	0.59
Trainee 36	0.31	0.27
Trainee 37	0.48	0.44
Trainee 38	0.37	0.47
Trainee 39	0.35	0.55
Trainee 40	0.55	0.49
Trainee 41	0.35	0.60
Trainee 42	0.17	0.35
Trainee 43	0.15	0.33
Trainee 44	0.31	0.30
Trainee 45	0.34	0.50
Trainee 46	0.31	0.72
Trainee 47	0.55	0.55
Trainee 48	0.45	0.53
Trainee 49	0.53	0.67
Trainee 50	0.31	0.44
Trainee 51	0.54	0.64
Trainee 52	0.51	0.62
Trainee 53	0.22	0.56
Trainee 54	0.08	0.50
Trainee 55	0.40	0.34
Trainee 56	0.29	0.52
Trainee 57	0.20	0.27
Trainee 58	0.53	0.45
Trainee 59	0.52	0.35
Trainee 60	0.38	0.48
Trainee 61	0.47	0.31
Trainee 62	0.44	0.32
Trainee 63	0.39	0.39
Trainee 64	0.26	0.34
Trainee 65	0.34	0.43
Trainee 66	0.48	0.57
Trainee 67	0.60	0.48
Trainee 68	0.27	0.71
Trainee 69	0.48	0.46
Trainee 70	0.42	0.27
Trainee 71	0.23	0.33
Trainee 72	0.54	0.52
Trainee 73	0.32	0.48
Trainee 74	0.35	0.43
Trainee 75	0.42	0.36
Trainee 76	0.31	0.34

Continued…

Table C.7—*Continued*

Measurer	Standardisation exercise[1]	
	Trainees' precision[2]	Trainees' accuracy[2]
Trainee 77	0.37	0.40
Trainee 78	0.31	0.44
Trainee 79	0.26	0.30
Trainee 80	0.31	0.38
Trainee 81	0.24	0.36
Trainee 82	0.39	0.30
Trainee 83	0.53	0.42
Trainee 84	0.37	0.37
Trainee 85	0.23	0.35
Trainee 86	0.49	0.23
Trainee 87	0.46	0.31
Average	0.37	0.47

[1] Ten children were measured twice for each standardisation and restandardisation exercise.
[2] Trainees' precision and accuracy are defined in terms of a technical error of measurement (TEM), which is calculated as $\sqrt{\sum(D^2)/(2N)}$, where D is the difference in height and N is the number of repeat measurements. An acceptable TEM according to WHO-UNICEF is a TEM of <0.6 cm for precision and <0.8 cm for accuracy.

Table C.8 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0–59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; and, among children with complete weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
Background characteristic	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Month or year of birth[3]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	7.8	7.4	0.2	619	1.8	571	6.0	571	0.9	573	90.6	86.8	91.8	619
6–11	4.9	5.1	0.5	631	1.0	598	0.7	599	0.2	597	93.8	94.3	94.5	631
12–23	8.5	8.5	0.6	1,286	0.6	1,173	0.3	1,176	0.0	1,173	90.7	91.2	91.2	1,286
24–35	6.8	6.7	1.3	1,220	0.4	1,129	0.4	1,137	0.0	1,130	92.2	92.8	92.6	1,220
36–47	9.4	9.4	2.0	1,293	0.2	1,157	0.3	1,172	0.1	1,157	89.3	90.4	89.4	1,293
48–59	13.0	12.9	2.4	1,367	0.4	1,170	0.4	1,189	0.0	1,172	85.2	86.6	85.7	1,367
0–23	7.4	7.4	0.5	2,536	1.0	2,342	1.7	2,346	0.3	2,343	91.4	90.9	92.2	2,536
24–59	9.8	9.8	1.9	3,880	0.3	3,456	0.4	3,498	0.0	3,459	88.8	89.8	89.1	3,880
Sex														
Male	8.7	8.6	1.2	3,169	0.7	2,872	1.1	2,892	0.1	2,876	90.0	90.3	90.7	3,169
Female	9.1	9.1	1.5	3,247	0.5	2,926	0.8	2,952	0.2	2,926	89.7	90.2	90.0	3,247
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	7.0	6.9	0.0	5,528	0.6	5,142	0.9	5,140	0.1	5,145	92.5	92.1	93.0	5,528
Not interviewed but in household	38.8	38.8	14.4	201	0.9	113	4.1	123	0.0	113	55.7	58.7	56.2	201
Not interviewed and not in the household[9]	15.4	15.3	8.4	687	0.7	543	0.3	581	0.2	544	78.5	84.3	79.0	687
Residence														
Urban	12.7	12.5	1.9	1,272	0.6	1,098	0.5	1,111	0.1	1,100	85.8	86.9	86.4	1,272
Rural	8.0	7.9	1.2	5,144	0.6	4,700	1.0	4,733	0.1	4,702	90.8	91.1	91.3	5,144
Region														
Northern	8.0	7.9	1.1	1,423	0.6	1,304	0.5	1,309	0.2	1,306	91.1	91.5	91.6	1,423
Central	9.6	9.5	1.3	1,972	0.6	1,767	1.0	1,782	0.1	1,769	89.1	89.5	89.7	1,972
Southern	8.8	8.8	1.5	3,021	0.6	2,727	1.1	2,753	0.1	2,727	89.7	90.2	90.2	3,021
District														
Chitipa	11.3	11.3	1.5	194	0.0	171	0.6	172	0.0	171	88.1	88.1	88.1	194
Karonga	5.5	5.5	0.9	219	0.5	205	0.0	207	0.0	205	93.2	94.5	93.6	219
Nkhata Bay	11.7	11.7	0.5	213	0.5	188	0.5	188	0.0	188	87.8	87.8	88.3	213
Rumphi	4.0	4.0	1.0	202	1.0	193	0.5	194	0.5	193	94.6	95.5	95.0	202
Mzimba	10.0	9.6	1.6	250	1.3	224	0.9	225	0.9	225	88.4	89.2	89.2	250
Likoma	5.6	5.0	2.2	179	0.6	169	1.2	169	0.0	170	93.9	93.3	95.0	179
Mzuzu City	7.2	7.2	0.0	166	0.0	154	0.0	154	0.0	154	92.8	92.8	92.8	166
Kasungu	9.6	9.6	1.3	230	1.0	206	0.5	208	0.0	206	88.7	90.0	89.6	230
Nkhotakota	9.8	9.8	0.5	215	1.6	193	3.6	194	0.0	193	88.4	87.0	89.8	215
Ntchisi	15.6	15.1	0.0	179	0.0	151	0.0	151	0.0	152	84.4	84.4	84.9	179
Dowa	8.6	8.6	1.2	162	0.0	146	0.0	148	0.0	146	90.1	91.4	90.1	162
Salima	6.8	6.8	0.8	266	0.0	246	0.4	248	0.0	246	92.5	92.9	92.5	266
Lilongwe	7.2	6.8	2.4	207	0.0	189	1.0	192	0.0	190	91.3	91.8	91.8	207
Mchinji	6.7	6.7	2.8	180	0.6	165	0.0	168	0.0	165	91.1	93.3	91.7	180
Dedza	11.2	11.2	0.0	188	1.8	167	3.0	167	0.6	167	87.2	86.2	88.3	188
Ntcheu	9.0	9.0	0.5	189	0.0	172	0.6	172	0.0	172	91.0	90.5	91.0	189
Lilongwe City	14.1	14.1	3.8	156	0.8	132	0.7	134	0.0	132	84.0	85.3	84.6	156
Mangochi	9.9	9.9	3.2	283	0.0	247	0.0	255	0.0	247	87.3	90.1	87.3	283
Machinga	11.7	11.7	3.4	264	0.0	228	0.4	233	0.0	228	86.4	87.9	86.4	264
Zomba	3.0	3.0	0.0	230	1.8	223	2.2	223	0.0	223	95.2	94.8	97.0	230
Chiradzulu	5.9	6.4	1.1	188	0.0	175	0.6	176	0.0	174	93.1	93.1	92.6	188
Blantyre	9.0	9.0	1.6	189	1.2	171	1.2	172	0.0	171	89.4	89.9	90.5	189
Mwanza	6.3	6.3	0.6	175	0.0	164	0.0	164	0.0	164	93.7	93.7	93.7	175
Thyolo	9.7	10.2	0.5	196	0.6	176	1.1	176	0.6	175	89.3	88.8	88.8	196
Mulanje	7.5	7.5	0.9	212	0.0	195	2.6	196	0.0	195	92.0	90.1	92.0	212
Phalombe	10.4	10.0	0.5	211	0.0	188	1.1	189	0.0	189	89.1	88.6	89.6	211
Chikwawa	1.5	1.0	0.0	197	1.0	194	0.0	194	0.5	195	97.5	98.5	98.5	197
Nsanje	6.4	6.4	2.5	204	0.5	189	2.1	191	0.0	189	92.2	91.7	92.6	204
Balaka	12.9	12.9	2.5	202	1.2	173	0.6	176	0.0	173	84.7	86.6	85.6	202
Neno	5.8	5.8	1.7	173	1.2	162	2.5	163	0.0	162	92.5	91.9	93.6	173
Zomba City	1.7	1.7	1.7	120	0.9	116	0.8	118	0.0	116	95.8	97.5	96.7	120
Blantyre City	28.2	28.2	1.7	177	0.8	126	0.8	127	0.8	126	70.6	71.2	70.6	177

Continued…

Table C.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Month or year of birth[3]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Mother's education[10]														
No education	11.0	11.0	0.8	374	0.6	331	0.9	333	0.0	331	88.0	88.2	88.5	374
Primary	7.3	7.3	0.3	3,758	0.5	3,478	1.0	3,480	0.1	3,480	92.1	91.7	92.5	3,758
Secondary	8.8	8.7	0.7	1,476	0.7	1,342	1.0	1,346	0.2	1,343	90.2	90.3	90.8	1,476
More than secondary	14.0	14.0	2.5	121	0.0	104	1.0	104	0.0	104	86.0	85.1	86.0	121
Measurer														
Measurer 1	6.6	6.6	2.3	213	1.0	196	0.5	199	0.0	196	91.1	93.0	92.0	213
Measurer 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	6
Measurer 3	7.4	7.4	1.4	217	0.0	198	0.0	201	0.0	198	91.2	92.6	91.2	217
Measurer 4	12.1	11.6	4.6	173	0.0	147	0.0	152	0.0	148	85.0	87.9	85.5	173
Measurer 5	7.7	7.7	1.4	208	0.5	192	1.6	192	0.0	192	91.8	90.9	92.3	208
Measurer 6	10.4	10.4	0.0	211	1.6	189	2.6	189	0.5	189	88.2	87.2	89.1	211
Measurer 7	4.4	4.4	0.7	295	0.0	280	0.4	282	0.0	280	94.9	95.3	94.9	295
Measurer 8	9.8	9.8	2.5	325	0.0	286	0.0	293	0.0	286	88.0	90.2	88.0	325
Measurer 9	11.7	11.7	4.0	274	0.0	234	0.4	242	0.0	234	85.4	88.0	85.4	274
Measurer 10	12.4	12.4	1.5	202	1.1	176	1.1	177	0.0	176	86.1	86.6	87.1	202
Measurer 11	8.3	8.3	0.4	228	1.0	209	1.9	209	0.0	209	90.8	89.9	91.7	228
Measurer 12	5.7	5.7	1.4	209	0.5	196	0.0	197	0.0	196	93.3	94.3	93.8	209
Measurer 13	3.2	3.2	0.0	250	1.7	242	2.1	242	0.0	242	95.2	94.8	96.8	250
Measurer 14	2.4	2.4	1.4	208	0.5	200	0.5	203	0.0	200	95.7	97.1	96.2	208
Measurer 15	8.7	8.3	0.4	241	0.0	219	1.8	220	0.0	220	90.9	89.6	91.3	241
Measurer 16	5.7	6.2	1.0	210	0.0	196	0.5	197	0.0	195	93.3	93.3	92.9	210
Measurer 17	19.5	19.5	1.9	159	1.6	127	2.3	128	0.8	127	78.6	78.6	79.2	159
Measurer 18	19.2	19.5	0.0	266	0.0	215	1.4	214	0.0	214	80.8	79.3	80.5	266
Measurer 19	4.8	4.8	1.7	229	0.9	215	2.8	218	0.5	215	93.0	92.6	93.4	229
Measurer 20	1.7	1.3	0.4	231	0.9	227	0.0	227	0.4	228	97.4	98.3	98.3	231
Total	8.9	8.8	1.4	6,416	0.6	5,798	0.9	5,844	0.1	5,802	89.8	90.2	90.3	6,416

[1] Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and 'other' result codes
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and 'other' result codes
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.
[4] Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (*z* score) based on the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.
[5] Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.
[6] Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (*z* score) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.
[7] Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or 6 SD below the standard population median (*z* score) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.
[8] No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data
[9] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[10] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table C.9 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children

Differences in first and second height measurements among children under age 5 (0–59 months) randomly selected and remeasured, according to region and measurer (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

Region/Measurer	Median difference in height measurements[1]	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
Region			
Nothern	0.217	21.3	169
Central	0.226	8.1	295
Southern	0.150	9.5	430
District			
Chitipa	0.100	0.0	23
Karonga	0.117	6.7	30
Nkhata Bay	0.189	4.8	21
Rumphi	0.600	32.3	31
Mzimba	0.800	42.1	19
Likoma	0.238	26.1	23
Mzuzu City	0.683	40.9	22
Kasungu	0.210	13.3	30
Nkhotakota	0.233	0.0	29
Ntchisi	0.000	3.6	28
Dowa	0.213	16.7	30
Salima	0.222	3.4	29
Lilongwe	0.300	12.5	32
Mchinji	0.233	7.4	27
Dedza	0.317	12.5	32
Ntcheu	0.283	3.3	30
Lilongwe City	0.236	7.1	28
Mangochi	0.141	10.0	30
Machinga	0.000	3.3	30
Zomba	0.247	14.3	35
Chiradzulu	0.550	29.2	24
Blantyre	0.235	6.9	29
Mwanza	0.160	8.0	25
Thyolo	0.095	7.1	28
Mulanje	0.085	6.9	29
Phalombe	0.056	0.0	29
Chikwawa	0.294	9.7	31
Nsanje	0.179	10.0	30
Balaka	0.120	0.0	31
Neno	0.120	0.0	27
Zomba City	0.080	9.5	21
Blantyre City	0.175	29.0	31
Measurer			
Measurer 1	0.212	5.6	36
Measurer 2	*	*	1
Measurer 3	0.200	14.7	34
Measurer 4	0.550	18.8	32
Measurer 5	0.182	0.0	33
Measurer 6	0.314	8.8	34
Measurer 7	0.325	8.8	34
Measurer 8	0.124	5.4	37
Measurer 9	0.000	3.4	29
Measurer 10	0.167	0.0	41
Measurer 11	0.115	0.0	29
Measurer 12	0.215	6.5	31
Measurer 13	0.244	13.2	38
Measurer 14	0.067	7.1	28
Measurer 15	0.073	0.0	37
Measurer 16	0.600	33.3	27
Measurer 17	0.450	34.4	32
Measurer 18	0.055	0.0	36
Measurer 19	0.205	11.4	35
Measurer 20	0.275	11.1	36
Total	0.192	11.3	894

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 10 children, which is the minimum number of children needed to calculate the technical error of measurement.

[1] Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurement in centimetres

Table C.10 Interference in height and weight measurements of children

Among children under age 5 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurements, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Age in months			
<6	4.7	2.9	619
6–11	6.8	0.8	631
12–23	4.9	1.4	1,286
24–35	6.2	1.6	1,220
36–47	4.0	1.6	1,293
48–59	5.2	1.3	1,367
0–23	5.3	1.6	2,536
24–59	5.1	1.5	3,880
Sex			
Male	4.7	1.4	3,169
Female	5.7	1.7	3,247
Residence			
Urban	6.3	1.3	1,272
Rural	4.9	1.6	5,144
Region			
Northern	5.8	2.1	1,423
Central	4.8	1.5	1,973
Southern	5.2	1.3	3,020
District			
Chitipa	5.2	1.5	194
Karonga	3.7	0.9	219
Nkhata Bay	9.4	4.7	213
Rumphi	5.9	2.5	202
Mzimba	4.0	1.6	250
Likoma	3.9	0.6	179
Mzuzu City	9.0	3.0	166
Kasungu	5.2	0.0	230
Nkhotakota	3.3	1.9	215
Ntchisi	2.8	2.2	179
Dowa	1.2	0.6	162
Salima	9.0	1.5	266
Lilongwe	4.8	4.8	207
Mchinji	3.9	0.0	180
Dedza	5.3	1.6	188
Ntcheu	5.8	1.6	189
Lilongwe City	3.8	0.0	156
Mangochi	16.3	0.0	283
Machinga	7.6	4.5	264
Zomba	1.7	0.4	230
Chiradzulu	2.7	0.0	188
Blantyre	2.1	1.6	189
Mwanza	5.7	1.1	175
Thyolo	4.6	1.5	196
Mulanje	3.8	0.0	212
Phalombe	2.4	0.5	211
Chikwawa	1.5	1.0	197
Nsanje	8.3	1.5	204
Balaka	5.0	2.5	202
Neno	1.7	2.3	173
Zomba City	1.7	0.8	120
Blantyre City	6.8	1.7	177
Measurer			
Measurer 1	3.8	0.0	213
Measurer 2	0.0	0.0	6
Measurer 3	4.6	0.5	217
Measurer 4	3.5	2.3	173
Measurer 5	5.3	2.9	208
Measurer 6	5.2	0.9	211
Measurer 7	11.5	1.7	295
Measurer 8	14.8	0.6	325
Measurer 9	5.1	4.0	274
Measurer 10	4.5	4.0	202
Measurer 11	3.9	1.8	228
Measurer 12	2.9	1.4	209
Measurer 13	1.6	0.4	250
Measurer 14	2.9	0.5	208
Measurer 15	2.1	0.4	241
Measurer 16	2.9	0.0	210
Measurer 17	8.2	2.5	159
Measurer 18	2.6	1.1	266
Measurer 19	10.0	1.3	229
Measurer 20	1.3	0.9	231
Total	5.2	1.5	6,416

Table C.11 Interference in height and weight measurements of women

Among women age 15–49 measured for height or weight and interviewed, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurements, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

	Women		
Background characteristic	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurements	Number of women
Age			
15–19	15.9	6.7	2,239
20–29	13.3	5.1	3,823
30–39	11.1	3.7	2,650
40–49	10.3	3.7	1,966
Residence			
Urban	14.4	3.7	2,580
Rural	12.2	5.2	8,098
Region			
Northern	15.0	6.3	2,409
Central	12.9	5.1	3,342
Southern	11.5	3.9	4,927
District			
Chitipa	21.5	9.6	311
Karonga	12.9	5.7	350
Nkhata Bay	15.9	5.8	328
Rumphi	6.2	10.6	321
Mzimba	11.0	2.9	383
Likoma	12.1	4.7	338
Mzuzu City	25.1	5.6	378
Kasungu	15.0	2.9	339
Nkhotakota	20.2	3.8	341
Ntchisi	10.5	3.5	314
Dowa	14.5	2.2	317
Salima	30.9	6.0	369
Lilongwe	7.3	15.0	341
Mchinji	5.6	6.3	303
Dedza	5.1	6.6	351
Ntcheu	6.7	3.0	330
Lilongwe City	10.4	1.2	337
Mangochi	55.8	2.5	362
Machinga	19.2	5.4	354
Zomba	5.3	4.7	360
Chiradzulu	3.1	3.1	359
Blantyre	3.7	4.6	323
Mwanza	3.9	3.5	258
Thyolo	13.0	6.9	346
Mulanje	4.8	4.5	37
Phalombe	2.2	0.5	372
Chikwawa	1.0	2.1	292
Nsanje	33.5	4.4	275
Balaka	6.0	1.6	315
Neno	11.9	10.0	270
Zomba City	2.6	1.0	311
Blantyre City	5.7	4.8	353
Measurer			
Measurer 1	5.2	5.5	365
Measurer 2	0.0	0.0	14
Measurer 3	19.3	2.1	378
Measurer 4	4.1	9.6	345
Measurer 5	14.1	5.8	382
Measurer 6	1.3	6.6	395
Measurer 7	29.8	4.4	413
Measurer 8	58.2	2.1	438
Measurer 9	5.0	6.4	357
Measurer 10	7.7	5.2	325
Measurer 11	7.5	4.8	373
Measurer 12	2.0	4.8	353
Measurer 13	5.2	4.7	406
Measurer 14	2.5	0.4	447
Measurer 15	2.4	2.2	418
Measurer 16	3.4	2.7	414
Measurer 17	6.9	5.9	291
Measurer 18	7.4	6.1	488
Measurer 19	33.5	3.0	331
Measurer 20	2.6	4.1	342
Total	12.7	4.8	10,678

Table C.12 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

	Weight		Height or length	
Digit	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	606	10.3	675	11.5
1	619	10.5	664	11.3
2	589	10.0	733	12.4
3	538	9.1	610	10.4
4	585	9.9	558	9.5
5	689	11.7	777	13.2
6	572	9.7	571	9.7
7	584	9.9	522	8.9
8	534	9.1	391	6.6
9	578	9.8	389	6.6
Total	5,894	100.0	5,890	100.0
Index of dissimilarity[1]	na	2.5	na	8.7

Note: The table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information and cases with implausible data. Both weight and length/height measurements are recorded with one decimal digit.

na = not applicable

[1] The index of dissimilarity is a measure of digit preference, which is calculated as one-half of the sum of absolute differences between the observed and expected percentage. It can be interpreted as the percent of values that would need to be redistributed in order to achieve a uniform distribution.

Table C.13 Observation of mosquito nets

Percentage of all mosquito nets observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of mosquito nets observed by interviewers	Number of mosquito nets
Residence		
Urban	60.2	3,705
Rural	71.5	19,511
Region		
Northern	83.9	2,746
Central	66.1	9,666
Southern	69.4	10,803
District		
Chitipa	86.1	410
Karonga	92.2	767
Nkhata Bay	33.8	198
Rumphi	82.2	282
Mzimba	82.8	689
Likoma	69.9	32
Mzuzu City	95.8	367
Kasungu	79.2	853
Nkhotakota	34.5	516
Ntchisi	93.6	228
Dowa	76.3	962
Salima	56.5	674
Lilongwe	66.7	1,762
Mchinji	96.6	763
Dedza	68.8	1,452
Ntcheu	65.8	1,363
Lilongwe City	36.3	1,095
Mangochi	78.0	1,133
Machinga	48.9	1,536
Zomba	71.8	922
Chiradzulu	80.9	839
Blantyre	78.9	522
Mwanza	87.9	129
Thyolo	81.5	795
Mulanje	66.9	1,063
Phalombe	76.2	1,075
Chikwawa	77.6	811
Nsanje	81.3	315
Balaka	48.9	496
Neno	67.3	154
Zomba City	57.0	168
Blantyre City	57.5	843
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	71.2	3,700
Second	72.9	3,860
Middle	72.8	4,621
Fourth	71.6	4,933
Highest	62.9	6,102
Total	69.7	23,216

Table C.14 Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facilities in all households by whether or not they were observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Handwashing facility observed		Handwashing facility not observed			Total	Number of households
	Fixed place	Mobile	Not in dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see	Other reason		
Residence							
Urban	27.0	25.1	29.6	1.1	17.3	100.0	3,499
Rural	11.0	28.6	38.9	2.4	19.1	100.0	18,915
Region							
Northern	16.2	28.4	40.5	4.5	10.5	100.0	2,670
Central	13.5	37.7	33.4	2.5	12.9	100.0	9,763
Southern	12.8	18.5	40.6	1.3	26.8	100.0	9,981
District							
Chitipa	20.6	62.6	6.1	4.6	6.1	100.0	276
Karonga	13.4	52.0	27.4	2.1	5.1	100.0	434
Nkhata Bay	14.3	28.8	54.3	1.5	1.1	100.0	299
Rumphi	20.1	32.5	35.8	3.4	8.2	100.0	251
Mzimba	4.6	14.0	58.1	7.6	15.7	100.0	1,092
Likoma	18.6	4.5	71.5	1.5	3.8	100.0	20
Mzuzu City	57.2	12.6	14.2	0.5	15.5	100.0	296
Kasungu	9.4	42.6	27.3	12.6	8.0	100.0	1,112
Nkhotakota	22.2	31.4	26.8	3.8	15.8	100.0	502
Ntchisi	6.9	39.7	32.9	0.5	20.1	100.0	361
Dowa	17.2	29.0	32.1	0.7	21.0	100.0	961
Salima	13.9	27.7	47.2	1.9	9.3	100.0	592
Lilongwe	10.7	48.7	25.2	0.9	14.5	100.0	2,176
Mchinji	4.6	62.7	27.2	0.6	4.8	100.0	754
Dedza	9.3	20.8	54.8	0.3	14.8	100.0	1,098
Ntcheu	11.8	27.4	53.0	3.0	4.7	100.0	985
Lilongwe City	28.2	34.9	19.5	0.7	16.7	100.0	1,222
Mangochi	19.9	4.6	32.6	2.4	40.6	100.0	1,360
Machinga	15.0	9.6	40.4	1.0	34.1	100.0	991
Zomba	15.1	22.1	28.2	1.1	33.6	100.0	914
Chiradzulu	4.8	27.6	58.0	0.1	9.4	100.0	509
Blantyre	6.8	36.4	32.0	1.5	23.3	100.0	614
Mwanza	11.1	35.7	42.6	0.0	10.7	100.0	164
Thyolo	10.2	25.4	50.5	0.5	13.4	100.0	994
Mulanje	11.5	17.7	33.5	0.7	36.6	100.0	938
Phalombe	7.8	25.6	38.4	0.4	27.9	100.0	584
Chikwawa	10.1	8.6	54.4	4.8	22.1	100.0	708
Nsanje	12.0	31.8	51.3	0.7	4.3	100.0	330
Balaka	10.4	14.4	43.5	1.1	30.5	100.0	612
Neno	17.0	29.1	41.8	2.0	10.1	100.0	178
Zomba City	29.2	38.1	32.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	117
Blantyre City	14.7	15.6	43.3	0.3	26.1	100.0	969
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	6.6	27.9	40.9	2.5	22.1	100.0	4,720
Second	8.7	28.8	40.4	2.3	19.9	100.0	4,562
Middle	10.3	28.2	39.0	2.8	19.8	100.0	4,378
Fourth	13.3	28.8	37.7	2.2	17.9	100.0	4,280
Highest	29.0	26.6	29.1	1.2	14.1	100.0	4,473
Total	13.5	28.0	37.4	2.2	18.8	100.0	22,414

Table C.15 School attendance by single year of age

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4–24 by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

Age in years at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education program	Primary school grade								Secondary school grade				More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of persons age 4–24
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4				
4	39.2	38.2	19.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,865
5	25.7	13.4	47.1	11.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,967
6	11.8	2.8	47.1	28.4	8.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,000
7	7.4	0.6	27.5	36.2	20.0	6.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,719
8	4.7	0.2	14.4	32.7	29.4	13.2	4.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,846
9	6.3	0.2	8.3	23.2	30.9	18.9	8.4	2.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,025
10	6.1	0.1	3.6	13.3	26.4	23.9	16.2	7.4	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,783
11	6.8	0.1	1.8	8.3	19.7	22.7	20.6	11.8	6.0	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,197
12	9.3	0.0	0.9	3.7	14.2	16.8	23.9	17.1	8.8	3.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,140
13	13.5	0.0	0.3	2.1	7.1	12.6	21.8	17.4	13.9	7.3	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,096
14	18.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.5	8.9	17.6	15.9	17.8	9.4	3.3	3.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,309
15	26.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	3.8	11.0	13.4	16.5	12.8	5.6	5.5	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,070
16	37.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.0	6.2	8.4	12.1	12.4	6.0	7.5	3.7	2.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,004
17	54.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	2.4	4.1	7.3	8.8	4.5	6.9	4.8	4.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,148
18	63.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.9	3.7	5.7	4.3	6.7	5.1	7.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,985
19	74.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.3	3.0	2.4	4.7	4.2	5.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	2,093
20	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.1	3.6	6.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,711
21	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.4	2.2	2.9	4.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	1,464
22	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.6	2.6	0.1	100.0	1,593
23	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.9	2.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,736
24[a]	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.5	2.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	396

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after the start of the school year, and the completed age at the time of the survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year, or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years.

[a] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at the beginning of school year are excluded from the table since current attendance was only collected for those age 4–24 at the time of interview.

Table C.16 Vaccination cards photographed

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentage whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted) Malawi DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by interviewer	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was photographed	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed as permission was not received	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed for other reasons	Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card	Among children with a vaccination card seen: Percentage of vaccination cards photographed	Among children with a vaccination card seen: Number of children
Age in months								
0–11	90.9	86.4	85.0	1.2	0.2	2,460	98.4	2,125
12–23	79.0	73.1	71.7	1.4	0.1	2,503	98.1	1,831
24–35	62.6	52.5	51.4	1.0	0.1	2,125	97.9	1,116
Residence								
Urban	73.4	61.0	58.7	2.3	0.1	990	96.2	604
Rural	79.0	73.3	72.1	1.0	0.1	6,098	98.4	4,468
Region								
Northern	78.5	70.7	67.0	3.7	0.0	925	94.8	654
Central	75.8	68.5	67.9	0.5	0.1	2,828	99.1	1,936
Southern	80.2	74.4	73.1	1.1	0.1	3,335	98.3	2,481
District								
Chitipa	84.2	78.8	78.8	0.0	0.0	87	100.0	69
Karonga	79.2	76.3	76.3	0.0	0.0	173	100.0	132
Nkhata Bay	72.5	64.9	63.3	1.6	0.0	115	97.5	74
Rumphi	75.6	70.0	67.1	2.8	0.0	74	95.9	52
Mzimba	80.5	69.5	65.7	3.8	0.0	388	94.6	270
Likoma	79.6	74.5	74.5	0.0	0.0	6	100.0	4
Mzuzu City	73.0	65.1	47.0	18.1	0.0	85	72.2	55
Kasungu	77.4	72.3	72.3	0.0	0.0	351	100.0	254
Nkhotakota	69.1	62.9	62.0	1.0	0.0	176	98.5	111
Ntchisi	80.6	66.6	66.1	0.0	0.5	101	99.2	67
Dowa	79.7	77.2	77.2	0.0	0.0	268	100.0	207
Salima	67.2	61.7	60.2	1.5	0.0	216	97.6	133
Lilongwe	78.1	68.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	606	100.0	413
Mchinji	73.7	72.5	71.2	1.2	0.0	169	98.3	122
Dedza	77.6	73.3	72.8	0.0	0.5	302	99.3	222
Ntcheu	78.2	68.7	66.7	1.6	0.4	303	97.1	208
Lilongwe City	71.3	59.4	58.8	0.6	0.0	333	99.1	198
Mangochi	86.2	78.7	73.8	4.8	0.0	558	93.9	439
Machinga	85.9	79.5	79.5	0.0	0.0	413	100.0	328
Zomba	78.0	75.6	75.1	0.0	0.4	302	99.4	228
Chiradzulu	75.0	73.0	71.5	1.4	0.0	151	98.0	110
Blantyre	67.0	62.2	61.7	0.4	0.0	179	99.3	111
Mwanza	76.5	75.0	72.5	0.0	2.5	48	96.7	36
Thyolo	76.2	73.2	73.0	0.2	0.0	284	99.8	208
Mulanje	82.9	80.3	80.3	0.0	0.0	330	100.0	265
Phalombe	88.8	83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0	185	100.0	155
Chikwawa	75.6	74.3	74.3	0.0	0.0	223	100.0	166
Nsanje	79.3	76.9	75.2	0.6	1.2	97	97.8	74
Balaka	80.8	75.3	73.4	1.7	0.2	205	97.5	154
Neno	80.7	74.8	72.2	2.6	0.0	48	96.6	36
Zomba City	76.5	52.8	52.8	0.0	0.0	31	100.0	17
Blantyre City	73.7	54.9	54.0	1.0	0.0	281	98.3	154
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	77.1	71.9	71.1	0.6	0.1	1,833	98.9	1,318
Second	75.9	70.8	70.1	0.7	0.0	1,451	99.0	1,027
Middle	81.1	74.7	73.8	0.7	0.2	1,320	98.8	986
Fourth	79.9	73.6	71.0	2.6	0.1	1,240	96.4	913
Highest	77.9	66.5	64.6	1.9	0.0	1,244	97.1	828
Total	78.2	71.6	70.2	1.2	0.1	7,088	98.2	5,072

Note: Vaccination cards include cards, booklets, or other home-based records.

Table C.17 Number of enumeration areas completed by month

During the period of fieldwork, number of enumeration areas (EAs) completed by month, according to region and district, and percent distribution of EAs completed by month, Malawi DHS 2024

Region/district	Month of fieldwork					Number of EAs
	May	June	July	August	September	
Region						
Northern	15	38	57	48	1	159
Central	38	81	70	59	0	248
Southern	53	119	112	78	0	362
District						
Chitipa	2	7	7	7	0	23
Karonga	2	7	8	6	0	23
Nkhata Bay	2	6	10	5	0	23
Rumphi	5	5	8	5	0	23
Mzimba	2	5	7	11	0	25
Likoma	2	6	8	5	1	22
Mzuzu City	0	2	9	9	0	20
Kasungu	8	9	4	4	0	25
Nkhotakota	4	8	7	5	0	24
Ntchisi	0	8	8	8	0	24
Dowa	7	10	8	0	0	25
Salima	3	7	4	10	0	24
Lilongwe	11	13	3	0	0	27
Mchinji	3	12	7	3	0	25
Dedza	2	13	8	2	0	25
Ntcheu	0	0	13	12	0	25
Lilongwe City	0	1	8	15	0	24
Mangochi	5	10	9	2	0	26
Machinga	3	8	2	12	0	25
Zomba	4	8	10	4	0	26
Chiradzulu	1	9	9	6	0	25
Blantyre	1	7	8	9	0	25
Mwanza	5	4	8	5	0	22
Thyolo	0	6	19	0	0	25
Mulanje	13	12	0	0	0	25
Phalombe	5	7	9	4	0	25
Chikwawa	1	9	9	6	0	25
Nsanje	7	10	5	1	0	23
Balaka	0	6	8	10	0	24
Neno	7	13	3	0	0	23
Zomba City	0	4	8	8	0	20
Blantyre City	1	6	5	11	0	23
Total number of EAs	106	238	239	185	1	769
Percent distribution	13.8	30.9	31.1	24.1	0.1	100.0

Note: EAs are classified by month according to the date by which the last Biomarker Questionnaire in the EA was completed.

Table C.18.1 Positive rapid diagnostic test (RDT) results by month

Among children age 6–59 months tested for malaria by rapid diagnostic test, percentage who tested positive by month of fieldwork, according to region and district, Malawi DHS 2024

Region/District	Percentage of children classified as having malaria by month of fieldwork				Total percentage	Number of children tested
	May	June	July	August		
Region						
Northern	21.4	22.4	18.0	12.2	17.7	652
Central	38.5	31.0	17.5	15.3	26.7	1,792
Southern	32.2	18.7	23.3	16.5	22.2	2,012
District						
Chitipa	*	(11.2)	13.6	(3.7)	9.6	60
Karonga	*	14.4	16.9	(11.0)	14.2	114
Nkhata Bay	*	(31.4)	31.2	(49.6)	34.5	74
Rumphi	(11.0)	(20.3)	(6.3)	(4.8)	10.5	65
Mzimba	(30.6)	(43.5)	21.6	9.0	21.3	278
Likoma	*	(13.4)	(3.0)	(5.0)	5.5	5
Mzuzu City	*	*	3.2	(2.2)	2.3	55
Kasungu	48.1	47.0	(38.8)	(23.1)	42.6	277
Nkhotakota	(4.5)	26.0	*	(20.9)	22.8	93
Ntchisi	*	(37.0)	(9.4)	(32.2)	23.8	57
Dowa	(13.7)	26.9	(3.4)	*	18.4	149
Salima	31.5	19.8	*	21.8	23.1	155
Lilongwe	45.7	37.3	*	*	41.3	384
Mchinji	*	31.5	(8.3)	*	28.6	145
Dedza	*	7.9	(30.0)	*	17.1	191
Ntcheu	*	*	9.2	9.6	9.3	163
Lilongwe City	*	*	8.6	(4.9)	8.1	177
Mangochi	(39.7)	30.6	34.5	*	34.3	336
Machinga	(55.6)	(26.9)	*	26.0	32.7	264
Zomba	(29.6)	32.4	28.1	*	27.8	212
Chiradzulu	*	(10.0)	9.8	(11.7)	11.6	97
Blantyre	*	(39.1)	(56.7)	(9.8)	28.7	108
Mwanza	(62.5)	(60.4)	(16.7)	*	47.0	33
Thyolo	*	(11.3)	21.8	*	18.9	180
Mulanje	27.2	16.6	*	*	21.3	198
Phalombe	(0.0)	(3.8)	16.2	*	6.7	104
Chikwawa	*	(0.0)	(15.6)	(8.5)	7.7	141
Nsanje	(10.3)	(6.0)	*	*	11.4	48
Balaka	*	(7.0)	19.5	(9.9)	13.1	128
Neno	37.0	27.5	*	*	30.9	31
Zomba City	*	*	(0.0)	(7.5)	4.2	15
Blantyre City	*	(0.0)	*	(7.7)	2.2	120
Total	33.7	24.6	20.3	15.1	23.3	4,456

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

Table C.18.2 Number of children tested for malaria by month (unweighted)

Unweighted number of children age 6–59 months tested for malaria by rapid diagnostic test (RDT) by month of fieldwork, according to region and district, Malawi DHS 2024

Region/District	Number of children tested for malaria by month of fieldwork					Number of children
	May	June	July	August	September	
Region						
Northern	133	267	379	296	11	1,086
Central	255	467	365	278	0	1,365
Southern	366	651	614	368	0	1,999
District						
Chitipa	17	48	50	25	0	140
Karonga	22	61	58	39	0	180
Nkhata Bay	12	34	65	43	0	154
Rumphi	36	41	47	43	0	167
Mzimba	32	32	59	63	0	186
Likoma	14	32	49	40	11	146
Mzuzu City	0	19	51	43	0	113
Kasungu	58	64	28	29	0	179
Nkhotakota	25	51	20	40	0	136
Ntchisi	2	26	49	31	0	108
Dowa	30	57	29	0	0	116
Salima	50	62	11	63	0	186
Lilongwe	52	75	11	0	0	138
Mchinji	19	67	37	19	0	142
Dedza	18	62	48	0	0	128
Ntcheu	0	0	74	58	0	132
Lilongwe City	0	3	58	38	0	99
Mangochi	43	65	59	14	0	181
Machinga	33	48	19	81	0	181
Zomba	27	56	74	19	0	176
Chiradzulu	10	39	60	32	0	141
Blantyre	15	28	37	47	0	127
Mwanza	35	32	39	17	0	123
Thyolo	0	35	92	0	0	127
Mulanje	71	77	0	0	0	148
Phalombe	27	42	51	9	0	129
Chikwawa	6	48	43	47	0	144
Nsanje	42	41	16	0	0	99
Balaka	0	35	60	48	0	143
Neno	52	57	13	0	0	122
Zomba City	0	19	28	29	0	76
Blantyre City	6	29	23	25	0	83
Total	754	1,385	1,358	942	11	4,450

Table C.19 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Malawi DHS 2024

Age of respondent	Mean sibship size[1]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2]
15–19	5.2	101.4
20–24	5.6	99.5
25–29	5.9	100.7
30–34	6.1	101.6
35–39	6.0	101.6
40–44	5.9	98.5
45–49	5.9	98.5
Total	5.7	100.4

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

Table C.20 Pregnancy-related mortality trends

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding each survey, by 5-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2024

	Pregnancy-related mortality rate[1,2]					
Age	2017–2024	2008–2015	2003–2010	1997–2004	1993–2000	1985–1992
15–19	0.16	0.28	0.53	0.29	0.41	1.27
20–24	0.22	0.70	0.88	1.77	2.38	0.47
25–29	0.37	1.16	1.50	2.68	2.69	1.48
30–34	0.59	1.33	1.62	2.91	3.74	1.82
35–39	0.48	1.03	2.41	2.66	2.89	1.95
40–44	0.35	0.92	2.11	2.76	4.48	0.83
45–49	0.17	0.25	1.52	2.70	1.89	1.96
Total 15–49	0.32[a]	0.80[a]	1.33[a]	2.00[a]	2.36[a]	1.30[a]
Total fertility rate (TFR)	4.0	4.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.7
General fertility rate (GFR)[3]	130	162	197	204	210	212
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)[4]	245	497	675	984	1123	615
Confidence interval	(169, 321)	(400, 593)	(570, 780)	(822, 1,145)	(955, 1,292)	(401, 828)
Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death[5]	0.010	0.024	0.040	0.058	0.070	0.042

[1] Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence.
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[3] Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49
[4] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted GFR
[5] Calculated as $1-(1-PRMR)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table D.2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies: Districts

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

District	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking[1]	Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking[2]	Number of persons in households that reported cooking	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating[3]	Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting[4]	Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting[5]	Number of persons
Chitipa	0.7	98.7	1,167	2.1	290	97.2	1,135	0.8	1,170
Karonga	0.7	99.3	1,957	0.3	653	92.8	1,911	0.9	1,962
Nkhata Bay	0.9	99.1	1,496	1.1	174	84.2	1,458	1.2	1,503
Rumphi	0.8	98.8	1,051	0.0	161	82.3	1,035	0.9	1,063
Mzimba	0.2	99.8	5,551	0.0	949	88.7	5,428	0.3	5,572
Likoma	2.3	97.7	89	1.8	3	98.6	89	2.4	90
Mzuzu City	6.2	93.8	1,254	2.1	379	95.4	1,253	4.6	1,255
Kasungu	0.6	99.4	4,918	0.8	345	95.1	4,841	1.3	4,958
Nkhotakota	0.3	99.7	2,129	0.0	75	92.0	2,072	0.7	2,139
Ntchisi	0.1	99.9	1,558	0.0	27	96.3	1,533	0.3	1,566
Dowa	1.3	98.7	3,892	0.7	501	92.9	3,811	1.4	3,905
Salima	1.0	99.0	2,571	0.0	118	96.4	2,537	1.3	2,580
Lilongwe	1.7	98.3	8,833	0.3	2,881	97.5	8,734	1.9	8,864
Mchinji	0.5	99.5	2,862	0.2	774	96.0	2,835	0.7	2,867
Dedza	0.7	99.3	4,322	0.2	770	96.4	4,244	0.6	4,338
Ntcheu	0.5	99.5	3,940	0.5	484	96.8	3,835	0.7	3,957
Lilongwe City	15.9	84.1	4,829	8.2	1,314	91.5	4,815	15.1	4,834
Mangochi	0.1	99.5	6,307	0.0	1,342	97.1	6,127	0.4	6,350
Machinga	0.2	99.8	4,471	0.7	356	85.4	4,269	0.3	4,475
Zomba	0.0	100.0	3,845	0.0	344	96.7	3,785	0.4	3,860
Chiradzulu	0.5	99.3	2,045	2.7	246	96.5	2,008	0.8	2,061
Blantyre	1.3	98.7	2,402	6.3	314	90.9	2,367	1.1	2,418
Mwanza	0.4	99.6	653	9.8	56	97.7	644	0.8	655
Thyolo	0.6	99.4	3,955	0.2	363	95.8	3,811	0.7	3,970
Mulanje	0.2	99.8	4,072	0.0	460	98.4	3,971	0.6	4,100
Phalombe	0.0	100.0	2,421	0.0	63	98.6	2,368	0.6	2,439
Chikwawa	0.1	99.9	2,652	0.2	447	93.7	2,608	0.3	2,659
Nsanje	0.6	99.4	1,391	1.1	199	89.4	1,349	0.8	1,406
Balaka	0.2	99.8	2,482	0.0	224	90.8	2,390	0.4	2,490
Neno	0.9	99.1	677	1.0	97	97.6	647	0.8	678
Zomba City	14.7	85.3	464	28.5	33	96.3	463	14.3	465
Blantyre City	6.1	93.7	4,061	6.7	1,952	85.0	4,066	5.2	4,068
Dzaleka	0.9	99.1	3,464	0.5	1,288	85.3	3,450	0.2	3,466

LPG= Liquefied petroleum gas

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

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

[3] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

[4] Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp

[5] In order to calculate SDG Indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are included in the numerator.

Table D.2.6 Wealth quintiles: Districts

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

District	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient[1]
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Chitipa	8.0	14.9	23.2	31.5	22.5	100.0	1,170	0.41
Karonga	11.8	14.6	25.0	27.9	20.7	100.0	1,962	0.37
Nkhata Bay	7.3	10.3	21.8	39.3	21.2	100.0	1,503	0.40
Rumphi	10.3	12.5	22.2	30.9	24.0	100.0	1,063	0.39
Mzimba	17.1	21.1	21.2	27.6	13.0	100.0	5,572	0.42
Likoma	1.1	5.2	9.8	28.1	55.8	100.0	90	0.32
Mzuzu City	0.2	0.0	1.0	12.9	86.0	100.0	1,255	0.21
Kasungu	27.5	25.8	18.9	17.5	10.3	100.0	4,958	0.44
Nkhotakota	23.7	18.6	22.3	20.2	15.2	100.0	2,139	0.50
Ntchisi	30.5	31.6	17.6	13.1	7.2	100.0	1,566	0.45
Dowa	25.9	23.1	18.8	17.5	14.7	100.0	3,905	0.49
Salima	22.1	19.3	19.0	22.2	17.3	100.0	2,580	0.50
Lilongwe	30.4	22.4	20.6	15.9	10.8	100.0	8,864	0.48
Mchinji	24.5	21.8	17.9	20.8	15.0	100.0	2,867	0.49
Dedza	26.2	27.6	20.6	15.4	10.3	100.0	4,338	0.47
Ntcheu	29.2	21.3	20.7	19.0	9.8	100.0	3,957	0.47
Lilongwe City	1.2	1.8	3.1	13.8	80.1	100.0	4,834	0.25
Mangochi	27.0	23.1	20.1	22.0	7.8	100.0	6,350	0.47
Machinga	28.4	21.3	24.0	18.1	8.2	100.0	4,475	0.43
Zomba	22.8	22.6	25.6	21.4	7.6	100.0	3,860	0.39
Chiradzulu	16.6	22.3	24.5	25.9	10.7	100.0	2,061	0.42
Blantyre	17.9	22.5	23.3	20.0	16.3	100.0	2,418	0.48
Mwanza	23.1	21.8	21.8	15.5	17.8	100.0	655	0.51
Thyolo	13.1	29.1	25.5	19.8	12.5	100.0	3,970	0.43
Mulanje	12.0	22.7	29.9	21.1	14.2	100.0	4,100	0.45
Phalombe	22.7	23.1	27.3	18.8	8.0	100.0	2,439	0.45
Chikwawa	16.2	21.7	25.6	23.8	12.7	100.0	2,659	0.34
Nsanje	20.9	21.4	21.6	22.7	13.3	100.0	1,406	0.40
Balaka	19.0	23.0	24.1	22.5	11.4	100.0	2,490	0.46
Neno	27.3	18.1	19.2	16.4	19.1	100.0	678	0.51
Zomba City	0.8	1.1	3.4	18.9	75.8	100.0	465	0.28
Blantyre City	0.6	0.9	2.7	13.7	82.0	100.0	4,068	0.22
Dzaleka	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,466	na

na = not applicable

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

Table D.2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood: Districts

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

District	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/ mother				
Chitipa	54.9	16.9	3.5	4.2	0.7	15.4	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	100.0	19.1	8.1	592
Karonga	49.5	16.2	5.9	5.9	0.7	15.3	3.5	1.6	0.7	0.6	100.0	21.2	12.6	989
Nkhata Bay	36.4	20.5	2.7	3.3	0.4	28.8	3.6	0.9	1.9	1.4	100.0	35.2	9.9	775
Rumphi	42.6	19.8	3.3	3.7	0.9	23.0	3.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	100.0	29.0	10.2	522
Mzimba	41.8	18.3	3.4	4.5	0.6	25.8	2.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	100.0	30.2	8.5	2,913
Likoma	36.2	28.4	3.0	5.6	0.1	21.3	3.0	0.9	0.5	1.1	100.0	25.7	7.8	41
Mzuzu City	44.6	22.5	3.9	3.8	0.2	18.8	3.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	100.0	24.0	9.3	560
Kasungu	55.5	14.8	4.7	3.6	0.6	16.4	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	20.6	9.6	2,559
Nkhotakota	41.8	28.8	4.2	4.1	0.3	15.6	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.4	100.0	20.4	9.3	1,129
Ntchisi	57.4	16.8	3.7	3.6	0.5	14.0	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.9	100.0	17.1	7.5	787
Dowa	50.2	23.9	3.3	3.0	0.5	14.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	18.5	7.4	1,922
Salima	42.5	31.7	3.7	1.1	0.0	16.8	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	20.8	7.7	1,366
Lilongwe	47.9	23.8	3.7	3.2	0.3	15.9	1.5	2.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	20.6	8.7	4,423
Mchinji	46.4	22.7	2.0	4.1	0.2	18.7	2.1	2.2	0.7	1.0	100.0	23.6	7.6	1,441
Dedza	44.6	29.4	3.7	0.5	0.3	17.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.5	100.0	21.2	7.7	2,212
Ntcheu	42.4	29.2	4.3	1.3	0.0	18.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	22.2	7.7	2,019
Lilongwe City	53.3	20.1	3.7	3.8	0.9	14.1	2.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	100.0	17.7	8.3	1,983
Mangochi	37.6	32.7	4.2	1.2	0.4	19.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.1	100.0	23.8	9.3	3,709
Machinga	32.5	37.4	4.2	1.7	0.3	18.5	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	23.6	9.6	2,592
Zomba	37.8	30.6	4.2	1.7	0.2	19.0	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	100.0	23.9	9.4	2,077
Chiradzulu	37.1	36.3	3.3	0.5	0.0	18.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.1	100.0	22.7	7.7	1,019
Blantyre	40.4	29.8	5.2	2.5	0.1	14.3	2.6	2.5	1.9	0.7	100.0	21.3	12.4	1,186
Mwanza	45.7	27.6	3.1	2.3	0.4	15.5	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.6	100.0	20.4	8.4	339
Thyolo	35.3	31.4	4.9	1.0	0.1	21.6	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	26.8	10.2	1,983
Mulanje	37.1	29.1	5.7	2.4	0.1	18.9	3.1	1.6	1.7	0.3	100.0	25.2	12.1	2,133
Phalombe	48.3	29.8	2.7	0.8	0.2	13.1	2.0	2.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	17.8	7.8	1,296
Chikwawa	50.7	19.3	4.4	4.3	0.5	14.5	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	100.0	19.9	10.4	1,382
Nsanje	41.6	23.5	6.0	3.6	0.5	16.1	3.4	1.6	2.2	1.5	100.0	23.3	13.8	776
Balaka	38.9	32.3	3.6	1.3	0.2	19.9	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	23.5	7.3	1,372
Neno	43.6	25.1	6.1	1.7	0.1	16.2	2.9	1.5	1.8	0.9	100.0	22.4	12.6	346
Zomba City	42.9	26.2	4.7	3.5	0.6	17.0	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	21.8	10.1	203
Blantyre City	53.1	23.1	3.9	2.9	0.3	12.9	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.8	100.0	15.9	7.4	1,879
Dzaleka	62.7	14.0	7.7	1.9	0.7	3.9	1.0	0.3	3.2	4.7	100.0	8.4	13.4	1,906

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

Table D.2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5: Districts

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

District	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have birth certificate		
Chitipa	36.3	52.3	88.6	144
Karonga	52.5	34.2	86.7	268
Nkhata Bay	18.6	59.2	77.8	207
Rumphi	31.6	37.3	68.9	140
Mzimba	25.8	46.4	72.2	699
Likoma	36.7	47.7	84.3	12
Mzuzu City	34.4	46.4	80.8	145
Kasungu	31.7	48.3	80.0	662
Nkhotakota	36.4	32.7	69.1	319
Ntchisi	46.7	34.2	80.9	184
Dowa	31.2	54.7	85.9	457
Salima	27.8	56.7	84.5	386
Lilongwe	32.9	29.3	62.2	1,131
Mchinji	51.5	33.2	84.7	343
Dedza	27.6	61.8	89.3	543
Ntcheu	28.2	63.1	91.3	554
Lilongwe City	43.3	32.1	75.4	535
Mangochi	49.0	38.6	87.6	1,045
Machinga	42.5	35.1	77.6	699
Zomba	49.9	37.9	87.8	535
Chiradzulu	14.5	61.4	75.9	248
Blantyre	27.2	55.1	82.3	316
Mwanza	63.9	30.7	94.6	88
Thyolo	13.7	36.7	50.4	508
Mulanje	27.2	46.1	73.3	551
Phalombe	32.2	55.3	87.5	323
Chikwawa	38.7	45.9	84.7	371
Nsanje	31.2	36.7	68.0	195
Balaka	38.8	47.9	86.7	360
Neno	32.4	49.5	81.9	88
Zomba City	32.5	58.4	90.9	51
Blantyre City	31.2	34.6	65.8	513
Dzaleka	58.8	33.5	92.3	611

Table D.2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population: Districts

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

District	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Chitipa	5.5	63.7	11.3	14.8	3.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	511	5.3
Karonga	7.8	64.1	9.8	13.0	3.7	1.0	0.7	100.0	841	4.8
Nkhata Bay	7.3	63.5	10.5	12.5	4.1	1.2	0.9	100.0	635	4.8
Rumphi	7.1	56.2	14.3	15.4	5.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	477	5.8
Mzimba	8.0	71.8	6.5	9.9	2.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	2,381	4.4
Likoma	5.3	58.2	7.2	18.2	8.0	2.2	0.9	100.0	40	5.7
Mzuzu City	3.0	44.5	7.7	27.0	11.4	6.3	0.2	100.0	579	7.3
Kasungu	12.0	66.9	8.6	9.2	2.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,983	3.7
Nkhotakota	12.6	68.5	5.5	9.9	2.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	911	3.3
Ntchisi	14.0	69.0	9.3	5.5	1.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	647	3.4
Dowa	11.1	70.6	5.1	9.0	2.5	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,674	3.3
Salima	17.0	66.7	3.8	7.6	3.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	1,156	2.7
Lilongwe	11.3	72.6	4.9	7.8	2.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	3,848	3.2
Mchinji	11.3	69.6	5.3	9.7	3.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,239	3.4
Dedza	16.7	70.4	3.6	6.7	1.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,955	2.6
Ntcheu	13.9	71.0	4.7	7.3	2.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,753	3.1
Lilongwe City	5.1	44.9	6.6	19.8	10.6	12.1	1.0	100.0	2,144	6.9
Mangochi	25.2	67.3	2.0	3.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	2,726	1.5
Machinga	17.7	70.5	3.0	5.8	2.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	1,993	2.6
Zomba	7.6	76.3	3.9	9.6	1.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,724	3.4
Chiradzulu	9.9	68.9	4.1	12.1	3.5	1.1	0.3	100.0	929	3.9
Blantyre	9.9	65.1	6.1	12.1	4.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	1,006	4.5
Mwanza	12.2	71.4	3.2	9.0	2.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	284	3.4
Thyolo	13.0	66.7	4.0	11.4	2.9	1.6	0.4	100.0	1,787	3.4
Mulanje	13.0	68.0	3.0	12.0	2.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,853	3.8
Phalombe	11.8	73.3	4.0	7.9	2.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,075	3.4
Chikwawa	27.9	58.8	4.4	6.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,158	1.9
Nsanje	23.5	63.3	3.3	7.8	1.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	605	2.1
Balaka	11.3	71.3	5.0	8.7	2.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,101	3.5
Neno	10.7	68.0	3.9	11.8	3.1	2.1	0.4	100.0	301	3.7
Zomba City	3.7	45.1	7.2	18.3	12.4	12.1	1.3	100.0	213	7.0
Blantyre City	5.6	45.8	9.3	21.3	11.2	5.5	1.4	100.0	1,799	6.7
Dzaleka	18.5	51.3	4.8	12.6	8.4	3.7	0.6	100.0	1,413	4.1

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

Table D.2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population: Districts

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

District	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Chitipa	5.3	56.7	12.8	14.6	8.4	2.1	0.1	100.0	485	5.5
Karonga	4.5	60.7	11.9	14.3	6.0	1.9	0.6	100.0	794	5.4
Nkhata Bay	4.8	60.0	11.2	13.5	7.4	2.4	0.7	100.0	613	5.0
Rumphi	6.4	51.0	11.7	17.6	10.4	2.4	0.6	100.0	414	6.2
Mzimba	7.5	68.9	6.9	11.0	4.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	2,248	4.3
Likoma	6.2	50.3	6.5	17.7	14.8	3.0	1.5	100.0	34	5.9
Mzuzu City	2.9	42.8	7.2	22.3	15.0	8.9	0.9	100.0	503	7.4
Kasungu	9.0	69.2	6.2	10.0	4.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	2,104	3.8
Nkhotakota	8.6	66.8	6.6	9.8	6.5	1.4	0.2	100.0	842	3.6
Ntchisi	11.1	68.6	8.7	7.3	3.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	653	3.6
Dowa	8.7	67.3	7.4	9.8	4.5	1.7	0.6	100.0	1,603	3.8
Salima	9.2	67.7	6.8	6.9	6.7	2.5	0.2	100.0	953	3.6
Lilongwe	9.5	65.7	6.6	10.4	5.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	3,515	3.8
Mchinji	8.7	65.0	6.4	11.8	5.7	1.8	0.7	100.0	1,199	3.9
Dedza	12.2	69.3	4.6	7.7	4.1	1.8	0.3	100.0	1,683	2.9
Ntcheu	9.8	68.5	6.6	8.5	5.1	1.2	0.3	100.0	1,513	3.4
Lilongwe City	4.5	38.1	6.2	22.3	13.8	12.8	2.4	100.0	2,000	7.8
Mangochi	19.0	67.8	3.9	5.3	2.0	0.3	1.7	100.0	2,245	1.9
Machinga	9.9	73.0	3.7	7.0	4.0	0.9	1.4	100.0	1,599	2.8
Zomba	4.8	72.5	3.7	11.6	5.5	0.9	1.1	100.0	1,435	3.6
Chiradzulu	5.3	66.7	3.4	14.4	6.7	2.3	1.3	100.0	794	4.3
Blantyre	5.3	64.2	4.6	15.8	6.0	2.7	1.5	100.0	1,002	4.5
Mwanza	7.5	69.9	4.5	10.9	4.8	2.0	0.3	100.0	262	3.4
Thyolo	4.8	69.8	5.8	12.1	4.9	1.8	0.8	100.0	1,539	4.1
Mulanje	5.3	67.0	4.6	14.5	6.3	1.9	0.4	100.0	1,541	4.4
Phalombe	6.3	72.6	4.8	9.9	4.1	1.4	0.9	100.0	950	3.7
Chikwawa	16.9	58.6	4.8	12.6	4.4	1.2	1.5	100.0	1,022	3.2
Nsanje	11.2	66.9	3.7	11.9	3.9	1.7	0.7	100.0	552	3.5
Balaka	6.7	68.9	5.9	11.7	4.3	1.5	1.2	100.0	941	3.6
Neno	7.1	64.8	4.5	13.3	5.6	3.8	0.9	100.0	269	4.1
Zomba City	2.1	41.8	5.3	20.4	15.9	12.7	1.7	100.0	186	7.7
Blantyre City	4.5	39.2	7.0	20.9	18.0	8.3	2.0	100.0	1,674	7.6
Dzaleka	11.8	47.9	4.7	12.2	11.6	10.7	1.1	100.0	1,318	5.2

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

Table D.2.12 School attendance ratios: Districts

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
District	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
				PRIMARY SCHOOL				
Chitipa	94.3	97.5	95.8	1.03	131.1	128.1	129.7	0.98
Karonga	95.2	94.0	94.6	0.99	136.0	122.1	128.9	0.90
Nkhata Bay	92.5	96.9	94.6	1.05	127.7	122.6	125.3	0.96
Rumphi	91.0	90.4	90.6	0.99	130.4	111.9	119.9	0.86
Mzimba	91.2	93.7	92.5	1.03	129.3	118.5	123.7	0.92
Likoma	94.3	93.5	93.9	0.99	124.0	117.6	120.6	0.95
Mzuzu City	95.3	94.9	95.1	1.00	129.6	128.8	129.2	0.99
Kasungu	89.7	95.5	92.3	1.06	124.2	127.8	125.9	1.03
Nkhotakota	90.1	93.7	91.9	1.04	123.1	119.2	121.2	0.97
Ntchisi	91.4	95.4	93.4	1.04	134.5	124.3	129.3	0.92
Dowa	89.3	90.7	90.0	1.02	124.9	118.8	121.8	0.95
Salima	94.2	90.7	92.3	0.96	131.7	113.5	121.9	0.86
Lilongwe	89.3	93.6	91.5	1.05	128.4	119.3	123.6	0.93
Mchinji	91.3	93.2	92.2	1.02	119.3	117.8	118.5	0.99
Dedza	87.9	88.4	88.2	1.01	120.0	113.2	116.5	0.94
Ntcheu	87.6	89.5	88.6	1.02	112.6	108.3	110.4	0.96
Lilongwe City	92.2	89.4	90.7	0.97	119.8	112.7	116.0	0.94
Mangochi	84.0	84.6	84.3	1.01	116.0	107.3	111.5	0.93
Machinga	88.5	87.8	88.2	0.99	119.9	114.5	117.2	0.95
Zomba	92.6	93.0	92.8	1.00	130.1	125.9	127.9	0.97
Chiradzulu	93.2	96.0	94.6	1.03	145.2	131.0	138.3	0.90
Blantyre	90.0	92.7	91.2	1.03	127.7	121.7	125.0	0.95
Mwanza	93.0	91.6	92.3	0.99	119.4	118.2	118.8	0.99
Thyolo	93.2	91.1	92.2	0.98	127.6	122.7	125.2	0.96
Mulanje	91.9	90.8	91.3	0.99	135.7	122.6	128.8	0.90
Phalombe	90.4	94.0	92.2	1.04	124.7	126.7	125.7	1.02
Chikwawa	86.7	89.0	87.9	1.03	118.1	108.5	113.0	0.92
Nsanje	88.2	86.5	87.3	0.98	127.4	114.7	121.1	0.90
Balaka	89.0	93.0	91.0	1.04	123.6	114.6	119.2	0.93
Neno	88.9	93.5	91.2	1.05	115.9	114.2	115.0	0.99
Zomba City	95.2	91.1	93.1	0.96	130.2	125.0	127.5	0.96
Blantyre City	80.2	80.6	80.4	1.01	107.2	103.3	105.2	0.96
Dzaleka	88.3	90.1	89.3	1.02	124.3	116.4	120.0	0.94
				SECONDARY SCHOOL				
Chitipa	17.2	19.4	18.3	1.13	45.8	36.6	41.3	0.80
Karonga	18.2	26.2	21.9	1.44	45.2	43.5	44.4	0.96
Nkhata Bay	20.8	22.9	21.8	1.10	50.8	42.0	46.7	0.83
Rumphi	20.1	19.1	19.6	0.95	42.9	39.3	41.3	0.92
Mzimba	6.9	15.8	10.8	2.29	20.3	28.6	23.9	1.41
Likoma	29.7	39.8	34.4	1.34	68.9	87.1	77.4	1.26
Mzuzu City	34.7	48.0	42.0	1.38	99.9	103.0	101.6	1.03
Kasungu	6.4	13.5	9.2	2.12	20.7	17.9	19.6	0.87
Nkhotakota	11.6	14.8	13.1	1.27	35.0	31.2	33.2	0.89
Ntchisi	8.4	16.3	11.5	1.94	22.2	21.1	21.8	0.95
Dowa	7.9	12.9	9.9	1.63	21.1	31.3	25.4	1.48
Salima	8.4	18.3	13.1	2.18	19.8	33.9	26.5	1.71
Lilongwe	8.3	4.9	6.8	0.60	20.2	12.6	16.8	0.62
Mchinji	9.6	18.0	13.7	1.88	27.6	28.2	27.9	1.02
Dedza	7.0	14.1	10.2	2.01	21.7	26.7	23.9	1.23
Ntcheu	7.0	13.9	10.5	1.99	23.2	20.8	22.0	0.90
Lilongwe City	36.1	49.0	41.8	1.36	93.0	98.2	95.3	1.06
Mangochi	6.4	5.6	6.0	0.86	15.6	13.5	14.6	0.87
Machinga	4.7	8.9	6.7	1.89	26.3	16.1	21.5	0.61
Zomba	11.7	13.5	12.5	1.16	33.4	26.4	30.0	0.79
Chiradzulu	18.9	19.4	19.1	1.03	41.5	39.8	40.8	0.96
Blantyre	23.8	23.8	23.8	1.00	44.7	35.9	41.1	0.80
Mwanza	11.6	19.6	15.2	1.69	31.4	39.7	35.2	1.26
Thyolo	18.9	19.3	19.1	1.02	33.0	33.9	33.4	1.03
Mulanje	12.5	18.3	15.2	1.47	35.5	36.0	35.7	1.01
Phalombe	10.8	16.8	13.4	1.55	26.3	28.0	27.0	1.07
Chikwawa	14.5	13.8	14.2	0.95	37.2	31.1	34.5	0.84
Nsanje	13.9	20.1	16.2	1.45	37.8	37.3	37.6	0.99
Balaka	14.4	18.4	16.0	1.28	31.5	37.1	33.8	1.18
Neno	21.7	21.4	21.6	0.99	43.4	47.6	45.1	1.10
Zomba City	42.9	46.4	44.6	1.08	103.3	96.8	100.2	0.94
Blantyre City	36.2	36.3	36.3	1.00	73.5	72.4	73.0	0.99
Dzaleka	24.7	19.7	22.3	0.80	48.9	37.0	43.1	0.76

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (6–13 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (14–17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.

[3] The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table D.2.13 Participation rate in organised learning: Districts

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

	Percent distribution of children attending					
District	An early childhood education programme	Primary school	Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school	Total	Adjusted NAR[1]	Number of children age 5 at the beginning of the school year
Chitipa	27.0	55.5	17.5	100.0	82.5	31
Karonga	27.4	51.5	21.1	100.0	78.9	49
Nkhata Bay	20.6	50.9	28.5	100.0	71.5	49
Rumphi	14.9	56.6	28.5	100.0	71.5	38
Mzimba	13.0	50.9	36.0	100.0	64.0	176
Likoma	47.1	43.8	9.1	100.0	90.9	2
Mzuzu City	9.9	74.6	15.5	100.0	84.5	38
Kasungu	11.1	65.8	23.1	100.0	76.9	127
Nkhotakota	19.6	62.1	18.3	100.0	81.7	64
Ntchisi	6.4	69.3	24.3	100.0	75.7	58
Dowa	9.4	68.5	22.1	100.0	77.9	119
Salima	6.0	59.1	34.9	100.0	65.1	94
Lilongwe	7.6	74.8	17.6	100.0	82.4	254
Mchinji	11.9	56.6	31.4	100.0	68.6	114
Dedza	6.7	61.1	32.2	100.0	67.8	135
Ntcheu	11.5	50.7	37.9	100.0	62.1	119
Lilongwe City	18.9	63.1	17.9	100.0	82.1	120
Mangochi	16.0	48.6	35.4	100.0	64.6	255
Machinga	19.4	47.5	33.0	100.0	67.0	160
Zomba	18.0	67.2	14.8	100.0	85.2	98
Chiradzulu	15.1	72.8	12.0	100.0	88.0	65
Blantyre	19.1	62.4	18.4	100.0	81.6	71
Mwanza	7.3	55.8	36.9	100.0	63.1	24
Thyolo	16.9	67.4	15.7	100.0	84.3	115
Mulanje	8.4	78.0	13.6	100.0	86.4	118
Phalombe	15.4	74.5	10.1	100.0	89.9	81
Chikwawa	13.5	45.8	40.8	100.0	59.2	112
Nsanje	11.2	67.7	21.1	100.0	78.9	58
Balaka	12.4	58.2	29.4	100.0	70.6	84
Neno	15.0	52.5	32.5	100.0	67.5	21
Zomba City	6.9	93.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	12
Blantyre City	14.1	57.0	28.9	100.0	71.1	105
Dzaleka	23.9	53.5	22.6	100.0	77.4	111

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

Table D.3.1 Distribution of respondents: Districts

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women			Men		
District	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Chitipa	1.2	260	611	1.3	108	275
Karonga	2.2	448	688	2.4	194	302
Nkhata Bay	1.5	309	632	1.5	124	223
Rumphi	1.1	228	595	1.2	96	230
Mzimba	5.2	1,094	719	5.7	462	319
Likoma	0.1	22	662	0.1	8	235
Mzuzu City	1.7	356	722	1.7	137	300
Kasungu	4.8	1,006	642	6.0	489	305
Nkhotakota	2.2	469	661	2.3	183	274
Ntchisi	1.5	311	592	1.9	155	296
Dowa	3.9	814	658	4.5	365	318
Salima	2.8	592	731	2.3	184	229
Lilongwe	9.4	1,956	703	9.9	804	298
Mchinji	2.8	581	587	2.9	233	247
Dedza	4.6	964	676	4.5	368	247
Ntcheu	4.0	839	659	3.4	275	226
Lilongwe City	6.1	1,268	688	6.9	558	294
Mangochi	6.1	1,281	719	4.7	382	198
Machinga	4.5	938	663	3.7	302	186
Zomba	4.1	853	700	3.8	311	256
Chiradzulu	2.4	495	707	2.3	185	285
Blantyre	2.6	547	635	2.9	236	262
Mwanza	0.6	133	512	0.6	46	193
Thyolo	4.3	907	690	4.0	326	274
Mulanje	4.6	964	738	4.6	377	292
Phalombe	2.7	558	705	2.4	196	229
Chikwawa	2.6	541	563	2.7	218	239
Nsanje	1.3	265	533	1.2	95	195
Balaka	2.4	510	611	2.0	162	198
Neno	0.7	137	527	0.6	50	203
Zomba City	0.6	122	596	0.6	47	221
Blantyre City	5.2	1,080	724	5.5	444	276
Dzaleka	100.0	738	738	100.0	311	316

Table D.3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women (district level)

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

District	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Chitipa	0.9	44.7	20.4	24.8	7.7	1.5	100.0	7.2	260
Karonga	2.0	50.0	15.1	22.8	7.9	2.1	100.0	6.9	448
Nkhata Bay	2.2	50.1	13.8	23.8	8.2	1.9	100.0	6.9	309
Rumphi	1.0	37.5	21.6	27.2	9.9	2.9	100.0	7.5	228
Mzimba	3.6	58.6	12.4	19.6	4.7	1.0	100.0	6.4	1,094
Likoma	1.4	43.7	8.2	31.1	12.0	3.5	100.0	7.4	22
Mzuzu City	0.9	23.5	11.8	37.4	16.8	9.5	100.0	9.4	356
Kasungu	6.8	58.0	12.9	16.6	4.7	1.0	100.0	6.0	1,006
Nkhotakota	6.9	59.2	10.1	18.2	3.6	2.0	100.0	5.5	469
Ntchisi	7.3	60.9	16.7	10.6	3.8	0.7	100.0	5.5	311
Dowa	6.2	62.4	8.7	15.6	5.0	2.1	100.0	5.3	814
Salima	14.0	59.1	4.8	14.0	5.3	2.7	100.0	4.7	592
Lilongwe	5.4	64.4	9.7	14.4	5.3	0.8	100.0	5.2	1,956
Mchinji	6.1	59.1	9.5	17.4	7.3	0.6	100.0	5.9	581
Dedza	11.2	63.8	7.5	12.6	3.9	1.0	100.0	4.5	964
Ntcheu	7.6	64.4	8.9	12.7	5.5	0.9	100.0	5.1	839
Lilongwe City	3.6	26.5	8.9	28.0	17.0	16.1	100.0	9.3	1,268
Mangochi	18.0	68.1	3.5	7.5	1.9	0.9	100.0	3.3	1,281
Machinga	10.7	68.2	5.4	11.6	3.4	0.6	100.0	4.3	938
Zomba	3.5	65.9	8.3	18.0	3.2	1.2	100.0	5.4	853
Chiradzulu	5.5	58.2	6.1	22.4	5.7	2.1	100.0	6.0	495
Blantyre	3.0	58.0	8.4	20.3	7.5	2.9	100.0	6.4	547
Mwanza	6.5	65.3	6.4	15.3	4.9	1.6	100.0	5.4	133
Thyolo	7.2	59.6	5.3	20.0	5.3	2.7	100.0	5.5	907
Mulanje	8.5	58.2	4.5	20.9	6.0	1.9	100.0	5.9	964
Phalombe	7.5	66.9	6.3	12.6	5.4	1.3	100.0	5.2	558
Chikwawa	20.0	55.0	7.1	12.8	4.7	0.4	100.0	4.4	541
Nsanje	15.9	59.5	4.1	16.7	3.0	0.9	100.0	4.5	265
Balaka	5.0	63.3	7.7	16.5	5.4	2.1	100.0	5.6	510
Neno	3.2	55.2	8.7	21.7	7.5	3.7	100.0	6.2	137
Zomba City	1.5	28.4	8.7	25.5	19.1	16.8	100.0	9.4	122
Blantyre City	2.3	25.0	13.6	33.9	17.5	7.7	100.0	9.1	1,080
Dzaleka	19.6	35.1	8.5	16.0	15.4	5.5	100.0	6.1	738

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

Table D.3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men (district level)

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

District	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Chitipa	1.6	37.0	15.5	25.0	16.6	4.2	100.0	7.1	108
Karonga	5.8	46.6	18.0	18.5	8.4	2.7	100.0	6.5	194
Nkhata Bay	1.6	42.7	11.7	22.3	16.9	4.9	100.0	7.2	124
Rumphi	0.5	37.1	11.8	25.7	18.9	6.1	100.0	7.2	96
Mzimba	2.2	57.8	14.2	15.7	8.9	1.2	100.0	6.0	462
Likoma	3.1	31.6	8.7	25.6	24.9	6.1	100.0	7.3	8
Mzuzu City	1.9	18.5	8.7	38.4	20.6	11.9	100.0	7.9	137
Kasungu	2.8	54.9	13.3	17.4	8.7	3.0	100.0	5.8	489
Nkhotakota	2.8	51.4	12.2	13.2	17.9	2.6	100.0	6.5	183
Ntchisi	7.8	56.3	14.4	12.2	8.1	1.1	100.0	5.9	155
Dowa	6.9	57.5	7.9	17.6	7.8	2.3	100.0	5.6	365
Salima	7.0	56.2	10.3	11.2	8.8	6.5	100.0	5.6	184
Lilongwe	3.3	55.4	9.7	20.5	8.0	3.1	100.0	6.1	804
Mchinji	6.1	52.9	11.0	22.5	4.5	2.9	100.0	5.8	233
Dedza	12.7	55.9	4.1	15.5	8.1	3.7	100.0	4.7	368
Ntcheu	6.8	57.7	4.6	21.3	8.1	1.7	100.0	5.7	275
Lilongwe City	1.7	25.7	5.8	33.3	16.6	17.0	100.0	7.6	558
Mangochi	20.7	62.2	2.3	11.3	3.0	0.6	100.0	3.9	382
Machinga	6.7	61.8	9.1	11.9	9.0	1.5	100.0	5.6	302
Zomba	1.9	61.1	6.0	22.2	7.2	1.6	100.0	5.7	311
Chiradzulu	1.6	51.2	9.7	20.5	14.0	3.0	100.0	6.3	185
Blantyre	0.7	44.9	5.6	27.2	15.7	5.8	100.0	6.7	236
Mwanza	3.7	53.1	5.4	22.3	10.2	5.3	100.0	5.9	46
Thyolo	4.2	53.2	11.1	22.1	7.0	2.4	100.0	6.2	326
Mulanje	2.2	56.2	4.6	25.6	7.5	3.9	100.0	6.0	377
Phalombe	1.8	65.1	6.2	18.6	6.2	2.1	100.0	5.6	196
Chikwawa	12.7	44.9	7.4	24.1	7.9	3.0	100.0	6.0	218
Nsanje	6.9	52.4	7.1	19.1	11.9	2.5	100.0	6.1	95
Balaka	3.0	51.9	6.7	26.6	8.2	3.6	100.0	6.1	162
Neno	0.8	56.0	3.2	27.7	7.1	5.2	100.0	6.2	50
Zomba City	0.0	21.3	9.3	25.2	26.5	17.7	100.0	7.9	47
Blantyre City	0.0	18.7	8.4	29.4	31.4	12.2	100.0	8.4	444
Dzaleka	4.3	36.5	6.1	22.2	15.8	15.0	100.0	8.5	311

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

Table D.3.3.1 Literacy: Women (district level)

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

District	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of women
Chitipa	1.5	81.1	7.1	10.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.7	260
Karonga	2.1	69.8	7.6	20.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	79.5	448
Nkhata Bay	1.9	76.1	5.5	16.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	83.5	309
Rumphi	2.9	66.8	18.2	11.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	88.0	228
Mzimba	1.0	73.6	7.2	18.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	81.9	1,094
Likoma	3.5	65.4	19.9	11.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	88.8	22
Mzuzu City	9.5	82.3	3.4	4.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.2	356
Kasungu	1.0	65.1	16.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.5	1,006
Nkhotakota	2.0	64.4	6.3	27.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.6	469
Ntchisi	0.7	64.0	12.6	22.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.3	311
Dowa	2.1	69.1	3.1	25.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.2	814
Salima	2.7	57.0	6.0	34.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.7	592
Lilongwe	0.8	64.4	6.8	28.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.0	1,956
Mchinji	0.6	69.8	8.2	21.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.5	581
Dedza	1.0	58.6	6.3	34.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.9	964
Ntcheu	0.9	65.8	9.1	24.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.8	839
Lilongwe City	16.1	73.3	2.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.4	1,268
Mangochi	0.9	48.7	7.1	43.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	56.7	1,281
Machinga	0.6	60.5	9.1	29.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.2	938
Zomba	1.2	71.4	4.3	22.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	76.8	853
Chiradzulu	2.1	66.9	9.7	21.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	78.6	495
Blantyre	2.9	74.4	8.1	14.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	85.3	547
Mwanza	1.6	72.4	8.4	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.3	133
Thyolo	2.7	67.4	4.6	25.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.7	907
Mulanje	1.9	71.0	6.3	20.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	79.1	964
Phalombe	1.3	67.3	7.4	24.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.0	558
Chikwawa	0.4	52.8	5.1	41.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.3	541
Nsanje	0.9	52.4	6.8	39.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.1	265
Balaka	2.1	71.2	5.4	20.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	78.7	510
Neno	3.7	75.3	7.2	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.1	137
Zomba City	16.8	71.4	6.2	5.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.3	122
Blantyre City	7.7	74.6	10.2	7.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.5	1,080
Dzaleka	5.5	60.8	9.2	24.6	10.0	0.0	100.0	75.4	738

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

Table D.3.3.2 Literacy: Men (district level)

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

District	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
Chitipa	4.2	59.5	25.6	10.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	89.3	108
Karonga	2.7	47.5	22.0	27.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	72.3	194
Nkhata Bay	4.9	70.2	13.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.2	124
Rumphi	6.1	64.9	20.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	96
Mzimba	1.2	70.5	9.2	19.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.9	462
Likoma	6.1	72.9	12.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.8	8
Mzuzu City	11.9	74.4	7.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	137
Kasungu	3.0	64.7	15.3	16.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	83.0	489
Nkhotakota	2.6	77.7	5.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.0	183
Ntchisi	1.1	30.2	43.6	25.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.9	155
Dowa	2.3	65.5	8.5	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.3	365
Salima	6.5	62.6	8.1	22.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.2	184
Lilongwe	3.1	78.7	2.1	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.9	804
Mchinji	2.9	70.5	7.5	19.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.9	233
Dedza	3.7	58.7	7.5	30.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.9	368
Ntcheu	1.7	67.0	14.9	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.6	275
Lilongwe City	17.0	73.4	2.0	7.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	92.4	558
Mangochi	0.6	57.3	15.3	26.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.2	382
Machinga	1.5	67.4	10.4	20.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.2	302
Zomba	1.6	73.3	9.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	311
Chiradzulu	3.0	76.0	4.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.3	185
Blantyre	5.8	71.3	9.3	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.4	236
Mwanza	5.3	61.2	14.3	19.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.8	46
Thyolo	2.4	67.2	16.1	13.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	85.8	326
Mulanje	3.9	80.5	6.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.3	377
Phalombe	2.1	69.6	11.3	17.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.0	196
Chikwawa	3.0	53.6	13.8	29.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.4	218
Nsanje	2.5	66.3	21.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	95
Balaka	3.6	60.3	18.5	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.4	162
Neno	5.2	64.6	15.5	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.2	50
Zomba City	17.7	78.6	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	47
Blantyre City	12.2	55.8	29.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	444
Dzeleka	15.0	76.4	5.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	311

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

Table D.3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women (district level)

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

District	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Chitipa	0.9	19.9	29.5	0.2	61.8	260
Karonga	2.2	12.8	20.3	1.1	72.8	448
Nkhata Bay	4.6	8.1	11.1	0.7	81.5	309
Rumphi	7.7	12.6	17.3	3.2	75.0	228
Mzimba	7.2	10.7	24.1	1.7	69.2	1,094
Likoma	3.6	23.6	14.7	0.6	68.7	22
Mzuzu City	7.0	40.2	38.9	3.1	41.0	356
Kasungu	4.9	6.1	31.4	0.3	63.5	1,006
Nkhotakota	7.6	4.4	19.2	0.3	75.3	469
Ntchisi	1.4	3.7	12.8	0.5	86.1	311
Dowa	5.3	5.8	28.2	0.8	67.6	814
Salima	6.2	12.0	27.9	1.4	65.0	592
Lilongwe	7.7	6.4	22.4	1.7	71.8	1,956
Mchinji	18.2	8.2	24.7	3.5	66.3	581
Dedza	2.9	4.7	13.6	0.6	82.9	964
Ntcheu	4.3	5.3	17.6	0.5	77.7	839
Lilongwe City	14.6	33.4	39.6	9.8	46.8	1,268
Mangochi	9.9	10.6	18.4	3.2	73.3	1,281
Machinga	11.0	11.4	29.1	2.5	63.0	938
Zomba	0.9	3.4	24.2	0.0	73.0	853
Chiradzulu	1.0	3.1	13.6	0.3	84.7	495
Blantyre	3.7	9.0	15.5	0.5	78.7	547
Mwanza	3.5	8.6	17.1	0.3	76.1	133
Thyolo	5.5	6.0	16.8	0.4	77.8	907
Mulanje	8.2	8.4	20.5	1.3	71.9	964
Phalombe	2.9	4.0	22.5	0.5	73.9	558
Chikwawa	5.9	5.3	25.4	0.2	69.2	541
Nsanje	2.5	7.2	14.3	0.6	81.9	265
Balaka	5.1	6.8	27.9	0.5	65.8	510
Neno	3.3	11.7	20.9	1.1	71.8	137
Zomba City	3.9	43.4	55.7	3.2	29.0	122
Blantyre City	9.0	41.2	29.4	6.8	50.6	1,080
Dzaleka	2.3	26.6	22.6	0.3	62.9	738

Table D.3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men (district level)

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

District	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Chitipa	17.3	21.8	32.5	4.5	55.2	108
Karonga	7.3	15.9	23.2	3.5	68.0	194
Nkhata Bay	0.9	11.2	43.2	0.7	55.4	124
Rumphi	3.6	17.2	38.6	1.8	54.1	96
Mzimba	6.4	19.4	45.1	2.4	46.6	462
Likoma	10.0	37.9	32.4	3.5	41.9	8
Mzuzu City	13.3	51.3	64.4	7.5	21.2	137
Kasungu	15.5	18.7	48.1	4.7	40.3	489
Nkhotakota	13.2	30.9	52.2	4.9	36.3	183
Ntchisi	0.9	3.4	46.3	0.3	52.1	155
Dowa	25.8	16.6	45.9	4.4	37.0	365
Salima	15.0	22.6	44.5	4.5	44.1	184
Lilongwe	20.9	20.1	63.6	4.4	26.8	804
Mchinji	21.4	22.8	51.5	7.4	40.1	233
Dedza	4.0	7.9	35.3	1.3	60.9	368
Ntcheu	7.5	12.4	38.7	1.5	53.3	275
Lilongwe City	28.0	41.4	64.3	14.8	21.5	558
Mangochi	6.7	17.2	18.9	3.5	69.9	382
Machinga	7.2	15.1	50.0	1.9	43.4	302
Zomba	6.2	5.8	40.4	0.8	55.6	311
Chiradzulu	2.8	11.0	42.3	0.0	50.6	185
Blantyre	5.1	10.5	27.5	4.4	69.3	236
Mwanza	7.5	15.0	42.3	3.2	52.3	46
Thyolo	0.3	7.1	18.8	0.3	78.8	326
Mulanje	5.3	12.0	33.2	2.3	61.3	377
Phalombe	7.2	9.9	33.8	1.0	60.7	196
Chikwawa	9.3	16.0	46.8	2.8	45.8	218
Nsanje	7.6	16.9	30.9	1.4	57.8	95
Balaka	13.7	10.5	47.9	1.3	45.5	162
Neno	15.9	18.6	53.2	2.2	36.4	50
Zomba City	22.3	45.1	51.2	11.7	29.8	47
Blantyre City	12.6	37.8	31.1	6.8	50.6	444
Dzaleka	2.5	25.4	19.7	0.7	65.8	311

Table D.3.5.1 Internet usage: Women (district level)

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

District	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Chitipa	9.5	8.6	260	58.6	35.1	4.6	1.7	100.0	22
Karonga	18.2	15.3	448	56.0	14.2	20.1	9.7	100.0	69
Nkhata Bay	28.6	27.1	309	48.3	22.2	11.0	18.5	100.0	84
Rumphi	14.8	12.1	228	52.4	22.5	11.0	14.1	100.0	28
Mzimba	21.4	18.2	1,094	52.9	27.4	13.0	6.8	100.0	199
Likoma	22.7	19.0	22	67.6	28.8	0.5	3.0	100.0	4
Mzuzu City	37.2	36.0	356	79.0	15.2	5.1	0.6	100.0	128
Kasungu	12.5	10.6	1,006	42.1	45.5	8.5	4.0	100.0	107
Nkhotakota	11.5	10.5	469	52.6	15.5	11.3	20.6	100.0	49
Ntchisi	3.0	2.0	311	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Dowa	9.9	8.9	814	73.8	14.6	6.1	5.5	100.0	73
Salima	13.9	13.0	592	66.2	16.5	11.6	5.7	100.0	77
Lilongwe	7.1	6.5	1,956	(77.9)	(12.8)	(4.9)	(4.4)	100.0	127
Mchinji	13.5	9.8	581	52.1	21.0	12.7	14.2	100.0	57
Dedza	7.7	5.8	964	54.0	20.5	11.2	14.3	100.0	56
Ntcheu	8.5	6.7	839	60.8	17.2	10.2	11.8	100.0	56
Lilongwe City	45.1	43.3	1,268	83.0	11.6	1.2	4.2	100.0	548
Mangochi	26.6	23.3	1,281	40.0	48.8	9.4	1.8	100.0	298
Machinga	15.0	12.4	938	50.5	40.1	1.6	7.8	100.0	117
Zomba	8.4	6.0	853	(36.7)	(14.4)	(14.8)	(34.1)	100.0	51
Chiradzulu	10.9	7.8	495	62.6	23.5	8.4	5.5	100.0	38
Blantyre	12.7	11.0	547	68.4	19.2	5.6	6.8	100.0	60
Mwanza	11.4	10.5	133	66.0	19.0	5.3	9.8	100.0	14
Thyolo	17.7	15.0	907	75.7	12.5	6.1	5.7	100.0	136
Mulanje	10.5	8.3	964	72.8	6.4	3.7	17.0	100.0	80
Phalombe	7.3	5.9	558	66.2	17.2	13.9	2.8	100.0	33
Chikwawa	4.4	3.9	541	(65.3)	(16.5)	(8.8)	(9.3)	100.0	21
Nsanje	9.1	8.2	265	(57.6)	(22.2)	(19.0)	(1.1)	100.0	22
Balaka	11.7	10.0	510	49.9	34.1	6.8	9.2	100.0	51
Neno	15.6	13.6	137	68.9	8.9	7.6	14.6	100.0	19
Zomba City	51.4	46.9	122	78.7	10.5	4.7	6.2	100.0	57
Blantyre City	39.6	36.5	1,080	66.9	21.2	6.0	5.9	100.0	394
Dzaleka	33.1	26.5	738	71.7	16.5	2.3	9.6	100.0	196

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

Table D.3.5.2 Internet usage: Men (district level)

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

District	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Chitipa	14.1	11.3	108	(73.0)	(18.3)	(1.1)	(7.6)	100.0	12
Karonga	26.2	23.0	194	38.1	42.5	6.8	12.6	100.0	45
Nkhata Bay	33.5	24.1	124	61.1	10.0	9.2	19.7	100.0	30
Rumphi	32.9	29.3	96	51.7	33.0	8.5	6.7	100.0	28
Mzimba	30.0	23.5	462	31.1	31.3	17.0	20.5	100.0	108
Likoma	56.9	48.7	8	47.0	22.9	7.5	22.5	100.0	4
Mzuzu City	66.0	56.1	137	61.3	21.1	9.9	7.7	100.0	77
Kasungu	35.0	27.6	489	33.1	22.5	16.1	28.3	100.0	135
Nkhotakota	39.0	32.2	183	42.9	26.4	5.8	25.0	100.0	59
Ntchisi	9.7	7.8	155	(54.5)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(21.4)	100.0	12
Dowa	25.1	17.5	365	46.5	24.3	6.5	22.7	100.0	64
Salima	37.0	33.0	184	40.2	25.8	5.3	28.8	100.0	61
Lilongwe	17.3	14.2	804	(40.3)	(35.4)	(2.7)	(21.6)	100.0	114
Mchinji	15.8	13.1	233	(63.9)	(20.2)	(2.7)	(13.2)	100.0	30
Dedza	23.2	18.5	368	63.9	19.8	4.6	11.7	100.0	68
Ntcheu	23.2	18.4	275	(63.5)	(19.3)	(9.4)	(7.8)	100.0	51
Lilongwe City	64.0	60.8	558	59.5	16.5	4.5	19.5	100.0	339
Mangochi	15.0	12.5	382	(48.4)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(32.9)	100.0	48
Machinga	34.4	26.7	302	45.6	30.8	9.0	14.7	100.0	81
Zomba	27.2	17.9	311	(36.9)	(22.5)	(26.6)	(14.1)	100.0	56
Chiradzulu	36.8	27.0	185	41.5	23.2	4.4	30.9	100.0	50
Blantyre	38.3	32.9	236	56.0	22.2	7.5	14.3	100.0	78
Mwanza	24.5	23.0	46	52.0	33.4	9.0	5.6	100.0	11
Thyolo	29.4	20.3	326	39.6	29.6	20.1	10.7	100.0	66
Mulanje	36.7	31.1	377	37.0	25.8	11.7	25.5	100.0	117
Phalombe	20.7	17.7	196	(42.4)	(24.3)	(14.6)	(18.7)	100.0	35
Chikwawa	23.8	18.9	218	(38.5)	(19.4)	(7.5)	(34.6)	100.0	41
Nsanje	22.2	19.0	95	(42.8)	(22.2)	(25.8)	(9.2)	100.0	18
Balaka	28.8	20.9	162	(54.9)	(31.0)	(2.1)	(12.1)	100.0	34
Neno	30.6	26.4	50	41.5	35.4	0.0	23.1	100.0	13
Zomba City	64.4	61.0	47	73.7	21.1	2.3	2.9	100.0	29
Blantyre City	63.7	60.8	444	71.4	13.0	6.8	8.8	100.0	270
Dzaleka	51.8	49.9	311	42.5	25.3	31.1	1.1	100.0	155

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

Table D.3.6.1 Employment status: Women (district level)

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

District	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Chitipa	47.4	31.5	21.0	100.0	260
Karonga	50.7	22.8	26.5	100.0	448
Nkhata Bay	46.5	8.2	45.3	100.0	309
Rumphi	37.2	8.2	54.6	100.0	228
Mzimba	52.0	18.2	29.8	100.0	1,094
Likoma	31.0	4.5	64.5	100.0	22
Mzuzu City	48.3	17.0	34.7	100.0	356
Kasungu	62.6	7.5	29.9	100.0	1,006
Nkhotakota	43.3	15.2	41.5	100.0	469
Ntchisi	38.7	11.1	50.2	100.0	311
Dowa	57.0	7.8	35.2	100.0	814
Salima	52.7	17.4	29.9	100.0	592
Lilongwe	49.7	8.5	41.9	100.0	1,956
Mchinji	65.9	8.4	25.7	100.0	581
Dedza	45.5	7.7	46.8	100.0	964
Ntcheu	56.5	16.0	27.5	100.0	839
Lilongwe City	50.4	2.9	46.7	100.0	1,268
Mangochi	48.5	7.9	43.6	100.0	1,281
Machinga	52.1	9.1	38.8	100.0	938
Zomba	46.9	8.7	44.4	100.0	853
Chiradzulu	46.2	7.2	46.6	100.0	495
Blantyre	45.6	13.3	41.1	100.0	547
Mwanza	49.2	11.6	39.2	100.0	133
Thyolo	59.7	8.3	32.0	100.0	907
Mulanje	60.4	5.2	34.5	100.0	964
Phalombe	59.9	14.4	25.7	100.0	558
Chikwawa	57.7	12.0	30.3	100.0	541
Nsanje	62.3	11.4	26.2	100.0	265
Balaka	50.7	12.7	36.6	100.0	510
Neno	52.0	7.5	40.5	100.0	137
Zomba City	45.8	12.3	41.8	100.0	122
Blantyre City	40.3	4.1	55.6	100.0	1,080
Dzaleka	30.4	5.6	64.0	100.0	738

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

Table D.3.6.2 Employment status: Men (district level)

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

District	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Chitipa	91.5	2.9	5.5	100.0	108
Karonga	70.4	11.6	18.1	100.0	194
Nkhata Bay	38.0	2.6	59.4	100.0	124
Rumphi	48.6	7.8	43.6	100.0	96
Mzimba	59.6	4.8	35.6	100.0	462
Likoma	82.8	5.0	12.1	100.0	8
Mzuzu City	69.9	7.5	22.6	100.0	137
Kasungu	84.9	6.2	8.9	100.0	489
Nkhotakota	77.4	13.7	8.9	100.0	183
Ntchisi	90.3	4.5	5.3	100.0	155
Dowa	83.7	5.9	10.4	100.0	365
Salima	72.7	4.2	23.1	100.0	184
Lilongwe	81.8	12.8	5.4	100.0	804
Mchinji	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	233
Dedza	55.8	28.8	15.4	100.0	368
Ntcheu	74.4	14.4	11.2	100.0	275
Lilongwe City	74.1	7.6	18.3	100.0	558
Mangochi	63.3	2.8	33.9	100.0	382
Machinga	75.6	3.2	21.2	100.0	302
Zomba	72.4	14.6	13.0	100.0	311
Chiradzulu	74.6	14.8	10.6	100.0	185
Blantyre	89.6	0.8	9.5	100.0	236
Mwanza	88.3	2.1	9.6	100.0	46
Thyolo	60.7	4.9	34.4	100.0	326
Mulanje	80.0	7.8	12.2	100.0	377
Phalombe	84.4	8.2	7.4	100.0	196
Chikwawa	78.5	16.1	5.3	100.0	218
Nsanje	41.7	4.4	54.0	100.0	95
Balaka	77.8	3.8	18.5	100.0	162
Neno	68.9	4.3	26.8	100.0	50
Zomba City	74.9	2.4	22.7	100.0	47
Blantyre City	62.5	2.0	35.5	100.0	444
Dzaleka	52.5	14.7	32.8	100.0	311

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

Table D.3.7.1 Occupation: Women (district level)

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

District	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Other/don't know	Total	Number of women
Chitipa	10.2	0.0	14.5	2.1	9.1	0.0	56.9	7.2	100.0	205
Karonga	4.5	0.1	26.6	4.9	18.3	1.6	29.6	14.2	100.0	329
Nkhata Bay	23.4	0.4	6.6	1.0	3.5	0.5	39.9	24.7	100.0	169
Rumphi	2.8	0.2	17.7	2.2	9.7	0.0	16.3	51.0	100.0	103
Mzimba	9.3	0.0	9.1	3.4	16.0	0.5	27.4	34.4	100.0	768
Likoma	67.1	0.2	4.0	3.6	13.8	0.3	5.4	5.5	100.0	8
Mzuzu City	19.1	1.2	25.2	9.9	16.3	4.4	2.2	21.7	100.0	233
Kasungu	7.0	0.2	15.4	1.2	34.0	0.4	32.8	9.0	100.0	705
Nkhotakota	21.4	0.2	4.8	1.7	24.8	0.0	16.2	31.0	100.0	274
Ntchisi	10.6	0.7	8.1	2.1	41.1	0.0	25.5	11.9	100.0	155
Dowa	4.6	0.0	23.1	2.2	41.3	1.9	22.2	4.8	100.0	528
Salima	12.8	0.0	11.2	2.5	36.8	0.8	28.3	7.7	100.0	415
Lilongwe	6.3	0.5	15.0	4.7	29.7	0.2	35.1	8.5	100.0	1,137
Mchinji	3.7	0.0	11.6	3.2	26.8	0.5	51.2	3.0	100.0	432
Dedza	5.0	0.0	12.7	2.5	43.5	1.8	33.6	0.9	100.0	513
Ntcheu	2.2	0.1	13.9	2.5	34.9	0.3	33.7	12.5	100.0	608
Lilongwe City	33.6	1.9	37.1	3.7	8.4	5.9	1.2	8.2	100.0	675
Mangochi	13.8	0.1	6.9	5.2	22.2	1.0	50.8	0.0	100.0	723
Machinga	21.7	0.0	5.5	3.8	19.6	0.9	34.9	13.4	100.0	574
Zomba	35.4	0.0	22.6	5.0	14.4	0.0	19.9	2.7	100.0	474
Chiradzulu	11.8	0.0	21.2	1.7	38.8	0.9	24.7	0.9	100.0	265
Blantyre	7.6	0.0	12.8	4.1	13.7	2.1	27.1	32.4	100.0	322
Mwanza	5.9	0.2	10.0	3.1	26.3	0.6	26.4	27.5	100.0	81
Thyolo	11.9	0.9	12.5	1.3	11.2	1.3	58.5	2.3	100.0	617
Mulanje	23.4	0.0	9.6	0.8	28.7	0.4	27.0	10.1	100.0	632
Phalombe	16.9	0.0	11.4	1.2	32.6	0.7	28.3	9.0	100.0	415
Chikwawa	6.1	0.3	10.0	3.2	29.6	0.0	48.4	2.5	100.0	377
Nsanje	7.2	0.0	7.4	1.7	20.9	0.0	61.2	1.5	100.0	195
Balaka	18.8	0.2	12.2	1.6	18.6	0.6	13.9	34.1	100.0	324
Neno	8.1	0.8	14.2	2.3	41.4	1.7	19.9	11.5	100.0	82
Zomba City	19.1	1.7	42.4	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.2	18.3	100.0	71
Blantyre City	23.7	1.8	40.1	4.1	14.5	10.4	1.9	3.5	100.0	480
Dzaleka	9.4	0.1	30.0	9.5	18.0	3.3	10.4	19.2	100.0	266

Table D.3.7.2 Occupation: Men (district level)

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

District	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Other/don't know	Total	Number of men
Chitipa	7.7	0.2	8.2	14.8	28.9	0.0	35.6	4.6	100.0	102
Karonga	32.3	0.7	5.3	17.0	24.5	0.0	19.9	0.4	100.0	159
Nkhata Bay	12.7	0.0	9.2	32.4	12.4	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	50
Rumphi	34.0	0.0	7.8	20.9	25.3	0.7	11.3	0.0	100.0	54
Mzimba	4.4	0.2	9.3	17.4	14.9	0.0	46.9	7.0	100.0	297
Likoma	8.7	0.5	12.4	11.1	6.4	0.0	60.2	0.7	100.0	7
Mzuzu City	19.4	1.6	20.5	30.2	19.4	0.4	5.8	2.6	100.0	106
Kasungu	3.7	0.5	6.2	17.2	36.0	0.0	31.4	5.0	100.0	445
Nkhotakota	5.9	0.8	13.9	22.0	43.0	0.0	12.0	2.4	100.0	167
Ntchisi	5.5	0.8	5.3	17.2	49.0	0.0	22.1	0.0	100.0	147
Dowa	9.5	0.3	17.1	21.3	20.3	0.0	31.3	0.2	100.0	327
Salima	8.5	0.0	16.0	31.8	31.0	0.0	11.0	1.6	100.0	142
Lilongwe	5.1	0.7	3.9	18.2	24.8	1.4	45.9	0.0	100.0	761
Mchinji	3.8	0.4	11.2	10.5	14.6	0.2	59.3	0.0	100.0	233
Dedza	45.3	1.0	4.4	15.8	15.1	0.0	17.9	0.5	100.0	311
Ntcheu	22.7	0.7	9.7	22.6	22.8	0.0	20.1	1.4	100.0	244
Lilongwe City	16.5	2.2	14.8	33.7	16.6	7.3	6.2	2.8	100.0	456
Mangochi	17.1	0.4	22.3	24.5	21.3	0.0	13.2	1.3	100.0	253
Machinga	9.5	0.7	3.3	27.0	26.1	0.0	31.9	1.5	100.0	238
Zomba	4.2	0.0	6.8	33.3	45.3	0.0	8.7	1.8	100.0	270
Chiradzulu	2.3	0.1	11.9	19.0	44.1	0.4	22.1	0.0	100.0	166
Blantyre	5.6	0.4	14.1	18.5	24.7	0.4	35.4	0.9	100.0	213
Mwanza	7.0	0.0	6.2	24.6	24.4	0.0	36.7	1.1	100.0	41
Thyolo	5.1	0.2	10.2	16.8	9.3	0.8	56.8	0.9	100.0	214
Mulanje	8.4	0.4	15.1	18.9	31.5	0.6	21.7	3.5	100.0	331
Phalombe	12.2	0.4	2.2	16.8	27.2	0.0	39.8	1.3	100.0	181
Chikwawa	3.5	0.4	4.9	20.6	25.7	0.9	43.3	0.7	100.0	206
Nsanje	16.6	1.3	20.0	16.9	20.1	0.0	20.7	4.4	100.0	44
Balaka	19.6	0.0	10.1	37.3	17.3	0.0	14.9	0.7	100.0	132
Neno	20.2	0.1	6.4	15.1	20.0	0.0	36.2	1.8	100.0	37
Zomba City	23.9	1.0	20.8	36.7	12.8	0.4	2.7	1.7	100.0	36
Blantyre City	22.0	1.2	30.2	26.9	10.1	1.2	1.7	6.7	100.0	287
Dzaleka	48.4	0.3	11.5	23.9	10.3	1.7	3.8	0.1	100.0	209

Table D.3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women (district level)

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

District	Social security	Other employer-based insurance	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Chitipa	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	260
Karonga	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	99.5	0.5	448
Nkhata Bay	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	309
Rumphi	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	99.5	0.5	228
Mzimba	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	98.5	1.5	1,094
Likoma	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	22
Mzuzu City	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	96.8	3.2	356
Kasungu	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	1,006
Nkhotakota	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	99.2	0.8	469
Ntchisi	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	311
Dowa	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.5	0.5	814
Salima	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	99.4	0.6	592
Lilongwe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,956
Mchinji	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	581
Dedza	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	99.6	0.4	964
Ntcheu	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.4	0.6	839
Lilongwe City	0.0	3.6	1.9	1.5	0.1	93.4	6.6	1,268
Mangochi	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.8	0.2	1,281
Machinga	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	938
Zomba	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	99.4	0.6	853
Chiradzulu	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	495
Blantyre	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	547
Mwanza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	0.1	133
Thyolo	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	907
Mulanje	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	0.1	964
Phalombe	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	558
Chikwawa	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	541
Nsanje	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	265
Balaka	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	510
Neno	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	99.3	0.7	137
Zomba City	0.0	4.8	0.5	1.5	0.0	93.7	6.3	122
Blantyre City	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	96.8	3.2	1,080
Dzaleka	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	738

Table D.3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men (district level)

Percentage of men age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Social security	Other employer-based insurance	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Chitipa	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.7	108
Karonga	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	98.7	1.3	194
Nkhata Bay	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	1.5	124
Rumphi	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	98.4	1.6	96
Mzimba	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	98.5	1.5	462
Likoma	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	1.9	8
Mzuzu City	0.7	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	95.4	4.6	137
Kasungu	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	98.1	1.9	489
Nkhotakota	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	98.5	1.5	183
Ntchisi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.7	0.3	155
Dowa	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	98.0	2.0	365
Salima	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.0	97.4	2.6	184
Lilongwe	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	99.4	0.6	804
Mchinji	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	233
Dedza	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	98.4	1.6	368
Ntcheu	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.4	0.6	275
Lilongwe City	0.0	3.6	1.6	2.2	1.4	91.2	8.8	558
Mangochi	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	382
Machinga	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.2	0.8	302
Zomba	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	311
Chiradzulu	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.2	0.8	185
Blantyre	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	98.9	1.1	236
Mwanza	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	98.4	1.6	46
Thyolo	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	99.2	0.8	326
Mulanje	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	377
Phalombe	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	196
Chikwawa	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	97.3	2.7	218
Nsanje	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.6	0.0	97.2	2.8	95
Balaka	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.0	97.9	2.1	162
Neno	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	98.8	1.2	50
Zomba City	0.0	8.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	91.2	8.8	47
Blantyre City	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	97.8	2.2	444
Dzaleka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	311

Table D.3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women (district level)

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	
Chitipa	0.4	0.2	0.4	260
Karonga	0.7	0.0	0.7	448
Nkhata Bay	1.4	0.0	1.4	309
Rumphi	0.7	0.3	0.8	228
Mzimba	1.8	0.1	1.8	1,094
Likoma	0.4	0.2	0.4	22
Mzuzu City	0.2	0.1	0.4	356
Kasungu	1.7	0.5	1.7	1,006
Nkhotakota	0.6	0.2	0.6	469
Ntchisi	0.4	0.0	0.4	311
Dowa	0.3	0.0	0.3	814
Salima	0.9	0.0	0.9	592
Lilongwe	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,956
Mchinji	1.1	0.1	1.1	581
Dedza	0.4	0.0	0.4	964
Ntcheu	0.8	0.2	0.8	839
Lilongwe City	0.5	0.3	0.5	1,268
Mangochi	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,281
Machinga	0.6	0.0	0.6	938
Zomba	0.4	0.0	0.4	853
Chiradzulu	0.3	0.0	0.3	495
Blantyre	0.5	0.2	0.5	547
Mwanza	1.0	0.0	1.0	133
Thyolo	0.6	0.0	0.6	907
Mulanje	0.8	0.1	0.8	964
Phalombe	0.3	0.0	0.3	558
Chikwawa	0.6	0.0	0.6	541
Nsanje	0.8	0.0	0.8	265
Balaka	0.8	0.0	0.8	510
Neno	0.0	0.0	0.0	137
Zomba City	0.9	0.3	1.1	122
Blantyre City	1.0	0.0	1.0	1,080
Dzaleka	0.9	0.1	0.9	738

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Cigarettes include kreteks
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

Table D.3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men (district level)

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Non- smoker		
Chitipa	5.6	1.4	5.9	4.4	1.4	94.1	100.0	108
Karonga	3.8	0.4	4.2	1.1	3.0	95.8	100.0	194
Nkhata Bay	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.5	2.0	97.4	100.0	124
Rumphi	9.7	0.4	9.7	4.6	5.1	90.3	100.0	96
Mzimba	12.7	1.0	13.0	5.2	7.9	87.0	100.0	462
Likoma	10.0	2.1	10.3	5.0	5.4	89.7	100.0	8
Mzuzu City	10.4	1.4	11.6	6.4	5.2	88.4	100.0	137
Kasungu	17.4	1.2	17.7	5.7	12.0	82.3	100.0	489
Nkhotakota	9.8	2.9	11.4	5.4	6.0	88.6	100.0	183
Ntchisi	16.7	0.5	16.8	14.3	2.6	83.2	100.0	155
Dowa	14.0	4.5	14.7	6.1	8.6	85.3	100.0	365
Salima	10.9	0.3	11.2	4.3	6.9	88.8	100.0	184
Lilongwe	17.9	1.0	17.9	7.7	10.2	82.1	100.0	804
Mchinji	13.9	2.2	14.8	6.3	8.5	85.2	100.0	233
Dedza	10.4	0.0	10.4	8.3	2.2	89.6	100.0	368
Ntcheu	9.8	0.0	9.8	9.6	0.1	90.2	100.0	275
Lilongwe City	8.9	2.2	10.5	4.4	6.1	89.5	100.0	558
Mangochi	9.2	1.5	9.5	9.0	0.5	90.5	100.0	382
Machinga	5.7	0.0	5.7	2.7	3.1	94.3	100.0	302
Zomba	7.1	2.3	8.6	5.4	3.2	91.4	100.0	311
Chiradzulu	11.0	7.4	13.4	3.5	9.9	86.6	100.0	185
Blantyre	17.4	2.9	17.4	6.5	11.2	82.2	100.0	236
Mwanza	11.5	4.1	11.5	5.1	6.4	88.5	100.0	46
Thyolo	7.2	0.4	7.6	4.0	3.6	92.4	100.0	326
Mulanje	10.8	1.5	11.1	4.5	6.7	88.9	100.0	377
Phalombe	6.4	2.2	7.6	2.4	5.2	92.4	100.0	196
Chikwawa	14.4	4.0	14.4	9.0	5.4	85.6	100.0	218
Nsanje	6.2	1.2	6.2	3.5	2.6	93.8	100.0	95
Balaka	4.3	0.6	4.8	2.4	2.4	95.2	100.0	162
Neno	7.6	3.5	7.6	3.2	4.9	91.8	100.0	50
Zomba City	12.8	5.7	15.2	5.3	9.9	84.8	100.0	47
Blantyre City	7.0	0.0	7.0	2.7	4.3	93.0	100.0	444
Dzaleka	2.1	0.7	2.7	0.6	2.1	97.3	100.0	311

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
[3] Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table D.3.13 Any tobacco use: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women		Men	
District	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of women	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of men
Chitipa	0.4	260	7.3	108
Karonga	0.7	448	4.6	194
Nkhata Bay	1.4	309	2.6	124
Rumphi	0.8	228	9.7	96
Mzimba	1.8	1,094	13.0	462
Likoma	0.4	22	10.3	8
Mzuzu City	0.4	356	11.6	137
Kasungu	1.8	1,006	17.7	489
Nkhotakota	0.6	469	12.5	183
Ntchisi	0.4	311	17.2	155
Dowa	0.6	814	15.7	365
Salima	1.0	592	11.6	184
Lilongwe	0.1	1,956	18.2	804
Mchinji	1.5	581	15.2	233
Dedza	0.5	964	10.4	368
Ntcheu	0.8	839	9.8	275
Lilongwe City	0.5	1,268	10.8	558
Mangochi	0.2	1,281	9.9	382
Machinga	0.6	938	5.7	302
Zomba	0.5	853	8.6	311
Chiradzulu	0.7	495	13.4	185
Blantyre	0.5	547	17.8	236
Mwanza	1.0	133	11.5	46
Thyolo	0.9	907	7.6	326
Mulanje	0.8	964	11.1	377
Phalombe	0.3	558	7.6	196
Chikwawa	0.6	541	14.4	218
Nsanje	0.8	265	6.2	95
Balaka	0.8	510	5.1	162
Neno	0.0	137	8.2	50
Zomba City	1.1	122	15.2	47
Blantyre City	1.2	1,080	7.0	444
Dzaleka	0.9	738	2.8	311

Table D.3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women (district level)

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month; and among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month	Number of women	Among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Chitipa	3.9	260	(83.1)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(9.3)	100.0	10
Karonga	3.3	448	(69.2)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(28.1)	100.0	15
Nkhata Bay	0.9	309	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Rumphi	2.2	228	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Mzimba	2.2	1,094	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
Likoma	2.1	22	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Mzuzu City	2.5	356	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Kasungu	3.0	1,006	*	*	*	*	100.0	30
Nkhotakota	0.3	469	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Ntchisi	0.2	311	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Dowa	0.3	814	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Salima	1.0	592	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Lilongwe	2.4	1,956	*	*	*	*	100.0	47
Mchinji	2.6	581	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Dedza	4.5	964	(66.7)	(7.1)	(14.8)	(11.4)	100.0	44
Ntcheu	4.0	839	*	*	*	*	100.0	33
Lilongwe City	4.2	1,268	(58.0)	(14.9)	(3.4)	(23.7)	100.0	53
Mangochi	0.4	1,281	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Machinga	0.0	938	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Zomba	0.9	853	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Chiradzulu	0.8	495	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Blantyre	1.6	547	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Mwanza	1.3	133	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Thyolo	1.2	907	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Mulanje	1.4	964	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Phalombe	0.9	558	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Chikwawa	1.8	541	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Nsanje	0.6	265	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Balaka	1.6	510	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Neno	0.9	137	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Zomba City	2.4	122	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Blantyre City	2.3	1,080	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
Dzaleka	2.5	738	*	*	*	*	100.0	18

Notes: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of local beer. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table D.3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men (district level)

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month; and among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month	Number of men	Among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Chitipa	17.8	108	(69.9)	(9.9)	(10.1)	(10.1)	100.0	19
Karonga	20.6	194	72.4	13.0	8.8	5.7	100.0	40
Nkhata Bay	21.3	124	(64.4)	(28.3)	(7.3)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Rumphi	24.5	96	70.6	15.9	7.0	6.5	100.0	24
Mzimba	26.0	462	73.7	18.5	4.7	3.1	100.0	120
Likoma	31.3	8	51.8	14.5	10.4	23.3	100.0	2
Mzuzu City	31.1	137	70.0	11.0	4.6	14.4	100.0	43
Kasungu	24.7	489	77.0	11.3	3.9	7.9	100.0	121
Nkhotakota	22.0	183	70.3	19.9	5.6	4.2	100.0	40
Ntchisi	18.9	155	78.1	14.4	1.9	5.6	100.0	29
Dowa	26.3	365	74.7	12.9	3.9	8.4	100.0	96
Salima	24.9	184	75.1	7.7	5.8	11.4	100.0	46
Lilongwe	28.4	804	77.0	14.9	3.5	4.6	100.0	228
Mchinji	22.2	233	84.5	7.3	1.8	6.3	100.0	52
Dedza	19.3	368	(65.3)	(12.1)	(6.5)	(16.1)	100.0	71
Ntcheu	28.2	275	67.3	15.2	5.3	12.1	100.0	78
Lilongwe City	29.7	558	64.4	15.1	10.5	10.1	100.0	166
Mangochi	11.4	382	*	*	*	*	100.0	44
Machinga	9.6	302	*	*	*	*	100.0	29
Zomba	16.7	311	(83.5)	(11.9)	(2.2)	(2.4)	100.0	52
Chiradzulu	26.5	185	69.5	12.8	8.4	9.2	100.0	49
Blantyre	22.9	236	72.0	17.1	3.3	7.6	100.0	54
Mwanza	27.0	46	69.8	13.4	2.3	14.6	100.0	12
Thyolo	14.9	326	(76.6)	(19.4)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Mulanje	21.0	377	73.3	10.2	8.0	8.5	100.0	79
Phalombe	17.8	196	(83.4)	(4.6)	(5.1)	(6.9)	100.0	35
Chikwawa	23.0	218	90.3	4.5	2.9	2.2	100.0	50
Nsanje	11.5	95	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Balaka	10.2	162	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Neno	14.3	50	(74.4)	(s16.8)	(0.0)	(8.8)	100.0	7
Zomba City	29.5	47	68.9	12.7	6.5	11.9	100.0	14
Blantyre City	22.7	444	55.4	28.6	6.9	9.1	100.0	101
Dzaleka	16.0	311	52.5	19.4	15.1	13.0	100.0	50

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last 1 month.

Table D.3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women (district level)

Among women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month
District	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Chitipa	(52.2)	(30.3)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(2.0)	100.0	10
Karonga	(51.1)	(20.9)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.1)	100.0	15
Nkhata Bay	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Rumphi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Mzimba	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
Likoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Mzuzu City	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Kasungu	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	30
Nkhotakota	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Ntchisi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Dowa	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Salima	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Lilongwe	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	47
Mchinji	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Dedza	(35.5)	(15.9)	(25.5)	(4.8)	(7.0)	(11.3)	100.0	44
Ntcheu	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	33
Lilongwe City	(26.6)	(13.4)	(11.8)	(3.0)	(18.1)	(27.1)	100.0	53
Mangochi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Machinga	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Zomba	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Chiradzulu	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Blantyre	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Mwanza	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Thyolo	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Mulanje	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Phalombe	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Chikwawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Nsanje	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Balaka	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Neno	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Zomba City	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Blantyre City	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
Dzaleka	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18

Notes: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of local beer. Respondents who reported they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table D.3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men (district level)

Among men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month
District	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Chitipa	(39.5)	(8.4)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(32.5)	100.0	19
Karonga	36.6	29.2	7.4	1.4	2.6	22.8	100.0	40
Nkhata Bay	(2.3)	(27.8)	(23.1)	(1.8)	(30.1)	(15.0)	100.0	26
Rumphi	26.2	20.5	10.2	15.7	13.2	14.1	100.0	24
Mzimba	44.1	24.1	6.8	7.4	4.9	12.6	100.0	120
Likoma	32.9	21.8	11.7	9.0	4.2	20.4	100.0	2
Mzuzu City	22.0	15.4	18.0	11.7	9.4	23.5	100.0	43
Kasungu	33.7	31.7	9.9	7.7	4.5	12.6	100.0	121
Nkhotakota	36.0	23.8	15.9	5.9	5.4	13.1	100.0	40
Ntchisi	14.6	34.1	24.5	5.8	11.7	9.3	100.0	29
Dowa	22.8	26.7	23.0	6.0	13.0	8.6	100.0	96
Salima	39.4	26.8	14.4	2.9	5.6	10.9	100.0	46
Lilongwe	46.6	29.6	12.3	1.1	3.4	6.9	100.0	228
Mchinji	25.8	30.6	22.0	8.8	7.2	5.6	100.0	52
Dedza	(37.9)	(28.3)	(15.5)	(9.3)	(7.5)	(1.5)	100.0	71
Ntcheu	25.4	40.4	17.2	6.0	4.7	6.3	100.0	78
Lilongwe City	30.3	22.3	10.4	14.6	6.5	15.8	100.0	166
Mangochi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	44
Machinga	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	29
Zomba	(19.0)	(13.9)	(20.0)	(2.0)	(7.3)	(37.7)	100.0	52
Chiradzulu	13.7	16.8	10.2	4.8	5.5	49.0	100.0	49
Blantyre	38.2	23.9	11.0	14.5	6.1	6.3	100.0	54
Mwanza	32.6	27.5	15.5	5.9	6.3	12.2	100.0	12
Thyolo	(19.2)	(18.5)	(11.2)	(13.1)	(17.6)	(20.3)	100.0	49
Mulanje	20.9	38.0	10.8	10.5	6.7	13.0	100.0	79
Phalombe	(20.2)	(18.8)	(22.9)	(6.1)	(6.9)	(25.1)	100.0	35
Chikwawa	30.0	28.1	17.3	15.0	2.2	7.3	100.0	50
Nsanje	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Balaka	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Neno	(40.3)	(25.3)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(15.8)	100.0	7
Zomba City	18.8	18.2	14.3	6.1	17.3	25.2	100.0	14
Blantyre City	19.7	8.0	9.7	4.5	13.7	44.4	100.0	101
Dzaleka	10.3	29.7	6.8	14.2	10.5	28.5	100.0	50

Notes: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of local beer. Respondents who reported they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted number of cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table D.3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women (district level)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Malawi but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth					Among women who were born outside of current place of residence	
District	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Malawi but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Malawi	Total	Number of women	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of women[2]
Chitipa	71.1	25.0	3.9	100.0	258	34.2	74
Karonga	61.2	36.8	2.0	100.0	442	22.3	171
Nkhata Bay	32.2	65.0	2.9	100.0	309	34.7	210
Rumphi	47.9	50.6	1.5	100.0	228	26.1	119
Mzimba	71.0	26.7	2.3	100.0	1,094	34.3	317
Likoma	58.1	39.3	2.6	100.0	22	53.2	9
Mzuzu City	35.0	63.5	1.5	100.0	356	38.5	231
Kasungu	58.7	40.5	0.8	100.0	1,006	29.5	415
Nkhotakota	51.3	48.3	0.4	100.0	469	25.1	229
Ntchisi	59.3	40.7	0.0	100.0	311	16.6	126
Dowa	72.0	27.9	0.2	100.0	814	40.0	228
Salima	72.9	26.8	0.4	100.0	592	35.1	161
Lilongwe	66.4	33.5	0.1	100.0	1,954	17.5	657
Mchinji	15.5	82.4	2.0	100.0	581	18.0	491
Dedza	86.8	12.8	0.4	100.0	964	39.4	127
Ntcheu	81.3	18.7	0.0	100.0	839	32.3	157
Lilongwe City	34.5	65.1	0.4	100.0	1,266	40.2	829
Mangochi	83.1	16.3	0.6	100.0	1,281	27.0	217
Machinga	82.5	17.1	0.4	100.0	938	37.8	164
Zomba	75.6	24.2	0.1	100.0	853	40.1	208
Chiradzulu	71.2	28.8	0.0	100.0	495	36.6	143
Blantyre	81.3	18.6	0.1	100.0	547	30.8	102
Mwanza	85.9	13.2	0.9	100.0	133	32.0	19
Thyolo	70.8	28.8	0.4	100.0	907	31.5	265
Mulanje	70.9	29.0	0.2	100.0	963	36.5	280
Phalombe	86.3	13.5	0.2	100.0	557	42.5	76
Chikwawa	69.2	29.4	1.4	100.0	540	45.8	166
Nsanje	78.5	18.9	2.5	100.0	265	30.0	57
Balaka	63.2	36.1	0.7	100.0	510	24.7	188
Neno	72.9	26.6	0.4	100.0	137	35.0	37
Zomba City	50.2	49.4	0.3	100.0	122	45.5	60
Blantyre City	44.9	54.5	0.6	100.0	1,078	34.6	595
Dzaleka	12.8	4.9	82.4	100.0	726	20.7	633

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Malawi but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 year.

Table D.3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men (district level)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Malawi but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth					Among men who were born outside of current place of residence:	
District	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Malawi but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Malawi	Total	Number of men	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of men[2]
Chitipa	48.3	51.3	0.5	100.0	107	10.4	56
Karonga	28.5	71.5	0.0	100.0	194	6.8	139
Nkhata Bay	82.4	17.0	0.7	100.0	124	(45.2)	22
Rumphi	61.0	37.1	1.9	100.0	96	40.4	38
Mzimba	69.0	30.6	0.4	100.0	462	49.1	143
Likoma	40.2	57.9	1.8	100.0	8	56.4	5
Mzuzu City	38.6	60.0	1.4	100.0	137	31.9	84
Kasungu	52.5	47.0	0.5	100.0	489	41.7	232
Nkhotakota	50.6	49.4	0.0	100.0	183	31.8	90
Ntchisi	88.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	155	(26.9)	17
Dowa	74.2	25.8	0.0	100.0	365	32.1	94
Salima	61.9	37.6	0.5	100.0	184	37.0	70
Lilongwe	55.7	44.3	0.0	100.0	804	33.9	356
Mchinji	0.0	99.6	0.4	100.0	233	13.1	233
Dedza	67.3	32.3	0.4	100.0	368	37.1	120
Ntcheu	65.4	34.6	0.0	100.0	275	34.3	95
Lilongwe City	20.2	79.8	0.0	100.0	558	50.6	445
Mangochi	25.2	74.8	0.0	100.0	382	10.0	286
Machinga	89.1	10.9	0.0	100.0	302	(39.7)	33
Zomba	76.7	23.3	0.0	100.0	311	46.8	73
Chiradzulu	49.6	50.4	0.0	100.0	185	47.1	93
Blantyre	67.3	32.7	0.0	100.0	236	27.1	77
Mwanza	82.3	15.9	1.8	100.0	46	(40.8)	8
Thyolo	71.8	28.1	0.1	100.0	326	23.9	92
Mulanje	60.7	39.3	0.0	100.0	377	27.5	148
Phalombe	63.5	36.5	0.0	100.0	196	35.9	71
Chikwawa	82.3	17.6	0.1	100.0	218	(35.7)	38
Nsanje	27.6	71.2	1.2	100.0	95	4.0	69
Balaka	69.5	30.5	0.0	100.0	162	24.4	49
Neno	60.9	37.9	1.2	100.0	50	34.1	20
Zomba City	28.3	71.7	0.0	100.0	47	58.4	34
Blantyre City	21.2	78.7	0.1	100.0	441	15.0	347
Dzaleka	7.4	6.7	86.0	100.0	311	15.3	288

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Malawi but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 year.

Table D.3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women (district level)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displacement	Business	Resettlement	Other	Total	Number of women
Chitipa	5.3	1.7	29.1	48.1	0.2	3.3	11.8	0.6	100.0	74
Karonga	7.2	4.1	37.8	38.1	0.0	2.0	10.7	0.0	100.0	171
Nkhata Bay	7.7	1.5	43.4	34.0	0.0	1.2	12.1	0.0	100.0	208
Rumphi	8.2	2.5	43.9	24.0	1.0	2.9	15.9	1.7	100.0	118
Mzimba	6.6	3.7	43.2	26.5	1.1	2.6	15.3	1.0	100.0	311
Likoma	8.1	5.4	30.3	23.8	0.0	12.4	19.3	0.8	100.0	9
Mzuzu City	19.8	9.7	17.5	31.5	0.0	13.2	8.2	0.0	100.0	230
Kasungu	10.4	1.4	28.0	32.3	0.5	1.9	24.0	1.5	100.0	415
Nkhotakota	7.3	0.6	26.2	51.3	0.0	3.4	11.3	0.0	100.0	229
Ntchisi	1.5	0.0	25.4	58.9	0.0	0.2	13.7	0.4	100.0	126
Dowa	10.8	1.1	42.7	28.0	0.6	4.4	12.4	0.0	100.0	228
Salima	13.1	2.5	18.4	44.6	0.0	2.1	12.5	6.8	100.0	161
Lilongwe	5.3	0.4	34.2	47.8	0.0	0.8	11.0	0.5	100.0	654
Mchinji	2.8	0.0	14.4	67.6	0.2	3.5	8.4	3.1	100.0	491
Dedza	10.9	3.2	39.1	20.5	0.0	2.9	22.0	1.3	100.0	126
Ntcheu	2.6	1.3	10.3	61.9	0.8	2.4	19.8	1.0	100.0	157
Lilongwe City	23.5	5.6	19.2	21.8	0.4	3.3	25.7	0.6	100.0	829
Mangochi	6.1	0.0	17.4	41.4	0.0	1.0	34.1	0.0	100.0	216
Machinga	14.3	0.3	16.8	36.9	1.1	0.3	30.4	0.0	100.0	162
Zomba	5.4	0.0	14.5	58.8	0.6	1.8	15.4	3.5	100.0	208
Chiradzulu	5.4	1.1	11.6	27.5	0.5	0.6	39.2	14.1	100.0	143
Blantyre	8.1	2.4	44.7	21.3	0.8	1.6	21.2	0.0	100.0	102
Mwanza	12.0	5.2	22.3	25.8	0.0	4.5	25.5	4.8	100.0	19
Thyolo	11.5	1.5	18.6	39.5	0.9	0.7	27.1	0.0	100.0	265
Mulanje	8.3	3.1	15.4	37.8	2.3	3.3	21.8	8.1	100.0	280
Phalombe	6.4	0.2	16.5	39.9	0.0	0.2	35.9	1.0	100.0	76
Chikwawa	4.2	2.5	28.7	22.3	0.7	0.6	39.3	1.8	100.0	165
Nsanje	9.1	1.5	44.4	32.3	3.0	1.5	8.2	0.0	100.0	56
Balaka	6.4	0.8	13.0	40.4	0.0	1.3	37.3	0.8	100.0	188
Neno	16.3	3.5	29.9	25.2	0.0	3.2	21.3	0.6	100.0	37
Zomba City	25.2	5.3	14.9	26.6	0.0	2.7	24.1	1.3	100.0	60
Blantyre City	20.2	2.9	31.9	23.5	0.3	1.4	17.7	2.0	100.0	593
Dzaleka	0.6	0.3	3.1	3.5	63.3	0.5	27.8	0.9	100.0	604

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from the table.

Table D.3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men (district level)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displacement	Business	Resettlement	Other	Total	Number of men
Chitipa	10.1	3.9	2.4	81.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	56
Karonga	7.1	4.7	0.3	87.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	139
Nkhata Bay	(59.2)	(2.5)	(4.2)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(4.2)	100.0	22
Rumphi	36.5	6.9	1.1	44.5	1.1	5.1	3.7	1.1	100.0	37
Mzimba	26.8	4.3	0.0	66.7	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	143
Likoma	17.1	3.2	1.5	59.1	0.0	16.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	5
Mzuzu City	47.6	8.3	0.0	40.5	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	84
Kasungu	19.1	3.7	3.1	64.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	232
Nkhotakota	21.1	2.4	3.8	61.3	1.6	5.8	1.7	2.3	100.0	90
Ntchisi	(24.5)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(56.5)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.7)	100.0	17
Dowa	28.6	3.3	0.0	63.8	1.3	1.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	94
Salima	24.0	13.3	5.2	41.2	1.2	0.0	2.7	12.3	100.0	70
Lilongwe	12.4	3.0	15.1	61.7	0.0	3.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	356
Mchinji	6.0	0.0	2.9	90.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	233
Dedza	19.4	2.6	19.3	53.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.9	100.0	119
Ntcheu	6.8	2.5	10.3	59.4	2.2	0.3	6.7	11.8	100.0	95
Lilongwe City	30.8	3.9	3.0	56.4	0.4	0.5	4.0	0.9	100.0	445
Mangochi	5.3	0.3	6.9	85.8	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	286
Machinga	(40.6)	(5.9)	(9.6)	(44.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Zomba	12.1	8.6	3.4	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
Chiradzulu	5.1	2.7	18.3	71.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.7	100.0	93
Blantyre	23.5	4.5	13.9	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	100.0	77
Mwanza	(29.4)	(3.6)	(20.1)	(32.0)	(2.1)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Thyolo	9.2	2.9	11.2	76.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Mulanje	17.1	0.0	16.0	64.1	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	148
Phalombe	7.1	0.0	43.4	47.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	71
Chikwawa	(34.8)	(2.5)	(4.6)	(49.5)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(2.5)	100.0	38
Nsanje	8.3	0.3	6.4	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	13.0	100.0	69
Balaka	17.5	5.1	19.4	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
Neno	31.9	6.1	14.6	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	100.0	19
Zomba City	37.4	13.4	1.9	47.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
Blantyre City	37.1	5.8	3.8	26.3	0.4	1.7	1.2	23.9	100.0	347
Dzaleka	1.9	0.4	0.0	4.4	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	286

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from the table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table D.4.2 Marriage registration: Districts

Percentage of in-union women age 15–49 whose current marriage or union is registered, percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage/union, and percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have a marriage certificate, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered[1]	Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage/union	Percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have a marriage certificate	Number of women in union[1]
Chitipa	17.0	17.0	12.1	164
Karonga	8.5	8.1	7.9	269
Nkhata Bay	9.2	9.1	7.2	188
Rumphi	7.4	5.8	4.7	146
Mzimba	18.9	17.7	12.6	752
Likoma	24.1	20.1	14.8	12
Mzuzu City	30.1	29.9	29.6	177
Kasungu	18.2	17.6	14.3	691
Nkhotakota	15.6	14.8	13.8	278
Ntchisi	11.1	10.1	10.1	210
Dowa	26.1	24.1	19.8	490
Salima	22.5	19.1	17.3	340
Lilongwe	14.6	14.4	14.4	1,228
Mchinji	27.9	26.8	26.3	388
Dedza	28.9	27.6	24.0	618
Ntcheu	33.8	27.4	19.6	495
Lilongwe City	34.4	33.6	30.9	687
Mangochi	39.1	16.6	13.2	819
Machinga	38.7	19.8	16.3	544
Zomba	16.7	11.2	9.2	466
Chiradzulu	16.9	15.4	14.4	242
Blantyre	21.0	18.1	15.3	305
Mwanza	26.6	24.4	24.2	86
Thyolo	16.0	16.0	12.8	499
Mulanje	21.5	20.3	12.3	505
Phalombe	10.8	9.5	7.9	384
Chikwawa	8.0	7.0	6.7	374
Nsanje	6.0	6.0	6.0	164
Balaka	38.0	23.4	20.4	323
Neno	32.6	30.9	27.2	83
Zomba City	36.0	32.2	32.2	62
Blantyre City	37.2	36.8	21.1	613
Dzaleka	55.6	54.8	54.0	377

[1] Includes women who report that they are currently married or living with a man as if married

Table D.4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives: Districts

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives[1]	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Chitipa	83.2	13.4	2.6	0.8	100.0	16.0	164
Karonga	76.8	19.6	3.6	0.0	100.0	23.2	269
Nkhata Bay	90.0	8.0	1.3	0.8	100.0	9.2	188
Rumphi	85.5	12.5	1.6	0.4	100.0	14.0	146
Mzimba	84.5	13.0	1.5	1.1	100.0	14.5	752
Likoma	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	12
Mzuzu City	90.4	6.4	1.5	1.7	100.0	7.9	177
Kasungu	90.5	9.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	9.4	691
Nkhotakota	83.4	15.3	0.4	1.0	100.0	15.6	278
Ntchisi	85.7	13.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	14.0	210
Dowa	84.3	13.7	0.9	1.1	100.0	14.6	490
Salima	79.9	17.3	1.7	1.1	100.0	19.0	340
Lilongwe	86.3	12.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	13.5	1,228
Mchinji	92.3	7.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	7.4	388
Dedza	88.2	10.1	0.5	1.2	100.0	10.7	618
Ntcheu	93.0	6.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	6.0	495
Lilongwe City	94.7	3.0	0.6	1.7	100.0	3.6	687
Mangochi	81.3	16.4	1.2	1.2	100.0	17.6	819
Machinga	77.0	19.9	2.6	0.6	100.0	22.5	544
Zomba	91.8	7.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	7.4	466
Chiradzulu	96.4	3.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	3.3	242
Blantyre	91.5	3.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	3.0	305
Mwanza	89.7	8.4	0.5	1.4	100.0	8.9	86
Thyolo	91.1	7.1	0.0	1.7	100.0	7.1	499
Mulanje	89.8	7.8	0.6	1.8	100.0	8.4	505
Phalombe	88.5	10.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.3	384
Chikwawa	84.7	13.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	15.3	374
Nsanje	81.5	16.1	1.4	1.0	100.0	17.5	164
Balaka	92.1	5.7	0.7	1.5	100.0	6.4	323
Neno	90.8	5.0	0.6	3.6	100.0	5.6	83
Zomba City	97.0	2.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.6	62
Blantyre City	93.4	4.2	0.3	2.1	100.0	4.5	613
Dzaleka	97.8	1.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	1.7	377

[1] Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

Table D.4.3.2 Number of men's wives: Districts

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by number of wives, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Chitipa	83.2	16.8	100.0	63
Karonga	92.1	7.9	100.0	92
Nkhata Bay	95.2	4.8	100.0	57
Rumphi	96.6	3.4	100.0	52
Mzimba	95.9	4.1	100.0	240
Likoma	95.4	4.6	100.0	4
Mzuzu City	98.5	1.5	100.0	62
Kasungu	90.9	9.1	100.0	294
Nkhotakota	89.4	10.6	100.0	100
Ntchisi	89.3	10.7	100.0	81
Dowa	93.3	6.7	100.0	192
Salima	93.1	6.9	100.0	97
Lilongwe	92.1	7.9	100.0	463
Mchinji	97.7	2.3	100.0	144
Dedza	95.8	4.2	100.0	204
Ntcheu	99.1	0.9	100.0	159
Lilongwe City	100.0	0.0	100.0	234
Mangochi	93.6	6.4	100.0	185
Machinga	93.1	6.9	100.0	135
Zomba	95.2	4.8	100.0	164
Chiradzulu	99.2	0.8	100.0	79
Blantyre	100.0	0.0	100.0	112
Mwanza	92.2	7.8	100.0	28
Thyolo	95.1	4.9	100.0	157
Mulanje	98.3	1.7	100.0	167
Phalombe	95.7	4.3	100.0	116
Chikwawa	92.6	7.4	100.0	140
Nsanje	94.5	5.5	100.0	49
Balaka	96.0	4.0	100.0	83
Neno	89.4	10.6	100.0	28
Zomba City	98.8	1.2	100.0	19
Blantyre City	94.0	6.0	100.0	181
Dzaleka	91.0	9.0	100.0	152

Table D.4.5 Median age at first marriage: Districts

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25–54, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women age		Men age
District	20–49	25–49	25–54
Chitipa	18.1	18.0	23.5
Karonga	17.7	17.6	21.8
Nkhata Bay	18.6	18.5	a
Rumphi	18.8	18.7	23.7
Mzimba	17.7	17.6	22.8
Likoma	a	20.3	a
Mzuzu City	19.8	19.3	a
Kasungu	18.4	18.4	22.4
Nkhotakota	18.7	18.5	22.8
Ntchisi	18.7	18.8	23.6
Dowa	18.7	18.7	22.8
Salima	18.8	18.5	22.6
Lilongwe	18.6	18.6	22.8
Mchinji	18.6	18.6	22.9
Dedza	18.5	18.4	23.4
Ntcheu	18.4	18.3	22.6
Lilongwe City	a	20.0	a
Mangochi	18.0	17.9	22.7
Machinga	18.0	17.5	22.9
Zomba	17.7	17.3	21.4
Chiradzulu	18.4	18.0	22.2
Blantyre	18.2	18.3	23.3
Mwanza	18.3	18.2	23.9
Thyolo	18.0	17.8	22.2
Mulanje	17.9	17.7	22.3
Phalombe	17.3	16.9	20.9
Chikwawa	17.5	17.3	22.1
Nsanje	17.8	17.7	23.8
Balaka	18.2	17.9	23.5
Neno	18.5	18.3	24.4
Zomba City	a	20.4	a
Blantyre City	19.7	19.5	a
Dzaleka	a	20.0	a

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table D.4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse: Districts

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20–54 and 25–54, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women age		Men age	
District	20–49	25–49	20–54	25–54
Chitipa	17.1	17.1	a	20.1
Karonga	16.8	16.8	18.6	18.9
Nkhata Bay	17.1	17.0	19.5	19.4
Rumphi	16.4	16.1	18.4	18.6
Mzimba	16.8	16.7	18.5	19.6
Likoma	17.3	17.1	18.1	18.2
Mzuzu City	16.9	16.3	18.7	19.1
Kasungu	17.8	17.7	19.1	19.4
Nkhotakota	17.2	17.2	18.2	18.7
Ntchisi	17.6	17.7	18.5	18.9
Dowa	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.5
Salima	16.7	16.6	18.4	18.9
Lilongwe	17.5	17.6	19.2	19.6
Mchinji	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.9
Dedza	17.1	17.0	18.8	19.5
Ntcheu	16.8	16.9	18.3	18.5
Lilongwe City	18.5	18.5	18.7	18.8
Mangochi	16.1	15.9	16.1	16.7
Machinga	17.3	17.0	18.4	18.6
Zomba	16.5	16.3	17.9	18.2
Chiradzulu	17.0	16.7	18.2	18.2
Blantyre	16.7	16.7	17.9	18.0
Mwanza	17.3	17.3	18.1	18.2
Thyolo	16.6	16.4	17.5	17.6
Mulanje	16.9	16.7	18.0	18.1
Phalombe	15.8	15.7	17.9	18.1
Chikwawa	16.8	16.9	17.8	18.1
Nsanje	17.0	16.9	18.9	19.8
Balaka	17.4	17.1	18.1	18.3
Neno	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.3
Zomba City	17.6	17.5	18.5	18.7
Blantyre City	17.4	17.3	18.6	18.7
Dzaleka	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.5

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table D.4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women (district level)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years			
Chitipa	58.9	17.2	8.5	15.4	100.0	260
Karonga	58.2	21.9	8.8	11.2	100.0	448
Nkhata Bay	46.1	29.5	14.4	10.0	100.0	309
Rumphi	54.0	21.3	14.0	10.7	100.0	228
Mzimba	55.5	20.6	13.3	10.6	100.0	1,094
Likoma	42.3	29.0	13.7	15.1	100.0	22
Mzuzu City	46.3	24.1	13.6	15.9	100.0	356
Kasungu	66.3	13.8	8.6	11.4	100.0	1,006
Nkhotakota	56.4	21.9	11.2	10.5	100.0	469
Ntchisi	67.6	15.3	6.7	10.4	100.0	311
Dowa	60.1	14.2	13.7	12.0	100.0	814
Salima	50.9	24.7	13.6	10.8	100.0	592
Lilongwe	63.8	14.9	10.1	11.3	100.0	1,956
Mchinji	65.1	17.0	7.1	10.9	100.0	581
Dedza	56.5	19.1	14.6	9.8	100.0	964
Ntcheu	55.2	23.6	11.7	9.5	100.0	839
Lilongwe City	51.9	21.8	11.6	14.7	100.0	1,268
Mangochi	46.7	29.8	14.4	9.0	100.0	1,281
Machinga	47.2	25.9	15.7	11.2	100.0	938
Zomba	51.8	26.6	9.8	11.8	100.0	853
Chiradzulu	49.3	26.7	12.1	11.9	100.0	495
Blantyre	54.7	20.9	13.9	10.5	100.0	547
Mwanza	59.0	21.1	11.1	8.9	100.0	133
Thyolo	46.4	28.8	14.8	10.0	100.0	907
Mulanje	49.6	24.8	13.2	12.3	100.0	964
Phalombe	59.1	20.6	8.4	12.0	100.0	558
Chikwawa	57.3	26.0	10.7	6.0	100.0	541
Nsanje	44.2	25.6	17.6	12.6	100.0	265
Balaka	52.1	25.5	13.8	8.6	100.0	510
Neno	54.7	23.2	14.6	7.5	100.0	137
Zomba City	49.1	23.7	13.8	13.4	100.0	122
Blantyre City	57.3	21.5	7.6	13.6	100.0	1,080
Dzaleka	49.0	14.4	13.6	22.9	100.0	738

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

Table D.4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men (district level)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Chitipa	58.1	11.7	4.3	0.0	25.9	100.0	108
Karonga	55.4	18.9	6.4	0.0	19.4	100.0	194
Nkhata Bay	50.6	16.2	6.0	0.0	27.3	100.0	124
Rumphi	61.9	16.6	8.7	0.0	12.8	100.0	96
Mzimba	57.0	19.3	8.9	0.0	14.7	100.0	462
Likoma	51.5	25.0	6.6	0.0	17.0	100.0	8
Mzuzu City	42.8	25.8	15.0	0.0	16.4	100.0	137
Kasungu	63.6	18.3	9.7	0.0	8.4	100.0	489
Nkhotakota	58.9	19.8	7.9	0.0	13.4	100.0	183
Ntchisi	63.9	12.0	9.9	0.0	14.1	100.0	155
Dowa	65.4	11.2	10.3	0.0	13.2	100.0	365
Salima	56.7	21.2	11.8	0.0	10.3	100.0	184
Lilongwe	59.1	19.6	9.5	0.0	11.8	100.0	804
Mchinji	71.8	9.5	5.7	0.0	13.0	100.0	233
Dedza	64.4	13.8	6.9	0.0	14.9	100.0	368
Ntcheu	66.7	18.1	3.9	0.0	11.3	100.0	275
Lilongwe City	45.2	25.1	13.6	0.0	16.1	100.0	558
Mangochi	56.9	25.3	8.3	0.0	9.5	100.0	382
Machinga	52.4	23.6	9.8	0.0	14.2	100.0	302
Zomba	54.5	17.6	9.7	0.0	18.2	100.0	311
Chiradzulu	49.1	24.6	10.8	0.0	15.6	100.0	185
Blantyre	55.3	20.1	8.0	0.0	16.5	100.0	236
Mwanza	66.6	20.3	3.9	0.0	9.3	100.0	46
Thyolo	51.3	20.5	7.0	0.0	21.2	100.0	326
Mulanje	48.1	26.9	9.6	0.0	15.4	100.0	377
Phalombe	64.1	14.5	8.1	0.0	13.2	100.0	196
Chikwawa	64.9	21.1	8.1	0.0	5.9	100.0	218
Nsanje	49.9	22.3	9.9	0.0	17.9	100.0	95
Balaka	54.6	21.9	9.7	0.5	13.3	100.0	162
Neno	56.4	18.3	12.5	0.0	12.8	100.0	50
Zomba City	44.4	26.7	11.9	0.0	17.0	100.0	47
Blantyre City	48.8	24.3	6.6	0.0	20.3	100.0	444
Dzaleka	50.7	22.0	7.4	0.0	19.9	100.0	311

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

Table D.5.2 Fertility: Districts

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49
Chitipa	3.8	8.7	5.8
Karonga	4.3	6.9	5.5
Nkhata Bay	4.0	6.7	4.9
Rumphi	3.4	7.8	5.0
Mzimba	3.8	7.8	5.7
Likoma	2.9	6.1	4.5
Mzuzu City	2.5	4.1	4.6
Kasungu	3.7	5.8	6.1
Nkhotakota	4.1	7.5	5.8
Ntchisi	3.6	7.5	5.3
Dowa	3.4	6.6	5.0
Salima	4.1	4.3	5.8
Lilongwe	3.4	5.8	5.3
Mchinji	3.3	5.8	5.4
Dedza	3.4	6.4	5.4
Ntcheu	4.1	6.3	5.6
Lilongwe City	2.8	5.9	4.2
Mangochi	5.0	9.1	6.7
Machinga	5.0	6.0	5.9
Zomba	4.0	4.8	5.7
Chiradzulu	3.4	2.9	5.1
Blantyre	3.7	4.9	4.9
Mwanza	3.8	9.3	5.7
Thyolo	3.5	4.9	4.7
Mulanje	3.7	4.7	5.4
Phalombe	3.7	6.0	5.5
Chikwawa	4.5	6.5	5.8
Nsanje	4.0	6.0	5.7
Balaka	4.4	6.0	5.8
Neno	3.7	5.3	4.9
Zomba City	2.8	4.4	3.9
Blantyre City	2.8	4.4	4.2
Dzaleka	4.9	9.6	4.9

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1–36 months prior to interview.

Table D.5.5 Birth intervals: Districts

Percent distribution of non-first live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding live birth, and median number of months since preceding live birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Months since preceding live birth						Total	Number of non-first live births	Median number of months since preceding live birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
Chitipa	1.7	7.2	11.4	24.4	19.5	35.8	100.0	95	50.2
Karonga	2.4	4.6	11.5	20.9	22.4	38.2	100.0	180	53.4
Nkhata Bay	3.3	4.2	18.9	19.9	15.2	38.5	100.0	117	50.5
Rumphi	0.0	0.6	20.7	15.1	21.8	41.8	100.0	79	56.5
Mzimba	3.0	3.1	14.8	26.7	19.7	32.8	100.0	396	48.9
Likoma	2.5	3.1	13.6	16.3	18.8	45.7	100.0	7	58.3
Mzuzu City	2.5	4.0	14.4	17.7	24.7	36.6	100.0	90	51.5
Kasungu	4.0	3.0	14.8	20.4	20.7	37.1	100.0	418	52.1
Nkhotakota	3.3	5.5	20.3	24.0	19.4	27.5	100.0	211	46.6
Ntchisi	2.9	4.9	13.2	17.8	14.7	46.6	100.0	111	57.1
Dowa	2.6	1.4	7.9	14.5	20.4	53.3	100.0	286	61.7
Salima	4.5	6.3	14.5	22.9	20.2	31.5	100.0	249	49.1
Lilongwe	3.7	2.9	14.4	16.7	21.1	41.2	100.0	686	55.3
Mchinji	1.6	2.7	11.7	17.5	22.3	44.2	100.0	193	58.2
Dedza	2.0	5.5	14.1	11.8	20.9	45.8	100.0	365	57.6
Ntcheu	2.8	3.1	13.0	22.9	19.7	38.5	100.0	357	54.1
Lilongwe City	1.7	3.1	14.1	18.1	20.7	42.2	100.0	352	56.1
Mangochi	3.3	4.8	26.0	22.4	16.4	27.2	100.0	668	44.6
Machinga	4.6	2.4	20.8	17.4	15.7	39.0	100.0	465	50.3
Zomba	4.4	4.5	12.5	14.3	17.4	46.8	100.0	377	57.8
Chiradzulu	2.7	3.5	12.3	15.4	19.8	46.3	100.0	157	57.1
Blantyre	2.9	4.1	15.2	14.6	15.9	47.2	100.0	206	58.7
Mwanza	4.4	3.0	11.4	20.4	20.3	40.4	100.0	60	55.5
Thyolo	2.5	3.0	8.9	13.3	11.3	61.0	100.0	299	67.6
Mulanje	2.4	5.1	12.6	15.2	21.4	43.3	100.0	334	55.7
Phalombe	2.3	5.6	11.8	17.4	13.4	49.4	100.0	218	59.6
Chikwawa	2.5	3.9	13.1	19.7	26.0	34.8	100.0	248	53.7
Nsanje	4.8	2.8	18.2	20.4	23.6	30.0	100.0	137	49.5
Balaka	7.6	2.5	16.1	18.8	17.0	38.0	100.0	231	49.1
Neno	0.7	2.5	17.1	20.3	19.1	40.3	100.0	54	54.0
Zomba City	5.0	1.3	10.6	16.0	19.6	47.4	100.0	32	58.9
Blantyre City	4.5	2.2	17.2	12.5	17.9	45.7	100.0	366	58.1
Dzaleka	8.4	21.2	34.2	15.7	7.1	13.3	100.0	433	29.8

Notes: First-order live births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

Table D.5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility: Districts

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Chitipa	(9.3)	(3.3)	(10.5)
Karonga	(4.6)	(3.7)	(11.8)
Nkhata Bay	(9.0)	(7.8)	(19.3)
Rumphi	(4.5)	(4.6)	(11.6)
Mzimba	7.1	3.9	8.6
Likoma	(6.2)	(7.5)	(9.8)
Mzuzu City	(4.0)	*	(4.3)
Kasungu	(7.4)	(3.5)	(10.3)
Nkhotakota	(4.0)	*	(6.3)
Ntchisi	(6.7)	a	(15.0)
Dowa	(16.2)	*	19.5
Salima	(6.8)	4.2	(15.9)
Lilongwe	*	*	(3.1)
Mchinji	*	a	(11.5)
Dedza	(4.9)	(5.1)	(7.7)
Ntcheu	(8.3)	(3.8)	(8.6)
Lilongwe City	(4.8)	(3.5)	(6.3)
Mangochi	6.4	4.8	(13.5)
Machinga	(5.9)	(5.7)	17.1
Zomba	(3.3)	(3.7)	(7.9)
Chiradzulu	(7.0)	(5.4)	(13.0)
Blantyre	(10.9)	(3.4)	(12.3)
Mwanza	(4.6)	(4.3)	(6.8)
Thyolo	(9.9)	(5.1)	(10.5)
Mulanje	(6.2)	(4.7)	(6.8)
Phalombe	(4.8)	(4.0)	(5.8)
Chikwawa	6.5	(7.7)	(12.7)
Nsanje	(12.5)	(6.7)	(14.7)
Balaka	(8.3)	(4.0)	(9.7)
Neno	(7.8)	*	(13.1)
Zomba City	a	*	(7.1)
Blantyre City	(8.7)	(3.9)	(11.2)
Dzaleka	6.9	*	(9.3)

Notes: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table D.5.11 Median age at first birth: Districts

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Women age 20–49	Women age 25–49
Chitipa	19.2	19.2
Karonga	18.7	18.6
Nkhata Bay	19.1	19.2
Rumphi	19.1	18.9
Mzimba	18.9	18.8
Likoma	19.9	19.7
Mzuzu City	19.9	19.7
Kasungu	19.1	19.1
Nkhotakota	19.4	19.3
Ntchisi	19.8	20.0
Dowa	19.8	19.8
Salima	19.5	19.4
Lilongwe	19.5	19.5
Mchinji	19.4	19.4
Dedza	19.5	19.4
Ntcheu	18.7	18.7
Lilongwe City	a	20.5
Mangochi	18.6	18.5
Machinga	18.8	18.5
Zomba	18.3	18.1
Chiradzulu	18.7	18.4
Blantyre	18.8	18.8
Mwanza	18.9	18.9
Thyolo	18.6	18.5
Mulanje	18.5	18.3
Phalombe	18.3	18.1
Chikwawa	18.7	18.6
Nsanje	18.9	19.0
Balaka	18.8	18.6
Neno	19.1	19.2
Zomba City	a	20.7
Blantyre City	19.8	19.5
Dzaleka	a	20.5

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table D.5.12 Teenage pregnancy: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage of women age 15–19 who:				
District	Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1]	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	Number of women
Chitipa	24.2	4.3	8.0	32.0	70
Karonga	27.8	3.4	7.1	34.5	114
Nkhata Bay	30.2	2.8	10.1	39.6	74
Rumphi	22.7	0.0	11.7	32.6	44
Mzimba	28.0	4.8	12.3	40.4	285
Likoma	19.6	4.6	6.9	28.3	5
Mzuzu City	12.8	2.8	1.3	16.9	79
Kasungu	25.7	2.1	3.9	30.6	214
Nkhotakota	26.2	4.0	3.4	32.5	93
Ntchisi	19.7	5.3	6.1	28.4	64
Dowa	26.4	0.0	4.5	30.9	159
Salima	23.1	2.4	3.8	28.4	124
Lilongwe	18.7	2.7	6.1	26.0	403
Mchinji	23.4	1.4	6.6	28.3	108
Dedza	23.2	5.2	4.5	27.8	188
Ntcheu	28.9	2.5	6.8	36.6	180
Lilongwe City	13.2	0.0	2.7	15.9	215
Mangochi	33.2	4.3	11.2	42.0	267
Machinga	26.7	0.8	7.1	33.8	196
Zomba	20.9	1.7	5.6	26.3	198
Chiradzulu	22.5	1.8	5.2	27.0	118
Blantyre	25.5	3.6	5.8	32.8	115
Mwanza	19.2	0.9	6.8	26.8	24
Thyolo	29.7	1.9	8.1	39.1	218
Mulanje	31.7	6.1	4.7	38.0	251
Phalombe	22.5	5.4	6.5	29.7	117
Chikwawa	32.8	7.0	6.7	42.1	113
Nsanje	19.3	3.4	3.9	24.5	56
Balaka	35.1	1.6	6.0	41.8	100
Neno	24.9	0.0	11.1	36.0	23
Zomba City	12.1	0.0	0.9	13.0	24
Blantyre City	14.8	1.5	3.6	19.9	205
Dzaleka	15.2	0.7	1.3	16.8	180

[1] Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion

Table D.5.14 Pregnancy outcome: Districts

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Pregnancy outcome					
District	Live birth	Stillbirth[1]	Miscarriage[2]	Induced abortion	Total	Number of pregnancies
Chitipa	91.1	1.6	6.6	0.7	100.0	100
Karonga	88.9	3.3	7.6	0.2	100.0	200
Nkhata Bay	95.1	1.2	2.6	1.1	100.0	124
Rumphi	95.5	1.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	78
Mzimba	90.9	3.3	5.4	0.4	100.0	446
Likoma	85.1	0.7	13.4	0.8	100.0	7
Mzuzu City	89.8	0.5	9.1	0.5	100.0	95
Kasungu	90.6	0.3	9.1	0.0	100.0	399
Nkhotakota	86.9	2.6	9.8	0.6	100.0	212
Ntchisi	91.1	1.8	6.1	1.0	100.0	112
Dowa	94.4	0.7	4.9	0.0	100.0	294
Salima	90.1	1.9	7.2	0.7	100.0	247
Lilongwe	89.8	3.5	5.6	1.1	100.0	710
Mchinji	89.6	2.2	8.2	0.0	100.0	196
Dedza	88.8	1.6	7.8	1.8	100.0	359
Ntcheu	92.8	0.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	340
Lilongwe City	89.1	1.0	9.1	0.9	100.0	388
Mangochi	90.2	1.3	7.4	1.1	100.0	651
Machinga	94.4	0.6	3.6	1.4	100.0	448
Zomba	93.8	1.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	336
Chiradzulu	93.2	1.0	4.4	1.4	100.0	169
Blantyre	93.8	1.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	201
Mwanza	92.5	1.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	53
Thyolo	91.8	3.1	4.6	0.5	100.0	315
Mulanje	91.1	1.2	6.1	1.6	100.0	384
Phalombe	91.3	1.5	5.7	1.5	100.0	205
Chikwawa	88.5	2.1	8.7	0.7	100.0	262
Nsanje	84.6	2.7	9.9	2.8	100.0	117
Balaka	92.6	1.1	5.0	1.3	100.0	230
Neno	90.4	2.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	55
Zomba City	90.0	1.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	37
Blantyre City	88.7	2.2	7.5	1.6	100.0	330
Dzaleka	93.2	0.0	6.6	0.1	100.0	364

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal death in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal death in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

Table D.6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women (district level)

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Number of living children[1]							
District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
Chitipa	*	1.5	15.4	25.9	74.9	(81.1)	(95.9)	41.2
Karonga	*	1.6	10.8	26.6	56.3	(73.4)	89.0	35.9
Nkhata Bay	*	3.3	20.8	33.3	45.5	(66.6)	*	32.1
Rumphi	*	10.0	24.3	40.1	58.6	(76.6)	(82.9)	39.7
Mzimba	(0.0)	5.5	16.8	41.9	63.1	87.5	91.8	41.2
Likoma	*	5.2	19.6	48.5	(75.3)	(75.7)	*	39.7
Mzuzu City	*	8.3	21.7	47.8	80.1	(97.4)	*	43.7
Kasungu	*	9.1	21.3	40.9	76.3	86.5	(91.5)	45.6
Nkhotakota	*	3.0	21.3	41.4	59.0	(67.7)	86.7	38.5
Ntchisi	*	5.4	26.5	52.6	(81.4)	(85.3)	(95.5)	46.8
Dowa	*	2.8	23.8	57.3	74.0	(94.8)	(97.7)	46.1
Salima	*	2.3	18.7	35.6	(67.5)	77.9	92.2	43.2
Lilongwe	*	3.2	28.2	52.3	79.3	(94.1)	(91.1)	44.3
Mchinji	*	5.2	23.8	53.4	(73.6)	(93.5)	(100.0)	45.8
Dedza	*	7.9	25.2	42.6	85.1	(89.9)	(91.7)	45.5
Ntcheu	*	3.5	15.6	28.1	69.5	(74.8)	(83.4)	36.5
Lilongwe City	*	8.4	34.2	68.8	(80.5)	*	*	46.7
Mangochi	*	2.5	7.4	27.2	36.0	42.6	59.9	26.1
Machinga	*	2.3	8.8	(29.3)	40.6	(81.7)	65.8	28.6
Zomba	*	4.7	19.4	44.5	62.6	81.1	(84.0)	40.4
Chiradzulu	*	12.8	30.9	64.5	77.1	(89.0)	(97.0)	51.5
Blantyre	*	13.4	24.5	52.9	(79.5)	(86.3)	(96.4)	46.3
Mwanza	*	6.9	18.2	35.3	58.8	(66.9)	(85.8)	36.3
Thyolo	*	5.0	17.3	46.5	73.3	(73.3)	(89.7)	38.7
Mulanje	*	5.4	20.5	39.7	81.1	(90.3)	(88.7)	40.1
Phalombe	*	8.7	15.8	47.5	65.0	(82.3)	87.5	42.9
Chikwawa	*	10.8	10.5	24.6	(47.9)	(71.9)	82.0	33.9
Nsanje	*	5.4	20.3	27.1	35.2	(44.8)	(93.7)	32.7
Balaka	*	3.6	8.9	37.5	64.2	(75.8)	(77.8)	37.1
Neno	*	3.1	18.4	52.0	(75.9)	(85.7)	(96.7)	41.7
Zomba City	*	5.8	29.2	63.6	(69.9)	*	*	41.0
Blantyre City	*	14.8	36.4	57.1	75.7	(88.7)	*	47.5
Dzaleka	*	(13.0)	8.3	(31.3)	42.8	51.0	43.3	30.9

Notes: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

Table D.6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men (district level)

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Number of living children[1]							
District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
Chitipa	*	(0.0)	*	*	(52.6)	*	(62.0)	30.8
Karonga	(18.1)	(4.7)	*	*	*	*	(56.8)	28.7
Nkhata Bay	*	(16.0)	*	*	*	*	*	47.5
Rumphi	*	(3.4)	*	(22.6)	*	*	*	29.7
Mzimba	*	(8.3)	(20.5)	*	*	*	(60.9)	31.8
Likoma	*	*	(13.9)	(33.0)	*	*	*	27.1
Mzuzu City	*	(5.7)	(24.7)	*	*	*	*	33.2
Kasungu	*	(1.4)	(18.1)	(22.6)	(51.9)	*	(67.0)	31.2
Nkhotakota	*	(0.0)	(16.5)	*	*	*	*	32.5
Ntchisi	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	*	*	*	21.3
Dowa	*	(2.9)	(5.9)	*	*	*	*	32.4
Salima	*	*	(6.0)	*	*	*	*	22.4
Lilongwe	*	(2.3)	(23.0)	(49.5)	(57.6)	*	*	39.2
Mchinji	*	(5.2)	(42.6)	*	*	*	*	42.8
Dedza	*	(4.7)	(35.9)	(58.0)	*	*	*	48.3
Ntcheu	*	(13.9)	(17.4)	*	*	*	*	42.1
Lilongwe City	*	*	(21.7)	(50.5)	*	*	*	40.6
Mangochi	*	*	*	*	*	*	(37.2)	17.2
Machinga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24.3
Zomba	*	(0.0)	(16.3)	*	*	*	(71.0)	40.8
Chiradzulu	*	*	(21.8)	*	*	*	*	40.0
Blantyre	*	(4.5)	*	(43.6)	(52.3)	*	*	40.2
Mwanza	*	(5.1)	*	*	*	*	*	22.2
Thyolo	*	(9.9)	*	*	*	*	*	46.1
Mulanje	*	(4.9)	*	*	*	*	*	43.5
Phalombe	*	*	(11.1)	*	*	*	*	31.6
Chikwawa	*	*	(9.7)	(16.0)	*	*	(58.4)	28.2
Nsanje	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45.3
Balaka	*	(1.8)	*	*	*	*	*	36.1
Neno	*	(0.8)	(18.5)	*	*	*	*	32.3
Zomba City	*	*	(51.5)	*	*	*	*	53.9
Blantyre City	*	*	(35.5)	*	*	*	*	49.6
Dzaleka	*	*	*	(29.6)	*	*	(47.4)	19.3

Notes: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table D.6.4 Mean ideal number of children: Districts

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Mean	Number of women[1]
Chitipa	3.9	252
Karonga	4.0	441
Nkhata Bay	3.5	307
Rumphi	3.3	221
Mzimba	3.6	1,056
Likoma	3.3	22
Mzuzu City	3.0	353
Kasungu	3.6	983
Nkhotakota	3.9	457
Ntchisi	3.7	298
Dowa	3.5	777
Salima	4.1	585
Lilongwe	3.5	1,946
Mchinji	3.6	565
Dedza	3.4	957
Ntcheu	3.7	821
Lilongwe City	3.1	1,248
Mangochi	4.7	1,213
Machinga	4.3	867
Zomba	3.8	823
Chiradzulu	3.3	488
Blantyre	3.3	539
Mwanza	4.0	132
Thyolo	3.4	894
Mulanje	3.6	954
Phalombe	3.8	542
Chikwawa	4.3	539
Nsanje	4.3	262
Balaka	3.9	494
Neno	3.6	135
Zomba City	3.2	119
Blantyre City	3.1	1,033
Dzaleka	5.2	731

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table D.6.6 Wanted fertility rates: Districts

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Chitipa	3.4	3.8
Karonga	3.6	4.3
Nkhata Bay	3.5	4.0
Rumphi	2.9	3.4
Mzimba	3.2	3.8
Likoma	2.4	2.9
Mzuzu City	2.0	2.5
Kasungu	3.0	3.7
Nkhotakota	3.3	4.1
Ntchisi	3.1	3.6
Dowa	2.9	3.4
Salima	3.3	4.1
Lilongwe	2.9	3.4
Mchinji	2.7	3.3
Dedza	3.0	3.4
Ntcheu	3.5	4.1
Lilongwe City	2.4	2.8
Mangochi	4.3	5.0
Machinga	4.3	5.0
Zomba	3.2	4.0
Chiradzulu	2.6	3.4
Blantyre	3.1	3.7
Mwanza	3.4	3.8
Thyolo	2.7	3.5
Mulanje	3.4	3.7
Phalombe	3.0	3.7
Chikwawa	3.7	4.5
Nsanje	3.4	4.0
Balaka	3.6	4.4
Neno	3.1	3.7
Zomba City	2.5	2.8
Blantyre City	2.4	2.8
Dzaleka	4.4	4.9

Notes: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

Table D.7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods: Districts

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women			Men		
District	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Chitipa	100.0	100.0	164	99.1	99.1	63
Karonga	100.0	100.0	269	100.0	99.1	92
Nkhata Bay	99.4	99.3	188	100.0	100.0	57
Rumphi	100.0	100.0	146	99.0	99.0	52
Mzimba	99.5	99.5	752	99.2	99.2	240
Likoma	99.8	99.8	12	100.0	100.0	4
Mzuzu City	100.0	100.0	177	100.0	100.0	62
Kasungu	100.0	100.0	691	100.0	100.0	294
Nkhotakota	99.9	99.8	278	100.0	100.0	100
Ntchisi	99.8	99.8	210	100.0	100.0	81
Dowa	99.0	99.0	490	100.0	100.0	192
Salima	100.0	100.0	340	100.0	100.0	97
Lilongwe	100.0	100.0	1,228	98.8	98.8	463
Mchinji	99.7	99.7	388	100.0	100.0	144
Dedza	99.7	99.7	618	99.2	99.2	204
Ntcheu	99.6	99.6	495	100.0	100.0	159
Lilongwe City	100.0	100.0	687	100.0	100.0	234
Mangochi	99.3	99.3	819	100.0	100.0	185
Machinga	99.7	99.7	544	100.0	100.0	135
Zomba	100.0	100.0	466	99.4	99.4	164
Chiradzulu	100.0	100.0	242	100.0	100.0	79
Blantyre	100.0	100.0	305	100.0	100.0	112
Mwanza	99.6	99.6	86	100.0	100.0	28
Thyolo	100.0	100.0	499	100.0	100.0	157
Mulanje	100.0	100.0	505	100.0	100.0	167
Phalombe	100.0	100.0	384	100.0	100.0	116
Chikwawa	99.8	99.8	374	100.0	100.0	140
Nsanje	99.7	99.7	164	100.0	100.0	49
Balaka	99.7	99.7	323	100.0	100.0	83
Neno	100.0	100.0	83	100.0	100.0	28
Zomba City	100.0	100.0	62	100.0	100.0	19
Blantyre City	100.0	100.0	613	99.0	99.0	181
Dzaleka	99.4	99.4	377	100.0	100.0	152

[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table D.7.4.2 Current use of contraception: Districts

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

			Modern method							Any tradi-tional method	Traditional method					
District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-sation	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Other		Rhythm	With-drawal	Other[1]	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Chitipa	72.9	68.0	8.2	0.9	35.2	15.5	2.3	5.1	0.8	4.9	0.4	4.0	0.6	27.1	100.0	164
Karonga	67.2	62.3	4.5	1.5	24.4	24.3	1.5	5.9	0.1	4.9	0.5	3.7	0.7	32.8	100.0	269
Nkhata Bay	59.5	54.7	7.4	1.2	25.1	13.5	1.4	5.3	0.8	4.7	0.3	3.0	1.4	40.5	100.0	188
Rumphi	69.2	68.1	11.0	0.3	34.2	17.6	1.1	3.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	30.8	100.0	146
Mzimba	59.3	56.9	4.7	1.2	27.8	19.5	1.2	2.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.3	0.2	40.7	100.0	752
Likoma	66.0	62.0	12.2	1.7	23.9	19.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.0	1.8	1.9	0.3	34.0	100.0	12
Mzuzu City	66.7	62.3	9.1	4.0	24.2	14.4	4.2	4.6	1.8	4.4	0.4	3.0	1.0	33.3	100.0	177
Kasungu	78.0	76.1	8.8	1.5	29.6	32.6	2.6	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.5	22.0	100.0	691
Nkhotakota	64.4	63.3	11.7	0.2	34.1	14.1	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	35.6	100.0	278
Ntchisi	76.6	76.4	16.3	2.9	37.3	17.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	23.4	100.0	210
Dowa	77.8	76.6	16.1	0.9	31.6	27.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	22.2	100.0	490
Salima	66.6	65.4	12.6	1.1	29.1	17.2	3.5	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	33.4	100.0	340
Lilongwe	77.0	75.6	17.6	0.4	31.4	23.6	2.1	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	23.0	100.0	1,228
Mchinji	74.2	72.4	10.6	1.4	27.9	29.3	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.6	25.8	100.0	388
Dedza	71.5	70.7	15.0	1.4	35.6	14.7	2.9	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	28.5	100.0	618
Ntcheu	73.8	72.8	8.5	0.1	39.4	23.0	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	26.2	100.0	495
Lilongwe City	66.2	63.1	6.6	4.1	26.8	18.5	4.3	1.5	1.2	3.1	1.5	1.1	0.5	33.8	100.0	687
Mangochi	43.9	42.6	3.7	0.3	26.8	8.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	56.1	100.0	819
Machinga	56.1	55.3	3.2	0.6	34.4	13.6	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	43.9	100.0	544
Zomba	76.6	75.1	9.1	0.3	50.3	12.2	2.1	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	23.4	100.0	466
Chiradzulu	71.4	70.2	11.4	0.7	43.1	11.8	2.8	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	28.6	100.0	242
Blantyre	72.8	70.7	5.9	1.6	44.3	12.6	5.0	1.0	0.3	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.6	27.2	100.0	305
Mwanza	67.2	63.2	4.4	1.1	37.8	15.8	3.5	0.6	0.0	4.0	1.2	1.7	1.1	32.8	100.0	86
Thyolo	72.3	71.5	8.8	0.7	43.8	14.3	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	27.7	100.0	499
Mulanje	73.1	71.1	8.2	1.2	43.3	13.6	3.8	1.1	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	26.9	100.0	505
Phalombe	70.9	70.4	7.8	1.1	41.1	17.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	29.1	100.0	384
Chikwawa	62.2	59.3	3.5	0.5	27.1	25.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.9	2.0	0.9	0.0	37.8	100.0	374
Nsanje	60.3	58.6	2.1	0.8	31.8	19.8	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.0	1.0	39.7	100.0	164
Balaka	68.0	65.8	8.7	2.2	32.1	19.2	1.4	1.6	0.5	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.7	32.0	100.0	323
Neno	69.5	67.0	7.2	2.7	38.5	11.9	4.5	1.8	0.3	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.0	30.5	100.0	83
Zomba City	65.8	61.9	8.5	5.3	31.3	13.5	1.9	1.0	0.4	3.9	2.3	1.0	0.7	34.2	100.0	62
Blantyre City	65.4	63.7	6.5	2.1	33.8	14.6	5.4	1.3	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	34.6	100.0	613
Dzaleka	36.9	33.1	4.4	0.2	16.3	6.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	3.8	2.4	1.4	0.0	63.1	100.0	377

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Includes the standard days method and lactational amenorrhoea method

Table D.7.6 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press: Districts

Percentage of current injectable users age 15–49 using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press; and among women using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, percent distribution by the person administering the injection the last time, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage using DMPA-SC/ Sayana Press	Number of women using injectables	Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, person administering injection the last time:			
			Self-injection	Injection given by health care provide	Total	Number of women
Chitipa	27.1	70	(48.7)	(51.3)	100.0	19
Karonga	44.3	85	50.8	49.2	100.0	38
Nkhata Bay	32.3	59	(27.6)	(72.4)	100.0	19
Rumphi	21.0	61	(39.7)	(60.3)	100.0	13
Mzimba	32.4	234	23.0	77.0	100.0	76
Likoma	43.1	4	(80.7)	(19.3)	100.0	2
Mzuzu City	45.7	56	44.3	55.7	100.0	26
Kasungu	33.0	244	40.4	59.6	100.0	80
Nkhotakota	59.8	135	53.9	46.1	100.0	81
Ntchisi	31.4	93	31.4	68.6	100.0	29
Dowa	19.6	213	(57.1)	(42.9)	100.0	42
Salima	37.3	128	30.7	69.3	100.0	48
Lilongwe	43.6	485	20.6	79.4	100.0	211
Mchinji	44.4	127	24.9	75.1	100.0	56
Dedza	17.8	261	(36.0)	(64.0)	100.0	47
Ntcheu	28.1	249	29.5	70.5	100.0	70
Lilongwe City	36.5	225	(42.9)	(57.1)	100.0	82
Mangochi	23.6	278	(51.1)	(48.9)	100.0	65
Machinga	31.5	252	52.8	47.2	100.0	79
Zomba	28.7	315	29.8	70.2	100.0	91
Chiradzulu	37.0	156	48.7	51.3	100.0	58
Blantyre	47.5	173	16.5	83.5	100.0	82
Mwanza	37.6	39	37.1	62.9	100.0	15
Thyolo	33.2	304	70.5	29.5	100.0	101
Mulanje	32.5	305	54.6	45.4	100.0	99
Phalombe	24.9	184	48.5	51.5	100.0	46
Chikwawa	34.4	117	(60.9)	(39.1)	100.0	40
Nsanje	27.7	64	(74.2)	(25.8)	100.0	18
Balaka	34.2	129	28.7	71.3	100.0	44
Neno	47.6	41	25.5	74.5	100.0	20
Zomba City	15.7	26	*	*	100.0	4
Blantyre City	22.1	261	(17.2)	(82.8)	100.0	58
Dzaleka	18.2	81	*	*	100.0	15

Notes: Subcutaneous (SC) depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) is a self-injectable contraceptive; its brand name is Sayana Press. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table D.7.7 Use of emergency contraception: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage who used emergency contraception	Number of women
Chitipa	1.6	260
Karonga	1.2	448
Nkhata Bay	3.2	309
Rumphi	1.9	228
Mzimba	2.7	1,094
Likoma	3.6	22
Mzuzu City	6.6	356
Kasungu	1.4	1,006
Nkhotakota	0.9	469
Ntchisi	1.5	311
Dowa	1.3	814
Salima	2.0	592
Lilongwe	1.4	1,956
Mchinji	2.4	581
Dedza	1.5	964
Ntcheu	0.6	839
Lilongwe City	5.0	1,268
Mangochi	0.6	1,281
Machinga	1.3	938
Zomba	2.0	853
Chiradzulu	2.1	495
Blantyre	1.3	547
Mwanza	0.9	133
Thyolo	1.0	907
Mulanje	0.5	964
Phalombe	0.5	558
Chikwawa	1.4	541
Nsanje	0.5	265
Balaka	2.0	510
Neno	2.0	137
Zomba City	1.7	122
Blantyre City	1.1	1,080
Dzaleka	2.6	738

Table D.7.15.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women: Districts

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]					
District	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
Chitipa	5.4	2.0	7.4	39.8	33.1	72.9	45.3	35.1	80.3	164	90.7	84.6
Karonga	9.3	4.3	13.6	41.7	25.6	67.2	51.0	29.9	80.9	269	83.1	77.1
Nkhata Bay	13.8	5.6	19.4	31.9	27.6	59.5	45.7	33.2	78.8	188	75.4	69.4
Rumphi	7.9	4.0	11.9	38.3	31.0	69.2	46.1	35.0	81.1	146	85.3	83.9
Mzimba	10.9	5.9	16.7	30.8	28.5	59.3	41.7	34.4	76.1	752	78.0	74.8
Likoma	8.0	3.6	11.7	33.0	33.1	66.0	41.0	36.7	77.7	12	85.0	79.8
Mzuzu City	9.3	5.0	14.3	34.2	32.5	66.7	43.4	37.6	81.0	177	82.4	76.9
Kasungu	4.8	3.5	8.4	41.1	36.8	78.0	46.0	40.4	86.3	691	90.3	88.1
Nkhotakota	9.4	5.3	14.6	37.0	27.4	64.4	46.4	32.6	79.0	278	81.5	80.1
Ntchisi	4.0	2.3	6.3	37.9	38.7	76.6	41.9	41.0	82.9	210	92.5	92.2
Dowa	2.8	2.9	5.7	39.1	38.6	77.8	41.9	41.6	83.5	490	93.2	91.8
Salima	7.1	5.0	12.1	33.8	32.8	66.6	40.8	37.8	78.7	340	84.6	83.1
Lilongwe	5.1	3.1	8.2	38.9	38.1	77.0	44.0	41.1	85.2	1,228	90.4	88.8
Mchinji	5.4	4.5	10.0	40.0	34.2	74.2	45.4	38.7	84.2	388	88.2	86.1
Dedza	7.0	5.5	12.5	34.8	36.8	71.5	41.7	42.2	84.0	618	85.2	84.2
Ntcheu	7.0	3.2	10.2	44.4	29.4	73.8	51.4	32.6	84.0	495	87.8	86.7
Lilongwe City	7.6	5.0	12.6	31.5	34.7	66.2	39.0	39.7	78.8	687	84.0	80.1
Mangochi	21.6	5.5	27.1	30.1	13.8	43.9	51.7	19.3	71.0	819	61.8	60.1
Machinga	13.8	3.9	17.7	36.1	20.0	56.1	49.9	23.9	73.8	544	76.1	74.9
Zomba	7.3	1.2	8.5	42.3	34.3	76.6	49.6	35.5	85.1	466	90.0	88.2
Chiradzulu	5.7	4.9	10.6	33.7	37.7	71.4	39.4	42.6	82.0	242	87.1	85.7
Blantyre	6.0	4.1	10.0	36.3	36.5	72.8	42.3	40.5	82.8	305	87.9	85.3
Mwanza	12.7	2.7	15.4	38.6	28.7	67.2	51.3	31.3	82.6	86	81.4	76.5
Thyolo	8.1	3.4	11.5	36.6	35.8	72.3	44.7	39.2	83.9	499	86.2	85.3
Mulanje	7.8	2.5	10.3	41.0	32.1	73.1	48.9	34.6	83.4	505	87.6	85.2
Phalombe	8.4	4.3	12.8	39.5	31.3	70.9	47.9	35.7	83.6	384	84.7	84.2
Chikwawa	9.2	3.9	13.1	38.6	23.6	62.2	47.8	27.5	75.3	374	82.6	78.8
Nsanje	10.9	5.5	16.4	36.7	23.6	60.3	47.6	29.1	76.7	164	78.6	76.4
Balaka	10.9	3.7	14.6	39.0	28.9	68.0	49.9	32.6	82.5	323	82.3	79.7
Neno	5.1	5.5	10.6	37.4	32.1	69.5	42.4	37.6	80.0	83	86.8	83.7
Zomba City	9.9	5.1	15.0	35.4	30.4	65.8	45.3	35.5	80.9	62	81.4	76.5
Blantyre City	8.4	4.5	12.8	29.3	36.2	65.4	37.6	40.6	78.2	613	83.6	81.4
Dzaleka	14.5	5.5	20.0	17.9	19.1	36.9	32.4	24.6	57.0	377	64.8	58.1

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table D.7.15.2 Need and demand for family planning among women: Districts

Percentage of all women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]					
District	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
Chitipa	4.9	1.4	6.3	32.1	26.4	58.4	36.9	27.8	64.7	260	90.2	85.0
Karonga	7.7	3.1	10.8	35.2	19.5	54.7	42.9	22.6	65.5	448	83.5	77.5
Nkhata Bay	10.9	3.6	14.5	27.1	20.9	48.1	38.0	24.5	62.6	309	76.8	71.8
Rumphi	6.4	3.5	9.9	30.4	25.8	56.2	36.8	29.3	66.1	228	85.0	83.6
Mzimba	9.8	4.9	14.8	24.8	22.3	47.1	34.6	27.2	61.9	1,094	76.1	73.3
Likoma	6.4	2.7	9.1	26.1	24.0	50.1	32.6	26.7	59.2	22	84.6	81.0
Mzuzu City	6.5	2.6	9.2	30.7	20.1	50.8	37.2	22.7	60.0	356	84.7	80.2
Kasungu	5.7	2.9	8.5	33.1	29.8	62.8	38.7	32.7	71.4	1,006	88.0	86.0
Nkhotakota	7.5	3.7	11.2	31.4	22.6	54.0	38.9	26.3	65.3	469	82.8	81.3
Ntchisi	4.3	1.6	5.9	30.6	31.3	61.9	34.9	32.9	67.8	311	91.3	91.1
Dowa	2.6	2.5	5.1	30.5	31.6	62.1	33.1	34.1	67.2	814	92.4	91.4
Salima	9.0	3.4	12.5	28.5	22.9	51.3	37.5	26.3	63.8	592	80.4	79.0
Lilongwe	4.8	2.7	7.5	31.5	32.0	63.5	36.4	34.6	71.0	1,956	89.4	87.5
Mchinji	5.9	3.2	9.1	31.1	28.5	59.7	37.0	31.7	68.8	581	86.8	85.1
Dedza	6.2	3.5	9.7	28.8	28.8	57.6	35.0	32.3	67.3	964	85.6	84.8
Ntcheu	7.1	2.3	9.4	35.2	23.3	58.5	42.2	25.6	67.8	839	86.2	85.3
Lilongwe City	6.1	3.2	9.3	26.1	23.3	49.3	32.2	26.5	58.7	1,268	84.1	81.0
Mangochi	16.6	4.0	20.6	24.8	11.1	35.8	41.4	15.0	56.4	1,281	63.5	61.8
Machinga	10.5	2.8	13.3	28.5	17.7	46.2	39.0	20.5	59.5	938	77.7	76.5
Zomba	6.1	1.1	7.2	34.4	24.8	59.2	40.5	25.9	66.4	853	89.1	85.9
Chiradzulu	6.5	3.8	10.3	26.8	26.3	53.1	33.3	30.2	63.5	495	83.7	82.5
Blantyre	6.0	2.9	8.9	29.6	26.0	55.6	35.6	28.9	64.5	547	86.2	83.7
Mwanza	11.6	1.9	13.5	30.6	21.7	52.3	42.2	23.6	65.8	133	79.4	75.1
Thyolo	6.6	1.9	8.5	31.7	27.3	59.0	38.2	29.2	67.4	907	87.4	86.1
Mulanje	7.7	2.1	9.8	31.8	24.8	56.6	39.5	26.9	66.4	964	85.3	82.8
Phalombe	6.7	3.6	10.2	32.1	25.3	57.4	38.8	28.8	67.6	558	84.9	84.2
Chikwawa	9.7	4.0	13.8	33.9	18.5	52.4	43.6	22.6	66.2	541	79.2	75.9
Nsanje	10.1	3.6	13.7	29.3	17.9	47.1	39.3	21.5	60.8	265	77.5	75.8
Balaka	9.4	2.6	12.0	30.4	23.2	53.6	39.8	25.8	65.6	510	81.7	79.2
Neno	4.9	4.2	9.1	29.0	27.0	56.0	33.9	31.2	65.1	137	86.0	83.7
Zomba City	7.6	2.9	10.6	25.0	20.0	45.0	32.6	22.9	55.5	122	81.0	76.7
Blantyre City	7.8	3.7	11.5	24.8	26.6	51.3	32.6	30.3	62.9	1,080	81.7	79.5
Dzaleka	10.6	3.4	14.1	12.9	11.4	24.4	23.6	14.9	38.5	738	63.4	58.1

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table D.7.17 Decision-making about family planning: Districts

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/ partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/other	Total	Percentage who participate in decision-making about family planning	Number of women
Chitipa	29.9	50.7	16.3	3.1	100.0	80.7	164
Karonga	43.6	38.3	15.9	2.3	100.0	81.8	269
Nkhata Bay	29.9	53.4	16.4	0.2	100.0	83.3	188
Rumphi	50.4	21.8	27.4	0.4	100.0	72.1	146
Mzimba	31.3	53.4	13.1	2.1	100.0	84.8	752
Likoma	17.2	79.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	12
Mzuzu City	18.3	75.9	4.0	1.8	100.0	94.3	177
Kasungu	35.6	55.7	7.1	1.6	100.0	91.3	691
Nkhotakota	31.2	59.1	8.8	1.0	100.0	90.3	278
Ntchisi	18.1	74.4	6.7	0.8	100.0	92.5	210
Dowa	46.4	38.8	12.9	1.9	100.0	85.2	490
Salima	31.7	57.8	9.3	1.1	100.0	89.6	340
Lilongwe	43.3	46.1	10.2	0.4	100.0	89.4	1,228
Mchinji	42.3	47.6	9.2	0.8	100.0	90.0	388
Dedza	41.4	38.3	19.8	0.6	100.0	79.7	618
Ntcheu	35.9	54.7	8.9	0.5	100.0	90.6	495
Lilongwe City	39.8	51.1	8.4	0.8	100.0	90.9	687
Mangochi	41.9	49.1	7.1	2.0	100.0	90.9	819
Machinga	36.5	51.6	10.0	1.9	100.0	88.1	544
Zomba	41.8	44.0	12.7	1.5	100.0	85.9	466
Chiradzulu	27.4	59.1	11.3	2.1	100.0	86.6	242
Blantyre	26.0	68.2	5.0	0.8	100.0	94.2	305
Mwanza	32.7	63.7	3.3	0.3	100.0	96.3	86
Thyolo	35.0	57.8	6.6	0.6	100.0	92.8	499
Mulanje	24.8	67.0	7.7	0.5	100.0	91.8	505
Phalombe	31.1	58.4	8.7	1.8	100.0	89.5	384
Chikwawa	37.3	34.5	26.5	1.6	100.0	71.8	374
Nsanje	38.3	42.2	17.7	1.8	100.0	80.4	164
Balaka	19.7	72.6	6.5	1.2	100.0	92.4	323
Neno	33.0	58.9	6.8	1.3	100.0	91.9	83
Zomba City	36.0	53.1	9.3	1.7	100.0	89.1	62
Blantyre City	29.9	46.5	21.4	2.2	100.0	76.4	613
Dzaleka	29.7	58.4	11.7	0.2	100.0	88.1	377

Table D.7.18 Pressure to become pregnant: Districts

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member	Number of women
Chitipa	12.4	164
Karonga	18.3	269
Nkhata Bay	10.8	188
Rumphi	9.5	146
Mzimba	17.3	752
Likoma	11.5	12
Mzuzu City	5.0	177
Kasungu	11.2	691
Nkhotakota	9.6	278
Ntchisi	6.2	210
Dowa	8.5	490
Salima	7.7	340
Lilongwe	6.4	1,228
Mchinji	8.1	388
Dedza	4.2	618
Ntcheu	6.9	495
Lilongwe City	7.4	687
Mangochi	3.1	819
Machinga	4.0	544
Zomba	9.9	466
Chiradzulu	7.6	242
Blantyre	4.7	305
Mwanza	9.2	86
Thyolo	6.8	499
Mulanje	6.3	505
Phalombe	4.7	384
Chikwawa	13.0	374
Nsanje	8.2	164
Balaka	7.0	323
Neno	11.7	83
Zomba City	3.3	62
Blantyre City	8.7	613
Dzaleka	4.6	377

Table D.7.20.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women (district level)

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or event	None of these eight media sources	Number of women
Chitipa	33.9	10.7	3.5	15.1	5.4	16.2	19.4	36.8	45.6	260
Karonga	38.4	15.1	11.8	27.5	9.4	39.7	38.1	48.1	28.3	448
Nkhata Bay	32.8	10.2	10.5	16.4	14.6	45.1	33.0	46.9	33.8	309
Rumphi	65.1	24.9	19.3	24.0	16.1	26.3	25.7	43.4	17.1	228
Mzimba	46.2	16.4	16.5	20.9	12.8	27.5	34.6	39.2	29.7	1,094
Likoma	43.4	26.5	11.0	20.0	14.4	38.2	35.2	48.1	18.4	22
Mzuzu City	64.2	41.6	25.3	32.0	36.3	52.5	62.9	71.8	10.8	356
Kasungu	37.2	6.0	7.6	13.2	5.9	17.8	41.5	30.2	32.3	1,006
Nkhotakota	36.8	9.3	7.4	17.3	7.4	18.9	29.0	46.3	36.6	469
Ntchisi	42.0	3.6	4.6	12.4	3.0	16.7	19.8	49.1	30.0	311
Dowa	34.1	4.7	6.7	9.3	5.7	24.5	18.2	47.4	33.5	814
Salima	42.1	10.6	7.7	14.4	7.4	16.3	27.1	41.0	35.2	592
Lilongwe	34.9	6.3	8.4	11.3	6.5	19.7	23.3	44.5	42.4	1,956
Mchinji	31.9	7.4	4.6	15.3	3.9	11.1	26.7	40.8	36.3	581
Dedza	18.1	4.8	4.2	8.4	6.4	12.3	16.9	42.8	47.9	964
Ntcheu	26.2	5.8	4.8	7.8	3.4	14.5	22.0	45.9	41.1	839
Lilongwe City	48.1	28.6	21.9	28.7	27.1	35.5	40.9	41.6	23.0	1,268
Mangochi	32.8	10.6	12.7	14.6	7.4	19.1	19.7	32.9	52.4	1,281
Machinga	42.8	9.6	11.2	12.9	4.9	26.3	27.8	48.9	31.3	938
Zomba	41.9	4.9	8.2	15.9	6.0	26.5	25.8	48.1	29.9	853
Chiradzulu	46.5	7.1	7.2	15.3	4.8	32.4	26.0	64.6	20.7	495
Blantyre	42.4	11.5	8.3	10.6	9.7	18.1	22.0	55.1	31.2	547
Mwanza	38.5	10.2	7.1	6.8	6.9	14.8	21.2	49.8	37.5	133
Thyolo	55.9	7.5	4.8	10.7	6.3	23.3	36.9	65.2	19.7	907
Mulanje	34.2	7.5	10.4	10.7	6.8	26.2	26.0	60.5	29.3	964
Phalombe	30.9	2.0	3.1	6.7	3.9	12.4	12.8	56.7	37.4	558
Chikwawa	23.0	4.2	5.5	4.3	2.7	8.9	13.8	44.3	45.8	541
Nsanje	48.0	9.2	6.4	8.9	4.6	18.5	23.5	49.4	32.4	265
Balaka	35.0	6.2	3.8	12.5	5.8	22.6	21.1	43.5	35.2	510
Neno	39.0	9.3	6.4	12.5	8.1	23.3	32.2	65.1	23.1	137
Zomba City	70.4	35.1	19.8	27.6	28.0	45.1	61.5	56.4	14.2	122
Blantyre City	69.5	49.0	30.2	35.5	36.6	38.1	44.6	56.2	18.0	1,080
Dzaleka	12.8	6.2	2.8	5.9	5.2	25.1	22.7	26.1	56.0	738

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and Instagram.

Table D.7.20.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men (district level)

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or event	None of these eight media sources	Number of men
Chitipa	54.4	27.8	25.4	26.8	15.9	45.3	42.5	38.6	25.7	108
Karonga	46.0	11.1	16.2	23.6	15.6	33.1	29.6	34.6	27.7	194
Nkhata Bay	62.9	15.9	5.6	14.4	11.8	13.9	29.4	54.3	16.3	124
Rumphi	69.1	26.4	30.1	47.6	28.3	70.1	62.2	58.6	9.2	96
Mzimba	71.0	19.9	21.9	35.5	15.6	58.3	49.9	48.7	13.3	462
Likoma	80.7	39.9	25.3	35.2	31.2	75.6	68.6	82.1	3.2	8
Mzuzu City	89.9	56.1	56.1	52.2	52.3	80.9	75.3	64.8	3.3	137
Kasungu	80.8	22.3	36.8	44.6	25.5	58.9	59.1	69.8	6.1	489
Nkhotakota	85.8	26.3	44.5	50.0	31.8	77.2	69.4	83.1	5.0	183
Ntchisi	79.7	11.6	9.8	30.6	5.8	4.8	53.2	71.1	9.3	155
Dowa	84.5	36.6	43.9	43.5	29.1	64.9	70.7	73.3	4.3	365
Salima	84.8	29.5	41.0	44.8	29.7	83.4	71.4	81.1	1.4	184
Lilongwe	82.3	21.7	36.3	35.5	14.9	76.1	60.5	72.1	3.7	804
Mchinji	84.8	28.6	36.2	55.6	34.8	80.5	85.9	89.7	1.7	233
Dedza	77.3	15.1	22.0	35.8	16.1	46.3	56.6	73.2	7.9	368
Ntcheu	78.3	18.2	34.1	37.7	18.7	61.7	65.2	82.9	4.4	275
Lilongwe City	86.8	39.7	39.7	38.2	38.7	83.2	74.9	69.2	2.0	558
Mangochi	80.6	31.5	18.1	30.5	13.9	25.6	48.6	81.4	2.2	382
Machinga	83.1	22.0	23.5	40.9	25.7	44.0	54.3	78.0	7.0	302
Zomba	74.5	15.0	30.9	37.0	18.9	67.9	59.1	75.8	8.6	311
Chiradzulu	72.2	18.5	34.1	25.2	24.8	67.6	58.9	77.0	8.0	185
Blantyre	82.1	18.1	24.6	27.5	23.4	63.7	67.0	81.9	6.1	236
Mwanza	79.6	20.9	24.6	32.5	20.4	60.0	70.2	83.5	3.9	46
Thyolo	77.5	18.8	28.5	34.5	22.6	72.5	61.3	80.4	4.8	326
Mulanje	77.9	17.0	26.6	29.0	21.8	67.3	62.9	73.9	3.4	377
Phalombe	86.7	22.1	29.3	41.1	23.2	66.5	75.4	84.7	3.7	196
Chikwawa	78.5	22.2	30.6	39.9	23.8	56.7	57.0	83.6	3.6	218
Nsanje	72.1	16.0	18.0	35.0	13.5	55.3	62.3	74.0	6.1	95
Balaka	76.5	22.7	30.2	41.9	23.4	61.5	65.2	79.5	5.0	162
Neno	76.3	21.6	40.2	36.0	30.9	65.5	56.2	79.5	3.9	50
Zomba City	83.1	56.5	52.4	62.1	63.7	88.2	85.4	83.8	1.2	47
Blantyre City	86.0	75.8	71.3	71.0	76.1	88.6	82.9	76.3	1.8	444
Dzaleka	47.5	31.6	46.0	38.5	47.1	61.6	73.4	69.2	17.1	311

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and Instagram.

Table D.7.21 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers: Districts

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Chitipa	4.3	26.8	30.7	72.4	108
Karonga	13.6	39.6	32.4	58.2	203
Nkhata Bay	9.1	24.5	21.7	71.7	161
Rumphi	20.9	29.9	16.9	65.0	100
Mzimba	13.8	30.0	39.4	63.8	579
Likoma	5.7	24.0	43.8	73.9	11
Mzuzu City	7.6	36.1	30.3	60.8	175
Kasungu	6.2	23.1	43.3	74.5	374
Nkhotakota	12.2	23.6	44.5	70.0	216
Ntchisi	10.5	19.1	49.2	75.8	118
Dowa	10.1	17.6	40.2	79.9	308
Salima	22.2	25.3	31.4	63.8	288
Lilongwe	7.8	18.4	32.2	78.1	714
Mchinji	7.8	17.8	40.5	78.1	234
Dedza	27.5	25.0	28.2	69.3	409
Ntcheu	17.7	21.4	35.0	72.5	348
Lilongwe City	2.3	10.0	31.6	88.6	643
Mangochi	16.5	34.1	21.5	58.9	822
Machinga	17.3	33.3	35.9	60.5	505
Zomba	10.4	19.5	42.5	73.7	348
Chiradzulu	12.5	20.3	32.0	75.1	232
Blantyre	5.7	16.8	56.8	79.8	243
Mwanza	19.7	32.3	44.1	65.8	64
Thyolo	6.0	24.3	42.0	73.6	372
Mulanje	7.7	24.2	39.6	72.8	418
Phalombe	27.0	41.6	22.6	50.6	238
Chikwawa	4.4	18.7	39.4	79.4	258
Nsanje	6.5	19.6	28.4	77.0	140
Balaka	9.8	21.8	47.9	75.5	237
Neno	38.3	38.9	45.7	51.3	60
Zomba City	12.1	20.9	51.0	75.7	67
Blantyre City	3.7	7.9	23.6	90.2	525
Dzaleka	4.7	11.9	40.1	86.3	558

Table D.8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates: Districts

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Chitipa	37	2	39	9	48
Karonga	24	8	32	5	37
Nkhata Bay	22	7	29	20	49
Rumphi	13	6	19	8	28
Mzimba	24	18	42	13	54
Likoma	7	5	12	10	22
Mzuzu City	27	7	34	8	42
Kasungu	26	11	37	18	55
Nkhotakota	21	18	39	11	49
Ntchisi	16	4	20	11	31
Dowa	26	4	30	15	45
Salima	12	9	21	7	27
Lilongwe	19	11	31	20	50
Mchinji	15	6	21	22	42
Dedza	43	8	51	12	63
Ntcheu	32	13	45	12	56
Lilongwe City	24	5	30	19	48
Mangochi	25	12	37	15	52
Machinga	16	14	30	21	50
Zomba	33	14	47	24	70
Chiradzulu	25	21	46	22	68
Blantyre	28	14	42	13	55
Mwanza	22	18	40	16	56
Thyolo	14	13	27	10	36
Mulanje	28	22	50	20	69
Phalombe	16	5	21	12	33
Chikwawa	25	10	35	14	48
Nsanje	19	12	30	23	53
Balaka	22	6	28	19	46
Neno	13	12	26	2	27
Zomba City	(18)	(4)	(22)	(10)	(31)
Blantyre City	23	8	31	6	37
Dzaleka	5	7	12	3	15

Note: Figures in parenthesis are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table D.8.4 Perinatal mortality: Districts

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal death rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Stillbirth rate[3]	Early neonatal death rate[4]	Perinatal mortality rate[5]	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks duration[6]	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Chitipa	2	4	11	27	38	147	0.4
Karonga	10	5	35	18	53	280	2.0
Nkhata Bay	4	4	20	22	42	187	0.9
Rumphi	1	0	10	0	10	125	-
Mzimba	18	10	28	15	43	652	1.9
Likoma	0	0	11	3	14	11	3.2
Mzuzu City	1	1	6	10	17	144	0.6
Kasungu	4	12	7	19	26	637	0.4
Nkhotakota	9	7	27	23	50	318	1.2
Ntchisi	3	2	15	10	25	176	1.4
Dowa	5	5	11	11	22	445	1.1
Salima	7	3	19	8	27	375	2.3
Lilongwe	28	22	25	20	45	1,113	1.3
Mchinji	10	5	32	17	49	310	1.9
Dedza	15	14	27	26	52	563	1.1
Ntcheu	8	15	15	29	43	527	0.5
Lilongwe City	6	11	10	19	28	574	0.5
Mangochi	15	19	15	20	36	962	0.8
Machinga	4	11	6	16	22	678	0.4
Zomba	6	14	11	27	38	532	0.4
Chiradzulu	4	6	16	25	41	243	0.7
Blantyre	7	10	21	32	53	307	0.7
Mwanza	1	2	11	26	37	85	0.4
Thyolo	14	5	28	11	38	488	2.6
Mulanje	5	13	9	24	32	539	0.4
Phalombe	3	5	10	16	25	314	0.6
Chikwawa	8	7	21	19	40	367	1.1
Nsanje	6	3	32	15	47	186	2.1
Balaka	5	5	14	16	29	336	0.9
Neno	3	1	33	9	42	85	3.8
Zomba City	1	1	16	19	35	52	0.9
Blantyre City	9	12	17	22	39	535	0.8
Dzaleka	3	4	5	7	12	561	0.8

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.
[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.
[3] The number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000.
[4] The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000.
[5] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000.
[6] Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months

Table D.9.1 Antenatal care: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Antenatal care provider					No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor/clinical officer/medial assistant	Nurse/midwife	Patient attendant	Relative/friend	Other				
Chitipa	15.4	83.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	67
Karonga	13.8	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	100.0	98.7	119
Nkhata Bay	2.5	96.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.6	77
Rumphi	19.8	70.1	1.5	0.0	0.7	7.8	100.0	89.9	54
Mzimba	25.3	67.1	2.9	0.0	1.1	3.6	100.0	92.5	297
Likoma	16.1	80.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	4
Mzuzu City	34.2	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	52
Kasungu	26.3	66.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	92.3	263
Nkhotakota	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	128
Ntchisi	12.1	84.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	96.4	70
Dowa	53.4	43.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	96.8	188
Salima	42.4	54.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	97.2	152
Lilongwe	29.2	61.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	7.0	100.0	91.1	445
Mchinji	40.3	59.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	124
Dedza	35.1	64.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	226
Ntcheu	30.6	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	217
Lilongwe City	37.7	59.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	97.3	258
Mangochi	24.2	72.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	96.3	374
Machinga	14.8	80.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	94.9	281
Zomba	40.8	57.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.3	197
Chiradzulu	35.0	59.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	94.3	104
Blantyre	12.7	79.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	91.6	129
Mwanza	14.3	82.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	96.4	31
Thyolo	2.5	95.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.0	176
Mulanje	9.9	89.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	247
Phalombe	4.2	91.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.6	100.0	95.4	123
Chikwawa	37.5	61.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	161
Nsanje	22.1	66.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	88.1	70
Balaka	37.1	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	137
Neno	24.3	75.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	32
Zomba City	0.9	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	18
Blantyre City	12.3	81.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	93.4	200
Dzaleka	9.9	84.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	100.0	94.7	241

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, and midwife.

Table D.9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Number of ANC visits								Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit								
District	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know	Total	4+ ANC visits	No ante-natal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know	Total	Number of women	Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
Chitipa	0.9	0.0	42.5	55.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	56.7	0.9	27.9	66.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	67	5.2	66
Karonga	0.6	1.0	26.9	70.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	71.6	0.6	36.1	54.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	119	4.8	118
Nkhata Bay	0.7	0.5	26.2	70.0	1.5	1.1	100.0	71.5	0.7	21.0	69.3	9.0	0.0	100.0	77	5.2	76
Rumphi	7.8	0.8	33.0	55.2	2.4	0.8	100.0	57.6	7.8	26.8	56.9	7.7	0.8	100.0	54	4.7	49
Mzimba	3.6	1.8	33.9	58.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	60.7	3.6	24.5	64.7	7.2	0.0	100.0	297	4.8	287
Likoma	3.3	0.0	28.6	66.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	67.4	3.3	26.8	68.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	4	4.7	4
Mzuzu City	1.9	2.4	25.3	51.5	18.9	0.0	100.0	70.4	1.9	29.3	63.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	52	4.6	51
Kasungu	5.5	1.5	32.3	56.3	3.5	0.8	100.0	59.8	5.5	24.2	61.0	9.3	0.0	100.0	263	4.7	248
Nkhotakota	0.0	1.9	32.4	63.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	65.7	0.0	30.9	63.4	5.7	0.0	100.0	128	4.8	128
Ntchisi	1.6	1.5	27.5	66.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	69.4	1.6	30.9	63.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	70	4.6	69
Dowa	2.4	0.7	27.1	66.8	2.7	0.3	100.0	69.4	2.4	32.4	61.5	3.4	0.3	100.0	188	4.6	184
Salima	0.9	0.9	40.3	55.3	2.0	0.6	100.0	57.3	0.9	26.7	67.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	152	4.9	150
Lilongwe	7.0	4.4	35.2	48.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	53.3	7.0	17.4	68.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	445	5.3	413
Mchinji	0.0	2.6	31.0	63.9	1.7	0.8	100.0	65.6	0.0	18.8	71.5	9.7	0.0	100.0	124	5.1	124
Dedza	0.0	2.0	32.4	63.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	65.6	0.0	36.5	59.3	4.0	0.2	100.0	226	4.5	226
Ntcheu	0.0	4.1	36.7	59.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.1	0.0	24.8	68.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	217	5.1	217
Lilongwe City	0.7	2.0	29.4	61.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	67.9	0.7	31.4	60.6	7.3	0.0	100.0	258	4.8	256
Mangochi	2.7	1.1	23.5	70.1	1.4	1.2	100.0	71.5	2.7	51.2	43.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	374	3.9	364
Machinga	1.9	3.3	29.0	62.2	3.1	0.5	100.0	65.3	1.9	35.0	57.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	281	4.6	275
Zomba	1.1	1.7	27.5	68.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	69.7	1.1	29.5	66.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	197	4.8	194
Chiradzulu	1.4	1.6	45.9	51.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.1	1.4	22.5	73.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	104	4.9	103
Blantyre	7.7	1.9	37.3	51.2	1.2	0.6	100.0	52.5	7.7	21.9	64.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	129	4.9	119
Mwanza	2.7	1.4	30.8	61.6	1.4	2.1	100.0	63.0	2.7	41.2	52.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	31	4.3	31
Thyolo	0.2	2.1	38.5	56.9	1.5	0.9	100.0	58.3	0.2	19.9	73.4	5.6	0.9	100.0	176	5.1	176
Mulanje	0.5	1.5	37.0	59.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	61.0	0.5	24.1	74.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	247	4.8	245
Phalombe	0.6	1.3	36.1	61.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	62.0	0.6	20.9	74.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	123	5.1	123
Chikwawa	1.3	1.5	47.4	48.4	0.6	0.9	100.0	49.0	1.3	33.9	59.5	4.8	0.5	100.0	161	4.7	158
Nsanje	0.6	3.8	32.0	61.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	63.6	0.6	22.5	69.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	70	4.9	69
Balaka	1.9	3.8	43.7	48.5	1.6	0.5	100.0	50.0	1.9	25.5	65.4	7.2	0.0	100.0	137	5.0	134
Neno	0.0	0.6	19.9	74.9	4.5	0.0	100.0	79.4	0.0	52.0	44.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	32	3.9	32
Zomba City	1.9	0.0	23.5	70.3	3.1	1.1	100.0	73.4	1.9	35.6	59.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	18	4.5	18
Blantyre City	4.9	0.8	25.8	65.5	3.0	0.0	100.0	68.5	4.9	23.8	69.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	200	4.6	190
Dzaleka	5.3	0.5	15.8	77.2	0.5	0.8	100.0	77.7	5.3	14.4	74.2	6.2	0.0	100.0	241	4.8	229

Table D.9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC: Districts

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific ANC services from a healthcare provider, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Among women who received ANC for their most recent live birth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider:							Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
Chitipa	98.0	61.8	93.1	100.0	92.8	80.7	87.0	66
Karonga	94.0	46.7	98.7	98.5	93.8	94.5	87.1	118
Nkhata Bay	89.7	61.0	90.6	97.6	94.2	96.0	90.2	76
Rumphi	94.7	64.4	94.1	92.3	90.4	92.8	88.8	49
Mzimba	92.2	53.3	88.3	92.8	86.2	84.2	78.9	287
Likoma	86.3	53.6	92.6	97.6	90.7	94.3	77.1	4
Mzuzu City	96.4	61.2	90.4	98.1	96.5	94.2	94.8	51
Kasungu	91.1	40.5	89.5	96.9	88.7	87.1	72.2	248
Nkhotakota	83.3	48.7	91.6	94.0	83.6	86.7	76.8	128
Ntchisi	89.3	51.4	83.9	98.4	81.3	94.4	86.4	69
Dowa	88.4	52.1	88.3	97.9	88.5	89.4	81.6	184
Salima	79.0	48.2	89.4	96.1	86.5	90.3	81.7	150
Lilongwe	76.2	39.4	85.7	98.7	82.5	85.2	71.4	413
Mchinji	84.7	32.0	89.0	91.4	80.1	86.8	71.9	124
Dedza	84.8	48.7	89.6	94.6	87.4	88.3	81.7	226
Ntcheu	93.2	46.5	92.0	97.6	94.2	93.1	84.2	217
Lilongwe City	90.1	53.8	94.7	96.7	87.4	91.4	77.6	256
Mangochi	92.9	52.7	88.6	94.8	85.0	86.5	84.3	364
Machinga	91.2	48.6	93.6	96.0	90.7	94.1	82.5	275
Zomba	89.6	46.4	92.4	99.4	92.9	95.4	81.2	194
Chiradzulu	91.3	40.2	94.1	98.5	88.1	88.6	82.1	103
Blantyre	91.7	50.1	86.3	95.1	95.8	94.1	83.1	119
Mwanza	64.8	43.1	94.4	93.6	91.2	87.8	77.4	31
Thyolo	91.7	47.6	93.9	94.4	91.1	90.1	83.3	176
Mulanje	89.7	34.8	89.5	98.2	93.9	97.0	86.6	245
Phalombe	91.4	46.2	93.8	100.0	94.2	94.9	88.1	123
Chikwawa	77.9	32.9	83.7	97.1	85.8	81.9	78.2	158
Nsanje	92.2	60.8	91.2	98.4	89.2	86.2	86.7	69
Balaka	92.9	33.7	91.7	97.7	90.6	91.4	79.5	134
Neno	91.7	69.5	92.6	95.2	91.7	93.5	84.0	32
Zomba City	97.6	60.6	92.0	98.8	94.2	94.4	89.3	18
Blantyre City	95.1	67.8	93.2	95.9	95.0	93.9	89.7	190
Dzaleka	87.0	58.7	86.8	96.8	63.4	72.8	61.5	229

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth.

Table D.9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women: Districts

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal care (ANC) services from a healthcare provider for their most recent live birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among women who received ANC for their most recent live birth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider:							
District	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Chitipa	97.2	61.3	92.3	99.1	92.0	80.0	86.3	67
Karonga	93.4	46.4	98.2	97.9	93.2	93.9	86.6	119
Nkhata Bay	89.1	60.6	90.0	96.9	93.6	95.3	89.5	77
Rumphi	87.3	59.3	86.8	85.1	83.3	85.6	81.8	54
Mzimba	88.9	51.4	85.2	89.5	83.1	81.2	76.1	297
Likoma	83.4	51.8	89.6	94.4	87.7	91.2	74.6	4
Mzuzu City	94.5	60.1	88.7	96.2	94.7	92.4	93.0	52
Kasungu	86.1	38.3	84.6	91.6	83.8	82.3	68.3	263
Nkhotakota	83.3	48.7	91.6	94.0	83.6	86.7	76.8	128
Ntchisi	87.9	50.6	82.6	96.9	80.1	92.9	85.1	70
Dowa	86.3	50.9	86.1	95.6	86.4	87.2	79.6	188
Salima	78.3	47.8	88.7	95.3	85.7	89.5	81.0	152
Lilongwe	70.8	36.6	79.7	91.7	76.7	79.2	66.4	445
Mchinji	84.7	32.0	89.0	91.4	80.1	86.8	71.9	124
Dedza	84.8	48.7	89.6	94.6	87.4	88.3	81.7	226
Ntcheu	93.2	46.5	92.0	97.6	94.2	93.1	84.2	217
Lilongwe City	89.5	53.5	94.1	96.0	86.8	90.8	77.1	258
Mangochi	90.4	51.3	86.3	92.3	82.7	84.2	82.1	374
Machinga	89.5	47.7	91.9	94.2	88.9	92.3	80.9	281
Zomba	88.6	45.8	91.3	98.2	91.8	94.3	80.3	197
Chiradzulu	90.0	39.6	92.8	97.1	86.9	87.4	81.0	104
Blantyre	84.6	46.2	79.6	87.7	88.4	86.9	76.6	129
Mwanza	63.1	42.0	91.8	91.0	88.7	85.4	75.3	31
Thyolo	91.5	47.5	93.6	94.1	90.9	89.9	83.1	176
Mulanje	89.2	34.6	89.0	97.7	93.4	96.5	86.2	247
Phalombe	90.8	45.9	93.2	99.4	93.7	94.3	87.6	123
Chikwawa	76.9	32.5	82.6	95.9	84.7	80.9	77.2	161
Nsanje	91.6	60.4	90.6	97.8	88.7	85.6	86.1	70
Balaka	91.1	33.0	89.9	95.8	88.8	89.7	78.0	137
Neno	91.7	69.5	92.6	95.2	91.7	93.5	84.0	32
Zomba City	95.7	59.5	90.3	96.9	92.4	92.6	87.6	18
Blantyre City	90.4	64.4	88.6	91.2	90.4	89.3	85.3	200
Dzaleka	82.4	55.6	82.2	91.7	60.1	69.0	58.3	241

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth.

Table D.9.4 Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy: Districts

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who received food or cash assistance, took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth:			Number of days during which women with a live birth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements[2] during pregnancy for the most recent live birth:							
District	Received food or cash assistance[1]	Took deworming medication	Took any iron-containing supple-ments[2]	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Chitipa	1.4	30.0	88.3	11.7	44.9	8.7	29.2	4.9	0.6	100.0	67
Karonga	4.5	41.3	88.2	11.8	22.7	8.7	39.5	15.4	1.9	100.0	119
Nkhata Bay	0.0	31.9	57.3	42.7	18.1	16.5	19.6	2.0	1.1	100.0	77
Rumphi	2.6	54.4	79.4	20.6	47.9	4.4	22.3	4.1	0.7	100.0	54
Mzimba	1.5	40.4	71.8	28.2	45.4	9.5	15.4	0.6	0.9	100.0	297
Likoma	3.2	58.6	83.0	17.0	31.9	13.9	26.6	6.5	4.0	100.0	4
Mzuzu City	5.8	43.8	61.6	38.4	43.2	5.6	10.6	0.8	1.6	100.0	52
Kasungu	0.6	24.0	74.0	26.0	24.0	10.4	31.0	6.3	2.2	100.0	263
Nkhotakota	0.0	30.2	78.8	21.2	17.4	15.2	35.3	9.3	1.6	100.0	128
Ntchisi	5.4	43.3	81.9	18.1	25.9	9.2	42.5	4.3	0.0	100.0	70
Dowa	2.8	34.4	86.3	13.7	30.6	20.7	31.7	3.0	0.3	100.0	188
Salima	7.7	49.2	79.1	20.9	26.9	16.1	31.9	3.5	0.7	100.0	152
Lilongwe	2.4	41.3	78.1	21.9	46.9	12.8	13.9	1.9	2.6	100.0	445
Mchinji	0.8	31.3	74.9	25.1	30.7	14.0	26.5	3.4	0.3	100.0	124
Dedza	6.0	44.8	87.6	12.4	30.0	13.5	37.7	5.8	0.7	100.0	226
Ntcheu	1.6	44.3	82.8	17.2	32.0	13.8	34.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	217
Lilongwe City	3.9	25.9	84.5	15.5	52.5	9.7	17.1	3.9	1.4	100.0	258
Mangochi	4.1	35.9	80.3	19.7	35.9	17.4	25.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	374
Machinga	2.1	47.8	72.9	27.1	47.0	12.8	8.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	281
Zomba	2.3	33.3	82.0	18.0	18.2	18.3	40.5	5.1	0.0	100.0	197
Chiradzulu	0.8	41.7	60.8	39.2	38.9	7.9	13.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	104
Blantyre	2.5	40.4	78.5	21.5	32.2	16.3	25.7	3.1	1.3	100.0	129
Mwanza	5.0	59.0	75.1	24.9	41.8	9.2	19.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	31
Thyolo	2.3	34.6	78.8	21.2	31.2	17.1	25.9	3.1	1.5	100.0	176
Mulanje	2.2	25.7	80.4	19.6	34.0	11.8	25.4	2.6	6.7	100.0	247
Phalombe	5.7	44.7	86.4	13.6	32.5	12.0	29.9	1.2	10.9	100.0	123
Chikwawa	2.0	22.7	73.5	26.5	35.5	8.2	21.0	1.4	7.4	100.0	161
Nsanje	2.2	32.5	83.4	16.6	45.5	6.5	24.2	4.8	2.5	100.0	70
Balaka	0.6	25.7	81.9	18.1	34.5	19.0	24.5	0.9	3.1	100.0	137
Neno	13.6	60.2	89.5	10.5	51.7	6.8	23.5	5.8	1.7	100.0	32
Zomba City	4.7	40.5	85.6	14.4	17.4	7.0	37.1	7.1	17.0	100.0	18
Blantyre City	9.7	50.5	74.6	25.4	34.4	8.1	17.0	2.9	12.2	100.0	200
Dzaleka	2.3	25.1	73.2	26.8	27.7	6.0	33.4	3.6	2.5	100.0	241

[1] Food or cash assistance program(s)
[2] Iron tablets and syrup

Table D.9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections: Districts

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
Chitipa	70.5	90.9	67
Karonga	70.1	92.7	119
Nkhata Bay	76.9	80.8	77
Rumphi	75.5	91.0	54
Mzimba	69.5	86.6	297
Likoma	78.9	89.2	4
Mzuzu City	81.5	86.8	52
Kasungu	84.5	90.3	263
Nkhotakota	80.1	91.4	128
Ntchisi	79.2	95.2	70
Dowa	80.0	90.4	188
Salima	88.3	93.6	152
Lilongwe	77.6	88.6	445
Mchinji	83.4	92.6	124
Dedza	78.5	85.0	226
Ntcheu	72.6	88.2	217
Lilongwe City	89.7	93.7	258
Mangochi	69.3	83.4	374
Machinga	75.7	83.6	281
Zomba	77.0	97.1	197
Chiradzulu	78.4	91.2	104
Blantyre	85.4	92.9	129
Mwanza	73.1	87.7	31
Thyolo	79.7	94.0	176
Mulanje	80.6	86.2	247
Phalombe	86.4	96.2	123
Chikwawa	73.2	88.6	161
Nsanje	67.0	82.6	70
Balaka	77.7	88.5	137
Neno	81.6	90.0	32
Zomba City	89.2	94.1	18
Blantyre City	86.7	93.5	200
Dzaleka	83.4	90.5	241

[1] Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth.

Table D.9.7 Place of delivery: Districts

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Health facility								
District	Public sector	CHAM/ Mission/IHAM	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
Chitipa	79.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.7	100.0	96.2	67
Karonga	81.8	16.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.7	100.0	98.3	122
Nkhata Bay	88.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	98.6	78
Rumphi	83.7	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	98.7	56
Mzimba	72.5	18.6	3.8	0.0	4.2	0.9	100.0	95.0	306
Likoma	40.2	57.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	4
Mzuzu City	88.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	52
Kasungu	82.1	12.1	3.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	272
Nkhotakota	85.0	6.9	5.8	0.0	1.3	1.1	100.0	97.7	133
Ntchisi	95.5	2.3	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	71
Dowa	84.0	10.4	2.2	0.0	1.9	1.4	100.0	96.7	190
Salima	90.8	6.2	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	155
Lilongwe	80.6	14.1	1.2	0.0	2.9	1.2	100.0	95.9	456
Mchinji	87.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	124
Dedza	81.0	9.9	7.6	0.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	98.6	228
Ntcheu	85.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.9	100.0	94.6	220
Lilongwe City	82.6	3.4	9.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	270
Mangochi	79.7	13.4	0.6	0.0	5.7	0.5	100.0	93.7	381
Machinga	83.0	9.6	1.6	0.5	3.4	1.8	100.0	94.8	289
Zomba	89.9	7.8	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	206
Chiradzulu	84.3	12.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	107
Blantyre	86.9	9.9	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	131
Mwanza	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.1	100.0	96.9	32
Thyolo	84.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	178
Mulanje	91.0	7.9	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	251
Phalombe	76.2	21.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	127
Chikwawa	75.4	16.8	2.9	0.0	3.6	1.3	100.0	95.1	166
Nsanje	73.7	20.7	0.4	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	70
Balaka	75.4	17.9	3.5	0.0	2.5	0.7	100.0	96.8	140
Neno	88.4	8.8	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.8	100.0	97.3	32
Zomba City	94.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	19
Blantyre City	94.6	0.6	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	205
Dzaleka	89.4	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.4	1.8	100.0	97.7	258

CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table D.9.8 Caesarean section: Districts

Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
Chitipa	8.9	67
Karonga	12.4	122
Nkhata Bay	23.3	78
Rumphi	13.4	56
Mzimba	8.6	306
Likoma	19.2	4
Mzuzu City	15.5	52
Kasungu	12.3	272
Nkhotakota	13.8	133
Ntchisi	14.9	71
Dowa	7.2	190
Salima	11.2	155
Lilongwe	16.7	456
Mchinji	8.4	124
Dedza	8.2	228
Ntcheu	8.2	220
Lilongwe City	22.7	270
Mangochi	8.7	381
Machinga	7.8	289
Zomba	8.0	206
Chiradzulu	10.9	107
Blantyre	11.1	131
Mwanza	9.2	32
Thyolo	7.6	178
Mulanje	9.5	251
Phalombe	9.6	127
Chikwawa	11.9	166
Nsanje	6.7	70
Balaka	7.0	140
Neno	21.3	32
Zomba City	17.6	19
Blantyre City	17.3	205
Dzaleka	12.9	258

Notes: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section.

Table D.9.9 Assistance during delivery: Districts

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider; and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Person providing assistance during delivery									Among most recent live births	
District	Doctor/ clinical officer/ medial assistant	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births
Chitipa	31.1	65.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	100.0	96.8	67	78.6	67
Karonga	24.6	73.7	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.3	122	70.6	119
Nkhata Bay	11.6	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	78	71.3	77
Rumphi	28.2	68.4	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.6	100.0	96.6	56	56.7	54
Mzimba	26.0	67.0	0.5	1.3	3.3	1.9	100.0	93.0	306	71.1	297
Likoma	35.3	59.3	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	100.0	94.6	4	67.2	4
Mzuzu City	36.8	63.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	52	80.5	52
Kasungu	36.1	61.6	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.7	272	75.2	263
Nkhotakota	29.7	67.4	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.5	100.0	97.1	133	68.2	128
Ntchisi	12.3	84.8	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	71	79.6	70
Dowa	49.2	47.5	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	96.7	190	80.8	188
Salima	35.8	62.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	97.8	155	66.7	152
Lilongwe	27.3	68.6	0.6	1.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	95.9	456	41.8	445
Mchinji	54.7	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	124	66.0	124
Dedza	32.1	65.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	100.0	98.0	228	73.4	226
Ntcheu	22.9	69.9	2.3	0.0	2.1	2.7	100.0	92.8	220	62.7	217
Lilongwe City	42.5	54.1	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	96.6	270	55.0	258
Mangochi	19.9	74.6	0.4	0.0	3.4	1.7	100.0	94.5	381	62.3	374
Machinga	20.6	74.5	0.6	0.0	3.1	1.2	100.0	95.1	289	75.4	281
Zomba	44.6	53.3	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	97.9	206	50.8	197
Chiradzulu	34.3	63.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	97.8	107	59.7	104
Blantyre	26.6	72.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	131	61.3	129
Mwanza	13.7	81.5	0.8	0.0	3.1	1.0	100.0	95.2	32	74.3	31
Thyolo	16.0	81.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	97.0	178	80.9	176
Mulanje	12.9	85.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.3	251	76.5	247
Phalombe	8.5	86.3	0.6	0.0	1.2	3.4	100.0	94.8	127	67.3	123
Chikwawa	28.7	64.5	1.3	0.6	2.5	2.4	100.0	93.2	166	59.6	161
Nsanje	18.6	72.9	4.9	1.2	1.6	0.8	100.0	91.5	70	69.1	70
Balaka	29.9	67.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	140	69.8	137
Neno	21.2	76.1	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.3	32	78.6	32
Zomba City	13.5	84.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.2	19	75.9	18
Blantyre City	18.8	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	100.0	97.1	205	71.5	200
Dzaleka	24.3	74.8	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.1	258	67.2	241

Notes: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, and midwife.

Table D.9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother: Districts

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]								Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total		
Chitipa	33.4	42.7	13.0	0.0	3.0	4.6	3.3	100.0	89.1	67
Karonga	31.7	28.4	23.6	4.1	2.4	5.2	4.5	100.0	83.7	119
Nkhata Bay	44.6	9.9	20.4	8.9	3.4	1.0	11.9	100.0	74.8	77
Rumphi	40.9	9.7	11.4	1.4	0.7	1.8	34.0	100.0	62.0	54
Mzimba	52.9	10.4	6.6	0.6	4.3	3.6	21.7	100.0	69.8	297
Likoma	43.1	11.6	12.8	2.4	4.1	0.9	25.0	100.0	67.5	4
Mzuzu City	93.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	96.5	52
Kasungu	20.1	11.7	14.0	2.7	14.0	2.1	35.4	100.0	45.8	263
Nkhotakota	27.0	15.1	24.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	29.9	100.0	66.1	128
Ntchisi	46.3	10.8	10.7	2.4	4.0	0.8	25.1	100.0	67.7	70
Dowa	32.6	25.8	16.6	1.4	2.2	2.1	19.3	100.0	75.0	188
Salima	48.0	16.1	12.9	0.0	1.1	1.1	20.9	100.0	77.0	152
Lilongwe	37.8	12.2	9.5	1.2	3.8	0.0	35.5	100.0	59.5	445
Mchinji	23.7	22.5	14.0	3.4	4.3	0.0	32.0	100.0	60.3	124
Dedza	47.5	9.4	21.7	0.2	2.8	1.9	16.5	100.0	78.6	226
Ntcheu	46.2	14.4	16.7	0.6	3.9	2.4	15.7	100.0	77.3	217
Lilongwe City	39.3	10.4	8.0	0.0	1.7	2.1	38.6	100.0	57.6	258
Mangochi	43.0	9.1	8.4	0.5	3.2	8.5	27.4	100.0	60.4	374
Machinga	56.1	3.8	6.5	1.4	3.6	5.0	23.7	100.0	66.3	281
Zomba	32.5	12.3	10.0	1.7	3.5	1.3	38.7	100.0	54.8	197
Chiradzulu	29.2	18.5	16.6	1.3	0.8	2.9	30.7	100.0	64.3	104
Blantyre	42.1	8.9	10.2	0.0	0.6	2.7	35.5	100.0	61.2	129
Mwanza	61.8	4.4	11.7	0.5	0.0	1.4	20.1	100.0	77.9	31
Thyolo	36.8	13.5	2.6	0.9	0.0	4.0	42.2	100.0	53.0	176
Mulanje	49.9	5.0	5.2	0.0	1.5	3.3	35.1	100.0	60.2	247
Phalombe	74.3	0.8	5.8	0.6	0.1	3.6	14.7	100.0	80.9	123
Chikwawa	40.8	4.4	6.0	0.0	3.7	3.8	41.3	100.0	51.2	161
Nsanje	43.8	22.1	2.6	0.9	0.8	2.4	27.4	100.0	68.5	70
Balaka	35.3	8.7	16.2	1.3	7.5	2.7	28.2	100.0	60.2	137
Neno	58.5	4.7	17.5	1.4	0.0	1.0	16.8	100.0	80.7	32
Zomba City	80.9	0.0	7.0	1.4	0.0	7.4	3.2	100.0	87.9	18
Blantyre City	42.7	4.4	8.5	1.7	1.4	3.4	38.0	100.0	55.6	200
Dzaleka	26.2	8.7	38.2	1.0	5.9	3.9	16.0	100.0	73.1	241

[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days.

Table D.9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother: Districts

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check					
District	Doctor/clinical officer/ medical assistant	Nurse/midwife	Patient attendant	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
Chitipa	7.3	81.8	0.0	10.9	100.0	67
Karonga	11.0	71.4	1.3	16.3	100.0	119
Nkhata Bay	3.0	71.9	0.0	25.2	100.0	77
Rumphi	12.1	48.0	1.9	38.0	100.0	54
Mzimba	17.6	51.3	0.9	30.2	100.0	297
Likoma	12.6	48.4	6.5	32.5	100.0	4
Mzuzu City	29.4	67.1	0.0	3.5	100.0	52
Kasungu	16.9	29.0	0.0	54.2	100.0	263
Nkhotakota	13.1	53.1	0.0	33.9	100.0	128
Ntchisi	10.9	56.1	0.7	32.3	100.0	70
Dowa	34.6	40.4	0.0	25.0	100.0	188
Salima	18.4	58.5	0.0	23.0	100.0	152
Lilongwe	9.3	50.2	0.0	40.5	100.0	445
Mchinji	32.0	28.3	0.0	39.7	100.0	124
Dedza	16.2	61.1	1.4	21.4	100.0	226
Ntcheu	13.0	64.2	0.0	22.7	100.0	217
Lilongwe City	16.2	41.4	0.0	42.4	100.0	258
Mangochi	9.1	51.4	0.0	39.6	100.0	374
Machinga	13.0	52.7	0.6	33.7	100.0	281
Zomba	18.4	35.2	1.2	45.2	100.0	197
Chiradzulu	16.2	48.1	0.0	35.7	100.0	104
Blantyre	19.0	42.2	0.0	38.8	100.0	129
Mwanza	13.3	64.6	0.0	22.1	100.0	31
Thyolo	6.0	43.3	3.7	47.0	100.0	176
Mulanje	6.4	53.7	0.0	39.8	100.0	247
Phalombe	3.1	77.2	0.6	19.1	100.0	123
Chikwawa	15.8	34.8	0.6	48.8	100.0	161
Nsanje	11.3	50.4	6.8	31.5	100.0	70
Balaka	14.5	45.8	0.0	39.8	100.0	137
Neno	18.6	61.6	0.6	19.3	100.0	32
Zomba City	6.7	81.3	0.0	12.1	100.0	18
Blantyre City	13.0	40.9	1.6	44.4	100.0	200
Dzaleka	14.9	58.3	0.0	26.9	100.0	241

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

Table D.9.13 Content of postnatal care for the mother: Districts

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any healthcare provider:			Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning		
Chitipa	84.1	84.8	85.3	73.9	67
Karonga	74.9	76.2	76.6	56.8	119
Nkhata Bay	83.7	86.1	90.2	78.1	77
Rumphi	82.6	77.0	82.6	67.9	54
Mzimba	66.7	74.2	70.2	55.4	297
Likoma	50.1	51.2	67.0	39.3	4
Mzuzu City	83.9	81.9	87.8	76.9	52
Kasungu	57.0	53.9	58.7	42.7	263
Nkhotakota	60.6	58.1	65.4	48.2	128
Ntchisi	67.9	69.6	77.5	57.2	70
Dowa	69.7	73.3	84.6	62.0	188
Salima	63.1	67.5	75.8	53.8	152
Lilongwe	59.4	54.3	64.9	48.1	445
Mchinji	51.6	54.3	60.4	42.7	124
Dedza	62.1	68.1	70.5	54.6	226
Ntcheu	72.0	69.8	71.0	52.4	217
Lilongwe City	73.3	64.3	77.4	53.8	258
Mangochi	66.5	64.2	67.6	51.6	374
Machinga	68.0	65.5	74.3	57.3	281
Zomba	67.4	63.6	73.8	51.6	197
Chiradzulu	60.5	68.9	75.2	47.7	104
Blantyre	66.1	64.0	73.4	50.6	129
Mwanza	51.2	59.5	68.0	43.7	31
Thyolo	69.5	69.4	83.5	60.5	176
Mulanje	68.6	70.5	83.7	60.6	247
Phalombe	80.5	76.4	80.5	70.8	123
Chikwawa	58.2	58.1	64.9	43.2	161
Nsanje	76.9	70.5	74.7	65.5	70
Balaka	66.2	62.7	68.0	51.9	137
Neno	76.7	73.6	79.1	64.6	32
Zomba City	96.2	85.8	93.2	81.5	18
Blantyre City	88.4	83.6	86.6	81.3	200
Dzaleka	75.6	65.1	59.8	50.0	241

Table D.9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn: Districts

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know				
Chitipa	16.0	26.9	37.7	14.0	0.0	3.2	2.2	100.0	94.6	67
Karonga	6.4	20.6	27.9	32.0	3.7	1.8	7.7	100.0	86.8	119
Nkhata Bay	9.3	37.8	7.7	19.4	4.5	3.5	17.9	100.0	74.1	77
Rumphi	7.6	31.6	6.5	13.2	2.1	1.5	37.5	100.0	58.9	54
Mzimba	26.6	33.1	13.4	4.7	2.8	2.9	16.6	100.0	77.7	297
Likoma	2.3	50.3	11.7	4.1	0.9	0.0	30.6	100.0	68.4	4
Mzuzu City	50.0	41.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	100.0	93.2	52
Kasungu	4.1	25.2	14.8	21.6	3.3	0.2	30.7	100.0	65.8	263
Nkhotakota	7.8	31.3	13.3	26.8	4.0	0.9	15.9	100.0	79.2	128
Ntchisi	6.6	47.0	13.7	10.3	0.8	0.0	21.5	100.0	77.7	70
Dowa	14.4	30.0	21.4	14.8	1.3	2.8	15.3	100.0	80.5	188
Salima	17.6	40.5	12.7	12.7	0.0	1.7	14.8	100.0	83.5	152
Lilongwe	14.9	29.5	11.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	34.7	100.0	65.3	445
Mchinji	2.2	18.5	22.3	19.5	4.2	0.0	33.3	100.0	62.5	124
Dedza	13.2	37.6	10.7	20.5	0.0	2.6	15.5	100.0	81.9	226
Ntcheu	5.5	50.7	13.7	11.8	1.2	1.7	15.3	100.0	81.8	217
Lilongwe City	15.9	21.5	13.8	8.3	1.4	2.3	36.8	100.0	59.5	258
Mangochi	15.6	31.2	9.4	6.6	0.9	8.6	27.8	100.0	62.7	374
Machinga	17.0	50.6	4.4	6.6	1.3	2.9	17.1	100.0	78.7	281
Zomba	25.4	20.9	5.5	11.5	1.6	0.0	35.0	100.0	63.4	197
Chiradzulu	14.6	24.1	8.8	12.4	1.4	4.6	34.1	100.0	60.0	104
Blantyre	25.8	22.8	5.8	7.1	0.0	6.4	32.2	100.0	61.4	129
Mwanza	31.4	37.7	6.1	6.9	0.0	2.4	15.5	100.0	82.1	31
Thyolo	36.8	17.6	13.3	4.7	0.0	1.0	26.7	100.0	72.3	176
Mulanje	27.1	30.9	0.8	5.7	0.6	3.8	31.0	100.0	64.6	247
Phalombe	52.8	30.4	1.2	4.6	0.0	0.6	10.4	100.0	89.0	123
Chikwawa	26.1	20.3	1.4	2.3	0.0	4.0	45.9	100.0	50.1	161
Nsanje	3.5	45.7	20.9	3.1	1.2	3.2	22.5	100.0	73.2	70
Balaka	15.5	33.2	13.4	10.5	1.9	2.7	22.8	100.0	72.6	137
Neno	30.5	30.2	4.9	17.2	0.0	2.9	14.3	100.0	82.8	32
Zomba City	61.4	20.1	0.0	7.0	1.4	6.0	4.1	100.0	88.5	18
Blantyre City	15.9	24.8	3.4	8.1	1.4	4.3	42.0	100.0	52.2	200
Dzaleka	3.8	31.2	7.3	39.1	0.4	4.4	13.9	100.0	81.3	241

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, midwife, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

Table D.9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn: Districts

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/ clinical officer/ medical assistant	Nurse/mid-wife	Patient attendant			
Chitipa	4.9	89.7	0.0	5.4	100.0	67
Karonga	10.0	76.9	0.0	13.2	100.0	119
Nkhata Bay	4.2	69.2	0.7	25.9	100.0	77
Rumphi	3.3	54.7	0.9	41.1	100.0	54
Mzimba	20.0	56.6	1.1	22.3	100.0	297
Likoma	10.0	57.1	1.3	31.6	100.0	4
Mzuzu City	24.6	68.5	0.0	6.8	100.0	52
Kasungu	19.7	45.6	0.5	34.2	100.0	263
Nkhotakota	17.8	61.4	0.0	20.8	100.0	128
Ntchisi	15.3	61.7	0.7	22.3	100.0	70
Dowa	38.4	42.1	0.0	19.5	100.0	188
Salima	14.7	68.8	0.0	16.5	100.0	152
Lilongwe	11.7	53.6	0.0	34.7	100.0	445
Mchinji	29.3	33.3	0.0	37.5	100.0	124
Dedza	16.9	63.6	1.4	18.1	100.0	226
Ntcheu	12.6	68.4	0.8	18.2	100.0	217
Lilongwe City	20.4	38.5	0.6	40.5	100.0	258
Mangochi	11.7	50.5	0.5	37.3	100.0	374
Machinga	15.1	63.6	0.0	21.3	100.0	281
Zomba	21.2	41.1	1.1	36.6	100.0	197
Chiradzulu	16.4	42.1	1.4	40.0	100.0	104
Blantyre	12.1	48.7	0.6	38.6	100.0	129
Mwanza	10.4	71.7	0.0	17.9	100.0	31
Thyolo	4.9	63.2	4.3	27.7	100.0	176
Mulanje	7.0	57.6	0.0	35.4	100.0	247
Phalombe	3.2	85.8	0.0	11.0	100.0	123
Chikwawa	15.5	33.9	0.6	49.9	100.0	161
Nsanje	17.1	48.9	7.2	26.8	100.0	70
Balaka	21.6	51.0	0.0	27.4	100.0	137
Neno	15.5	66.7	0.6	17.2	100.0	32
Zomba City	0.0	88.5	0.0	11.5	100.0	18
Blantyre City	11.9	39.5	0.8	47.8	100.0	200
Dzaleka	15.5	65.8	0.0	18.7	100.0	241

Table D.9.16 Content of postnatal care for the newborn: Districts

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a healthcare provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth:								
District	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counselled on breastfeeding	Mother observed breastfeeding	Mother both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding	Weighed[1]	Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
Chitipa	91.8	90.3	89.7	93.0	89.4	87.1	94.2	77.9	67
Karonga	92.0	91.4	87.0	94.9	86.6	85.3	93.3	80.8	119
Nkhata Bay	81.9	84.4	86.1	92.6	89.7	89.0	98.5	72.1	77
Rumphi	96.3	90.1	93.4	92.5	90.8	89.2	98.8	85.7	54
Mzimba	84.2	72.5	73.0	84.7	80.1	78.9	92.6	58.3	297
Likoma	40.8	62.2	62.0	77.7	70.6	68.5	92.8	34.5	4
Mzuzu City	95.3	89.4	90.0	95.5	94.7	94.0	96.8	83.2	52
Kasungu	67.1	74.1	63.3	84.5	80.6	77.3	95.4	48.3	263
Nkhotakota	73.2	76.5	71.6	83.2	83.6	78.5	94.3	61.1	128
Ntchisi	71.8	72.0	65.2	88.5	84.8	83.1	99.2	53.1	70
Dowa	72.6	78.0	84.5	92.3	90.2	88.5	94.5	61.4	188
Salima	78.5	84.2	81.4	91.9	93.3	88.7	92.0	66.3	152
Lilongwe	63.8	64.8	63.8	83.4	68.4	64.0	90.7	44.3	445
Mchinji	55.5	54.7	56.2	72.7	61.6	59.9	95.7	34.7	124
Dedza	75.6	70.6	69.2	84.6	82.8	79.2	94.5	57.8	226
Ntcheu	77.8	78.8	77.8	88.7	86.9	86.3	91.9	62.9	217
Lilongwe City	81.3	85.1	79.7	88.5	74.5	73.7	97.1	66.9	258
Mangochi	79.8	75.6	72.8	75.0	69.9	68.9	63.6	40.8	374
Machinga	79.5	78.5	79.2	81.8	80.1	77.0	81.1	60.5	281
Zomba	58.3	78.3	69.7	89.7	85.3	82.8	95.4	41.6	197
Chiradzulu	72.7	72.1	66.1	84.6	77.1	73.5	90.0	44.1	104
Blantyre	65.1	70.2	66.9	87.1	78.5	75.9	95.5	47.6	129
Mwanza	69.9	74.4	71.8	88.1	87.8	84.4	91.8	55.6	31
Thyolo	56.3	70.6	73.4	93.8	85.9	84.4	92.1	46.6	176
Mulanje	56.7	72.1	69.5	91.5	85.4	83.0	94.5	46.1	247
Phalombe	74.0	84.7	82.6	91.0	86.7	86.1	96.4	65.6	123
Chikwawa	56.6	67.7	61.9	86.3	79.2	75.4	81.1	42.2	161
Nsanje	74.6	81.5	76.0	84.4	81.3	80.5	69.5	48.2	70
Balaka	72.0	74.3	66.6	86.0	83.6	78.8	90.6	51.0	137
Neno	80.9	81.4	82.2	88.3	85.1	83.6	94.9	66.1	32
Zomba City	64.0	88.6	85.2	94.0	90.6	89.6	93.7	58.4	18
Blantyre City	74.4	80.6	79.9	84.8	81.3	80.6	95.1	67.0	200
Dzaleka	89.9	87.9	85.6	88.8	86.2	84.1	96.4	76.0	241

[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.
[2] The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.

Table D.9.17 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn: Districts

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both the mother and newborn received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither the mother nor newborn received a postnatal check, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth				
District	Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check[2]	Number of births
Chitipa	89.1	94.6	87.1	3.4	67
Karonga	84.4	86.8	78.7	7.5	119
Nkhata Bay	74.8	74.1	64.1	15.2	77
Rumphi	62.0	58.9	53.8	33.0	54
Mzimba	71.6	80.3	62.9	11.0	297
Likoma	70.3	68.4	55.8	17.0	4
Mzuzu City	96.5	93.2	91.8	2.1	52
Kasungu	45.8	65.8	38.8	27.1	263
Nkhotakota	70.5	79.9	64.2	13.9	128
Ntchisi	69.2	77.6	61.9	15.0	70
Dowa	75.7	80.5	68.7	12.5	188
Salima	77.0	83.5	70.7	10.2	152
Lilongwe	60.7	65.3	52.7	26.8	445
Mchinji	60.3	62.5	52.7	29.9	124
Dedza	79.9	81.9	74.2	12.3	226
Ntcheu	79.1	81.8	71.4	10.5	217
Lilongwe City	58.2	59.5	51.3	33.5	258
Mangochi	60.5	63.3	53.6	29.7	374
Machinga	66.9	79.2	63.7	17.7	281
Zomba	55.4	64.0	50.5	31.0	197
Chiradzulu	65.1	60.0	51.0	25.9	104
Blantyre	61.8	61.4	52.3	29.1	129
Mwanza	77.9	82.1	73.0	12.9	31
Thyolo	53.0	72.3	49.2	23.9	176
Mulanje	60.7	64.6	50.9	25.6	247
Phalombe	80.9	89.0	78.4	8.5	123
Chikwawa	51.2	50.1	36.9	35.7	161
Nsanje	69.3	73.2	58.6	16.1	70
Balaka	60.2	72.6	57.0	24.1	137
Neno	80.7	83.4	76.2	12.0	32
Zomba City	87.9	88.5	87.0	10.6	18
Blantyre City	55.6	52.2	43.7	35.9	200
Dzaleka	73.1	81.3	68.5	14.1	241

[1] Includes checks from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse/midwife, patient attendant, or traditional birth attendant

[2] Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons

Table D.9.18 Men's involvement in maternal health care: Districts

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility	
District	Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Chitipa	90.9	28	86.9	26	92.8	28	66.5	26
Karonga	96.7	40	69.7	39	100.0	40	43.4	40
Nkhata Bay	97.9	29	81.3	28	100.0	29	56.0	29
Rumphi	97.9	21	(83.6)	21	100.0	21	35.3	21
Mzimba	98.7	114	87.2	112	81.7	114	26.4	93
Likoma	(94.0)	2	(26.5)	2	(100.0)	2	(28.2)	2
Mzuzu City	98.3	27	74.9	27	100.0	27	55.2	27
Kasungu	95.5	123	80.2	118	94.6	123	38.2	117
Nkhotakota	100.0	53	74.1	53	91.9	53	36.3	49
Ntchisi	98.3	33	85.6	32	100.0	33	49.7	33
Dowa	98.5	82	88.9	81	100.0	82	58.7	82
Salima	96.9	51	76.1	49	81.6	51	45.7	41
Lilongwe	97.5	212	85.6	206	97.6	212	63.5	206
Mchinji	(89.6)	47	(93.3)	42	(61.9)	47	(49.9)	29
Dedza	97.9	78	78.7	77	78.4	78	(63.4)	61
Ntcheu	97.6	74	81.3	72	60.0	74	(57.8)	44
Lilongwe City	98.7	125	70.9	124	100.0	125	39.8	125
Mangochi	95.8	98	(90.1)	94	77.1	98	(75.1)	75
Machinga	96.2	85	(91.5)	81	91.7	85	(72.0)	78
Zomba	100.0	82	87.1	82	100.0	82	42.0	82
Chiradzulu	95.8	41	60.4	40	100.0	41	33.7	41
Blantyre	98.3	50	59.8	49	98.3	50	27.0	49
Mwanza	100.0	12	54.1	12	100.0	12	50.1	12
Thyolo	93.8	73	54.9	68	100.0	73	41.8	73
Mulanje	93.6	85	67.8	79	99.6	85	56.5	85
Phalombe	95.5	52	92.0	50	100.0	52	75.6	52
Chikwawa	94.5	75	77.1	71	94.8	75	62.0	71
Nsanje	(93.0)	24	(34.5)	22	(97.7)	24	(53.9)	23
Balaka	96.1	44	82.2	42	51.4	44	(41.0)	22
Neno	100.0	13	62.0	13	91.1	13	(38.0)	12
Zomba City	(95.3)	10	(53.8)	9	(100.0)	10	(54.0)	10
Blantyre City	(73.0)	78	(47.8)	57	(96.8)	78	(40.3)	76
Dzaleka	96.5	109	75.4	105	96.1	109	79.2	105

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table D.9.19 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or healthcare worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or healthcare worker for cervical cancer, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage examined for breast cancer	Percentage tested for cervical cancer	Number of women
Chitipa	6.7	23.2	260
Karonga	6.3	19.4	448
Nkhata Bay	8.4	19.6	309
Rumphi	6.5	27.7	228
Mzimba	5.1	16.1	1,094
Likoma	4.0	20.1	22
Mzuzu City	10.3	32.2	356
Kasungu	7.4	15.8	1,006
Nkhotakota	7.7	23.3	469
Ntchisi	4.7	17.0	311
Dowa	5.0	18.3	814
Salima	7.8	24.1	592
Lilongwe	7.4	16.4	1,956
Mchinji	4.8	18.8	581
Dedza	7.4	21.3	964
Ntcheu	6.9	21.8	839
Lilongwe City	10.2	27.9	1,268
Mangochi	6.7	20.0	1,281
Machinga	9.2	21.1	938
Zomba	7.9	33.5	853
Chiradzulu	10.3	43.8	495
Blantyre	9.7	39.9	547
Mwanza	8.2	27.3	133
Thyolo	6.9	35.7	907
Mulanje	6.2	39.7	964
Phalombe	6.8	41.1	558
Chikwawa	10.5	32.1	541
Nsanje	8.3	29.9	265
Balaka	6.0	30.3	510
Neno	12.7	44.3	137
Zomba City	8.7	40.9	122
Blantyre City	9.0	41.7	1,080
Dzaleka	5.2	7.1	738

Table D.9.20 Problems in accessing health care: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Problems in accessing health care					
District	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Chitipa	12.5	45.4	58.9	30.8	69.5	260
Karonga	11.0	66.7	65.5	21.1	82.7	448
Nkhata Bay	20.5	45.1	45.3	20.7	58.4	309
Rumphi	18.1	58.1	50.0	20.4	66.8	228
Mzimba	16.1	65.4	71.9	23.0	83.7	1,094
Likoma	13.2	48.8	29.9	5.5	57.8	22
Mzuzu City	3.8	21.9	22.4	3.6	29.9	356
Kasungu	10.4	64.3	73.1	33.1	81.8	1,006
Nkhotakota	17.5	50.8	53.0	26.0	67.3	469
Ntchisi	23.8	72.1	74.9	28.4	85.8	311
Dowa	4.1	43.0	36.1	6.5	53.4	814
Salima	16.5	49.1	52.3	20.4	64.6	592
Lilongwe	12.5	41.9	51.6	11.7	58.0	1,956
Mchinji	10.5	53.9	51.1	22.9	72.0	581
Dedza	10.6	24.4	35.5	13.8	42.4	964
Ntcheu	16.9	43.7	57.2	25.6	69.2	839
Lilongwe City	8.6	42.7	32.0	5.2	51.0	1,268
Mangochi	8.1	48.7	69.7	29.1	78.9	1,281
Machinga	2.8	53.4	52.3	14.2	70.0	938
Zomba	9.3	42.3	51.4	36.1	67.3	853
Chiradzulu	20.6	62.0	65.7	21.0	77.2	495
Blantyre	13.0	59.5	64.2	30.1	74.4	547
Mwanza	7.7	45.3	57.3	26.5	69.8	133
Thyolo	13.2	55.9	63.7	37.4	77.6	907
Mulanje	11.4	42.2	44.9	20.3	57.9	964
Phalombe	7.4	39.7	46.7	13.4	56.3	558
Chikwawa	18.9	71.6	71.7	47.8	87.5	541
Nsanje	13.8	77.8	69.9	33.1	89.3	265
Balaka	6.5	49.6	60.0	22.9	72.0	510
Neno	11.9	41.0	60.1	33.3	72.2	137
Zomba City	5.2	41.3	16.1	28.2	63.5	122
Blantyre City	11.5	37.0	29.7	14.7	49.4	1,080
Dzaleka	19.8	65.7	16.2	8.5	68.6	738

Table D.9.21 Distance from health care: Districts

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Travel time to nearest health facility					Means of transport to nearest health facility				
District	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	Motorised[1]	Not motorised[2]	Other	Total	Number of women
Chitipa	18.3	14.2	31.8	35.8	100.0	15.6	84.3	0.1	100.0	260
Karonga	24.4	24.9	35.5	15.2	100.0	19.4	80.6	0.0	100.0	448
Nkhata Bay	24.9	20.3	25.9	28.9	100.0	25.1	74.9	0.0	100.0	309
Rumphi	25.3	18.6	28.1	28.0	100.0	20.6	79.3	0.1	100.0	228
Mzimba	11.8	13.2	28.5	46.5	100.0	13.2	86.8	0.0	100.0	1,094
Likoma	52.0	19.5	21.3	7.2	100.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	100.0	22
Mzuzu City	32.4	37.6	20.3	9.7	100.0	12.7	87.3	0.0	100.0	356
Kasungu	17.8	13.6	20.1	48.5	100.0	16.9	83.1	0.0	100.0	1,006
Nkhotakota	30.1	14.2	26.8	28.8	100.0	7.7	92.3	0.0	100.0	469
Ntchisi	36.3	16.9	24.9	21.9	100.0	3.2	96.8	0.0	100.0	311
Dowa	41.3	15.0	22.8	20.9	100.0	11.2	88.2	0.5	100.0	814
Salima	13.6	23.6	31.5	31.4	100.0	7.9	92.1	0.0	100.0	592
Lilongwe	14.8	14.6	32.0	38.6	100.0	9.4	90.6	0.0	100.0	1,956
Mchinji	26.1	23.1	31.6	19.1	100.0	4.8	95.0	0.2	100.0	581
Dedza	12.2	16.3	38.1	33.4	100.0	6.6	93.4	0.0	100.0	964
Ntcheu	11.3	20.5	30.8	37.4	100.0	11.1	88.9	0.0	100.0	839
Lilongwe City	24.9	33.1	28.0	14.0	100.0	44.7	55.2	0.2	100.0	1,268
Mangochi	13.4	18.5	37.0	31.1	100.0	11.1	88.9	0.0	100.0	1,281
Machinga	22.7	18.1	34.8	24.4	100.0	11.4	88.6	0.0	100.0	938
Zomba	12.9	12.2	33.7	41.3	100.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	853
Chiradzulu	13.0	17.3	37.8	31.9	100.0	8.3	91.6	0.0	100.0	495
Blantyre	20.3	12.4	38.4	28.9	100.0	19.8	80.2	0.0	100.0	547
Mwanza	30.0	9.4	14.7	45.9	100.0	5.6	94.4	0.0	100.0	133
Thyolo	9.6	19.1	30.7	40.6	100.0	13.5	86.3	0.1	100.0	907
Mulanje	28.8	16.7	28.8	25.6	100.0	3.6	96.3	0.0	100.0	964
Phalombe	21.9	15.6	37.7	24.7	100.0	2.4	97.5	0.1	100.0	558
Chikwawa	11.9	10.4	30.9	46.7	100.0	5.7	94.3	0.0	100.0	541
Nsanje	18.1	14.7	29.2	37.9	100.0	9.9	90.1	0.0	100.0	265
Balaka	24.0	19.3	31.9	24.8	100.0	4.9	95.1	0.0	100.0	510
Neno	29.1	12.3	16.9	41.6	100.0	3.8	96.0	0.1	100.0	137
Zomba City	50.0	36.6	12.7	0.7	100.0	15.0	85.0	0.0	100.0	122
Blantyre City	22.8	38.0	28.9	10.2	100.0	34.6	65.2	0.2	100.0	1,080
Dzaleka	60.8	28.7	5.8	4.7	100.0	1.9	98.1	0.0	100.0	738

[1] Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor
[2] Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking

Table D.10.1 Child's size and weight at birth: Districts

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report); and among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:				Among births with a reported birth weight[1]	
District	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either	Number of births	Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Chitipa	2.0	7.0	88.3	2.7	100.0	38.9	54.6	93.5	67	13.0	63
Karonga	1.2	8.6	88.2	1.9	100.0	60.8	31.2	92.0	122	9.2	112
Nkhata Bay	3.8	18.7	77.4	0.0	100.0	19.3	78.6	97.8	78	10.1	77
Rumphi	4.1	19.6	75.6	0.7	100.0	32.8	66.0	98.9	56	13.3	55
Mzimba	3.6	3.8	90.8	1.9	100.0	31.8	61.0	92.8	306	9.3	284
Likoma	1.8	10.5	81.6	6.0	100.0	2.1	91.0	93.1	4	9.3	4
Mzuzu City	0.0	6.1	92.7	1.2	100.0	12.6	84.2	96.8	52	9.1	50
Kasungu	3.3	13.9	82.8	0.0	100.0	19.7	75.8	95.6	272	19.5	260
Nkhotakota	2.3	8.4	86.5	2.7	100.0	34.4	59.4	93.8	133	10.4	124
Ntchisi	7.0	8.1	84.9	0.0	100.0	14.0	85.2	99.2	71	15.0	71
Dowa	2.4	13.5	78.5	5.6	100.0	37.5	57.1	94.6	190	20.1	180
Salima	2.0	9.8	84.4	3.7	100.0	32.5	59.6	92.1	155	12.2	143
Lilongwe	4.2	10.5	81.5	3.7	100.0	31.9	58.4	90.3	456	18.9	412
Mchinji	0.0	4.7	95.3	0.0	100.0	26.0	69.8	95.7	124	10.9	119
Dedza	5.5	18.3	75.0	1.2	100.0	23.6	70.3	93.9	228	13.9	214
Ntcheu	2.1	10.5	84.8	2.6	100.0	26.7	65.3	92.0	220	12.0	202
Lilongwe City	3.5	10.0	83.3	3.2	100.0	19.9	76.2	96.1	270	15.7	260
Mangochi	5.3	7.4	87.1	0.2	100.0	27.4	36.2	63.6	381	8.5	242
Machinga	1.9	6.9	89.7	1.6	100.0	21.9	59.2	81.2	289	16.9	235
Zomba	9.8	12.7	76.6	0.9	100.0	43.8	50.6	94.4	206	17.1	195
Chiradzulu	7.2	15.3	77.5	0.0	100.0	28.7	60.9	89.5	107	17.3	96
Blantyre	1.4	6.8	90.0	1.9	100.0	20.1	74.8	94.9	131	12.3	124
Mwanza	2.9	5.8	89.8	1.6	100.0	30.2	61.9	92.1	32	15.8	30
Thyolo	3.8	12.8	81.2	2.2	100.0	31.6	60.6	92.2	178	12.8	164
Mulanje	3.5	10.4	85.1	1.0	100.0	33.0	60.6	93.5	251	13.0	235
Phalombe	1.2	6.0	91.6	1.2	100.0	30.3	66.3	96.6	127	12.5	123
Chikwawa	4.7	16.6	77.6	1.2	100.0	30.8	50.2	81.0	166	13.0	134
Nsanje	4.4	8.4	84.0	3.2	100.0	15.7	54.0	69.7	70	11.1	49
Balaka	1.6	14.1	84.3	0.0	100.0	16.5	74.3	90.8	140	14.2	127
Neno	2.6	12.0	84.8	0.6	100.0	42.5	52.5	95.0	32	13.0	31
Zomba City	0.0	13.0	85.7	1.4	100.0	1.2	92.9	94.1	19	18.4	18
Blantyre City	5.8	7.1	84.8	2.3	100.0	11.0	84.0	95.0	205	9.6	195
Dzaleka	0.2	15.2	81.0	3.7	100.0	43.7	52.9	96.6	258	14.0	250

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table D.10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards: Districts

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
District	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Chitipa	100.0	71.6	30	100.0	68.7	22
Karonga	100.0	78.3	60	100.0	64.4	54
Nkhata Bay	100.0	54.6	34	100.0	50.2	38
Rumphi	96.9	72.3	25	(92.7)	(45.3)	18
Mzimba	100.0	72.4	118	100.0	45.1	93
Likoma	100.0	84.8	2	100.0	44.9	2
Mzuzu City	100.0	66.2	29	97.0	53.2	33
Kasungu	97.2	66.4	145	100.0	55.8	84
Nkhotakota	98.7	58.6	69	97.1	37.7	49
Ntchisi	100.0	67.8	38	100.0	42.6	31
Dowa	98.2	81.1	110	99.0	63.6	83
Salima	100.0	59.1	67	99.2	36.8	63
Lilongwe	100.0	70.8	207	100.0	40.4	173
Mchinji	100.0	79.7	64	(100.0)	(47.9)	49
Dedza	100.0	80.2	113	100.0	49.2	86
Ntcheu	100.0	75.5	103	96.6	46.1	90
Lilongwe City	98.9	53.5	149	(100.0)	(30.9)	71
Mangochi	100.0	81.1	163	99.1	63.1	201
Machinga	100.0	84.1	157	100.0	65.1	131
Zomba	99.2	81.4	120	99.0	58.6	105
Chiradzulu	99.9	80.3	55	100.0	45.8	50
Blantyre	98.9	59.0	70	96.6	33.2	54
Mwanza	100.0	74.8	15	98.0	60.2	16
Thyolo	100.0	76.1	87	99.2	60.4	108
Mulanje	100.0	84.1	125	100.0	56.3	90
Phalombe	100.0	84.4	61	100.0	76.8	58
Chikwawa	95.8	75.8	83	93.7	59.0	62
Nsanje	100.0	75.6	33	98.0	64.7	28
Balaka	98.5	75.5	57	98.7	57.7	70
Neno	100.0	85.4	17	98.8	49.3	17
Zomba City	(98.4)	(54.9)	8	100.0	32.5	13
Blantyre City	94.4	57.5	88	100.0	39.5	83
Dzaleka	98.1	62.4	129	98.2	37.6	80

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

Table D.10.4 Vaccinations: Districts

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated (according to national schedule), and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Children age 12–23 months																			Children age 24–35 months		
		DPT-HepB-Hib			Polio					Pneumococcal			Rotavirus									
District	BCG	1	2	3	OPV 0 (birth dose)	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV	1	2	3	1	2	Measles-rubella 1	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[1]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[2]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles-rubella 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[3]	Number of children
Chitipa																						
Karonga	93.5	93.0	91.1	81.6	83.2	93.0	89.8	76.4	84.4	72.8	67.4	65.5	93.0	92.3	86.3	71.3	44.5	6.5	30	75.6	38.9	22
Nkhata Bay	98.6	100.0	92.3	86.9	91.6	100.0	98.8	90.1	89.8	100.0	98.8	97.3	100.0	97.3	93.0	76.6	63.9	0.0	60	84.8	54.6	54
Rumphi	100.0	83.4	66.4	54.2	89.4	87.7	60.4	35.5	59.7	65.9	56.6	46.2	63.6	51.8	67.0	33.9	17.7	0.0	34	59.1	13.4	38
Mzimba	92.7	94.3	87.5	78.9	78.2	91.9	73.8	60.1	89.9	83.3	79.9	74.8	88.5	81.3	84.2	52.3	39.9	3.9	25	(68.0)	(31.1)	18
Likoma	98.7	98.7	97.6	91.7	81.2	96.7	81.8	68.5	75.7	87.8	87.8	81.8	98.2	96.3	88.5	61.2	42.0	1.3	118	79.4	26.4	93
Mzuzu City	94.7	97.6	93.8	87.3	66.2	100.0	93.1	83.4	83.6	92.9	88.3	84.6	100.0	98.4	90.1	67.6	47.3	0.0	2	52.4	29.4	2
Kasungu	100.0	100.0	98.5	85.8	95.7	100.0	69.8	54.3	72.0	95.4	95.4	84.0	97.2	92.8	90.7	51.0	36.5	0.0	29	81.7	33.5	33
Nkhotakota	96.1	92.3	84.9	75.1	92.8	98.0	81.3	65.9	81.5	88.8	82.3	71.5	93.5	83.8	85.0	60.8	46.9	2.0	145	73.8	41.1	84
Ntchisi	99.0	98.0	89.3	75.1	87.6	95.0	84.8	71.1	88.8	82.7	78.4	64.5	93.8	81.4	83.0	59.0	46.2	1.0	69	75.7	44.8	49
Dowa	94.5	97.2	94.1	91.2	91.4	92.9	92.4	70.9	97.2	97.2	97.2	92.3	98.6	98.6	92.9	61.0	58.0	1.4	38	87.5	27.7	31
Salima	98.1	98.1	94.3	92.5	87.5	98.1	98.1	92.4	92.1	93.0	93.0	93.0	94.9	93.7	87.9	82.4	70.2	1.9	110	73.7	47.3	83
Lilongwe	98.7	97.3	89.0	80.2	89.8	97.4	88.9	64.9	92.1	91.3	89.0	79.7	93.4	85.4	90.3	58.5	47.6	0.0	67	86.7	39.6	63
Mchinji	97.3	98.6	94.6	86.6	94.7	98.5	94.7	71.9	94.5	88.7	83.1	75.3	98.6	97.1	88.1	66.8	52.9	0.0	207	64.9	24.9	173
Dedza	96.1	96.8	96.8	86.0	80.1	98.4	94.5	83.6	87.2	73.4	71.7	67.8	96.8	93.3	95.2	78.4	47.9	0.0	64	(80.8)	(30.8)	49
Ntcheu	100.0	94.8	93.4	85.6	80.9	97.3	91.6	79.4	91.0	57.1	53.9	45.6	92.0	89.3	96.0	76.5	36.2	0.0	113	81.8	22.8	86
Lilongwe City	94.9	96.4	93.6	86.9	89.2	95.1	90.3	77.1	89.7	77.8	74.1	67.9	94.0	88.4	87.9	74.2	51.5	3.6	103	72.7	29.8	90
Mangochi	98.9	96.5	95.2	71.6	88.7	84.6	72.3	55.5	92.0	96.3	95.2	72.1	97.6	87.9	89.3	51.8	37.0	1.1	149	(61.0)	(16.1)	71
Machinga	100.0	98.2	93.0	90.1	75.7	97.8	93.8	72.0	87.9	97.4	91.0	88.2	98.2	91.8	76.0	57.1	33.6	0.0	163	78.5	33.0	201
Zomba	99.1	98.2	97.6	86.4	78.4	97.9	92.6	79.6	86.1	95.5	91.8	76.6	94.8	93.0	90.7	72.3	48.1	0.7	157	72.3	33.3	131
Chiradzulu	93.9	99.2	97.6	94.5	77.8	99.2	97.1	81.4	91.1	98.2	96.1	90.5	98.2	92.9	93.5	72.0	49.9	0.8	120	69.9	32.1	105
Blantyre	100.0	97.2	92.9	82.3	91.6	98.5	95.6	79.1	91.8	97.2	90.3	79.1	95.9	87.5	90.5	72.1	62.5	0.0	55	69.7	33.2	50
Mwanza	96.6	96.6	96.6	87.1	88.4	95.1	91.5	72.9	95.2	93.2	90.8	82.5	96.4	88.0	91.7	63.2	44.5	2.3	70	85.9	41.0	54
Thyolo	92.8	100.0	95.8	91.6	90.9	100.0	95.9	84.0	88.4	96.5	96.5	90.5	96.6	93.4	95.4	73.4	60.2	0.0	15	70.3	42.1	16
Mulanje	100.0	100.0	98.9	92.3	98.1	98.5	95.3	83.0	95.3	99.5	94.7	81.1	98.1	94.6	93.8	79.0	55.0	0.0	87	78.7	40.6	108
Phalombe	98.5	97.9	95.6	91.3	82.7	97.9	96.8	88.5	91.0	97.9	93.7	85.3	97.9	91.8	94.2	83.7	61.1	1.1	125	81.6	53.3	90
Chikwawa	97.3	98.8	98.8	94.2	78.5	97.0	97.0	89.8	90.1	96.0	93.0	75.6	98.8	94.6	97.3	85.6	52.0	0.0	61	75.6	48.5	58
Nsanje	97.1	97.4	96.1	88.7	71.4	98.7	94.2	74.4	86.8	94.7	93.4	75.5	93.9	92.1	81.2	58.7	27.6	0.0	83	54.5	21.2	62
Balaka	93.1	98.3	93.3	82.0	79.1	95.4	89.5	73.1	88.0	82.2	73.0	55.0	92.5	87.6	85.0	61.2	32.5	0.0	33	77.2	32.4	28
Neno	96.9	97.0	94.7	83.7	79.5	98.5	92.1	77.8	86.2	95.2	85.7	71.7	98.5	95.2	94.1	68.1	48.6	1.5	57	62.6	33.5	70
Zomba City	98.9	100.0	94.5	91.2	80.1	100.0	94.8	83.1	84.5	76.4	73.7	73.7	93.7	89.5	87.3	69.9	43.8	0.0	17	64.0	19.8	17
Blantyre City	(98.4)	(79.3)	(79.3)	(72.1)	(92.2)	(98.4)	(98.4)	(70.7)	(95.2)	(89.1)	(89.1)	(64.1)	(98.4)	(96.7)	(87.7)	(55.3)	(34.3)	(1.6)	8	66.5	21.3	13
Dzaleka	98.8	100.0	97.3	91.6	97.8	99.5	91.1	84.0	96.2	94.1	90.3	86.6	98.4	96.5	90.3	79.8	74.1	129	68.1	33.8	80	98.8

Notes: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin; DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus; HepB = Hepatitis B; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; OPV = Oral polio vaccine; IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine
[1] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles-rubella
[2] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella
[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of measles-rubella

Table D.10.5 Source of vaccinations: Districts

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination							Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination						
	Source of most vaccinations							Source of most vaccinations						
District	Public medical sector	CHAM/ Mission/ IHAM	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Other	Total	Number of children	Public medical sector	CHAM/ Mission/ IHAM	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Other	Total	Number of children
Chitipa	73.1	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28	(78.5)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Karonga	88.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Nkhata Bay	82.4	16.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	34	88.3	10.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Rumphi	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24	(90.5)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Mzimba	89.0	7.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	116	89.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Likoma	57.0	40.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	2	(56.9)	(43.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	2
Mzuzu City	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
Kasungu	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	142	87.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
Nkhotakota	77.6	16.1	6.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	68	81.3	11.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
Ntchisi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30
Dowa	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	108	94.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	82
Salima	97.3	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	67	96.5	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
Lilongwe	90.6	5.2	2.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	207	86.9	11.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
Mchinji	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64	(91.4)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Dedza	94.4	1.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	113	92.1	5.6	0.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	84
Ntcheu	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99	97.0	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	85
Lilongwe City	80.0	4.8	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	148	(77.7)	(8.8)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	68
Mangochi	92.5	6.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	163	92.1	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	201
Machinga	94.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	156	94.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	131
Zomba	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	119	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	105
Chiradzulu	81.4	14.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	55	92.4	6.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
Blantyre	92.3	4.1	2.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	68	92.8	5.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Mwanza	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
Thyolo	90.1	8.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	87	76.4	13.7	6.2	0.0	3.7	100.0	104
Mulanje	88.8	7.7	2.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	124	92.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	90
Phalombe	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61	88.9	8.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
Chikwawa	85.2	10.0	3.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	83	87.8	5.1	3.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	59
Nsanje	81.3	15.4	1.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	33	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Balaka	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Neno	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
Zomba City	(94.7)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	8	92.4	1.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
Blantyre City	92.8	2.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	78	(92.6)	(2.4)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	69
Dzaleka	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	129	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	74

CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = non-governmental organisation

Table D.10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms: Districts

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
District	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Chitipa	16.0	141	54.5	29.6	23
Karonga	26.7	263	67.3	22.7	70
Nkhata Bay	12.3	176	(82.2)	(57.4)	22
Rumphi	4.2	123	*	*	5
Mzimba	16.6	609	60.8	37.2	101
Likoma	11.3	11	(90.6)	(61.4)	1
Mzuzu City	3.1	139	*	*	4
Kasungu	15.3	614	73.8	40.4	94
Nkhotakota	16.5	293	78.1	48.9	48
Ntchisi	10.7	170	(85.5)	(51.3)	18
Dowa	8.6	426	(82.2)	(63.5)	37
Salima	15.2	360	75.0	48.7	55
Lilongwe	11.0	1,038	(64.0)	(35.9)	114
Mchinji	9.4	291	(79.5)	(34.5)	27
Dedza	14.1	521	53.7	21.0	74
Ntcheu	9.6	494	(61.1)	(37.2)	47
Lilongwe City	8.2	545	(84.3)	(46.8)	45
Mangochi	8.0	914	(72.7)	(53.4)	73
Machinga	8.3	651	(52.0)	(33.7)	54
Zomba	7.9	495	(79.0)	(47.0)	39
Chiradzulu	9.6	226	(42.2)	(32.4)	22
Blantyre	9.0	284	(73.6)	(54.7)	26
Mwanza	9.9	79	(78.8)	(52.2)	8
Thyolo	7.2	459	(91.9)	(50.5)	33
Mulanje	5.8	508	*	*	29
Phalombe	1.1	304	*	*	3
Chikwawa	15.2	347	77.3	57.0	53
Nsanje	9.2	175	(71.3)	(35.6)	16
Balaka	10.6	318	(84.4)	(36.6)	34
Neno	5.1	81	*	*	4
Zomba City	2.7	50	*	*	1
Blantyre City	4.7	501	*	*	23
Dzaleka	11.5	549	81.5	55.9	63

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, friend, or relative.

Table D.10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever: Districts

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
District	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1]	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Chitipa	21.4	141	71.6	38.2	61.2	30
Karonga	36.6	263	65.1	25.8	56.4	96
Nkhata Bay	36.9	176	79.9	52.7	58.0	65
Rumphi	17.3	123	59.1	30.7	39.2	21
Mzimba	41.2	609	68.5	38.8	50.9	251
Likoma	30.3	11	63.7	45.7	61.4	3
Mzuzu City	25.3	139	58.1	41.5	60.3	35
Kasungu	55.0	614	65.2	38.7	51.4	337
Nkhotakota	45.9	293	63.5	42.3	38.9	135
Ntchisi	37.6	170	82.0	44.5	53.9	64
Dowa	29.8	426	68.4	50.2	53.5	127
Salima	39.4	360	66.8	49.6	40.5	142
Lilongwe	44.8	1,038	67.9	36.4	33.5	465
Mchinji	48.0	291	67.8	40.6	44.1	140
Dedza	31.5	521	57.4	31.3	33.3	164
Ntcheu	22.6	494	75.8	52.2	45.2	112
Lilongwe City	20.7	545	69.9	39.3	57.6	113
Mangochi	23.0	914	52.3	37.9	36.8	210
Machinga	30.6	651	57.0	40.3	54.6	199
Zomba	60.2	495	73.2	45.7	51.1	298
Chiradzulu	39.7	226	52.3	29.0	56.4	90
Blantyre	42.1	284	67.0	49.1	25.7	120
Mwanza	44.9	79	73.6	57.5	23.0	35
Thyolo	38.1	459	69.6	33.3	43.4	175
Mulanje	51.6	508	82.0	50.1	44.4	262
Phalombe	22.9	304	65.4	50.0	42.3	69
Chikwawa	37.6	347	63.5	46.0	36.2	131
Nsanje	20.9	175	61.3	34.4	40.9	37
Balaka	37.9	318	69.8	49.3	64.0	120
Neno	36.8	81	72.4	58.2	37.6	30
Zomba City	10.4	50	(82.0)	(67.5)	(85.2)	5
Blantyre City	19.9	501	47.9	20.9	40.8	100
Dzaleka	10.2	549	81.1	42.7	54.7	56

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, friend, or relative.

Table D.10.9 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

			Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea:	
District	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Number of children with diarrhoea
Chitipa	14.8	141	(58.1)	21
Karonga	22.3	263	62.3	59
Nkhata Bay	15.9	176	50.8	28
Rumphi	14.3	123	(47.3)	18
Mzimba	32.6	609	57.6	199
Likoma	18.5	11	70.9	2
Mzuzu City	21.4	139	70.7	30
Kasungu	25.5	614	61.7	156
Nkhotakota	23.9	293	62.3	70
Ntchisi	20.7	170	57.5	35
Dowa	24.2	426	49.1	103
Salima	25.6	360	68.0	92
Lilongwe	20.0	1,038	59.3	207
Mchinji	27.7	291	65.9	80
Dedza	23.0	521	56.8	120
Ntcheu	21.9	494	57.7	108
Lilongwe City	15.9	545	(64.3)	87
Mangochi	18.9	914	64.9	172
Machinga	24.5	651	64.0	159
Zomba	24.7	495	79.3	122
Chiradzulu	24.2	226	62.8	55
Blantyre	18.6	284	65.3	53
Mwanza	19.6	79	76.6	16
Thyolo	22.7	459	71.8	104
Mulanje	28.9	508	74.5	147
Phalombe	19.0	304	72.4	58
Chikwawa	26.6	347	76.4	92
Nsanje	20.3	175	55.0	36
Balaka	19.3	318	63.8	61
Neno	17.5	81	83.4	14
Zomba City	16.9	50	(76.1)	8
Blantyre City	14.1	501	(52.1)	71
Dzaleka	15.4	549	73.1	84

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, friend, or relative

Table D.10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea: Districts

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
District	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Chitipa	(35.4)	(18.6)	(31.9)	(11.7)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.2)	(22.5)	(40.8)	(16.0)	(12.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Karonga	24.3	39.4	15.4	9.9	11.0	0.0	100.0	18.4	25.5	20.4	17.7	8.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	59
Nkhata Bay	23.4	36.3	10.9	23.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	15.6	40.5	10.7	26.7	3.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	28
Rumphi	(32.8)	(34.2)	(18.5)	(2.6)	(7.3)	(4.5)	100.0	(22.0)	(41.6)	(18.1)	(9.1)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(4.5)	100.0	18
Mzimba	15.7	38.3	24.5	14.0	6.4	1.1	100.0	5.0	36.4	26.8	17.0	4.2	10.7	0.0	100.0	199
Likoma	12.0	28.7	26.2	31.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	8.9	21.9	26.3	33.1	0.0	8.3	1.6	100.0	2
Mzuzu City	18.7	24.4	33.9	18.0	3.7	1.3	100.0	4.6	21.7	43.5	15.9	6.0	8.2	0.0	100.0	30
Kasungu	16.1	22.9	19.3	36.7	5.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	27.3	18.4	43.3	7.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	156
Nkhotakota	15.3	45.3	19.2	12.9	7.3	0.0	100.0	8.2	35.1	28.9	17.6	4.8	5.4	0.0	100.0	70
Ntchisi	17.2	44.6	6.3	19.7	12.2	0.0	100.0	10.9	52.1	9.7	16.9	6.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	35
Dowa	25.3	37.6	11.2	19.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	8.4	32.8	30.7	24.8	0.0	2.3	1.1	100.0	103
Salima	16.0	28.3	25.1	23.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	7.5	22.1	28.3	32.2	3.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	92
Lilongwe	20.0	25.2	28.6	22.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	8.2	18.4	43.2	20.9	5.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	207
Mchinji	16.7	48.5	22.8	10.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	8.2	45.2	26.6	14.4	2.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	80
Dedza	11.0	31.2	26.9	18.7	12.1	0.0	100.0	1.3	32.6	33.5	23.9	0.0	8.8	0.0	100.0	120
Ntcheu	11.8	30.3	37.7	13.3	7.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	37.4	40.0	11.9	4.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	108
Lilongwe City	(9.0)	(28.7)	(39.8)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(4.3)	100.0	(4.8)	(28.9)	(44.2)	(15.8)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	87
Mangochi	19.9	7.4	15.0	51.8	5.9	0.0	100.0	9.6	11.1	17.9	49.0	4.7	7.7	0.0	100.0	172
Machinga	26.6	23.0	8.8	32.3	9.4	0.0	100.0	7.3	16.9	12.7	52.1	3.7	7.2	0.0	100.0	159
Zomba	39.0	12.3	23.1	18.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	7.9	8.8	37.0	23.3	17.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	122
Chiradzulu	16.1	17.3	23.9	32.6	10.1	0.0	100.0	7.2	9.0	30.6	42.7	1.5	9.0	0.0	100.0	55
Blantyre	7.7	30.2	10.9	43.7	6.0	1.5	100.0	10.5	19.3	15.6	43.5	4.6	4.9	1.5	100.0	53
Mwanza	8.2	19.0	27.0	37.7	8.1	0.0	100.0	4.4	26.6	16.9	47.5	3.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	16
Thyolo	16.6	19.1	18.5	30.0	11.9	3.9	100.0	9.8	14.9	21.7	30.6	20.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	104
Mulanje	10.9	13.9	31.2	36.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	7.4	20.4	29.5	37.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	147
Phalombe	9.1	14.5	52.1	21.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	7.1	9.6	52.1	27.1	1.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	58
Chikwawa	10.9	32.1	11.0	39.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	8.8	25.9	18.4	41.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	92
Nsanje	12.5	18.8	13.2	28.8	26.7	0.0	100.0	14.1	22.2	17.3	37.2	3.9	5.4	0.0	100.0	36
Balaka	30.9	18.6	9.4	22.1	19.0	0.0	100.0	13.4	23.1	9.5	43.9	4.6	5.5	0.0	100.0	61
Neno	12.9	24.7	35.1	18.5	8.8	0.0	100.0	4.6	12.9	33.6	39.6	7.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	14
Zomba City	(10.5)	(16.9)	(57.3)	(9.9)	(3.8)	(1.6)	100.0	(7.2)	(16.8)	(60.7)	(8.5)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(4.8)	100.0	8
Blantyre City	(23.1)	(23.4)	(9.2)	(40.3)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.3)	(27.0)	(13.5)	(39.1)	(4.5)	(4.5)	(0.0)	100.0	71
Dzaleka	34.0	24.6	18.6	21.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	9.4	21.5	15.5	20.6	1.8	22.6	8.6	100.0	84

Notes: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table D.10.11 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding and other treatments for diarrhoea: Districts

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS and continued feeding, ORS, zinc, and continued feeding, ORS or increased fluids, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), oral rehydration therapy (ORT), ORT and continued feeding, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:															
District	Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS and continued feeding[1]	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[1]	ORS or increased fluids	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding[1]	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Don't know	Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Chitipa	(36.8)	(20.4)	(13.8)	(18.9)	(4.4)	(61.7)	(3.9)	(63.8)	(34.9)	(30.5)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(20.2)	21
Karonga	45.7	30.8	24.3	27.7	17.0	51.0	13.6	56.2	36.3	27.3	2.5	0.0	8.7	0.0	30.0	59
Nkhata Bay	44.0	33.4	20.5	32.3	12.6	57.4	28.9	65.2	47.7	10.0	5.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	24.6	28
Rumphi	(56.6)	(37.1)	(32.7)	(46.2)	(24.9)	(68.3)	(16.7)	(68.3)	(55.9)	(17.5)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(19.7)	18
Mzimba	42.1	22.3	15.9	27.9	11.2	49.3	19.6	57.6	35.8	19.9	4.0	2.4	11.0	1.3	21.1	199
Likoma	65.4	40.6	33.3	37.5	21.1	72.7	1.9	72.7	43.2	13.0	4.4	0.0	7.3	0.0	9.6	2
Mzuzu City	56.8	17.4	14.3	39.0	9.0	64.6	5.1	66.0	45.3	25.5	10.0	6.6	18.2	0.0	16.8	30
Kasungu	49.9	24.3	19.0	21.1	8.7	57.1	14.8	62.4	27.8	15.4	0.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	21.6	156
Nkhotakota	52.5	31.1	27.2	36.2	18.6	59.4	14.5	65.5	47.4	30.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	20.3	70
Ntchisi	37.7	32.0	20.4	27.1	11.4	44.1	3.0	44.1	33.6	24.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	34.4	35
Dowa	39.5	22.3	17.1	27.8	14.6	46.0	4.3	47.9	35.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	40.1	103
Salima	67.1	40.9	34.5	38.3	21.2	75.5	12.7	78.1	45.4	27.2	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	13.7	92
Lilongwe	61.9	20.2	14.5	45.5	10.8	67.4	17.8	71.4	52.2	9.3	2.9	0.0	20.6	0.0	14.9	207
Mchinji	53.2	28.5	20.4	46.8	15.3	61.5	8.2	65.6	53.8	5.2	2.7	0.0	11.3	0.0	22.4	80
Dedza	47.7	34.0	27.6	32.0	19.8	53.2	20.1	66.6	43.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	23.0	120
Ntcheu	49.0	29.5	27.2	39.9	24.5	52.4	8.8	55.3	44.4	12.0	1.1	0.0	24.8	0.0	28.2	108
Lilongwe City	(59.5)	(30.9)	(26.4)	(43.5)	(18.4)	(59.5)	(6.6)	(66.1)	(50.1)	(25.3)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(14.4)	87
Mangochi	52.0	37.1	32.4	22.6	11.9	63.2	20.9	64.7	27.5	20.1	3.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	20.4	172
Machinga	53.6	23.6	19.8	15.3	7.1	65.1	16.2	71.5	24.5	20.9	1.8	0.0	21.2	0.0	11.4	159
Zomba	68.9	31.3	25.4	37.5	18.4	80.6	8.2	83.6	44.3	17.2	0.8	0.8	15.8	0.0	6.6	122
Chiradzulu	57.4	22.9	21.4	25.0	9.6	61.9	7.1	64.6	28.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	28.4	55
Blantyre	59.2	33.5	24.1	19.9	6.3	62.3	9.4	68.4	29.1	23.6	6.5	1.5	15.7	0.0	20.5	53
Mwanza	70.4	48.9	45.4	32.3	22.6	70.4	15.7	77.4	34.3	28.7	6.6	0.0	27.3	0.0	10.4	16
Thyolo	52.0	17.8	15.5	21.4	6.7	57.5	1.3	58.8	23.4	13.7	3.8	0.0	16.2	0.0	23.7	104
Mulanje	57.7	31.3	24.0	29.8	13.9	60.6	9.9	64.4	35.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	25.6	147
Phalombe	68.2	45.3	41.3	45.4	23.0	71.4	5.4	72.7	49.9	15.3	1.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	18.9	58
Chikwawa	49.0	20.3	12.8	25.5	5.0	51.2	11.7	56.2	30.9	28.2	9.9	0.0	15.8	0.0	15.2	92
Nsanje	47.5	20.5	9.6	25.4	6.1	55.3	10.1	61.6	34.7	19.1	11.2	0.0	21.7	0.0	16.4	36
Balaka	57.2	32.9	25.6	26.7	12.0	64.4	27.1	78.6	38.5	8.3	4.3	0.0	14.4	0.0	14.7	61
Neno	75.7	59.6	55.7	37.6	28.1	75.7	24.2	84.4	41.5	35.6	1.2	0.0	9.6	0.0	11.6	14
Zomba City	(69.6)	(32.5)	(30.6)	(58.0)	(24.5)	(74.7)	(5.7)	(74.7)	(63.1)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(18.7)	8
Blantyre City	(45.4)	(36.5)	(34.0)	(23.7)	(17.2)	(65.9)	(8.8)	(70.1)	(39.7)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(18.5)	71
Dzaleka	46.8	22.1	19.2	22.8	15.1	56.8	28.2	62.1	28.8	41.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	17.7	84

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table D.10.13 Early childhood development index 2030: Districts

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Early childhood development index 2030[1]	Number of children age 24–59 months
Chitipa	67.3	70
Karonga	27.8	127
Nkhata Bay	45.5	87
Rumphi	47.6	60
Mzimba	42.9	283
Likoma	51.2	6
Mzuzu City	41.6	76
Kasungu	62.1	328
Nkhotakota	56.1	157
Ntchisi	53.5	97
Dowa	64.4	228
Salima	58.9	194
Lilongwe	51.3	582
Mchinji	75.1	168
Dedza	50.6	295
Ntcheu	55.9	266
Lilongwe City	58.7	244
Mangochi	61.9	535
Machinga	60.2	353
Zomba	69.9	287
Chiradzulu	77.0	115
Blantyre	60.2	155
Mwanza	52.3	46
Thyolo	59.7	273
Mulanje	63.7	258
Phalombe	65.8	174
Chikwawa	58.8	181
Nsanje	46.2	98
Balaka	61.0	181
Neno	64.3	47
Zomba City	83.6	29
Blantyre City	46.1	274
Dzaleka	53.9	289

[1] Sustainable Development Goals Indicator 4.2.1

Table D.11.1 Nutritional status of children: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to 3 anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
District	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
Chitipa	15.0	43.8	-1.9	74	0.0	1.6	6.4	0.4	73	1.6	10.5	-0.8	74
Karonga	7.2	24.1	-1.2	132	0.0	1.9	4.7	0.3	133	0.6	9.0	-0.5	132
Nkhata Bay	8.0	28.0	-1.3	89	0.6	2.0	5.1	0.4	89	0.6	4.7	-0.4	90
Rumphi	10.0	31.9	-1.4	74	0.0	2.3	9.0	0.5	75	1.1	9.5	-0.5	75
Mzimba	10.8	37.4	-1.6	332	0.4	3.6	3.5	0.4	336	1.6	7.1	-0.7	335
Likoma	7.5	22.4	-0.9	6	5.7	12.4	7.0	-0.2	6	1.2	7.7	-0.6	6
Mzuzu City	12.9	28.8	-1.4	74	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.7	74	0.0	5.4	-0.3	74
Kasungu	11.2	40.4	-1.6	320	0.2	0.2	6.0	0.5	325	1.0	7.6	-0.6	323
Nkhotakota	10.2	32.5	-1.2	134	2.0	4.1	5.9	0.1	131	3.3	10.8	-0.6	136
Ntchisi	7.1	30.6	-1.5	79	0.7	2.0	5.5	0.3	79	4.2	10.2	-0.7	79
Dowa	8.9	42.2	-1.7	184	0.0	0.7	7.5	0.5	187	0.0	6.6	-0.6	184
Salima	13.1	35.7	-1.6	203	1.1	2.9	3.6	0.2	203	1.8	10.9	-0.8	203
Lilongwe	9.4	35.8	-1.6	528	1.6	1.6	5.2	0.4	531	3.1	9.6	-0.7	531
Mchinji	13.9	42.2	-1.8	167	1.2	1.9	6.5	0.2	170	2.6	11.5	-0.9	167
Dedza	21.2	37.6	-1.8	240	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.4	237	2.6	9.7	-0.7	242
Ntcheu	14.5	48.4	-1.9	216	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.4	215	1.2	11.9	-0.8	216
Lilongwe City	13.7	36.4	-1.5	233	0.0	1.3	9.2	0.4	236	2.7	9.2	-0.6	235
Mangochi	8.0	37.7	-1.7	452	0.3	1.3	3.5	0.3	469	1.6	8.8	-0.7	452
Machinga	15.2	41.8	-1.7	327	0.4	1.8	6.5	0.3	333	3.6	12.4	-0.8	327
Zomba	16.2	41.9	-1.7	264	0.9	2.7	5.7	0.3	263	1.7	12.4	-0.7	269
Chiradzulu	15.3	38.1	-1.8	123	0.7	1.8	2.4	0.3	123	3.7	12.7	-0.8	122
Blantyre	8.0	30.4	-1.5	143	0.0	1.2	5.1	0.3	144	1.1	8.0	-0.7	145
Mwanza	14.9	44.3	-1.8	44	0.0	0.7	4.6	0.3	44	1.9	12.1	-0.8	44
Thyolo	18.1	40.7	-1.7	243	0.6	3.1	12.0	0.6	242	0.6	5.7	-0.6	242
Mulanje	14.6	37.9	-1.6	261	0.0	1.1	6.2	0.4	256	1.7	12.3	-0.6	261
Phalombe	12.3	37.9	-1.7	155	0.7	4.6	6.1	0.2	154	2.2	11.6	-0.8	155
Chikwawa	11.3	37.4	-1.7	184	0.5	3.1	4.7	0.2	186	2.3	12.3	-0.9	186
Nsanje	17.0	38.1	-1.6	94	0.6	2.4	9.4	0.4	93	1.7	11.0	-0.6	94
Balaka	13.7	33.9	-1.5	157	0.0	2.2	3.4	0.2	160	2.5	12.3	-0.7	158
Neno	15.6	44.8	-1.8	41	0.0	1.1	6.7	0.4	40	2.7	8.5	-0.7	41
Zomba City	6.8	33.7	-1.2	23	2.0	6.0	13.8	0.5	23	0.0	5.9	-0.4	23
Blantyre City	10.3	37.6	-1.4	180	0.0	0.9	7.4	0.6	183	0.0	6.6	-0.4	180
Dzaleka	8.3	34.4	-1.4	314	0.3	1.6	6.8	0.6	313	1.3	4.3	-0.4	317

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.
[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median.

Table D.11.2 Child growth monitoring: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a healthcare provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Weight	Height	Mid-upper arm circumfer-ence (MUAC)	Weight and height	Weight, height, and MUAC	Number of children
Chitipa	74.8	21.6	36.4	21.6	17.0	141
Karonga	74.5	36.4	42.6	35.1	26.1	263
Nkhata Bay	77.6	18.9	26.6	18.1	10.9	176
Rumphi	76.8	54.6	52.6	52.3	42.3	123
Mzimba	72.6	21.1	15.9	20.8	10.2	609
Likoma	64.6	13.8	24.1	13.6	7.7	11
Mzuzu City	69.9	18.4	7.6	18.1	7.0	139
Kasungu	68.7	16.1	13.6	15.1	7.0	614
Nkhotakota	52.8	17.0	21.3	16.3	9.5	293
Ntchisi	82.9	22.9	21.1	22.2	16.4	170
Dowa	77.5	38.1	23.8	37.5	18.0	426
Salima	67.2	32.6	30.3	32.2	17.2	360
Lilongwe	55.2	20.7	18.5	19.1	11.6	1,038
Mchinji	64.1	18.8	19.5	18.4	13.6	291
Dedza	72.6	35.0	24.9	34.6	15.7	521
Ntcheu	75.0	32.0	16.3	31.8	12.2	494
Lilongwe City	55.7	18.9	13.3	18.9	9.2	545
Mangochi	47.5	21.6	25.2	18.1	11.9	914
Machinga	57.6	22.0	29.9	21.2	13.2	651
Zomba	76.0	27.4	37.8	25.3	18.0	495
Chiradzulu	60.3	16.5	18.2	14.9	7.1	226
Blantyre	57.7	20.0	27.4	18.8	11.5	284
Mwanza	74.4	28.2	32.4	28.2	22.9	79
Thyolo	67.3	22.1	28.3	20.9	13.3	459
Mulanje	72.4	24.0	30.9	23.6	15.6	508
Phalombe	81.4	29.8	56.4	27.9	24.7	304
Chikwawa	50.4	18.5	20.4	17.0	7.0	347
Nsanje	66.5	41.0	58.9	39.8	38.8	175
Balaka	66.4	25.3	30.2	24.6	15.7	318
Neno	70.3	35.1	63.4	34.8	32.6	81
Zomba City	69.5	23.0	24.3	21.7	12.5	50
Blantyre City	55.2	31.1	22.4	30.7	17.8	501
Dzaleka	61.6	20.0	14.1	19.9	8.8	549

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

Table D.11.3 Early breastfeeding: Districts

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children born in the last 2 years
Chitipa	91.0	64.3	89.9	67
Karonga	95.0	60.1	92.5	122
Nkhata Bay	95.1	74.3	80.3	78
Rumphi	96.7	57.4	89.2	56
Mzimba	99.6	58.1	95.5	306
Likoma	98.2	78.3	94.2	4
Mzuzu City	96.2	69.6	94.6	52
Kasungu	97.7	63.1	93.1	272
Nkhotakota	99.2	75.4	96.6	133
Ntchisi	99.2	74.1	97.7	71
Dowa	99.0	63.5	95.1	190
Salima	99.2	67.0	96.1	155
Lilongwe	97.7	61.0	92.8	456
Mchinji	96.2	66.8	92.2	124
Dedza	96.1	70.4	94.1	228
Ntcheu	97.3	70.3	93.0	220
Lilongwe City	96.7	61.4	89.0	270
Mangochi	94.8	77.8	90.1	381
Machinga	99.0	67.8	97.5	289
Zomba	96.7	59.6	95.5	206
Chiradzulu	97.8	61.5	92.9	107
Blantyre	98.0	75.0	94.3	131
Mwanza	99.2	75.2	91.2	32
Thyolo	96.9	84.4	96.4	178
Mulanje	97.0	65.6	94.3	251
Phalombe	98.0	70.4	98.0	127
Chikwawa	98.6	69.5	96.1	166
Nsanje	99.2	77.9	98.4	70
Balaka	99.3	73.3	98.0	140
Neno	95.8	73.5	90.6	32
Zomba City	96.8	73.1	96.8	19
Blantyre City	96.0	72.6	87.8	205
Dzaleka	95.9	79.9	85.1	258

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

[1] Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery

Table D.11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age: Districts

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; and among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 12–23 months:		Among all children age 0–23 months:	
District	Percentage exclusively breastfeeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1]	Number of children	Percentage currently breast-feeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Chitipa	(60.0)	(2.4)	17	75.3	30	4.4	65
Karonga	(71.0)	(2.6)	28	69.2	60	8.9	119
Nkhata Bay	(49.7)	(4.1)	23	76.5	34	7.6	77
Rumphi	(45.9)	(3.9)	13	78.8	25	5.8	55
Mzimba	47.8	2.9	83	86.3	118	9.5	295
Likoma	(66.7)	(1.4)	1	60.9	2	6.5	4
Mzuzu City	*	*	11	68.5	29	20.1	50
Kasungu	(54.2)	(0.0)	52	81.5	145	6.5	267
Nkhotakota	(57.7)	(0.0)	32	79.5	69	7.4	128
Ntchisi	(38.7)	(0.0)	13	81.6	38	1.5	71
Dowa	(54.2)	(6.9)	31	86.6	110	8.1	185
Salima	53.4	2.1	41	69.5	67	8.1	152
Lilongwe	(49.1)	(0.0)	113	79.1	207	5.9	433
Mchinji	*	*	22	81.2	64	8.2	118
Dedza	(68.3)	(3.4)	46	84.3	113	5.4	216
Ntcheu	(66.0)	(4.1)	46	82.8	103	5.9	215
Lilongwe City	(55.4)	(10.2)	53	59.1	149	17.7	262
Mangochi	44.6	5.8	88	72.2	163	7.1	357
Machinga	(71.6)	(0.0)	55	80.3	157	3.0	282
Zomba	(60.6)	(2.2)	47	78.2	120	5.1	196
Chiradzulu	(60.3)	(0.0)	22	81.6	55	7.8	103
Blantyre	(58.2)	(3.1)	26	70.2	70	8.7	125
Mwanza	(61.7)	(0.0)	8	83.6	15	4.6	31
Thyolo	*	*	31	74.5	87	5.7	175
Mulanje	(76.7)	(0.0)	59	76.0	125	5.2	242
Phalombe	(58.2)	(9.4)	33	76.0	61	8.1	126
Chikwawa	(72.2)	(0.0)	43	87.4	83	5.6	161
Nsanje	(70.7)	(3.0)	18	93.1	33	6.3	70
Balaka	(58.4)	(0.0)	41	83.2	57	3.0	135
Neno	(94.0)	(3.7)	7	85.5	17	8.8	32
Zomba City	*	*	3	(64.0)	8	11.1	18
Blantyre City	(67.3)	(3.0)	53	65.2	88	14.7	198
Dzaleka	68.4	7.1	85	64.4	129	6.0	255

Notes: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Received breast milk and infant formula and/or animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.
[2] Corresponds to IYCF indicator 'continued breastfeeding'

Table D.11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children: Districts

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who received minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:				Among youngest non-breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:					Among youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:			
District	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	Minimum acceptable diet[8]	Number of all children age 6–23 months
Chitipa	41.4	50.4	26.7	39	*	*	*	*	7	39.5	45.0	24.1	46
Karonga	39.3	66.4	31.5	67	*	*	*	*	15	36.1	58.3	25.6	82
Nkhata Bay	22.4	33.8	9.3	44	*	*	*	*	8	22.7	31.1	7.8	52
Rumphi	29.0	37.6	17.8	33	*	*	*	*	5	25.8	36.3	15.3	38
Mzimba	39.0	41.6	17.6	185	*	*	*	*	17	37.3	41.2	17.7	202
Likoma	24.4	46.2	10.2	2	*	*	*	*	1	27.3	38.8	7.6	3
Mzuzu City	26.1	31.7	9.0	30	*	*	*	*	8	24.7	28.1	8.0	38
Kasungu	32.7	41.6	18.2	177	*	*	*	*	26	34.8	38.2	16.3	203
Nkhotakota	26.1	26.5	7.8	78	*	*	*	*	14	23.9	23.3	6.6	91
Ntchisi	17.6	51.3	10.2	45	*	*	*	*	10	15.5	42.1	8.3	54
Dowa	25.3	39.9	15.2	131	*	*	*	*	15	23.4	39.1	14.3	146
Salima	17.4	55.6	16.2	84	*	*	*	*	21	17.9	50.5	14.6	105
Lilongwe	27.5	58.6	21.1	271	*	*	*	*	41	26.5	52.6	19.2	312
Mchinji	28.8	36.8	13.0	81	*	*	*	*	13	28.2	31.7	11.2	94
Dedza	24.5	49.9	21.6	148	*	*	*	*	19	22.9	48.7	20.1	167
Ntcheu	22.1	35.1	5.8	141	*	*	*	*	18	19.6	33.6	5.2	159
Lilongwe City	44.1	53.6	27.3	140	(18.6)	(19.1)	(60.0)	(5.9)	57	36.9	55.4	21.1	197
Mangochi	7.1	38.9	5.2	206	(3.5)	(6.2)	(23.8)	(0.0)	52	6.9	35.8	4.1	258
Machinga	17.0	25.6	5.1	190	*	*	*	*	32	15.5	25.2	4.3	223
Zomba	30.7	32.5	18.0	117	*	*	*	*	21	28.8	31.5	16.3	138
Chiradzulu	14.0	30.6	8.3	65	*	*	*	*	10	14.3	28.8	8.3	75
Blantyre	21.9	32.0	7.8	75	*	*	*	*	21	19.8	27.7	6.1	95
Mwanza	19.8	36.8	9.2	19	*	*	*	*	3	17.5	34.5	8.1	22
Thyolo	31.8	29.1	7.6	120	*	*	*	*	19	27.4	28.1	6.5	139
Mulanje	37.3	36.3	16.7	153	*	*	*	*	29	32.2	30.7	14.1	182
Phalombe	18.1	40.3	10.5	75	*	*	*	*	15	16.0	35.8	9.6	89
Chikwawa	14.4	29.4	3.2	101	*	*	*	*	11	13.8	28.1	2.9	112
Nsanje	22.2	46.6	18.7	48	*	*	*	*	2	21.2	45.7	17.9	51
Balaka	19.4	43.9	12.2	84	*	*	*	*	10	17.4	39.8	11.0	94
Neno	20.8	25.7	5.1	21	*	*	*	*	3	19.7	22.7	4.5	24
Zomba City	5.1	41.2	3.7	12	*	*	*	*	3	5.2	39.7	3.0	14
Blantyre City	20.4	43.7	15.4	108	*	*	*	*	34	19.7	37.3	12.6	142
Dzaleka	23.1	42.0	13.5	114	(21.0)	(23.3)	(25.2)	(6.3)	39	23.2	37.7	11.7	153

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.
[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants 6–8 months and at least 3 times a day for children 9–23 months.
[3] For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).
[4] For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is 2 or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.
[5] For non-breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid food or soft food or milk feeds at least 4 times a day. At least 1 of the feeds must be a solid, semi-solid, or soft feed.
[6] For non-breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).
[7] Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.
[8] Minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum meal frequency (footnote 2 for breastfed children and footnote 5 for non-breastfed children), and minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4 for non-breastfed children).

Table D.11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months: Districts

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed egg and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Egg and/or flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Unhealthy feeding practices:			Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
		Sweet beverage[1]	Unhealthy food[2]	Zero vegetable or fruit[3]	
Chitipa	44.0	35.7	26.2	24.4	46
Karonga	49.3	36.4	39.8	28.8	82
Nkhata Bay	34.7	27.4	13.4	55.5	52
Rumphi	34.9	30.5	23.2	41.7	38
Mzimba	35.0	25.6	30.1	28.7	202
Likoma	64.4	59.4	33.6	44.3	3
Mzuzu City	38.2	23.1	15.3	46.4	38
Kasungu	40.4	23.7	26.6	23.8	203
Nkhotakota	41.1	19.0	19.4	30.5	91
Ntchisi	23.8	13.4	9.6	21.9	54
Dowa	29.5	28.4	19.8	17.4	146
Salima	28.0	33.2	20.0	36.0	105
Lilongwe	28.9	25.3	19.7	23.2	312
Mchinji	32.0	22.7	16.9	27.3	94
Dedza	27.4	28.7	20.5	29.2	167
Ntcheu	20.5	13.9	12.7	38.3	159
Lilongwe City	41.2	37.1	23.4	29.6	197
Mangochi	15.3	18.4	4.8	46.8	258
Machinga	21.8	11.7	7.6	40.8	223
Zomba	35.8	30.5	50.6	33.9	138
Chiradzulu	26.6	20.1	28.8	47.3	75
Blantyre	21.5	15.7	15.6	35.3	95
Mwanza	14.4	8.0	8.8	25.7	22
Thyolo	21.8	14.5	20.2	29.6	139
Mulanje	34.0	30.2	29.9	18.5	182
Phalombe	24.1	22.8	25.9	39.7	89
Chikwawa	24.0	17.7	28.7	33.9	112
Nsanje	18.3	18.0	18.3	33.4	51
Balaka	32.1	12.0	18.3	37.6	94
Neno	17.3	11.6	9.7	26.5	24
Zomba City	28.7	37.1	4.7	60.2	14
Blantyre City	32.8	23.9	21.5	43.7	142
Dzaleka	34.6	26.2	8.1	36.0	153

[1] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, cacao or milo, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.
[2] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, and samosa.
[3] No vitamin A-rich fruits or vegetables and no other fruits or vegetables

Table D.11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling: Districts

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a healthcare provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Chitipa	79.7	46
Karonga	60.5	82
Nkhata Bay	31.3	52
Rumphi	32.0	38
Mzimba	59.4	202
Likoma	31.5	3
Mzuzu City	53.7	38
Kasungu	47.6	203
Nkhotakota	49.5	91
Ntchisi	34.3	54
Dowa	50.2	146
Salima	52.2	105
Lilongwe	24.3	312
Mchinji	34.0	94
Dedza	21.6	167
Ntcheu	29.6	159
Lilongwe City	14.9	197
Mangochi	26.5	258
Machinga	28.9	223
Zomba	33.4	138
Chiradzulu	30.6	75
Blantyre	32.6	95
Mwanza	35.0	22
Thyolo	49.3	139
Mulanje	51.2	182
Phalombe	74.0	89
Chikwawa	23.6	112
Nsanje	56.4	51
Balaka	21.7	94
Neno	49.3	24
Zomba City	51.7	14
Blantyre City	13.3	142
Dzaleka	12.9	153

Table D.11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in children: Districts

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	6–23 months / 24–59 months	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any (<10.5 g/dl / <11.0 g/dl)	Mild (9.5–10.4 g/dl / 10.0–10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0–9.4 g/dl / 7.0–9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl / <7.0 g/dl)	Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of children age 6–59 months
Chitipa		60.2	26.4	30.5	3.2	10.2	60
Karonga		52.6	26.6	26.0	0.0	10.5	114
Nkhata Bay		61.5	32.2	29.2	0.0	10.4	74
Rumphi		57.1	28.0	26.4	2.7	10.4	65
Mzimba		58.4	29.7	26.5	2.1	10.4	278
Likoma		49.8	31.7	17.1	1.0	11.0	5
Mzuzu City		38.2	19.3	18.9	0.0	11.0	55
Kasungu		69.9	26.1	33.2	10.7	9.8	277
Nkhotakota		56.1	31.6	23.4	1.1	10.6	94
Ntchisi		72.3	40.4	32.0	0.0	10.3	57
Dowa		51.9	23.5	25.7	2.7	10.5	149
Salima		54.7	28.4	26.3	0.0	10.5	156
Lilongwe		65.1	25.3	37.6	2.2	10.1	384
Mchinji		58.4	28.6	27.6	2.2	10.4	146
Dedza		52.9	25.7	27.3	0.0	10.5	191
Ntcheu		47.2	26.5	19.9	0.8	10.7	163
Lilongwe City		53.5	24.7	26.8	2.0	10.5	177
Mangochi		52.5	16.3	30.5	5.7	10.3	338
Machinga		50.6	27.6	21.3	1.7	10.6	264
Zomba		64.7	31.0	32.0	1.7	10.2	212
Chiradzulu		60.5	32.6	24.8	3.1	10.5	97
Blantyre		58.0	23.1	32.0	3.0	10.4	108
Mwanza		53.6	25.5	27.2	0.9	10.5	33
Thyolo		49.5	29.8	16.5	3.1	10.8	180
Mulanje		37.9	20.5	16.1	1.4	11.0	198
Phalombe		61.2	35.8	25.4	0.0	10.5	103
Chikwawa		65.2	33.9	29.1	2.2	10.2	141
Nsanje		59.1	21.3	36.7	1.0	10.3	48
Balaka		47.6	27.2	19.4	1.1	10.8	128
Neno		56.3	24.4	27.7	4.2	10.4	31
Zomba City		72.3	20.3	49.6	2.4	10.1	15
Blantyre City		45.0	22.8	22.2	0.0	10.9	120
Dzaleka		41.4	19.1	22.3	0.0	11.0	241

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO, 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

Table D.11.13 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children: Districts

Among children age 6–59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrups, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among children age 6–59 months:					Among children age 12–59 months:	
District	Percentage given iron tablets or syrups in last 12 months[1]	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months[1,2]	Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months[1,3]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[4]	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[1,5]	Number of children
Chitipa	8.7	2.6	9.4	55.6	122	38.4	106
Karonga	10.0	3.8	11.6	66.9	235	38.7	203
Nkhata Bay	10.7	15.5	22.1	57.0	152	45.7	133
Rumphi	23.5	11.1	26.1	75.6	109	53.7	93
Mzimba	17.1	11.7	21.5	66.9	522	51.5	432
Likoma	15.7	5.8	19.7	74.8	9	65.1	8
Mzuzu City	14.3	10.8	16.4	72.0	128	54.7	117
Kasungu	8.7	2.9	9.9	53.2	560	35.8	492
Nkhotakota	10.0	15.9	21.6	46.6	261	36.1	235
Ntchisi	9.1	5.2	11.6	66.8	157	36.5	138
Dowa	5.3	6.4	10.3	62.0	392	33.8	351
Salima	5.4	5.7	9.3	71.8	317	48.4	274
Lilongwe	8.8	10.2	15.4	50.7	925	36.3	812
Mchinji	13.8	13.4	21.2	70.5	269	44.7	236
Dedza	21.5	16.3	25.7	61.4	472	34.0	417
Ntcheu	9.9	7.9	13.0	53.8	447	44.7	381
Lilongwe City	7.5	4.7	10.8	54.5	492	25.7	433
Mangochi	7.9	12.4	16.5	47.2	823	32.9	719
Machinga	9.9	6.9	14.1	65.5	595	35.6	527
Zomba	14.0	23.2	29.9	72.4	445	51.3	419
Chiradzulu	9.2	2.6	10.7	60.0	201	34.8	178
Blantyre	11.2	12.1	15.6	71.7	256	38.0	228
Mwanza	9.5	6.3	10.8	79.2	70	48.3	62
Thyolo	13.5	2.8	14.6	72.5	428	48.4	372
Mulanje	14.5	7.0	16.3	77.7	449	40.9	392
Phalombe	19.5	28.6	36.6	80.4	269	54.1	239
Chikwawa	5.4	4.1	7.7	58.7	301	36.5	269
Nsanje	30.7	17.2	38.3	74.2	157	45.2	139
Balaka	9.4	5.8	12.3	64.5	277	41.8	241
Neno	17.5	21.3	26.6	73.2	73	44.9	66
Zomba City	9.2	11.3	15.0	65.3	46	39.8	40
Blantyre City	16.2	8.8	19.9	52.9	448	40.4	391
Dzaleka	12.4	10.7	13.7	68.4	463	34.4	422

[1] Based on mother's recall
[2] Local multiple micronutrient powders include ndisakanizeni
[3] Iron-containing supplements include tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.
[4] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[5] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.

Table D.11.14.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49: Districts

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Short stature			Body mass index[1]							
District	Height below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately or severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Chitipa	0.5	93	24.0	62.3	4.6	4.1	0.5	33.1	25.3	7.8	82
Karonga	3.1	163	23.7	65.8	4.6	4.6	0.0	29.6	20.3	9.3	150
Nkhata Bay	3.5	114	23.1	69.4	6.5	3.6	2.8	24.2	20.1	4.1	107
Rumphi	2.8	92	23.7	63.2	6.1	4.2	1.9	30.7	21.4	9.3	82
Mzimba	2.2	382	22.9	73.6	2.7	2.2	0.5	23.7	18.9	4.8	350
Likoma	1.4	9	24.7	57.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	39.2	26.2	13.0	8
Mzuzu City	3.0	129	25.9	50.1	3.0	2.7	0.3	47.0	27.1	19.9	122
Kasungu	3.0	408	23.1	72.3	3.4	1.8	1.6	24.4	18.7	5.7	368
Nkhotakota	2.5	166	23.2	68.7	5.9	4.6	1.3	25.4	19.1	6.4	152
Ntchisi	2.2	121	23.1	75.2	3.8	3.3	0.5	21.0	17.4	3.6	110
Dowa	2.8	298	23.9	69.1	3.0	2.5	0.5	27.9	17.5	10.4	271
Salima	1.4	218	23.1	70.1	7.7	6.8	0.9	22.3	13.0	9.2	198
Lilongwe	3.5	764	22.9	70.4	6.0	4.8	1.2	23.6	20.0	3.6	709
Mchinji	1.7	240	23.5	66.5	3.1	2.7	0.5	30.4	24.4	6.0	224
Dedza	1.7	375	23.7	65.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	31.2	23.8	7.4	338
Ntcheu	1.2	307	24.1	55.5	6.0	3.9	2.1	38.5	27.6	10.9	291
Lilongwe City	1.2	467	26.4	44.5	3.3	2.9	0.4	52.3	27.5	24.7	430
Mangochi	4.7	488	22.5	70.0	8.0	6.8	1.1	22.0	16.6	5.4	430
Machinga	1.4	383	22.5	72.9	6.5	5.3	1.2	20.6	15.7	4.9	354
Zomba	3.0	326	23.4	65.3	7.1	5.1	2.0	27.6	21.3	6.3	299
Chiradzulu	1.7	179	22.8	69.5	8.6	7.3	1.4	21.8	17.5	4.3	175
Blantyre	3.6	211	23.5	64.5	6.8	5.7	1.1	28.7	20.1	8.6	204
Mwanza	1.7	53	23.5	70.5	5.1	4.7	0.4	24.4	16.4	7.9	46
Thyolo	2.8	319	23.8	71.9	2.6	2.5	0.1	25.5	17.2	8.2	301
Mulanje	3.1	355	23.4	65.4	7.7	6.5	1.3	26.8	19.1	7.7	327
Phalombe	3.3	213	22.6	75.5	7.2	6.2	1.0	17.3	13.7	3.6	195
Chikwawa	2.9	225	22.1	80.8	6.2	3.7	2.5	13.0	7.7	5.3	204
Nsanje	0.8	107	22.1	80.0	5.7	4.5	1.1	14.3	11.5	2.8	97
Balaka	3.0	190	23.8	67.1	3.3	1.8	1.5	29.7	21.3	8.4	178
Neno	1.6	57	23.4	70.1	6.3	5.0	1.3	23.7	14.9	8.7	54
Zomba City	0.9	51	25.4	54.8	3.1	2.2	0.9	42.1	23.0	19.1	48
Blantyre City	2.0	341	24.5	51.4	7.6	5.9	1.7	41.1	26.4	14.7	311
Dzaleka	1.8	311	25.0	58.3	3.9	3.7	0.2	37.9	19.7	18.2	250

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table D.11.14.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19: Districts

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below -2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI) for age *z* score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Short stature			Body mass index-for-age[1]							
District	Height-for-age below -2 SD	Number of women	Mean BMI-for-age *z* score	-1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	< -1 SD (total thin)[2]	< -1 SD to -2 SD (mildly thin)	< -2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	> +1 SD (total overweight or obese)[3]	> +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	> +2 SD (obese)	Number of women
Chitipa	9.1	31	0.1	72.4	11.2	9.2	1.9	16.5	16.5	0.0	28
Karonga	5.5	56	-0.1	80.2	9.4	9.4	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	50
Nkhata Bay	10.5	36	0.2	81.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	30
Rumphi	7.4	26	0.2	78.6	1.8	1.8	0.0	19.6	19.6	0.0	22
Mzimba	11.4	139	-0.0	78.3	12.1	9.9	2.2	9.6	9.6	0.0	121
Likoma	18.9	2	0.1	78.2	9.8	9.8	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	2
Mzuzu City	13.2	36	0.6	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	24.9	3.1	36
Kasungu	11.7	105	0.0	93.9	2.2	2.2	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	97
Nkhotakota	8.9	49	-0.2	75.9	16.2	16.2	0.0	7.9	7.2	0.7	48
Ntchisi	(22.1)	25	0.1	(88.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(9.8)	(0.0)	22
Dowa	15.5	65	0.0	(92.1)	(5.4)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	64
Salima	16.0	58	-0.2	78.3	17.2	15.6	1.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	53
Lilongwe	12.2	155	-0.0	76.1	13.7	13.7	0.0	10.3	10.3	0.0	139
Mchinji	(20.3)	49	-0.1	(82.1)	(9.2)	(7.0)	(2.2)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(0.0)	46
Dedza	11.3	91	0.0	93.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	80
Ntcheu	31.6	79	0.2	83.0	5.0	2.8	2.2	12.0	12.0	0.0	74
Lilongwe City	(7.0)	76	0.7	(72.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.6)	(19.8)	(7.8)	70
Mangochi	15.7	134	-0.2	82.0	13.4	11.3	2.1	4.6	3.1	1.5	118
Machinga	18.2	89	-0.5	69.6	26.2	20.9	5.3	4.2	4.2	0.0	84
Zomba	20.0	107	-0.0	78.1	11.3	8.7	2.6	10.6	10.6	0.0	97
Chiradzulu	13.8	54	0.0	78.3	8.5	8.5	0.0	13.1	11.8	1.4	51
Blantyre	7.9	44	-0.0	(73.5)	(10.4)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(13.9)	(2.2)	40
Mwanza	(17.9)	10	-0.4	(83.1)	(14.8)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	8
Thyolo	20.1	100	0.1	82.1	5.8	5.8	0.0	12.0	7.4	4.6	89
Mulanje	14.1	95	-0.0	87.2	4.9	4.9	0.0	7.9	7.9	0.0	86
Phalombe	11.0	63	-0.2	76.8	17.7	17.7	0.0	5.4	4.1	1.3	59
Chikwawa	10.8	55	-0.4	75.0	21.6	21.6	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	52
Nsanje	10.1	29	-0.1	77.9	13.6	13.6	0.0	8.5	8.5	0.0	26
Balaka	4.3	50	0.1	84.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	12.2	9.4	2.8	44
Neno	(19.1)	10	0.2	(76.1)	(12.6)	(10.4)	(2.2)	(11.3)	(7.9)	(3.3)	9
Zomba City	8.4	11	0.1	70.1	9.9	7.8	2.1	20.0	16.5	3.6	11
Blantyre City	10.8	78	0.0	(81.0)	(11.5)	(9.1)	(2.4)	(7.5)	(3.6)	(3.9)	71
Dzaleka	13.8	113	0.4	74.8	3.6	2.9	0.7	21.6	15.8	5.8	111

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parenthesis are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

[2] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

[3] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table D.11.15 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils)	Nuts and seeds	Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Dark green leafy vege-tables	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vege-tables	Other vege-tables	Other fruits	Insects and other small protein foods	Red palm oil	Sweet foods[1]	Fried and salty foods[2]	Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Sweet-ened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, or other sweet beverages[3]	Number of women
Chitipa	99.1	42.8	54.7	56.0	9.1	38.9	18.4	75.7	46.3	59.3	38.5	0.0	0.4	14.2	22.4	14.6	4.9	32.4	260
Karonga	91.3	48.9	44.0	36.5	9.3	58.5	14.7	66.8	28.2	71.4	32.0	0.6	18.7	20.9	26.8	7.9	8.0	35.2	448
Nkhata Bay	99.2	76.9	41.1	19.7	6.5	72.4	35.7	82.5	51.7	74.6	46.5	4.2	3.1	15.6	17.8	10.7	12.9	52.8	309
Rumphi	95.4	37.6	27.8	42.6	4.6	52.7	16.5	78.6	34.0	66.9	27.7	0.7	4.9	13.2	14.0	4.8	6.5	33.6	228
Mzimba	98.6	43.2	39.9	54.0	5.4	42.3	16.4	81.6	35.3	54.9	34.4	0.0	0.6	15.3	19.3	10.3	3.4	30.7	1,094
Likoma	98.2	50.2	28.4	19.4	9.8	91.2	14.2	66.9	28.7	67.1	51.9	0.0	41.1	30.8	48.8	11.3	6.9	80.0	22
Mzuzu City	98.4	34.8	35.4	18.7	6.0	62.3	15.9	87.0	37.9	67.6	36.8	0.0	0.9	12.7	17.0	5.7	11.1	39.9	356
Kasungu	98.5	34.6	34.4	51.7	2.7	47.6	14.5	83.9	27.7	48.6	29.8	0.9	6.3	14.5	27.0	10.3	7.6	21.9	1,006
Nkhotakota	97.0	27.5	20.5	23.8	3.3	64.3	7.5	76.0	27.7	65.8	26.5	0.6	1.7	13.4	23.1	9.1	5.4	28.8	469
Ntchisi	96.4	27.3	25.2	18.0	1.7	32.0	6.0	72.7	19.3	73.0	13.0	0.9	4.4	6.4	14.1	7.6	3.5	15.2	311
Dowa	97.9	13.0	30.5	32.8	1.7	32.7	9.7	74.9	25.7	38.3	12.4	0.2	0.8	7.4	12.6	3.8	2.4	12.1	814
Salima	98.6	29.8	30.8	18.1	0.7	51.0	4.9	71.2	19.8	65.1	27.9	0.3	1.0	12.0	18.3	5.1	3.8	24.4	592
Lilongwe	97.9	26.1	26.9	23.9	3.1	39.6	10.5	79.2	35.3	70.7	14.0	0.4	9.7	9.4	19.8	3.7	4.8	27.6	1,956
Mchinji	98.9	26.5	31.2	39.2	5.0	44.4	12.1	79.2	34.4	73.0	26.9	0.5	6.5	12.3	28.1	10.7	3.9	18.8	581
Dedza	97.4	36.6	34.1	22.9	1.6	25.7	10.1	75.5	16.3	61.8	17.4	0.3	9.7	4.7	15.0	5.5	2.1	21.2	964
Ntcheu	95.7	29.9	34.4	12.9	0.5	30.6	6.7	74.9	15.5	69.5	15.8	0.8	7.9	4.6	14.0	6.3	1.5	15.3	839
Lilongwe City	97.6	31.3	26.1	14.3	6.7	59.6	16.6	80.0	19.7	71.5	22.8	0.1	16.7	17.1	21.6	10.0	9.9	51.8	1,268
Mangochi	98.4	16.3	27.3	6.7	0.8	35.9	5.0	64.9	17.4	57.4	14.8	0.2	12.2	2.3	5.6	1.1	0.6	7.0	1,281
Machinga	95.3	19.8	33.5	18.6	1.4	36.4	4.1	62.3	13.4	65.1	22.1	0.2	5.0	4.1	7.6	2.7	1.0	3.8	938
Zomba	97.2	38.1	43.5	35.5	1.0	44.6	7.4	65.2	12.6	44.2	33.9	0.9	13.3	17.7	27.0	6.4	2.9	14.2	853
Chiradzulu	95.6	21.3	43.7	15.9	2.9	38.0	8.6	57.3	21.0	53.5	10.8	0.0	9.2	9.5	18.2	3.8	1.1	11.7	495
Blantyre	92.5	26.1	38.6	13.1	1.2	28.8	5.9	63.1	25.5	55.0	26.9	0.6	4.3	7.9	15.1	1.9	2.7	14.1	547
Mwanza	96.0	19.8	39.5	12.8	0.5	23.3	6.4	75.9	18.5	67.5	26.1	0.2	5.3	4.7	6.6	2.6	1.5	3.1	133
Thyolo	93.9	53.3	41.3	13.1	1.7	32.5	6.7	71.9	34.8	46.7	15.1	1.0	6.5	7.9	17.8	4.4	2.0	12.7	907
Mulanje	95.2	38.3	36.9	27.0	1.6	39.9	6.4	75.6	40.1	50.7	27.2	1.4	0.6	9.2	19.3	6.0	1.8	18.3	964
Phalombe	98.4	17.4	40.4	15.8	1.4	46.2	6.6	61.7	18.8	36.3	15.8	0.4	0.0	10.0	18.5	5.7	3.6	14.1	558
Chikwawa	96.8	14.8	28.6	15.7	1.7	29.9	3.7	70.4	10.9	46.0	37.0	0.5	32.5	7.8	12.1	2.1	2.4	7.0	541
Nsanje	92.2	23.1	22.2	19.1	2.7	25.2	2.9	69.4	14.9	47.0	10.2	0.0	19.3	4.9	7.3	6.4	1.4	8.1	265
Balaka	96.3	18.0	33.5	16.7	1.3	38.6	7.3	62.3	12.8	63.7	45.6	0.0	2.4	8.4	12.6	4.2	2.7	8.8	510
Neno	95.5	21.6	44.1	18.4	3.0	29.7	9.0	69.2	21.6	48.1	30.3	0.4	10.2	8.4	13.2	7.3	3.3	15.3	137
Zomba City	98.1	21.6	28.7	13.3	4.4	62.2	11.2	84.4	9.6	49.6	26.3	0.0	1.8	11.7	15.4	5.9	6.4	37.4	122
Blantyre City	97.0	30.3	28.5	14.3	3.8	60.7	11.3	72.7	18.3	49.4	22.3	0.6	14.0	15.4	16.4	6.2	6.7	28.2	1,080
Dzaleka	94.8	24.1	37.3	28.9	1.7	37.6	6.1	73.2	22.0	44.4	8.0	0.1	7.7	3.8	10.1	2.4	1.6	12.2	738

Note: See the Woman's Questionnaire for the list of liquids and foods.

[1] Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles

[2] Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, or samosa

[3] Other sweetened beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, cocao or milo, and chocolate-flavoured drinks

Table D.11.16 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Minimum dietary diversity for women[1]	Sweet beverage consumption[2]	Unhealthy food consumption[3]	Number of women
Chitipa	58.0	42.6	30.5	260
Karonga	52.4	41.3	36.1	448
Nkhata Bay	58.0	55.4	24.3	309
Rumphi	45.3	36.9	20.6	228
Mzimba	49.4	38.0	27.3	1,094
Likoma	54.9	81.7	58.3	22
Mzuzu City	54.3	47.8	24.2	356
Kasungu	41.3	30.8	32.1	1,006
Nkhotakota	36.3	34.2	29.5	469
Ntchisi	20.0	22.7	16.3	311
Dowa	21.0	16.2	15.7	814
Salima	32.7	29.3	24.5	592
Lilongwe	30.3	33.1	23.2	1,956
Mchinji	47.8	28.8	33.1	581
Dedza	25.5	25.7	16.5	964
Ntcheu	23.3	20.2	16.5	839
Lilongwe City	36.9	58.5	30.8	1,268
Mangochi	16.9	8.1	7.2	1,281
Machinga	23.4	6.1	9.3	938
Zomba	31.6	20.3	35.3	853
Chiradzulu	19.3	15.2	24.5	495
Blantyre	22.7	15.8	18.9	547
Mwanza	25.3	6.1	9.5	133
Thyolo	26.9	17.8	22.6	907
Mulanje	37.3	23.1	23.3	964
Phalombe	21.0	20.2	22.9	558
Chikwawa	21.3	10.1	16.1	541
Nsanje	18.0	14.4	10.1	265
Balaka	28.5	13.2	17.6	510
Neno	29.2	21.3	17.0	137
Zomba City	28.9	43.6	22.7	122
Blantyre City	28.7	33.4	26.9	1,080
Dzaleka	24.0	13.2	11.3	738

[1] Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from 5 or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits

[2] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, sodas, sports drinks, energy drinks, cacao or milo, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

[3] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, and samosa.

Table D.11.17.1 Prevalence of anaemia in women: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

		Anaemia status by haemoglobin level					
		Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe		
	Not pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl	8.0–10.9 g/dl	<8.0 g/dl		
	Pregnant—trimester 1	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
	Pregnant—trimester 2	<10.5 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl	7.0–9.4 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of women
District	Pregnant—trimester 3	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
Chitipa		23.9	15.7	8.2	0.0	12.6	122
Karonga		41.7	21.6	17.1	3.1	11.9	217
Nkhata Bay		56.9	30.4	23.4	3.1	11.6	146
Rumphi		31.6	17.4	11.9	2.2	12.4	118
Mzimba		41.6	21.1	18.3	2.2	12.0	517
Likoma		39.0	19.3	17.6	2.2	12.1	11
Mzuzu City		31.6	18.4	12.1	1.1	12.4	165
Kasungu		48.5	24.0	22.4	2.1	11.8	503
Nkhotakota		39.1	20.9	16.7	1.5	12.1	201
Ntchisi		47.3	23.2	22.4	1.7	11.9	143
Dowa		25.0	15.7	8.7	0.5	12.7	356
Salima		38.2	18.9	17.1	2.2	12.0	266
Lilongwe		36.8	21.4	12.0	3.5	12.1	911
Mchinji		34.9	21.9	12.0	0.9	12.2	285
Dedza		31.3	20.5	10.3	0.5	12.4	451
Ntcheu		36.1	24.0	11.4	0.7	12.2	382
Lilongwe City		25.7	13.5	11.3	0.9	12.5	524
Mangochi		38.3	20.4	14.8	3.2	12.0	584
Machinga		35.0	18.0	15.4	1.6	12.2	457
Zomba		40.6	22.2	16.9	1.5	12.1	413
Chiradzulu		35.9	20.7	14.3	1.0	12.3	232
Blantyre		31.4	16.3	14.7	0.3	12.4	240
Mwanza		33.4	24.2	8.7	0.5	12.2	60
Thyolo		29.6	18.9	9.8	0.8	12.5	388
Mulanje		30.5	19.4	11.1	0.0	12.5	445
Phalombe		23.9	14.5	8.8	0.6	12.6	260
Chikwawa		45.5	24.2	19.9	1.3	12.0	267
Nsanje		43.6	20.6	22.0	1.0	11.9	109
Balaka		41.2	22.8	16.2	2.2	12.1	234
Neno		39.9	24.8	15.0	0.1	12.2	65
Zomba City		35.7	19.6	14.3	1.8	12.2	59
Blantyre City		27.2	18.1	7.5	1.6	12.8	377
Dzaleka		35.3	18.8	12.6	3.9	12.2	421

Note: Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

Table D.12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets: Districts

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[1]		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	
Chitipa	72.7	72.3	1.5	1.5	276	42.5	41.9	276
Karonga	80.9	79.6	1.8	1.7	434	42.3	40.9	432
Nkhata Bay	37.3	33.5	0.7	0.6	299	13.5	10.8	299
Rumphi	58.0	57.8	1.1	1.1	251	29.4	28.8	251
Mzimba	40.1	39.3	0.6	0.6	1,092	11.9	11.3	1,092
Likoma	69.7	68.3	1.6	1.5	20	42.6	40.5	20
Mzuzu City	60.2	58.6	1.2	1.2	296	36.3	34.5	296
Kasungu	48.8	47.9	0.8	0.7	1,112	15.5	15.0	1,112
Nkhotakota	64.9	62.8	1.0	1.0	502	24.7	22.8	500
Ntchisi	40.8	40.7	0.6	0.6	361	16.7	16.7	361
Dowa	58.1	57.8	1.0	1.0	961	28.9	28.6	956
Salima	65.8	63.5	1.1	1.1	592	25.9	24.2	592
Lilongwe	52.6	52.2	0.8	0.8	2,176	19.2	18.9	2,168
Mchinji	61.9	59.7	1.0	1.0	754	27.2	25.9	753
Dedza	73.3	73.0	1.3	1.3	1,098	37.8	37.4	1,098
Ntcheu	74.1	73.8	1.4	1.4	985	40.4	39.9	985
Lilongwe City	48.7	44.6	0.9	0.8	1,222	24.7	20.6	1,220
Mangochi	55.8	55.2	0.8	0.8	1,360	18.2	17.4	1,354
Machinga	83.0	82.5	1.6	1.5	991	38.0	37.3	989
Zomba	61.7	60.5	1.0	1.0	914	27.4	26.6	909
Chiradzulu	79.0	77.5	1.6	1.6	509	49.5	48.4	507
Blantyre	55.6	54.7	0.8	0.8	614	21.8	20.7	611
Mwanza	50.4	49.6	0.8	0.8	164	23.0	22.2	164
Thyolo	51.3	50.4	0.8	0.8	994	19.4	18.4	994
Mulanje	64.8	64.0	1.1	1.1	938	30.1	29.1	936
Phalombe	87.3	86.8	1.8	1.8	584	52.6	52.2	584
Chikwawa	70.6	67.7	1.1	1.1	708	36.0	34.5	705
Nsanje	60.3	59.7	1.0	0.9	330	24.3	23.9	329
Balaka	51.9	51.0	0.8	0.8	612	21.6	21.0	611
Neno	51.5	50.0	0.9	0.8	178	26.6	25.2	177
Zomba City	67.2	64.5	1.4	1.3	117	41.7	38.9	117
Blantyre City	47.6	42.7	0.9	0.8	969	21.7	17.7	967
Dzaleka	38.8	38.8	0.6	0.6	681	12.5	12.5	678

[1] De facto household members
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table D.12.2 Source of mosquito nets: Districts

Percent distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) by source of net, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Mass distribu-tion campaign	ANC visit	Immuni-sation visit	Govern-ment health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/ market	Com-munity health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Chitipa	54.7	24.0	13.4	3.3	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	100.0	404
Karonga	69.1	21.2	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	100.0	745
Nkhata Bay	31.0	37.3	15.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	169
Rumphi	57.8	14.8	17.6	3.8	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	278
Mzimba	55.3	32.9	4.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	668
Likoma	56.3	17.2	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	21.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.6	100.0	30
Mzuzu City	39.1	21.5	4.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.3	100.0	355
Kasungu	54.6	30.0	7.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	832
Nkhotakota	20.8	41.3	10.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	20.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.2	100.0	490
Ntchisi	63.6	27.6	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	228
Dowa	62.4	25.2	6.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	951
Salima	48.4	30.3	7.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	10.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	643
Lilongwe	60.9	26.7	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,749
Mchinji	65.6	27.6	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	725
Dedza	79.7	14.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,446
Ntcheu	82.9	11.1	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,352
Lilongwe City	30.4	21.0	5.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	33.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.9	100.0	949
Mangochi	26.1	51.1	3.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.2	100.0	1,110
Machinga	77.5	14.3	0.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,522
Zomba	59.5	23.9	9.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.1	100.0	901
Chiradzulu	55.4	12.4	28.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	816
Blantyre	46.4	25.8	5.9	1.3	1.4	0.2	14.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	2.7	0.2	100.0	504
Mwanza	57.6	28.4	3.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	126
Thyolo	58.7	19.5	8.3	2.2	0.2	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	100.0	766
Mulanje	63.5	20.4	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	5.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	1,042
Phalombe	74.3	9.2	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.2	9.1	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,068
Chikwawa	49.5	24.1	7.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.1	2.1	0.0	4.4	0.7	100.0	779
Nsanje	52.3	16.5	10.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	15.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.9	0.3	100.0	307
Balaka	36.2	30.1	5.8	8.1	0.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.1	100.0	482
Neno	60.8	23.4	4.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	146
Zomba City	26.3	13.9	4.0	9.5	0.0	0.1	35.3	3.4	0.1	0.7	4.4	2.4	100.0	156
Blantyre City	33.6	21.9	9.4	1.6	0.0	0.9	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	100.0	745
Dzaleka	41.0	26.6	15.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	100.0	430

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
ANC = Antenatal care

Table D.12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN): Districts

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN[1,2]	Number of persons
Chitipa	55.8	1,179
Karonga	62.2	1,956
Nkhata Bay	20.6	1,497
Rumphi	43.4	1,061
Mzimba	22.1	5,498
Likoma	55.4	87
Mzuzu City	43.8	1,260
Kasungu	30.2	4,910
Nkhotakota	40.9	2,133
Ntchisi	27.0	1,522
Dowa	42.9	3,841
Salima	43.7	2,573
Lilongwe	35.7	8,753
Mchinji	44.0	2,835
Dedza	59.1	4,300
Ntcheu	57.7	3,920
Lilongwe City	33.0	4,787
Mangochi	32.9	6,268
Machinga	58.5	4,420
Zomba	42.1	3,788
Chiradzulu	63.6	2,033
Blantyre	37.2	2,381
Mwanza	34.4	651
Thyolo	33.9	3,957
Mulanje	45.0	4,046
Phalombe	72.7	2,415
Chikwawa	49.9	2,635
Nsanje	39.1	1,387
Balaka	34.6	2,471
Neno	36.2	676
Zomba City	52.1	460
Blantyre City	30.7	4,091
Dzaleka	22.1	3,458

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[2] Percentage of the de facto household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table D.12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household: Districts

Percentage of the de facto household population that slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage that slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
District	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Chitipa	52.7	52.3	1,179	73.4	840
Karonga	63.4	62.0	1,956	74.9	1,621
Nkhata Bay	24.7	21.5	1,497	63.5	506
Rumphi	41.5	41.1	1,061	70.0	623
Mzimba	21.0	20.6	5,498	53.8	2,103
Likoma	46.0	44.6	87	64.0	61
Mzuzu City	37.8	36.4	1,260	63.3	725
Kasungu	32.8	32.1	4,910	65.1	2,424
Nkhotakota	47.4	45.4	2,133	71.0	1,364
Ntchisi	28.3	28.2	1,522	72.6	592
Dowa	43.6	43.3	3,841	74.2	2,239
Salima	47.2	45.2	2,573	68.3	1,703
Lilongwe	33.6	33.4	8,753	62.2	4,703
Mchinji	47.0	44.7	2,835	70.3	1,803
Dedza	54.8	54.7	4,300	71.6	3,284
Ntcheu	50.6	50.2	3,920	67.0	2,941
Lilongwe City	29.8	26.8	4,787	56.7	2,262
Mangochi	34.2	33.7	6,268	61.3	3,448
Machinga	56.2	55.5	4,420	66.9	3,669
Zomba	38.0	37.2	3,788	60.3	2,334
Chiradzulu	49.7	48.4	2,033	61.4	1,603
Blantyre	35.4	34.4	2,381	62.1	1,319
Mwanza	34.8	34.1	651	69.7	318
Thyolo	33.3	32.5	3,957	62.4	2,059
Mulanje	43.2	42.5	4,046	66.3	2,592
Phalombe	71.1	70.6	2,415	80.0	2,130
Chikwawa	53.4	50.9	2,635	73.9	1,814
Nsanje	44.4	43.6	1,387	71.6	844
Balaka	33.3	32.3	2,471	62.7	1,273
Neno	36.0	34.6	676	67.8	345
Zomba City	49.8	47.1	460	72.1	301
Blantyre City	28.9	26.2	4,091	59.3	1,810
Dzaleka	23.7	23.7	3,458	61.4	1,333

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table D.12.5 Use of existing ITNs: Districts

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night	Number of ITNs[1]
Chitipa	80.6	404
Karonga	86.4	745
Nkhata Bay	94.5	169
Rumphi	80.1	278
Mzimba	79.3	668
Likoma	76.1	30
Mzuzu City	76.0	355
Kasungu	85.5	832
Nkhotakota	90.6	490
Ntchisi	87.5	228
Dowa	84.0	951
Salima	83.6	643
Lilongwe	76.6	1,749
Mchinji	83.4	725
Dedza	76.7	1,446
Ntcheu	71.7	1,352
Lilongwe City	73.0	949
Mangochi	83.4	1,110
Machinga	80.4	1,522
Zomba	76.5	901
Chiradzulu	64.6	816
Blantyre	81.5	504
Mwanza	83.3	126
Thyolo	83.3	766
Mulanje	83.8	1,042
Phalombe	79.2	1,068
Chikwawa	80.0	779
Nsanje	92.2	307
Balaka	81.2	482
Neno	79.3	146
Zomba City	82.3	156
Blantyre City	76.2	745
Dzaleka	83.6	430

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table D.12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
District	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Chitipa	63.6	62.9	152	81.7	117
Karonga	74.9	73.3	271	84.9	234
Nkhata Bay	35.4	32.9	209	78.8	87
Rumphi	53.4	53.2	141	77.3	97
Mzimba	33.4	33.4	706	68.6	344
Likoma	54.8	53.3	12	72.0	9
Mzuzu City	48.0	46.4	148	71.7	96
Kasungu	46.1	45.3	680	84.7	364
Nkhotakota	62.4	61.2	325	84.3	236
Ntchisi	43.0	43.0	183	87.2	90
Dowa	57.7	57.3	457	88.4	296
Salima	63.0	60.1	392	81.1	290
Lilongwe	49.7	49.5	1,158	80.2	714
Mchinji	62.3	59.4	341	80.4	252
Dedza	69.6	69.0	562	83.4	465
Ntcheu	63.5	63.1	557	78.3	449
Lilongwe City	47.8	45.1	535	76.1	317
Mangochi	47.9	47.7	1,057	72.9	691
Machinga	64.8	63.7	702	75.9	589
Zomba	52.1	51.4	538	75.2	368
Chiradzulu	58.9	58.2	249	71.5	203
Blantyre	50.6	49.2	313	79.7	193
Mwanza	48.1	47.4	88	83.0	50
Thyolo	48.8	48.0	517	77.3	321
Mulanje	55.8	55.6	554	79.9	386
Phalombe	82.3	81.5	329	90.4	297
Chikwawa	65.4	63.2	376	82.4	289
Nsanje	56.2	55.4	194	83.1	130
Balaka	48.8	48.4	364	74.4	237
Neno	47.6	46.2	90	84.1	49
Zomba City	59.3	57.7	51	84.2	35
Blantyre City	37.0	34.5	520	68.1	263
Dzaleka	32.1	32.1	608	69.1	283

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table D.12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women: Districts

Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among pregnant women age 15–49 in all households:			Among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
District	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women
Chitipa	68.8	68.8	22	(81.8)	19
Karonga	(64.6)	(62.4)	30	(81.3)	23
Nkhata Bay	(36.2)	(33.8)	20	*	8
Rumphi	(33.3)	(33.3)	17	*	9
Mzimba	31.3	31.3	84	*	33
Likoma	(53.5)	(53.5)	1	(67.3)	1
Mzuzu City	(46.6)	(43.4)	15	*	9
Kasungu	(34.5)	(34.5)	58	*	28
Nkhotakota	73.6	73.6	35	(95.9)	27
Ntchisi	(33.5)	(33.5)	23	*	10
Dowa	(56.9)	(55.8)	55	(90.5)	34
Salima	(75.7)	(75.7)	26	(80.0)	25
Lilongwe	(41.0)	(41.0)	113	*	57
Mchinji	(55.6)	(52.4)	34	*	22
Dedza	(50.0)	(50.0)	62	(73.0)	43
Ntcheu	(59.4)	(59.4)	54	(66.2)	48
Lilongwe City	(43.4)	(38.9)	71	*	43
Mangochi	42.1	42.1	116	(77.5)	63
Machinga	(68.8)	(68.8)	55	(79.1)	48
Zomba	(31.4)	(31.4)	41	*	25
Chiradzulu	*	*	14	*	9
Blantyre	(32.3)	(29.0)	27	*	16
Mwanza	(46.6)	(45.3)	12	(85.6)	7
Thyolo	(52.0)	(52.0)	45	*	27
Mulanje	(22.6)	(22.6)	45	*	21
Phalombe	(65.2)	(62.9)	33	(68.3)	31
Chikwawa	(63.0)	(63.0)	36	(83.2)	27
Nsanje	(58.2)	(51.3)	16	*	9
Balaka	(50.1)	(50.1)	31	*	20
Neno	(36.3)	(36.3)	7	*	3
Zomba City	(74.0)	(70.6)	5	*	4
Blantyre City	(34.5)	(26.4)	47	*	17
Dzaleka	43.5	43.5	70	*	35

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table D.12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey: Districts

Among ITNs, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among ITNs that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage of ITNs not used the night before the survey	Total number of mosquito nets	Main reason each ITN was not used the night before the survey														Number of ITNs not used the night before the survey
			Too hot	Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size	Don't like smell	Unable to hang net	Slept outdoors	Usual user didn't sleep in household last night	No mosquitoes/ no malaria	Extra net/ saving for later	Torn net	Don't like sleeping under net	Washing	Bed bugs	Other	Total	
Chitipa	19.1	404	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.4	3.4	15.6	47.1	18.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	77
Karonga	13.1	745	5.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	30.4	5.0	40.4	8.4	2.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
Nkhata Bay	5.5	169	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Rumphi	18.8	278	15.1	0.4	0.0	3.5	1.5	8.8	9.2	44.6	10.3	1.9	3.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	52
Mzimba	20.1	668	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.6	9.4	23.3	31.3	17.3	2.9	0.0	3.7	1.1	100.0	135
Likoma	18.0	30	37.5	1.3	0.0	1.0	6.0	13.1	8.1	16.5	6.8	7.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	5
Mzuzu City	23.5	355	0.6	0.0	2.2	5.5	0.0	12.2	24.7	30.6	6.8	14.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
Kasungu	14.5	832	5.9	1.2	0.0	5.4	1.2	4.3	2.3	39.9	15.4	15.8	1.2	1.3	6.1	100.0	121
Nkhotakota	9.3	490	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	11.7	2.1	2.1	48.9	16.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	46
Ntchisi	12.5	228	1.9	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.6	16.4	7.7	41.5	13.6	7.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Dowa	15.4	951	4.8	1.5	0.0	3.4	1.0	7.8	5.5	42.1	10.9	17.6	1.3	0.9	3.2	100.0	147
Salima	16.3	643	7.4	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	8.7	8.2	39.2	21.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	105
Lilongwe	22.6	1,749	2.3	0.0	0.0	6.8	3.6	12.1	9.6	15.3	22.9	10.6	3.5	1.5	11.7	100.0	396
Mchinji	16.6	725	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.5	4.0	4.0	11.7	30.8	32.9	6.0	0.0	3.5	1.7	100.0	121
Dedza	23.3	1,446	3.6	0.0	2.1	7.3	0.9	2.3	20.6	40.8	5.4	12.0	3.0	0.5	1.6	100.0	338
Ntcheu	27.3	1,352	5.9	0.2	2.2	11.8	0.5	1.2	16.5	39.4	5.3	9.6	3.0	1.4	3.0	100.0	369
Lilongwe City	24.7	949	2.3	3.0	2.3	6.2	0.7	7.3	14.4	33.6	8.0	19.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	234
Mangochi	16.6	1,110	13.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	2.1	5.4	14.7	31.8	17.7	4.7	0.0	0.7	2.1	100.0	184
Machinga	19.5	1,522	9.5	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.7	18.8	44.2	6.1	5.9	0.7	6.4	1.3	100.0	297
Zomba	23.3	901	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	5.2	15.6	21.3	25.1	9.0	9.6	2.8	1.7	100.0	210
Chiradzulu	34.6	816	5.6	0.0	2.5	2.9	0.0	4.0	23.2	34.6	7.4	9.2	2.9	2.8	4.9	100.0	282
Blantyre	17.8	504	9.0	0.0	0.9	5.4	0.9	18.4	17.4	15.0	14.7	15.7	1.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	90
Mwanza	16.7	126	4.3	0.0	0.8	8.5	2.0	4.0	13.3	39.0	12.7	5.7	5.5	2.9	1.4	100.0	21
Thyolo	15.4	766	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	5.2	19.5	28.6	18.6	13.1	2.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	118
Mulanje	15.8	1,042	5.5	0.0	0.0	9.4	1.9	0.9	16.6	32.5	16.6	11.1	3.5	0.2	1.7	100.0	165
Phalombe	20.8	1,068	3.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.8	3.5	15.8	52.6	3.6	9.5	2.0	1.0	2.9	100.0	222
Chikwawa	19.7	779	4.3	0.6	0.0	2.2	7.4	4.4	7.4	44.0	9.1	12.3	3.9	0.0	4.3	100.0	153
Nsanje	7.6	307	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.3	17.3	16.3	28.7	20.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	23
Balaka	17.4	482	3.7	0.0	1.1	10.6	0.0	8.1	11.4	27.3	14.0	13.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
Neno	20.7	146	3.5	0.0	1.8	7.3	6.6	2.2	6.4	30.9	26.9	8.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	30
Zomba City	16.4	156	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.5	3.1	5.7	7.6	38.7	16.6	16.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	26
Blantyre City	18.1	745	7.1	2.9	2.3	12.1	0.9	5.9	10.0	15.0	13.9	24.3	3.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	135
Dzaleka	13.2	430	5.1	0.0	12.5	10.9	2.6	2.6	14.9	18.4	17.3	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57

Notes: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table D.12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Chitipa	95.7	90.6	69.2	67
Karonga	92.7	87.4	67.2	119
Nkhata Bay	93.2	89.1	75.0	77
Rumphi	85.1	76.1	60.9	54
Mzimba	84.9	73.7	53.7	297
Likoma	96.2	85.4	62.5	4
Mzuzu City	90.9	75.2	54.7	52
Kasungu	95.6	87.4	73.3	263
Nkhotakota	96.9	92.7	73.7	128
Ntchisi	93.7	90.3	76.8	70
Dowa	94.7	88.1	70.7	188
Salima	95.9	87.7	59.3	152
Lilongwe	92.5	83.4	62.1	445
Mchinji	97.7	90.6	72.2	124
Dedza	87.3	80.3	63.9	226
Ntcheu	91.8	80.8	57.8	217
Lilongwe City	95.9	86.9	59.4	258
Mangochi	92.9	84.9	65.4	374
Machinga	88.3	77.2	57.7	281
Zomba	94.3	86.5	67.2	197
Chiradzulu	87.7	69.0	49.2	104
Blantyre	90.3	72.5	54.2	129
Mwanza	88.6	76.2	57.0	31
Thyolo	87.6	72.2	50.5	176
Mulanje	92.9	85.8	74.3	247
Phalombe	89.7	81.7	51.3	123
Chikwawa	89.6	75.2	56.2	161
Nsanje	85.4	68.5	48.2	70
Balaka	92.4	81.7	51.5	137
Neno	91.5	77.9	50.3	32
Zomba City	96.6	87.5	44.9	18
Blantyre City	89.9	74.0	56.6	200
Dzaleka	85.2	83.8	75.7	241

Table D.12.10 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

		Children under age 5 with fever					
District	Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider	Number of children
Chitipa	21.4	141	71.6	38.2	65.8	31.6	30
Karonga	36.6	263	65.1	25.8	54.3	25.2	96
Nkhata Bay	36.9	176	79.9	52.7	78.4	54.8	65
Rumphi	17.3	123	59.1	30.7	67.5	21.8	21
Mzimba	41.2	609	68.5	38.8	58.2	40.6	251
Likoma	30.3	11	63.7	45.7	57.0	19.8	3
Mzuzu City	25.3	139	58.1	41.5	60.8	17.0	35
Kasungu	55.0	614	65.2	38.7	69.2	51.9	337
Nkhotakota	45.9	293	63.5	42.3	66.9	50.4	135
Ntchisi	37.6	170	82.0	44.5	82.4	58.9	64
Dowa	29.8	426	68.4	50.2	71.1	30.3	127
Salima	39.4	360	66.8	49.6	80.4	56.2	142
Lilongwe	44.8	1,038	67.9	36.4	75.7	58.1	465
Mchinji	48.0	291	67.8	40.6	59.0	35.6	140
Dedza	31.5	521	57.4	31.3	54.2	31.8	164
Ntcheu	22.6	494	75.8	52.2	62.0	37.6	112
Lilongwe City	20.7	545	69.9	39.3	65.5	22.8	113
Mangochi	23.0	914	52.3	37.9	59.5	38.3	210
Machinga	30.6	651	57.0	40.3	69.0	50.7	199
Zomba	60.2	495	73.2	45.7	80.2	46.6	298
Chiradzulu	39.7	226	52.3	29.0	60.8	31.3	90
Blantyre	42.1	284	67.0	49.1	72.4	46.1	120
Mwanza	44.9	79	73.6	57.5	83.4	64.3	35
Thyolo	38.1	459	69.6	33.3	57.7	37.8	175
Mulanje	51.6	508	82.0	50.1	75.9	54.6	262
Phalombe	22.9	304	65.4	50.0	58.2	29.1	69
Chikwawa	37.6	347	63.5	46.0	60.5	31.4	131
Nsanje	20.9	175	61.3	34.4	49.3	24.1	37
Balaka	37.9	318	69.8	49.3	68.2	27.6	120
Neno	36.8	81	72.4	58.2	78.5	59.0	30
Zomba City	10.4	50	(82.0)	(67.5)	(78.5)	(23.4)	5
Blantyre City	19.9	501	47.9	20.9	48.4	18.3	100
Dzaleka	10.2	549	81.1	42.7	55.8	25.0	56

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public health sector, private health sector (non-NGO), private health sector (NGO), CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/Mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a church or relative/friend.

Table D.12.13 Coverage of testing for malaria in children: Districts

Percentage of eligible children age 6–59 months who were tested for malaria, according to district (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage tested for: Malaria with RDT	Number of children
Chitipa	77.3	181
Karonga	92.8	194
Nkhata Bay	80.6	191
Rumphi	92.8	180
Mzimba	86.1	216
Likoma	91.3	160
Mzuzu City	75.3	150
Kasungu	84.0	213
Nkhotakota	69.7	195
Ntchisi	64.3	168
Dowa	76.8	151
Salima	80.2	232
Lilongwe	75.8	182
Mchinji	85.0	167
Dedza	75.7	169
Ntcheu	77.2	171
Lilongwe City	70.2	141
Mangochi	71.0	255
Machinga	75.4	240
Zomba	84.2	209
Chiradzulu	83.4	169
Blantyre	73.4	173
Mwanza	78.8	156
Thyolo	69.0	184
Mulanje	79.1	187
Phalombe	67.5	191
Chikwawa	82.3	175
Nsanje	55.0	180
Balaka	76.1	188
Neno	76.7	159
Zomba City	67.9	112
Blantyre City	52.5	158
Dzaleka	81.8	296

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline™ P.f.)

Table D.12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children: Districts

Percentage of children age 6–59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Chitipa	9.6	60
Karonga	14.2	114
Nkhata Bay	34.5	74
Rumphi	10.5	65
Mzimba	21.3	278
Likoma	5.5	5
Mzuzu City	2.3	55
Kasungu	42.6	277
Nkhotakota	22.8	93
Ntchisi	23.8	57
Dowa	18.4	149
Salima	23.1	155
Lilongwe	41.3	384
Mchinji	28.6	145
Dedza	17.1	191
Ntcheu	9.3	163
Lilongwe City	8.1	177
Mangochi	34.3	336
Machinga	32.7	264
Zomba	27.8	212
Chiradzulu	11.6	97
Blantyre	28.7	108
Mwanza	47.0	33
Thyolo	18.9	180
Mulanje	21.3	198
Phalombe	6.7	104
Chikwawa	7.7	141
Nsanje	11.4	48
Balaka	13.1	128
Neno	30.9	31
Zomba City	4.2	15
Blantyre City	2.2	120
Dzaleka	3.3	241

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO, 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

Table D.12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children: Districts

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified in two tests as having malaria, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Malaria prevalence according to RDT	
District	RDT positive	Number of children
Chitipa	9.6	60
Karonga	14.2	114
Nkhata Bay	34.5	74
Rumphi	10.5	65
Mzimba	21.3	278
Likoma	5.5	5
Mzuzu City	2.3	55
Kasungu	42.6	277
Nkhotakota	22.8	93
Ntchisi	23.8	57
Dowa	18.4	149
Salima	23.1	155
Lilongwe	41.3	384
Mchinji	28.6	145
Dedza	17.1	191
Ntcheu	9.3	163
Lilongwe City	8.1	177
Mangochi	34.3	336
Machinga	32.7	264
Zomba	27.8	212
Chiradzulu	11.6	97
Blantyre	28.7	108
Mwanza	47.0	33
Thyolo	18.9	180
Mulanje	21.3	198
Phalombe	6.7	104
Chikwawa	7.7	141
Nsanje	11.4	48
Balaka	13.1	128
Neno	30.9	31
Zomba City	4.2	15
Blantyre City	2.2	120
Dzaleka	0.4	241

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline™ P.f.)

Table D.12.16 Prevalence of malaria in women: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having malaria, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Malaria prevalence according to RDT	
District/City	RDT positive	Number of women
Chitipa	1.8	122
Karonga	10.2	217
Nkhata Bay	17.1	146
Rumphi	7.1	118
Mzimba	11.3	517
Likoma	2.7	11
Mzuzu City	1.6	164
Kasungu	22.3	503
Nkhotakota	11.6	201
Ntchisi	10.3	143
Dowa	5.8	356
Salima	9.1	266
Lilongwe	27.1	911
Mchinji	19.5	285
Dedza	5.5	451
Ntcheu	3.8	382
Lilongwe City	3.4	523
Mangochi	17.0	582
Machinga	14.5	457
Zomba	11.0	413
Chiradzulu	4.5	232
Blantyre	17.6	239
Mwanza	21.9	60
Thyolo	8.2	388
Mulanje	10.2	444
Phalombe	3.2	259
Chikwawa	9.0	267
Nsanje	7.4	109
Balaka	4.9	234
Neno	13.0	65
Zomba City	0.6	59
Blantyre City	0.8	377
Dzaleka	0.5	421

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline™ P.f.)

Table D.13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women		Men	
District	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents
Chitipa	99.7	260	83.4	108
Karonga	99.3	448	96.5	194
Nkhata Bay	99.0	309	97.0	124
Rumphi	99.4	228	99.6	96
Mzimba	98.8	1,094	98.5	462
Likoma	98.0	22	99.5	8
Mzuzu City	98.8	356	100.0	137
Kasungu	98.8	1,006	99.1	489
Nkhotakota	98.8	469	99.8	183
Ntchisi	98.4	311	99.6	155
Dowa	99.1	814	99.2	365
Salima	99.0	592	100.0	184
Lilongwe	95.8	1,956	98.6	804
Mchinji	96.6	581	100.0	233
Dedza	97.4	964	95.9	368
Ntcheu	99.6	839	98.9	275
Lilongwe City	99.6	1,268	100.0	558
Mangochi	97.6	1,281	98.4	382
Machinga	99.9	938	98.9	302
Zomba	99.5	853	99.6	311
Chiradzulu	98.3	495	99.2	185
Blantyre	99.2	547	98.4	236
Mwanza	98.4	133	99.0	46
Thyolo	99.1	907	100.0	326
Mulanje	99.4	964	99.6	377
Phalombe	98.2	558	97.7	196
Chikwawa	97.1	541	94.9	218
Nsanje	98.3	265	98.6	95
Balaka	98.2	510	96.7	162
Neno	99.2	137	98.7	50
Zomba City	98.6	122	100.0	47
Blantyre City	98.8	1,080	91.7	444

Table D.13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV: Districts

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women				Men			
District	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Chitipa	8.2	13.6	15.7	259	22.9	29.4	30.6	90
Karonga	5.7	9.4	11.3	445	30.5	35.2	38.4	187
Nkhata Bay	12.8	20.6	22.7	306	3.2	9.5	10.0	120
Rumphi	25.0	35.4	37.2	226	9.6	10.7	11.9	96
Mzimba	15.6	21.1	25.1	1,081	12.3	17.8	21.2	455
Likoma	3.6	9.5	9.6	21	1.3	9.7	9.7	8
Mzuzu City	7.2	12.8	14.3	352	1.7	7.5	8.7	137
Kasungu	9.2	15.9	17.8	994	11.2	12.7	16.0	484
Nkhotakota	10.4	17.5	19.0	463	6.3	9.5	10.3	182
Ntchisi	7.3	14.0	15.1	306	13.7	15.2	19.5	155
Dowa	8.3	14.8	16.2	807	12.7	19.5	23.4	362
Salima	6.2	11.9	12.7	586	11.0	16.1	17.5	184
Lilongwe	10.2	16.5	18.5	1,875	7.8	17.3	18.7	793
Mchinji	7.6	15.7	16.5	562	9.0	12.0	13.6	233
Dedza	28.2	38.4	41.5	939	12.7	18.3	20.0	353
Ntcheu	19.2	23.5	24.9	836	10.3	15.6	17.7	272
Lilongwe City	2.9	6.8	7.4	1,263	3.8	9.1	9.4	558
Mangochi	13.8	19.0	23.5	1,250	16.4	17.4	24.1	376
Machinga	8.7	11.8	14.5	937	10.3	11.6	16.3	299
Zomba	9.2	22.2	23.7	849	5.9	9.2	10.9	310
Chiradzulu	4.6	5.5	7.8	487	8.7	14.0	14.8	184
Blantyre	5.9	10.2	12.7	543	11.5	14.1	15.6	232
Mwanza	5.4	10.8	11.8	131	7.2	10.3	12.1	45
Thyolo	5.7	8.8	10.2	899	4.6	9.6	10.0	326
Mulanje	3.8	7.7	9.1	959	3.3	6.6	6.7	375
Phalombe	2.5	7.3	8.1	548	7.0	13.0	13.4	191
Chikwawa	7.4	13.4	15.3	525	6.6	14.0	15.7	206
Nsanje	4.9	10.3	11.0	260	9.5	18.1	22.3	94
Balaka	5.1	9.3	9.4	501	6.1	13.7	14.8	157
Neno	7.0	10.7	11.7	136	5.3	11.2	12.7	49
Zomba City	1.6	2.8	3.3	120	2.2	6.5	7.0	47
Blantyre City	5.6	9.3	10.7	1,068	11.7	15.8	18.4	407
Dzaleka	4.7	11.2	11.8	650	3.8	4.7	4.7	309

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table D.13.4.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women (district level)

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
District	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Chitipa	1.5	12.3	260	*	4	55.6	32	1.6	220
Karonga	2.1	17.2	448	*	10	59.6	77	2.0	398
Nkhata Bay	2.2	17.8	309	*	7	57.5	55	2.3	277
Rumphi	2.3	11.7	228	*	5	46.4	27	2.1	203
Mzimba	2.7	12.7	1,094	*	30	53.0	139	1.9	976
Likoma	1.3	20.3	22	*	0	46.4	4	2.5	19
Mzuzu City	1.8	22.0	356	*	6	67.0	78	2.7	298
Kasungu	0.7	7.9	1,006	*	8	57.5	79	1.8	891
Nkhotakota	1.4	15.5	469	*	6	56.1	73	2.2	417
Ntchisi	1.1	12.0	311	*	4	46.6	37	1.6	278
Dowa	1.7	7.4	814	*	14	(71.0)	60	1.6	714
Salima	2.8	18.3	592	*	17	60.7	108	2.5	528
Lilongwe	2.4	11.5	1,956	*	47	33.3	225	2.0	1,722
Mchinji	2.5	12.2	581	*	15	50.3	71	2.1	516
Dedza	1.6	12.7	964	*	16	55.1	122	2.0	869
Ntcheu	2.1	17.5	839	*	17	39.3	147	2.3	758
Lilongwe City	2.7	19.8	1,268	*	34	48.6	251	2.5	1,063
Mangochi	1.6	14.6	1,281	*	20	30.2	187	2.4	1,160
Machinga	1.2	13.7	938	*	12	37.6	128	1.9	830
Zomba	1.7	20.2	853	*	14	37.6	172	2.3	750
Chiradzulu	1.1	24.4	495	*	5	31.8	121	2.3	435
Blantyre	2.6	17.8	547	*	14	47.9	97	2.2	488
Mwanza	2.5	12.6	133	*	3	44.6	17	1.7	122
Thyolo	1.8	19.4	907	*	17	41.3	176	2.1	812
Mulanje	3.8	20.0	964	(16.2)	36	40.8	193	2.2	842
Phalombe	2.0	10.1	558	*	11	26.3	57	2.2	487
Chikwawa	2.0	16.4	541	*	11	50.2	89	2.2	507
Nsanje	2.2	13.4	265	*	6	40.0	35	1.6	231
Balaka	1.7	13.8	510	*	9	40.2	71	2.0	466
Neno	2.8	14.7	137	*	4	35.2	20	2.0	127
Zomba City	2.1	23.3	122	*	3	46.1	28	2.5	103
Blantyre City	3.9	21.9	1,080	(57.5)	42	47.8	237	2.6	920
Dzaleka	2.0	13.0	738	*	15	30.5	96	2.6	562

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table D.13.4.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men (district level)

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them			Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
District	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Chitipa	8.3	17.1	108	*	9	(65.2)	18	3.0	80
Karonga	11.5	29.8	194	(29.6)	22	60.3	58	4.6	156
Nkhata Bay	5.3	23.3	124	*	6	75.7	29	4.1	89
Rumphi	19.8	33.8	96	(51.8)	19	80.3	33	5.1	83
Mzimba	15.5	32.2	462	(54.8)	71	83.8	148	6.6	387
Likoma	27.9	47.0	8	49.5	2	80.7	4	10.4	6
Mzuzu City	8.0	27.9	137	(58.2)	11	81.0	38	4.4	108
Kasungu	17.5	29.7	489	40.5	86	75.7	145	4.5	436
Nkhotakota	22.8	34.3	183	42.4	42	79.2	63	6.1	158
Ntchisi	7.0	26.3	155	*	11	71.9	41	4.4	133
Dowa	15.8	31.4	365	43.1	58	87.3	115	5.0	308
Salima	22.7	41.6	184	38.5	42	70.6	77	5.4	163
Lilongwe	15.0	29.1	804	(38.6)	121	86.2	234	4.8	691
Mchinji	17.5	32.2	233	(34.7)	41	81.9	75	6.1	202
Dedza	14.1	28.9	368	(33.5)	52	75.9	106	3.9	310
Ntcheu	14.6	35.7	275	(33.2)	40	73.4	98	3.9	242
Lilongwe City	12.7	33.0	558	(51.1)	71	72.2	184	5.5	460
Mangochi	21.7	50.0	382	(30.0)	83	56.9	191	8.1	328
Machinga	12.2	40.4	302	*	37	76.7	122	5.0	250
Zomba	16.6	30.6	311	(18.7)	52	73.2	95	5.5	252
Chiradzulu	18.1	43.8	185	40.0	34	67.8	81	5.9	156
Blantyre	35.6	45.6	236	35.9	84	67.3	108	11.1	190
Mwanza	29.6	41.3	46	38.3	14	78.7	19	7.4	41
Thyolo	9.0	30.7	326	*	29	63.1	100	4.8	231
Mulanje	15.1	38.6	377	(45.0)	57	79.0	145	5.1	311
Phalombe	18.7	35.0	196	(7.6)	37	65.5	69	4.9	167
Chikwawa	29.2	40.5	218	42.2	64	68.1	88	6.2	203
Nsanje	12.8	30.0	95	(51.1)	12	76.7	29	3.8	76
Balaka	11.8	33.5	162	*	19	76.3	54	4.7	140
Neno	11.2	24.1	50	*	6	(61.1)	12	4.5	43
Zomba City	19.8	41.1	47	(51.0)	9	81.5	19	5.4	39
Blantyre City	11.9	38.8	444	(47.6)	53	65.7	172	5.2	335
Dzaleka	12.2	32.5	311	(29.1)	38	89.2	101	3.5	247

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table D.13.5 Pregnant women tested for HIV: Districts

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC and who:		Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who:[1]		Number of women who gave birth in the last 2 years[2]
	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	
Chitipa	95.7	0.0	96.6	0.0	67
Karonga	98.1	1.4	98.7	0.7	119
Nkhata Bay	97.5	0.0	98.2	0.0	77
Rumphi	88.6	0.4	96.0	0.4	54
Mzimba	93.7	1.1	96.8	1.1	297
Likoma	96.1	0.0	98.5	0.0	4
Mzuzu City	97.3	0.0	98.3	0.0	52
Kasungu	92.8	0.6	95.4	0.0	263
Nkhotakota	97.8	0.6	98.0	0.6	128
Ntchisi	92.1	3.2	95.3	1.5	70
Dowa	92.7	2.0	92.7	2.0	188
Salima	98.3	0.3	99.1	0.3	152
Lilongwe	88.8	0.6	93.3	0.6	445
Mchinji	94.0	0.8	95.8	0.8	124
Dedza	98.6	1.4	99.3	0.7	226
Ntcheu	98.5	0.5	98.5	0.5	217
Lilongwe City	98.7	0.0	98.7	0.0	258
Mangochi	95.0	0.7	97.4	0.0	374
Machinga	94.1	0.6	96.0	0.0	281
Zomba	94.8	0.6	97.1	0.0	197
Chiradzulu	93.3	0.0	94.0	0.0	104
Blantyre	90.9	0.0	98.0	0.0	129
Mwanza	91.9	0.5	95.1	0.0	31
Thyolo	94.8	1.9	96.9	1.4	176
Mulanje	96.5	0.0	97.7	0.0	247
Phalombe	96.2	1.2	96.2	1.2	123
Chikwawa	92.4	0.7	94.3	0.7	161
Nsanje	93.2	1.6	94.0	0.8	70
Balaka	96.6	0.5	98.6	0.0	137
Neno	92.9	0.5	92.9	0.5	32
Zomba City	95.9	0.0	95.9	0.0	18
Blantyre City	90.4	2.4	95.2	0.8	200
Dzaleka	86.9	0.3	88.2	0.0	241

[1] Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.
[2] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the last 2 years.

Table D.13.6.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women (district level)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test						
District	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
Chitipa	80.2	0.4	19.5	100.0	80.5	37.0	260
Karonga	83.0	0.6	16.3	100.0	83.7	49.4	448
Nkhata Bay	84.7	0.5	14.8	100.0	85.2	40.0	309
Rumphi	87.3	0.5	12.1	100.0	87.9	37.0	228
Mzimba	81.2	0.7	18.1	100.0	81.9	40.9	1,094
Likoma	82.4	1.1	16.5	100.0	83.5	35.5	22
Mzuzu City	82.3	0.0	17.7	100.0	82.3	44.8	356
Kasungu	84.7	0.6	14.7	100.0	85.3	34.8	1,006
Nkhotakota	87.4	0.4	12.2	100.0	87.8	45.6	469
Ntchisi	82.0	1.4	16.6	100.0	83.4	35.1	311
Dowa	82.9	1.2	15.9	100.0	84.1	41.0	814
Salima	86.3	0.4	13.3	100.0	86.7	54.4	592
Lilongwe	80.7	0.6	18.7	100.0	81.3	37.8	1,956
Mchinji	83.3	0.5	16.1	100.0	83.9	41.3	581
Dedza	82.1	1.8	16.1	100.0	83.9	32.9	964
Ntcheu	87.6	0.2	12.2	100.0	87.8	41.8	839
Lilongwe City	86.9	0.1	13.0	100.0	87.0	42.0	1,268
Mangochi	89.4	1.0	9.6	100.0	90.4	57.8	1,281
Machinga	88.2	0.5	11.2	100.0	88.8	48.8	938
Zomba	88.6	0.8	10.6	100.0	89.4	45.6	853
Chiradzulu	89.6	0.4	10.1	100.0	89.9	44.8	495
Blantyre	90.1	0.2	9.7	100.0	90.3	48.4	547
Mwanza	87.9	1.3	10.8	100.0	89.2	46.9	133
Thyolo	92.4	0.2	7.4	100.0	92.6	56.6	907
Mulanje	92.2	0.1	7.6	100.0	92.4	55.3	964
Phalombe	90.4	0.6	9.0	100.0	91.0	59.2	558
Chikwawa	88.5	0.8	10.7	100.0	89.3	50.0	541
Nsanje	83.4	1.1	15.5	100.0	84.5	51.4	265
Balaka	90.2	0.2	9.6	100.0	90.4	52.7	510
Neno	90.6	0.9	8.5	100.0	91.5	62.6	137
Zomba City	87.6	0.4	12.0	100.0	88.0	49.7	122
Blantyre City	84.4	1.0	14.6	100.0	85.4	44.1	1,080
Dzaleka	66.3	0.1	33.6	100.0	66.4	35.3	738

[1] Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table D.13.6.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men (district level)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test						
District	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Chitipa	59.7	0.3	40.0	100.0	60.0	27.9	108
Karonga	60.6	3.4	36.0	100.0	64.0	36.1	194
Nkhata Bay	48.7	1.0	50.3	100.0	49.7	19.1	124
Rumphi	70.8	3.2	26.0	100.0	74.0	40.4	96
Mzimba	59.1	1.6	39.3	100.0	60.7	27.8	462
Likoma	61.2	0.0	38.8	100.0	61.2	23.2	8
Mzuzu City	77.1	0.8	22.1	100.0	77.9	45.0	137
Kasungu	69.6	1.2	29.2	100.0	70.8	31.0	489
Nkhotakota	66.9	0.9	32.2	100.0	67.8	39.5	183
Ntchisi	64.0	2.9	33.1	100.0	66.9	25.7	155
Dowa	62.6	1.5	35.9	100.0	64.1	30.3	365
Salima	71.2	1.6	27.2	100.0	72.8	40.1	184
Lilongwe	74.5	1.1	24.4	100.0	75.6	40.7	804
Mchinji	72.3	0.4	27.2	100.0	72.8	27.6	233
Dedza	67.8	0.0	32.2	100.0	67.8	28.6	368
Ntcheu	74.8	0.5	24.8	100.0	75.2	41.4	275
Lilongwe City	73.0	0.6	26.4	100.0	73.6	39.0	558
Mangochi	71.1	3.9	24.9	100.0	75.1	43.1	382
Machinga	69.8	2.4	27.8	100.0	72.2	33.2	302
Zomba	75.0	1.1	23.9	100.0	76.1	39.1	311
Chiradzulu	75.7	0.0	24.3	100.0	75.7	40.9	185
Blantyre	70.6	0.8	28.6	100.0	71.4	31.5	236
Mwanza	65.9	0.0	34.1	100.0	65.9	43.1	46
Thyolo	70.9	1.9	27.2	100.0	72.8	38.7	326
Mulanje	72.2	0.7	27.1	100.0	72.9	42.6	377
Phalombe	74.6	0.4	25.0	100.0	75.0	44.0	196
Chikwawa	83.0	0.4	16.5	100.0	83.5	52.2	218
Nsanje	70.3	0.5	29.2	100.0	70.8	38.4	95
Balaka	74.4	0.5	25.1	100.0	74.9	32.5	162
Neno	76.2	1.1	22.8	100.0	77.2	50.9	50
Zomba City	78.0	0.5	21.5	100.0	78.5	45.0	47
Blantyre City	63.0	0.5	36.5	100.0	63.5	24.2	444
Dzaleka	61.2	0.0	38.8	100.0	61.2	24.1	311

[1] Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table D.13.9.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Women (district level)

Among women age 15–49 who reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

			Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a healthcare setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:		
District	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experi-enced stigma in a community setting	Healthcare workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV positive women
Chitipa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Karonga	(93.3)	(12.8)	(43.7)	(34.9)	(37.0)	(53.7)	(5.3)	(2.4)	17
Nkhata Bay	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Rumphi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Mzimba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	31
Likoma	(84.7)	(18.8)	(49.6)	(44.8)	(40.9)	(69.6)	(11.5)	(0.0)	1
Mzuzu City	93.0	42.2	33.3	32.4	26.0	41.8	2.0	0.0	24
Kasungu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Nkhotakota	(72.8)	(23.7)	(32.5)	(18.3)	(22.5)	(36.9)	(2.2)	(4.3)	16
Ntchisi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Dowa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Salima	(88.3)	(32.3)	(52.3)	(23.0)	(32.0)	(59.7)	(5.9)	(5.9)	30
Lilongwe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	65
Mchinji	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Dedza	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	28
Ntcheu	79.6	32.9	54.7	23.6	30.3	56.7	2.4	3.8	75
Lilongwe City	(76.6)	(40.3)	(13.9)	(13.5)	(7.0)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	52
Mangochi	(77.1)	(14.3)	(10.1)	(11.4)	(6.2)	(13.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	67
Machinga	(84.8)	(20.9)	(24.9)	(16.5)	(17.1)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	60
Zomba	79.3	19.5	57.7	38.2	38.0	59.4	3.4	1.8	75
Chiradzulu	82.0	22.8	32.5	22.8	26.5	36.1	2.1	1.1	71
Blantyre	87.2	14.1	35.7	26.3	23.4	40.6	0.0	0.0	51
Mwanza	(90.8)	(20.3)	(35.6)	(28.8)	(31.0)	(35.6)	(0.0)	(5.8)	8
Thyolo	87.1	33.1	29.3	20.4	16.1	33.1	0.0	0.0	119
Mulanje	78.5	23.7	37.7	25.2	24.1	39.2	0.0	1.0	137
Phalombe	77.7	26.7	37.7	31.0	30.2	40.2	2.0	2.0	76
Chikwawa	(84.7)	(23.0)	(52.4)	(35.8)	(35.6)	(56.3)	(2.2)	(2.2)	44
Nsanje	83.0	5.2	38.7	24.4	33.3	45.3	0.0	0.0	26
Balaka	(83.8)	(31.0)	(22.8)	(20.6)	(20.8)	(30.3)	(3.2)	(3.2)	34
Neno	(84.1)	(38.6)	(40.7)	(19.1)	(23.8)	(43.4)	(8.1)	(3.0)	10
Zomba City	91.2	29.9	23.0	16.6	13.1	32.3	0.0	0.0	11
Blantyre City	(73.4)	(32.0)	(22.4)	(15.4)	(13.5)	(24.8)	(5.9)	(3.6)	71
Dzaleka	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table D.13.9.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Men (district level)

Among men age 15–49 who reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

			Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a healthcare setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:		
District	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experi-enced stigma in a community setting	Healthcare workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV positive men
Chitipa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Karonga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Nkhata Bay	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Rumphi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Mzimba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Likoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Mzuzu City	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Kasungu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Nkhotakota	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Ntchisi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Dowa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Salima	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Lilongwe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Dedza	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Ntcheu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Lilongwe City	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Mangochi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Machinga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Zomba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Chiradzulu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Blantyre	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Mwanza	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Thyolo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Mulanje	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Phalombe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Chikwawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Nsanje	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Balaka	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Neno	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Zomba City	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Blantyre City	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Dzaleka	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table D.13.10 Male circumcision: Districts

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by circumcision status, percentage traditionally or medically circumcised, and percentage medically circumcised, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Circumcision status						Total	Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	Percentage medically circumcised[2]	Number of men
	Traditionally circumcised only	Medically circumcised only	Both traditionally and medically circumcised	Circumcised, don't know type	Not circumcised	Don't know circumcision status				
Chitipa	0.0	3.9	2.6	0.0	92.7	0.9	100.0	6.4	6.4	108
Karonga	0.0	5.1	2.5	0.0	91.1	1.3	100.0	7.6	7.6	194
Nkhata Bay	1.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	91.1	0.5	100.0	8.4	6.8	124
Rumphi	3.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	87.8	1.3	100.0	10.9	8.0	96
Mzimba	0.8	3.8	0.1	0.0	95.0	0.3	100.0	4.7	4.0	462
Likoma	6.6	18.9	0.0	0.8	73.7	0.0	100.0	26.3	18.9	8
Mzuzu City	3.9	23.6	0.0	0.3	72.2	0.0	100.0	27.8	23.6	137
Kasungu	4.3	7.1	0.0	0.5	87.8	0.4	100.0	11.8	7.1	489
Nkhotakota	32.7	22.3	0.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	100.0	55.0	22.3	183
Ntchisi	0.8	3.6	0.0	0.3	93.5	1.7	100.0	4.8	3.6	155
Dowa	0.6	8.5	0.0	0.1	90.4	0.4	100.0	9.2	8.5	365
Salima	26.7	26.2	0.4	0.0	46.7	0.0	100.0	53.3	26.6	184
Lilongwe	3.1	21.5	0.0	0.0	75.3	0.0	100.0	24.7	21.5	804
Mchinji	3.2	11.4	0.0	0.4	84.9	0.0	100.0	15.1	11.4	233
Dedza	8.1	7.4	0.4	0.0	84.1	0.0	100.0	15.9	7.8	368
Ntcheu	5.0	12.6	0.4	0.0	82.0	0.0	100.0	18.0	13.0	275
Lilongwe City	13.3	32.0	0.0	0.0	54.4	0.3	100.0	45.3	32.0	558
Mangochi	69.5	20.0	0.0	0.4	10.1	0.0	100.0	89.9	20.0	382
Machinga	62.5	25.0	0.0	0.5	12.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	25.0	302
Zomba	36.6	35.6	0.4	0.0	27.3	0.0	100.0	72.7	36.0	311
Chiradzulu	25.8	42.2	0.4	0.0	31.7	0.0	100.0	68.3	42.5	185
Blantyre	32.6	33.4	0.4	1.4	32.2	0.0	100.0	67.8	33.8	236
Mwanza	4.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	82.9	0.3	100.0	16.8	12.8	46
Thyolo	12.8	36.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	0.0	100.0	48.8	36.0	326
Mulanje	14.7	34.8	0.0	0.3	50.1	0.0	100.0	49.9	34.8	377
Phalombe	6.2	21.6	0.0	0.0	72.2	0.0	100.0	27.8	21.6	196
Chikwawa	7.5	26.7	0.9	0.0	64.8	0.0	100.0	35.2	27.6	218
Nsanje	4.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	77.2	0.6	100.0	22.2	17.4	95
Balaka	33.6	34.8	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	100.0	68.4	34.8	162
Neno	14.6	23.9	1.5	0.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	25.4	50
Zomba City	27.1	39.6	0.4	0.0	32.8	0.0	100.0	67.2	40.1	47
Blantyre City	15.4	46.0	0.4	0.0	38.3	0.0	100.0	61.7	46.4	444
Dzaleka	7.9	69.3	1.7	1.1	19.9	0.0	100.0	80.1	72.1	311

[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised
[2] Includes all men who report that they are medically circumcised: those who are also traditionally circumcised, those who are not traditionally circumcised, and those who don't know whether or not they are traditionally circumcised

Table D.13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms: Districts

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having a STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
District	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Chitipa	3.7	5.6	7.0	11.9	220	2.2	2.5	2.9	5.3	80
Karonga	6.2	7.1	6.3	12.8	398	6.9	13.1	8.0	20.0	156
Nkhata Bay	8.0	9.1	9.0	16.4	278	4.0	0.7	0.7	4.0	90
Rumphi	13.9	8.9	6.6	17.8	204	4.6	5.0	5.6	10.7	84
Mzimba	8.7	11.4	8.1	19.0	978	6.4	6.6	12.3	19.0	394
Likoma	3.0	5.4	8.6	13.4	19	10.7	9.7	13.1	20.8	7
Mzuzu City	12.4	10.6	6.1	19.4	299	7.0	4.2	10.1	17.0	114
Kasungu	4.9	7.2	17.8	23.4	891	4.1	8.0	9.3	15.8	447
Nkhotakota	2.3	5.8	14.4	18.9	420	3.9	4.1	12.1	17.1	158
Ntchisi	5.8	11.1	17.6	26.5	278	4.9	3.3	6.4	7.8	133
Dowa	4.3	10.7	16.7	23.2	717	7.4	7.8	4.0	13.9	317
Salima	6.2	8.0	10.7	18.1	528	7.4	12.8	7.1	18.4	165
Lilongwe	3.5	6.5	15.2	21.3	1,736	6.7	14.3	11.9	24.6	709
Mchinji	5.2	8.1	27.7	32.6	518	17.7	9.6	14.6	29.5	202
Dedza	9.4	15.0	22.2	30.6	869	5.6	9.2	15.3	22.6	313
Ntcheu	5.7	7.0	14.6	20.2	759	3.2	8.0	17.2	21.9	244
Lilongwe City	4.5	6.9	7.9	14.1	1,081	4.9	7.3	6.0	13.7	468
Mangochi	5.5	5.7	7.3	12.9	1,165	9.8	11.1	9.7	17.8	346
Machinga	4.4	5.3	5.4	10.8	833	5.7	5.6	4.7	13.3	259
Zomba	4.4	9.6	19.2	26.5	753	7.1	9.6	14.3	23.6	254
Chiradzulu	2.8	6.7	10.8	14.9	436	7.1	9.3	16.9	24.6	156
Blantyre	4.0	6.8	16.0	20.6	490	4.8	5.6	10.1	15.3	197
Mwanza	3.4	5.3	10.5	13.7	122	6.7	6.1	10.8	17.9	42
Thyolo	8.5	11.4	19.0	27.8	816	3.0	1.0	4.4	6.8	257
Mulanje	4.7	7.9	12.8	19.7	845	4.6	5.0	8.2	12.0	319
Phalombe	5.4	4.9	7.1	11.4	491	5.1	5.9	9.0	12.9	170
Chikwawa	5.7	15.8	15.4	25.0	508	10.0	9.1	14.9	26.5	205
Nsanje	10.2	11.3	14.0	22.5	231	4.6	10.6	9.4	18.5	78
Balaka	4.2	6.0	4.5	11.4	467	1.9	2.5	6.5	8.4	140
Neno	7.1	4.5	3.9	12.4	127	5.4	4.9	12.1	17.0	44
Zomba City	3.7	3.8	5.8	8.3	105	3.6	7.7	8.9	15.0	39
Blantyre City	10.5	8.3	10.7	18.3	933	10.6	7.6	7.7	14.8	354
Dzaleka	7.0	7.7	7.0	13.1	569	7.1	14.7	20.1	24.4	249

Table D.13.12.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women (district level)

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:						
District	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women
Chitipa	70.6	72.5	66.6	81.5	93.8	34.7	117
Karonga	79.5	89.5	77.7	83.3	93.4	48.0	201
Nkhata Bay	67.4	83.0	71.5	61.6	68.2	24.8	137
Rumphi	75.1	91.2	80.8	58.1	64.6	26.7	91
Mzimba	65.2	78.5	59.4	74.5	86.0	27.8	509
Likoma	64.5	74.9	84.4	80.3	66.6	28.5	9
Mzuzu City	58.6	85.6	68.6	83.2	76.7	26.2	155
Kasungu	58.7	78.2	81.6	78.4	89.5	36.2	423
Nkhotakota	71.8	84.0	80.0	78.2	86.1	42.2	202
Ntchisi	51.3	79.7	86.1	88.8	81.5	29.8	127
Dowa	83.7	87.5	80.3	80.3	88.9	50.5	314
Salima	81.2	89.7	87.8	84.6	89.4	54.5	256
Lilongwe	59.8	69.1	77.3	78.4	81.6	36.0	841
Mchinji	78.9	83.7	85.0	74.2	83.3	50.0	223
Dedza	64.3	80.0	81.6	54.8	64.0	24.3	380
Ntcheu	62.8	83.1	86.8	69.1	77.2	32.0	356
Lilongwe City	67.4	85.9	93.4	87.3	90.1	46.7	493
Mangochi	77.0	86.1	76.3	74.7	74.8	40.4	547
Machinga	64.6	85.8	84.6	81.9	89.4	41.7	426
Zomba	70.1	77.0	82.5	83.5	91.8	41.7	371
Chiradzulu	74.1	76.3	90.1	75.9	81.9	40.7	223
Blantyre	63.8	76.4	87.1	91.9	91.9	43.0	224
Mwanza	66.5	79.4	87.2	80.8	72.5	35.4	54
Thyolo	74.0	86.6	89.2	81.2	86.3	46.1	386
Mulanje	69.7	83.2	90.3	83.5	91.3	45.5	424
Phalombe	74.8	87.0	84.5	84.9	89.1	53.3	218
Chikwawa	71.3	85.9	87.3	75.3	84.6	44.8	224
Nsanje	81.4	86.3	87.3	76.3	83.0	48.7	113
Balaka	54.0	82.9	88.7	76.3	89.9	30.7	200
Neno	74.3	87.3	93.7	66.8	68.3	36.6	55
Zomba City	90.5	93.0	91.0	87.5	90.1	74.5	44
Blantyre City	74.6	86.2	88.1	85.9	75.6	45.8	417
Dzaleka	63.7	65.4	70.0	74.4	75.2	38.1	359

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table D.13.12.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men (district level)

Percentages of young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:						
District	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of men
Chitipa	52.4	52.3	48.1	58.9	67.5	17.2	52
Karonga	41.7	63.7	52.8	75.3	85.9	14.7	108
Nkhata Bay	90.8	92.8	92.0	83.8	82.3	70.4	58
Rumphi	87.6	84.0	43.7	84.7	95.7	31.7	43
Mzimba	75.2	81.7	58.6	69.9	85.6	33.0	258
Likoma	79.4	89.1	89.1	77.9	91.4	55.2	4
Mzuzu City	65.7	86.9	90.1	80.0	94.2	42.6	63
Kasungu	79.0	77.3	81.3	69.9	91.9	39.8	206
Nkhotakota	79.6	88.2	88.1	87.3	87.9	54.8	92
Ntchisi	73.8	71.4	76.2	81.3	95.1	35.9	78
Dowa	46.4	49.7	77.9	81.6	94.7	18.9	178
Salima	77.2	83.7	86.7	81.0	90.0	46.1	90
Lilongwe	64.0	77.0	89.9	76.4	93.0	41.3	357
Mchinji	40.3	64.5	75.0	85.2	87.2	18.6	93
Dedza	49.6	60.7	84.2	70.4	87.9	21.2	174
Ntcheu	60.9	72.7	86.8	71.0	86.7	33.3	115
Lilongwe City	71.3	87.1	94.2	90.6	93.7	52.2	254
Mangochi	58.3	48.4	70.1	73.0	85.2	15.2	213
Machinga	63.3	62.1	87.3	69.6	89.0	26.8	167
Zomba	70.2	81.3	87.5	76.6	86.1	37.6	160
Chiradzulu	78.3	93.5	88.4	76.7	88.4	52.3	101
Blantyre	54.6	83.2	83.7	83.7	84.5	36.4	125
Mwanza	68.9	90.6	83.8	88.5	93.7	50.5	18
Thyolo	87.1	85.6	90.5	77.4	93.7	61.1	169
Mulanje	80.8	91.5	94.3	84.8	91.4	58.6	216
Phalombe	84.7	86.3	83.5	71.8	86.0	52.0	96
Chikwawa	50.8	70.3	81.7	68.7	83.0	29.7	91
Nsanje	79.6	79.7	86.9	70.2	87.7	42.9	49
Balaka	70.1	74.8	89.1	76.7	85.1	45.8	86
Neno	73.5	80.6	89.7	88.0	94.6	45.4	22
Zomba City	82.2	86.9	94.6	86.7	94.1	62.2	25
Blantyre City	75.2	76.1	79.7	70.2	69.6	44.3	219
Dzaleka	89.9	85.5	73.7	84.4	83.9	47.3	140

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table D.14.1 HPV vaccination coverage: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received, percentage who have received any HPV vaccinations, and percentage who ever received an HPV vaccination card, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percent distribution of women age 15–17 by the number of doses of HPV vaccine received:					Percentage who received any HPV vaccinations[2]	Percentage who ever received an HPV vaccination card[3]	Number of women
	None[1]	1	2	Don't know	Total			
Chitipa	27.5	35.1	34.9	2.5	100.0	72.5	41.3	40
Karonga	39.0	36.6	22.3	2.1	100.0	61.0	48.9	64
Nkhata Bay	49.6	14.9	25.0	10.5	100.0	50.4	37.9	43
Rumphi	31.9	27.2	39.2	1.7	100.0	68.1	45.6	26
Mzimba	35.9	28.7	32.4	3.1	100.0	64.1	47.2	168
Likoma	38.0	32.6	28.8	0.6	100.0	62.0	41.8	2
Mzuzu City	44.6	29.6	24.8	1.0	100.0	55.4	42.3	45
Kasungu	16.9	39.1	42.4	1.7	100.0	83.1	53.8	130
Nkhotakota	47.3	19.3	30.6	2.7	100.0	52.7	24.2	52
Ntchisi	34.9	12.3	52.8	0.0	100.0	65.1	48.1	32
Dowa	49.7	16.4	34.0	0.0	100.0	50.3	32.7	81
Salima	32.8	18.6	47.6	0.9	100.0	67.2	59.7	74
Lilongwe	33.3	32.4	33.0	1.3	100.0	66.7	47.4	226
Mchinji	27.7	38.2	34.1	0.0	100.0	72.3	42.9	71
Dedza	51.4	19.5	29.1	0.0	100.0	48.6	44.1	101
Ntcheu	50.3	18.7	30.4	0.6	100.0	49.7	36.9	106
Lilongwe City	52.9	25.3	19.2	2.7	100.0	47.1	41.3	132
Mangochi	59.2	13.9	26.9	0.0	100.0	40.8	32.9	147
Machinga	39.0	31.8	29.2	0.0	100.0	61.0	54.1	128
Zomba	35.9	21.0	43.1	0.0	100.0	64.1	41.4	129
Chiradzulu	51.4	19.3	28.3	1.1	100.0	48.6	27.9	68
Blantyre	37.4	18.8	42.5	1.3	100.0	62.6	49.7	73
Mwanza	(54.3)	(19.0)	(26.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(45.7)	(26.3)	13
Thyolo	35.7	32.1	31.1	1.1	100.0	64.3	41.1	124
Mulanje	54.2	29.2	15.4	1.2	100.0	45.8	25.4	137
Phalombe	40.0	27.3	30.4	2.4	100.0	60.0	53.4	77
Chikwawa	49.8	25.0	25.2	0.0	100.0	50.2	39.2	56
Nsanje	53.6	23.0	21.9	1.6	100.0	46.4	37.1	36
Balaka	47.8	27.3	22.4	2.5	100.0	52.2	28.8	52
Neno	(44.6)	(16.7)	(38.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(55.4)	(34.9)	12
Zomba City	52.7	15.3	30.5	1.6	100.0	47.3	29.4	14
Blantyre City	55.0	18.7	26.3	0.0	100.0	45.0	37.7	128
Dzaleka	74.8	5.8	17.3	2.0	100.0	25.2	16.4	106

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
HPV = Human papillomavirus
[1] Includes women who don't know if they received an HPV vaccination
[2] Includes women who don't know how many doses of HPV vaccine they received
[3] Women who did not receive an HPV vaccination or who did not know if they received an HPV vaccination are assumed not to have received an HPV vaccination card.

Table D.14.2 Source of HPV vaccinations: Districts

Among women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations, percent distribution by source of most recent HPV vaccination, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Place where most recent HPV vaccination was received:							
District	Public health facility	Private health facility	NGO health facility	School	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of women who received any HPV vaccinations
Chitipa	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Karonga	8.4	0.0	0.0	89.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	39
Nkhata Bay	(22.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.3)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Rumphi	(17.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Mzimba	2.6	1.3	1.2	94.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	108
Likoma	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.7)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	1
Mzuzu City	(17.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.7)	(0.0)	(1.7)	100.0	25
Kasungu	0.7	0.0	0.0	95.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	108
Nkhotakota	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(88.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Ntchisi	(10.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Dowa	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Salima	2.9	0.0	0.0	88.6	7.7	0.9	100.0	50
Lilongwe	7.2	1.7	2.0	83.4	5.7	0.0	100.0	151
Mchinji	10.2	0.0	0.0	81.2	8.6	0.0	100.0	51
Dedza	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(92.8)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Ntcheu	(12.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(86.6)	(1.3)	(0.0)	100.0	53
Lilongwe City	(2.8)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(80.8)	(13.1)	(0.0)	100.0	62
Mangochi	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(91.7)	(8.3)	(0.0)	100.0	60
Machinga	4.8	1.9	0.0	87.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	78
Zomba	5.6	0.0	3.0	88.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	83
Chiradzulu	(7.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(90.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Blantyre	3.5	0.0	0.0	96.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Mwanza	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Thyolo	4.1	0.0	0.0	86.9	9.0	0.0	100.0	80
Mulanje	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.1)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	63
Phalombe	0.0	2.8	0.0	95.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	46
Chikwawa	(3.4)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(93.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Nsanje	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(89.9)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Balaka	(12.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.3)	(6.1)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Neno	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	7
Zomba City	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	6
Blantyre City	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	58
Dzaleka	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(88.9)	(7.6)	(0.0)	100.0	27

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
HPV = Human papillomavirus
NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table D.15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings: Districts

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
District	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Chitipa	32.7	46.8	20.5	0.0	100.0	10.2	58.1	26.3	4.3	1.1	100.0	61
Karonga	44.5	31.6	23.2	0.8	100.0	10.7	81.5	6.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	103
Nkhata Bay	23.1	53.2	23.6	0.0	100.0	6.9	76.6	9.9	2.9	3.7	100.0	38
Rumphi	17.8	32.2	50.1	0.0	100.0	5.1	75.3	10.0	0.8	8.7	100.0	49
Mzimba	19.7	48.8	31.5	0.0	100.0	7.6	69.4	19.7	1.3	2.1	100.0	349
Likoma	9.7	78.1	12.1	0.0	100.0	8.9	64.0	21.0	3.1	2.9	100.0	2
Mzuzu City	25.1	70.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	9.1	81.9	6.1	1.2	1.7	100.0	76
Kasungu	16.5	36.2	46.9	0.4	100.0	8.0	74.8	13.6	3.2	0.4	100.0	383
Nkhotakota	24.5	54.9	19.9	0.7	100.0	8.6	74.7	11.9	3.4	1.4	100.0	100
Ntchisi	17.9	54.7	27.4	0.0	100.0	4.3	84.1	5.4	5.1	1.1	100.0	70
Dowa	25.9	34.1	40.0	0.0	100.0	9.2	63.1	21.8	3.1	2.8	100.0	253
Salima	28.6	52.6	18.7	0.0	100.0	13.1	75.2	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	155
Lilongwe	27.3	41.8	30.8	0.0	100.0	7.9	72.0	16.4	1.8	1.8	100.0	307
Mchinji	29.5	34.1	36.4	0.0	100.0	4.8	81.4	11.2	1.1	1.6	100.0	139
Dedza	24.9	40.7	34.5	0.0	100.0	9.1	67.8	20.5	0.9	1.8	100.0	214
Ntcheu	32.4	42.6	25.0	0.0	100.0	8.4	75.2	11.5	4.0	0.9	100.0	206
Lilongwe City	34.4	55.1	10.5	0.0	100.0	15.4	67.1	13.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	279
Mangochi	18.5	50.8	30.7	0.0	100.0	5.0	78.4	13.2	1.6	1.7	100.0	211
Machinga	25.9	47.5	26.7	0.0	100.0	3.6	83.1	9.8	1.6	1.9	100.0	195
Zomba	35.1	33.3	30.8	0.8	100.0	16.4	66.1	15.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	153
Chiradzulu	39.6	43.5	16.1	0.9	100.0	9.8	74.7	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	81
Blantyre	18.7	67.9	12.7	0.7	100.0	7.8	86.4	1.5	3.6	0.7	100.0	116
Mwanza	27.7	44.4	27.9	0.0	100.0	5.7	73.8	13.9	0.7	5.8	100.0	30
Thyolo	30.4	61.1	8.5	0.0	100.0	10.7	54.5	27.9	2.9	3.9	100.0	140
Mulanje	27.3	52.0	20.8	0.0	100.0	9.5	70.8	11.1	1.5	7.1	100.0	170
Phalombe	18.9	42.8	38.3	0.0	100.0	3.0	78.4	11.7	0.1	6.8	100.0	181
Chikwawa	21.1	19.8	58.4	0.7	100.0	13.3	67.3	8.8	4.4	6.1	100.0	136
Nsanje	23.8	58.2	18.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	65.9	19.8	4.1	6.2	100.0	49
Balaka	24.9	66.7	8.4	0.0	100.0	6.7	81.7	10.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	126
Neno	26.5	56.9	16.7	0.0	100.0	14.8	64.4	14.0	0.9	5.9	100.0	30
Zomba City	44.4	53.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	9.5	67.6	15.7	4.9	2.4	100.0	34
Blantyre City	27.5	56.1	16.4	0.0	100.0	13.9	80.1	0.7	3.0	2.3	100.0	222
Dzaleka	10.8	71.4	17.7	0.0	100.0	20.2	59.8	11.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	138

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table D.15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings: Districts

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Men						Women					
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
District	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Chitipa	4.5	77.0	18.5	0.0	100.0	28	6.4	61.7	31.8	0.0	100.0	159
Karonga	18.7	44.8	36.5	0.0	100.0	37	10.9	38.3	50.4	0.3	100.0	267
Nkhata Bay	2.4	45.9	51.6	0.0	100.0	37	9.5	63.1	27.2	0.3	100.0	187
Rumphi	7.1	44.3	48.6	0.0	100.0	25	33.6	26.6	39.8	0.0	100.0	145
Mzimba	2.5	65.4	31.3	0.7	100.0	164	11.0	51.2	37.1	0.7	100.0	745
Likoma	7.8	72.7	19.5	0.0	100.0	4	3.1	79.0	17.9	0.0	100.0	11
Mzuzu City	8.8	69.0	22.2	0.0	100.0	58	3.2	77.5	19.1	0.3	100.0	176
Kasungu	18.4	46.1	35.5	0.0	100.0	240	6.8	41.2	51.9	0.2	100.0	668
Nkhotakota	3.9	52.3	43.8	0.0	100.0	91	11.7	47.5	40.8	0.0	100.0	269
Ntchisi	28.5	25.5	45.9	0.0	100.0	81	5.0	52.7	42.3	0.0	100.0	204
Dowa	4.3	27.0	68.7	0.0	100.0	79	9.6	32.0	58.2	0.3	100.0	481
Salima	9.5	50.2	40.4	0.0	100.0	74	12.1	47.9	39.7	0.3	100.0	340
Lilongwe	2.7	54.2	43.1	0.0	100.0	191	9.8	38.2	51.8	0.2	100.0	1,205
Mchinji	0.0	49.9	50.1	0.0	100.0	47	4.2	43.9	51.9	0.0	100.0	386
Dedza	4.6	35.4	60.0	0.0	100.0	109	14.4	34.1	51.5	0.0	100.0	616
Ntcheu	7.2	44.4	48.4	0.0	100.0	91	10.7	53.9	35.3	0.0	100.0	485
Lilongwe City	5.3	73.7	21.0	0.0	100.0	183	11.7	56.8	31.5	0.0	100.0	687
Mangochi	7.1	35.3	57.5	0.0	100.0	143	10.2	55.7	34.1	0.0	100.0	816
Machinga	4.5	51.0	44.5	0.0	100.0	110	5.8	48.2	46.1	0.0	100.0	541
Zomba	8.1	55.3	36.6	0.0	100.0	143	16.8	34.3	48.7	0.2	100.0	439
Chiradzulu	4.6	71.1	24.2	0.0	100.0	50	11.9	53.8	34.3	0.0	100.0	242
Blantyre	4.2	61.8	34.1	0.0	100.0	105	7.7	66.1	25.9	0.3	100.0	301
Mwanza	0.9	77.9	21.2	0.0	100.0	27	6.6	50.5	42.9	0.0	100.0	86
Thyolo	(11.1)	(42.5)	(46.3)	(0.0)	100.0	55	9.7	65.0	25.0	0.4	100.0	485
Mulanje	6.1	63.4	30.5	0.0	100.0	129	10.0	51.7	38.3	0.0	100.0	503
Phalombe	2.7	65.6	31.7	0.0	100.0	76	9.0	47.7	43.3	0.0	100.0	383
Chikwawa	7.4	49.0	42.5	1.1	100.0	85	11.8	25.3	62.2	0.8	100.0	357
Nsanje	(22.2)	(28.4)	(49.4)	(0.0)	100.0	20	13.1	48.1	38.4	0.3	100.0	160
Balaka	4.2	60.5	35.3	0.0	100.0	70	6.8	60.8	32.1	0.3	100.0	320
Neno	0.7	75.7	23.5	0.0	100.0	24	12.4	59.0	28.6	0.0	100.0	82
Zomba City	4.8	69.5	25.7	0.0	100.0	17	6.2	53.9	39.9	0.0	100.0	60
Blantyre City	2.9	30.9	66.3	0.0	100.0	160	11.2	58.3	30.5	0.0	100.0	604
Dzaleka	4.8	39.1	56.0	0.0	100.0	123	4.1	72.2	23.8	0.0	100.0	363

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table D.15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women (district level)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who own a house:						House has a title deed[1]:					
District	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	Woman's name is on title deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own a house[4]
Chitipa	6.5	50.6	0.5	42.4	100.0	260	2.5	2.3	94.3	0.9	100.0	150
Karonga	6.0	40.8	0.0	53.2	100.0	448	3.8	2.2	92.7	1.4	100.0	210
Nkhata Bay	7.3	30.5	0.2	62.1	100.0	309	0.8	1.1	97.5	0.6	100.0	117
Rumphi	10.7	40.5	1.8	47.0	100.0	228	2.0	3.2	92.4	2.4	100.0	121
Mzimba	7.3	44.7	0.1	47.8	100.0	1,094	0.8	0.8	96.5	1.9	100.0	571
Likoma	7.6	23.5	0.3	68.6	100.0	22	4.0	2.7	90.0	3.3	100.0	7
Mzuzu City	3.1	11.2	0.1	85.5	100.0	356	28.4	21.8	47.3	2.4	100.0	51
Kasungu	8.2	47.4	0.5	43.9	100.0	1,006	3.6	2.2	93.8	0.4	100.0	564
Nkhotakota	12.0	31.4	0.0	56.6	100.0	469	2.2	4.7	90.5	2.5	100.0	204
Ntchisi	11.2	54.8	0.0	34.0	100.0	311	0.9	1.3	97.2	0.6	100.0	205
Dowa	16.0	39.1	0.0	44.9	100.0	814	2.8	4.1	93.1	0.0	100.0	448
Salima	14.6	40.7	0.3	44.4	100.0	592	3.9	3.8	92.0	0.3	100.0	329
Lilongwe	23.6	34.7	0.4	41.2	100.0	1,956	2.8	1.7	95.3	0.2	100.0	1,149
Mchinji	13.8	46.2	0.0	40.0	100.0	581	2.8	6.0	90.8	0.3	100.0	349
Dedza	18.4	43.3	0.0	38.4	100.0	964	3.3	1.2	94.9	0.6	100.0	594
Ntcheu	24.4	39.7	0.0	35.9	100.0	839	1.7	1.1	97.0	0.3	100.0	538
Lilongwe City	10.2	13.0	0.0	76.8	100.0	1,268	28.6	11.9	55.7	3.7	100.0	295
Mangochi	17.9	41.9	0.1	40.1	100.0	1,281	1.1	2.9	95.5	0.6	100.0	767
Machinga	23.0	34.2	0.3	42.5	100.0	938	0.7	1.2	98.1	0.0	100.0	540
Zomba	22.9	35.9	0.0	41.2	100.0	853	3.4	2.0	93.6	1.0	100.0	502
Chiradzulu	18.9	33.1	0.0	48.0	100.0	495	2.1	2.1	93.2	2.6	100.0	257
Blantyre	21.3	32.3	0.1	46.3	100.0	547	1.8	5.0	91.5	1.7	100.0	294
Mwanza	18.0	43.2	0.0	38.8	100.0	133	3.3	0.7	96.0	0.0	100.0	82
Thyolo	17.5	29.1	0.2	53.1	100.0	907	4.9	2.0	93.0	0.1	100.0	425
Mulanje	22.4	29.0	0.0	48.6	100.0	964	3.8	2.0	92.1	2.2	100.0	496
Phalombe	17.5	49.2	0.0	33.3	100.0	558	2.6	1.6	95.8	0.0	100.0	373
Chikwawa	11.7	53.3	0.0	35.0	100.0	541	3.4	2.1	91.8	2.7	100.0	351
Nsanje	10.7	30.6	0.2	58.4	100.0	265	2.2	1.2	95.5	1.0	100.0	110
Balaka	20.8	39.4	0.1	39.7	100.0	510	1.9	2.0	95.3	0.8	100.0	308
Neno	20.3	43.8	0.0	35.8	100.0	137	4.0	1.5	94.5	0.0	100.0	88
Zomba City	8.2	18.4	0.2	73.3	100.0	122	11.5	12.2	69.2	7.1	100.0	32
Blantyre City	4.9	14.0	0.3	80.9	100.0	1,080	25.7	14.2	46.7	13.4	100.0	207
Dzaleka	7.8	31.7	0.0	60.5	100.0	738	1.7	2.6	91.3	4.4	100.0	292

[1] Title deed or other government recognised document
[2] Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have a house with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the house
[4] Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table D.15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men (district level)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who own a house:						House has a title deed[1]:					
District	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title deed[1]	Man's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own a house[4]
Chitipa	8.3	48.9	0.4	42.4	100.0	108	5.0	1.6	89.9	3.6	100.0	62
Karonga	37.3	15.2	0.4	47.2	100.0	194	1.8	0.7	96.7	0.7	100.0	102
Nkhata Bay	19.4	6.5	0.5	73.6	100.0	124	4.5	3.0	92.5	0.0	100.0	33
Rumphi	29.3	12.5	0.0	58.3	100.0	96	3.0	0.0	97.0	0.0	100.0	40
Mzimba	20.6	20.7	0.8	57.9	100.0	462	0.3	0.0	98.8	0.8	100.0	194
Likoma	7.1	26.3	0.0	66.6	100.0	8	14.0	0.5	82.6	2.9	100.0	3
Mzuzu City	8.5	4.3	0.0	87.2	100.0	137	(29.2)	(7.7)	(60.5)	(2.6)	100.0	18
Kasungu	21.8	36.7	0.3	41.2	100.0	489	5.1	1.8	93.1	0.0	100.0	287
Nkhotakota	19.1	12.3	0.7	68.0	100.0	183	9.1	1.1	88.8	1.0	100.0	59
Ntchisi	22.8	29.2	0.0	47.9	100.0	155	0.3	0.0	99.7	0.0	100.0	81
Dowa	45.6	4.0	5.8	44.5	100.0	365	9.5	1.9	87.9	0.6	100.0	203
Salima	21.5	18.9	0.5	59.1	100.0	184	4.6	0.0	95.4	0.0	100.0	75
Lilongwe	34.0	20.8	0.0	45.2	100.0	804	6.2	1.3	92.5	0.0	100.0	441
Mchinji	48.8	3.1	0.0	48.1	100.0	233	7.3	0.8	91.9	0.0	100.0	121
Dedza	20.6	26.7	0.4	52.3	100.0	368	4.0	0.9	94.2	0.9	100.0	176
Ntcheu	19.1	38.1	0.0	42.8	100.0	275	0.2	0.0	99.8	0.0	100.0	157
Lilongwe City	11.6	5.6	0.0	82.8	100.0	558	(21.9)	(4.4)	(73.7)	(0.0)	100.0	96
Mangochi	30.9	7.6	0.0	61.5	100.0	382	0.0	0.0	98.4	1.6	100.0	147
Machinga	29.7	21.2	3.3	45.8	100.0	302	0.5	0.9	98.6	0.0	100.0	163
Zomba	18.1	23.7	0.0	58.1	100.0	311	7.5	2.6	89.9	0.0	100.0	130
Chiradzulu	17.9	17.3	0.4	64.5	100.0	185	2.3	0.0	97.7	0.0	100.0	66
Blantyre	11.8	30.4	0.4	57.4	100.0	236	0.8	0.0	95.7	3.5	100.0	100
Mwanza	12.0	38.8	0.0	49.2	100.0	46	0.6	0.0	99.4	0.0	100.0	23
Thyolo	14.5	21.3	0.3	63.9	100.0	326	1.1	0.4	98.5	0.0	100.0	118
Mulanje	8.7	22.2	0.0	69.1	100.0	377	5.5	0.3	94.2	0.0	100.0	116
Phalombe	9.2	44.4	0.0	46.4	100.0	196	3.1	0.8	96.1	0.0	100.0	105
Chikwawa	50.9	15.1	0.6	33.4	100.0	218	8.6	2.7	87.3	1.4	100.0	145
Nsanje	31.7	12.4	0.0	55.9	100.0	95	4.6	0.0	92.7	2.7	100.0	42
Balaka	15.7	39.0	0.6	44.7	100.0	162	0.0	1.9	98.1	0.0	100.0	90
Neno	12.1	32.4	1.8	53.8	100.0	50	1.1	0.0	98.2	0.7	100.0	23
Zomba City	15.0	4.1	0.0	81.0	100.0	47	(20.2)	(8.4)	(68.1)	(3.4)	100.0	9
Blantyre City	9.0	4.9	0.3	85.9	100.0	444	(23.1)	(4.1)	(67.8)	(4.9)	100.0	63
Dzaleka	24.8	15.5	0.3	59.5	100.0	311	1.2	0.0	98.8	0.0	100.0	126

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Title deed or other government recognised document
[2] Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have a house with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the house
[4] Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table D.15.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women (district level)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land; and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title deed[1]:					
District	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women	Woman's name is on title deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own land[4]
Chitipa	7.6	52.2	0.0	40.2	100.0	260	2.5	2.1	95.3	0.1	100.0	155
Karonga	6.6	33.3	0.0	60.1	100.0	448	1.2	1.6	95.5	1.7	100.0	179
Nkhata Bay	10.4	33.2	0.4	56.1	100.0	309	0.4	2.1	97.5	0.0	100.0	136
Rumphi	10.3	36.3	1.9	51.5	100.0	228	1.9	1.7	93.7	2.7	100.0	110
Mzimba	8.1	44.0	0.1	47.8	100.0	1,094	1.5	1.9	94.0	2.6	100.0	571
Likoma	4.1	6.6	0.2	89.1	100.0	22	6.0	2.1	90.4	1.6	100.0	2
Mzuzu City	2.7	9.9	0.2	87.1	100.0	356	10.9	23.0	65.1	1.0	100.0	46
Kasungu	8.5	39.7	0.5	51.2	100.0	1,006	5.4	4.2	89.4	0.9	100.0	491
Nkhotakota	12.7	26.9	0.1	60.4	100.0	469	2.1	2.0	94.6	1.3	100.0	186
Ntchisi	13.5	53.7	0.4	32.4	100.0	311	1.0	0.7	98.1	0.3	100.0	210
Dowa	18.7	35.9	0.0	45.5	100.0	814	2.0	0.6	97.4	0.0	100.0	444
Salima	21.8	36.8	0.3	41.1	100.0	592	3.3	1.9	94.5	0.3	100.0	349
Lilongwe	29.1	27.5	0.8	42.6	100.0	1,956	2.3	0.3	96.9	0.5	100.0	1,123
Mchinji	15.0	43.8	0.0	41.2	100.0	581	1.6	4.1	94.3	0.0	100.0	342
Dedza	29.1	36.3	0.6	34.0	100.0	964	0.6	0.3	98.8	0.2	100.0	637
Ntcheu	34.5	32.4	0.4	32.7	100.0	839	2.2	0.9	96.8	0.0	100.0	565
Lilongwe City	8.3	6.4	0.1	85.1	100.0	1,268	25.7	4.4	69.0	0.8	100.0	189
Mangochi	23.5	37.6	0.3	38.7	100.0	1,281	1.5	2.9	95.6	0.0	100.0	785
Machinga	38.5	27.1	0.2	34.2	100.0	938	0.5	0.9	98.5	0.0	100.0	617
Zomba	43.9	23.3	0.5	32.4	100.0	853	2.9	2.0	94.7	0.4	100.0	577
Chiradzulu	23.5	28.3	0.3	47.9	100.0	495	2.2	1.8	94.0	2.0	100.0	258
Blantyre	23.9	27.9	0.0	48.1	100.0	547	1.2	0.9	97.3	0.6	100.0	284
Mwanza	23.6	40.4	0.5	35.5	100.0	133	2.4	1.0	96.6	0.0	100.0	86
Thyolo	30.1	24.3	0.4	45.2	100.0	907	2.9	1.3	95.8	0.0	100.0	497
Mulanje	32.5	22.0	0.0	45.4	100.0	964	3.1	1.2	93.9	1.9	100.0	526
Phalombe	26.8	41.8	1.2	30.3	100.0	558	2.6	1.7	95.3	0.4	100.0	389
Chikwawa	10.4	41.5	0.0	48.1	100.0	541	2.5	1.5	92.9	3.1	100.0	281
Nsanje	8.8	18.7	0.4	72.1	100.0	265	3.0	0.8	95.5	0.8	100.0	74
Balaka	40.1	27.7	0.0	32.2	100.0	510	1.2	1.5	97.3	0.0	100.0	346
Neno	25.5	39.1	0.6	34.8	100.0	137	3.8	0.6	95.2	0.4	100.0	90
Zomba City	18.0	19.4	0.2	62.5	100.0	122	5.6	8.3	84.4	1.7	100.0	46
Blantyre City	7.0	7.1	0.1	85.7	100.0	1,080	14.1	13.2	67.7	5.0	100.0	154
Dzaleka	2.1	6.4	0.0	91.5	100.0	738	4.7	0.0	95.3	0.0	100.0	63

[1] Title deed or other government recognised document
[2] Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have land with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the land
[4] Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table D.15.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men (district level)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of land; and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title deed[1]:					
District	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title deed[1]	Man's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own land[4]
Chitipa	8.8	52.6	0.3	38.2	100.0	108	7.9	2.0	90.0	0.2	100.0	67
Karonga	33.6	15.0	0.4	51.0	100.0	194	3.9	0.7	95.4	0.0	100.0	95
Nkhata Bay	20.3	7.3	0.5	71.8	100.0	124	7.2	1.5	91.3	0.0	100.0	35
Rumphi	36.9	8.8	0.0	54.2	100.0	96	2.1	1.0	96.9	0.0	100.0	44
Mzimba	23.4	24.3	0.0	52.3	100.0	462	0.5	0.0	98.7	0.7	100.0	220
Likoma	10.7	14.2	0.4	74.7	100.0	8	40.6	0.0	59.4	0.0	100.0	2
Mzuzu City	15.7	10.1	0.0	74.3	100.0	137	16.1	12.6	71.3	0.0	100.0	35
Kasungu	21.4	29.8	0.0	48.8	100.0	489	7.8	7.6	84.3	0.3	100.0	250
Nkhotakota	24.1	11.0	0.4	64.5	100.0	183	11.3	3.8	84.9	0.0	100.0	65
Ntchisi	19.9	26.7	0.0	53.5	100.0	155	0.7	0.7	98.6	0.0	100.0	72
Dowa	52.9	2.9	5.5	38.6	100.0	365	12.5	3.2	83.3	1.0	100.0	224
Salima	31.0	12.3	0.2	56.4	100.0	184	10.9	2.2	86.9	0.0	100.0	80
Lilongwe	43.1	8.6	0.0	48.3	100.0	804	6.6	1.3	92.1	0.0	100.0	416
Mchinji	54.4	2.4	0.0	43.2	100.0	233	2.4	0.3	97.3	0.0	100.0	132
Dedza	22.6	20.4	0.4	56.6	100.0	368	2.4	1.0	96.6	0.0	100.0	160
Ntcheu	18.1	42.5	0.0	39.4	100.0	275	1.0	2.1	97.0	0.0	100.0	167
Lilongwe City	17.8	3.8	0.0	78.4	100.0	558	38.3	6.7	53.4	1.6	100.0	121
Mangochi	27.7	12.1	0.0	60.2	100.0	382	0.9	4.4	94.8	0.0	100.0	152
Machinga	30.4	18.4	1.1	50.2	100.0	302	2.4	0.0	97.6	0.0	100.0	150
Zomba	23.3	11.6	0.4	64.7	100.0	311	11.1	3.5	85.4	0.0	100.0	110
Chiradzulu	10.7	15.2	0.0	74.0	100.0	185	18.0	0.0	82.0	0.0	100.0	48
Blantyre	10.6	32.5	0.0	56.9	100.0	236	2.5	0.8	95.0	1.7	100.0	102
Mwanza	11.4	41.1	0.0	47.5	100.0	46	0.6	0.6	98.8	0.0	100.0	24
Thyolo	11.3	18.0	0.4	70.3	100.0	326	2.6	1.3	96.1	0.0	100.0	97
Mulanje	7.8	20.1	0.0	72.1	100.0	377	2.4	0.0	97.6	0.0	100.0	105
Phalombe	10.9	40.1	1.7	47.3	100.0	196	2.2	0.0	97.8	0.0	100.0	103
Chikwawa	39.1	10.4	0.5	50.1	100.0	218	12.2	9.9	74.4	3.5	100.0	109
Nsanje	28.1	9.9	1.7	60.2	100.0	95	10.9	1.1	85.0	3.0	100.0	38
Balaka	18.6	30.3	0.6	50.5	100.0	162	0.5	5.3	94.2	0.0	100.0	80
Neno	7.1	30.8	1.8	60.4	100.0	50	2.7	3.3	91.8	2.1	100.0	20
Zomba City	17.9	4.8	0.0	77.3	100.0	47	(14.3)	(12.3)	(71.3)	(2.1)	100.0	11
Blantyre City	6.3	1.2	0.0	92.5	100.0	444	*	*	*	*	100.0	33
Dzaleka	6.9	1.3	0.0	91.8	100.0	311	*	*	*	*	100.0	26

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Title deed or other government recognised document

[2] Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

[3] Includes men who have land with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the land

[4] Includes men who own land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table D.15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women (district level)

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Mobile phone ownership:			Bank account ownership and use:			
District	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months	Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women
Chitipa	50.3	7.2	37.9	3.7	3.4	37.9	260
Karonga	43.8	9.9	42.9	7.6	6.8	43.4	448
Nkhata Bay	52.3	24.0	48.6	6.4	4.7	49.3	309
Rumphi	57.7	11.8	30.8	8.9	6.0	34.7	228
Mzimba	46.8	18.3	36.2	8.6	6.9	38.8	1,094
Likoma	57.9	19.2	54.9	9.1	7.5	55.6	22
Mzuzu City	70.4	40.5	63.8	22.0	18.7	64.8	356
Kasungu	43.8	7.4	36.2	5.8	4.8	36.8	1,006
Nkhotakota	38.9	7.7	33.6	9.5	8.0	35.1	469
Ntchisi	38.5	2.7	25.0	2.0	1.2	25.1	311
Dowa	43.6	6.6	32.5	5.8	3.3	34.2	814
Salima	39.9	14.0	44.0	8.6	8.0	44.2	592
Lilongwe	40.4	6.5	39.9	2.8	2.3	40.1	1,956
Mchinji	34.3	8.0	32.9	5.3	4.7	34.3	581
Dedza	32.8	6.2	24.6	5.1	4.0	25.7	964
Ntcheu	35.3	5.5	34.4	5.7	3.9	36.3	839
Lilongwe City	74.1	42.2	68.6	22.1	20.0	69.3	1,268
Mangochi	29.4	13.2	41.0	2.6	2.2	41.4	1,281
Machinga	30.7	11.0	33.1	3.7	3.3	33.6	938
Zomba	33.4	5.1	35.0	3.8	2.8	36.2	853
Chiradzulu	37.1	6.5	33.9	3.4	2.9	34.5	495
Blantyre	37.0	12.1	37.7	5.0	4.1	38.1	547
Mwanza	33.6	10.9	22.9	3.4	2.8	23.6	133
Thyolo	37.2	12.7	49.4	4.7	3.9	49.6	907
Mulanje	31.3	7.5	29.2	7.5	5.6	30.5	964
Phalombe	32.3	5.2	25.2	6.5	5.9	25.7	558
Chikwawa	28.5	5.2	36.2	9.1	7.9	39.3	541
Nsanje	33.3	6.2	27.0	3.1	2.2	27.9	265
Balaka	44.8	12.0	41.9	5.3	4.9	42.1	510
Neno	38.7	11.5	30.3	8.7	6.8	31.0	137
Zomba City	66.5	39.2	74.5	21.7	20.3	74.7	122
Blantyre City	64.1	33.6	61.2	15.5	13.8	61.7	1,080
Dzaleka	47.9	27.2	22.6	29.0	18.7	39.2	738

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table D.15.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men (district level)

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Mobile phone ownership:			Bank account ownership and use:			
District	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months	Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of men
Chitipa	70.1	18.2	34.5	13.8	10.8	37.3	108
Karonga	58.3	16.3	40.6	8.9	7.3	42.1	194
Nkhata Bay	54.4	20.1	31.2	4.7	4.7	31.2	124
Rumphi	67.5	22.0	53.8	19.0	14.5	55.9	96
Mzimba	59.5	18.0	49.0	13.8	8.9	51.9	462
Likoma	66.6	32.9	70.7	21.8	18.2	71.5	8
Mzuzu City	70.3	40.5	76.2	72.3	68.1	81.0	137
Kasungu	66.3	17.1	59.4	11.8	8.0	60.4	489
Nkhotakota	60.5	18.3	65.1	25.7	24.7	67.0	183
Ntchisi	58.8	7.8	52.2	9.1	4.6	52.6	155
Dowa	55.1	11.7	52.8	13.6	10.4	53.9	365
Salima	58.2	21.4	64.3	11.7	10.8	64.8	184
Lilongwe	60.7	10.4	59.6	11.4	8.7	59.9	804
Mchinji	56.9	10.0	57.8	5.6	4.5	57.8	233
Dedza	51.2	10.2	52.9	6.6	6.2	53.3	368
Ntcheu	50.2	15.1	58.4	7.0	5.7	58.6	275
Lilongwe City	74.3	40.4	82.8	26.3	21.0	83.6	558
Mangochi	43.3	15.4	30.1	7.5	7.5	32.4	382
Machinga	54.3	18.8	42.3	7.9	4.9	43.3	302
Zomba	48.6	10.6	53.1	7.6	6.4	53.5	311
Chiradzulu	47.0	13.2	44.3	5.8	4.2	44.3	185
Blantyre	49.9	23.2	61.9	8.1	6.7	63.4	236
Mwanza	55.4	18.9	49.5	13.1	12.5	49.9	46
Thyolo	44.2	10.9	42.6	6.2	3.9	43.0	326
Mulanje	45.3	17.4	53.5	19.2	16.8	55.2	377
Phalombe	55.6	9.7	58.1	7.2	6.3	58.5	196
Chikwawa	54.2	9.6	48.3	8.2	6.3	49.5	218
Nsanje	50.2	12.3	44.3	12.6	9.6	46.3	95
Balaka	61.1	19.0	56.0	10.3	7.0	57.1	162
Neno	52.3	19.8	43.0	15.9	13.3	45.6	50
Zomba City	71.5	44.0	81.4	31.8	27.6	81.9	47
Blantyre City	71.2	50.5	79.0	31.6	27.6	79.7	444
Dzaleka	73.5	44.4	55.6	47.4	46.4	70.6	311

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table D.15.8.1 Women's participation in decision-making: Districts

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Chitipa	87.0	69.4	84.8	61.7	4.5	164
Karonga	81.6	72.6	87.1	58.4	2.7	269
Nkhata Bay	78.8	77.9	83.2	62.6	6.0	188
Rumphi	68.9	72.0	75.6	60.8	17.1	146
Mzimba	77.5	69.1	81.8	58.2	9.5	752
Likoma	94.8	91.3	98.3	87.2	0.6	12
Mzuzu City	88.0	81.2	92.9	75.3	3.4	177
Kasungu	66.4	63.1	79.2	50.1	13.3	691
Nkhotakota	73.8	72.8	83.8	60.2	8.5	278
Ntchisi	73.7	69.4	89.4	59.9	7.4	210
Dowa	68.9	61.8	83.7	47.2	6.4	490
Salima	78.9	67.1	89.6	56.6	4.2	340
Lilongwe	69.2	57.4	80.9	43.5	11.5	1,228
Mchinji	70.8	74.5	85.6	57.9	7.9	388
Dedza	67.2	63.2	79.5	48.7	12.8	618
Ntcheu	80.6	69.4	80.9	57.3	8.1	495
Lilongwe City	77.2	74.3	87.3	62.0	7.8	687
Mangochi	77.6	73.1	85.3	66.1	11.4	819
Machinga	69.6	61.4	89.4	51.8	8.8	544
Zomba	49.3	43.2	81.5	27.2	11.4	466
Chiradzulu	77.2	72.8	91.3	62.6	4.1	242
Blantyre	78.5	76.8	92.6	66.5	3.0	305
Mwanza	73.8	62.7	89.2	51.8	6.7	86
Thyolo	84.9	69.6	92.0	62.1	2.3	499
Mulanje	78.0	59.6	91.9	54.6	5.0	505
Phalombe	85.2	73.0	87.0	68.4	6.2	384
Chikwawa	45.6	51.7	67.5	28.4	19.7	374
Nsanje	62.5	62.9	76.6	51.7	18.1	164
Balaka	79.1	75.4	95.3	61.9	2.0	323
Neno	81.2	68.8	92.3	61.9	4.1	83
Zomba City	82.9	84.8	91.2	78.1	6.8	62
Blantyre City	74.6	76.2	82.7	68.2	14.1	613
Dzaleka	88.5	81.8	87.1	74.1	4.9	377

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table D.15.8.2 Men's participation in decision-making: Districts

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Chitipa	97.0	95.5	94.4	1.8	63
Karonga	72.0	89.4	68.9	7.5	92
Nkhata Bay	95.2	88.3	87.2	3.7	57
Rumphi	89.3	85.7	79.4	4.3	52
Mzimba	87.1	92.4	81.0	1.5	240
Likoma	92.2	83.8	79.4	3.4	4
Mzuzu City	91.2	82.2	79.0	5.6	62
Kasungu	75.1	77.1	68.9	16.6	294
Nkhotakota	90.5	88.9	82.7	3.2	100
Ntchisi	70.9	70.7	69.4	27.7	81
Dowa	73.1	94.3	70.7	3.3	192
Salima	79.1	87.5	73.9	7.3	97
Lilongwe	94.1	93.0	87.7	0.7	463
Mchinji	94.4	96.7	91.1	0.0	144
Dedza	88.1	94.0	82.9	0.8	204
Ntcheu	89.6	89.1	82.1	3.4	159
Lilongwe City	88.4	82.6	75.9	4.8	234
Mangochi	62.0	73.7	55.1	19.4	185
Machinga	83.4	87.2	75.4	4.9	135
Zomba	76.2	87.9	71.1	7.0	164
Chiradzulu	95.3	93.6	89.0	0.0	79
Blantyre	97.0	86.7	86.0	2.3	112
Mwanza	98.5	97.3	95.8	0.0	28
Thyolo	79.4	87.4	74.6	7.9	157
Mulanje	94.4	92.9	89.0	1.8	167
Phalombe	98.6	98.6	97.2	0.0	116
Chikwawa	93.3	84.6	81.4	3.5	140
Nsanje	66.8	85.2	60.6	8.6	49
Balaka	95.3	87.4	84.8	2.1	83
Neno	92.6	95.6	90.4	2.2	28
Zomba City	85.2	81.1	73.2	6.8	19
Blantyre City	92.1	94.3	87.4	1.0	181
Dzaleka	89.0	85.2	83.8	9.6	152

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table D.15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women (district level)

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Chitipa	13.8	15.7	13.6	15.8	10.2	25.2	260
Karonga	19.0	19.0	14.1	15.2	8.7	32.2	448
Nkhata Bay	10.3	11.8	8.8	6.0	5.7	16.9	309
Rumphi	4.9	5.4	3.2	2.6	1.9	10.2	228
Mzimba	18.5	19.9	12.1	18.9	11.8	33.6	1,094
Likoma	2.9	4.6	3.6	4.5	2.9	9.1	22
Mzuzu City	13.2	16.2	13.4	12.6	10.5	22.1	356
Kasungu	17.1	23.4	17.9	18.0	10.2	36.5	1,006
Nkhotakota	13.2	15.0	11.5	9.7	8.5	23.3	469
Ntchisi	19.5	22.9	20.9	21.2	12.2	33.1	311
Dowa	9.0	11.3	9.3	12.2	7.2	18.8	814
Salima	9.1	8.9	7.8	6.6	5.7	15.6	592
Lilongwe	12.6	14.9	11.6	11.0	5.9	26.2	1,956
Mchinji	10.2	12.1	8.6	9.9	8.4	20.3	581
Dedza	7.0	10.9	9.6	8.3	6.5	17.7	964
Ntcheu	3.2	5.4	2.1	2.1	2.6	9.3	839
Lilongwe City	2.7	4.5	2.6	3.3	1.6	7.1	1,268
Mangochi	3.4	5.3	3.5	2.9	2.9	9.8	1,281
Machinga	3.1	6.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	9.5	938
Zomba	10.1	12.5	12.6	9.9	6.5	22.3	853
Chiradzulu	5.1	8.7	9.9	6.8	5.7	17.2	495
Blantyre	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.7	7.9	547
Mwanza	3.1	3.9	2.5	2.2	1.9	7.5	133
Thyolo	5.0	4.5	2.3	2.6	3.2	8.8	907
Mulanje	4.0	7.9	4.6	5.2	3.0	12.9	964
Phalombe	1.6	3.9	1.8	2.2	1.6	6.0	558
Chikwawa	17.8	14.6	17.6	17.4	13.0	31.6	541
Nsanje	8.9	8.4	8.7	6.1	6.1	14.9	265
Balaka	5.9	9.7	6.0	4.1	5.5	13.4	510
Neno	4.1	7.7	5.2	6.2	4.9	12.6	137
Zomba City	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.0	122
Blantyre City	1.5	3.3	1.7	1.8	1.0	5.4	1,080
Dzaleka	7.5	10.0	8.6	6.2	6.1	15.8	738

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table D.15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men (district level)

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Chitipa	1.7	3.9	4.5	5.1	3.0	11.0	108
Karonga	5.4	8.3	11.8	9.5	4.5	17.5	194
Nkhata Bay	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	124
Rumphi	10.2	13.4	10.9	8.7	3.5	19.6	96
Mzimba	7.4	14.9	7.3	6.7	4.8	21.2	462
Likoma	4.2	11.0	4.9	4.2	1.0	14.9	8
Mzuzu City	2.1	3.6	1.7	0.3	0.6	4.8	137
Kasungu	6.2	10.3	7.5	5.9	3.5	17.5	489
Nkhotakota	4.2	10.1	10.1	4.4	2.1	18.2	183
Ntchisi	3.2	8.3	8.2	3.2	1.5	15.6	155
Dowa	7.4	12.3	8.4	7.3	2.0	21.7	365
Salima	7.7	13.2	11.0	8.0	5.0	18.7	184
Lilongwe	3.0	9.2	8.3	4.9	1.7	14.6	804
Mchinji	8.5	12.4	10.5	9.0	5.6	17.8	233
Dedza	3.5	17.5	14.8	12.5	3.4	27.1	368
Ntcheu	2.9	12.5	11.3	8.3	1.7	18.4	275
Lilongwe City	1.1	6.3	5.1	4.1	1.4	9.3	558
Mangochi	10.5	13.0	13.7	6.3	3.9	23.0	382
Machinga	3.0	10.9	10.2	7.0	1.8	17.3	302
Zomba	6.4	11.9	10.9	6.4	3.4	18.6	311
Chiradzulu	2.1	4.8	3.5	1.5	1.2	8.2	185
Blantyre	5.1	10.8	12.2	6.1	2.2	21.8	236
Mwanza	7.4	13.1	17.1	6.9	5.3	26.4	46
Thyolo	1.6	7.2	2.0	2.1	1.2	8.3	326
Mulanje	2.3	7.6	6.4	3.1	2.7	13.5	377
Phalombe	4.8	7.2	4.5	4.5	0.9	12.7	196
Chikwawa	5.7	14.8	12.6	7.5	4.6	21.6	218
Nsanje	1.7	1.1	2.3	2.9	0.6	4.0	95
Balaka	5.6	9.9	8.0	5.3	5.3	18.0	162
Neno	2.2	8.4	5.4	3.7	2.0	14.6	50
Zomba City	2.1	6.2	2.5	0.4	1.5	7.1	47
Blantyre City	4.6	6.2	6.9	6.5	5.5	12.8	444
Dzaleka	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.3	2.4	3.6	311

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table D.15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Women			Men		
District	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Chitipa	38.7	71.1	260	31.2	38.4	108
Karonga	46.2	73.7	448	30.5	41.7	194
Nkhata Bay	55.5	70.0	309	73.6	63.4	124
Rumphi	40.7	42.7	228	47.4	77.8	96
Mzimba	51.4	70.3	1,094	48.9	72.1	462
Likoma	48.9	60.9	22	50.5	90.5	8
Mzuzu City	54.2	66.0	356	64.0	92.0	137
Kasungu	57.3	77.0	1,006	53.1	77.9	489
Nkhotakota	56.5	76.4	469	58.2	88.2	183
Ntchisi	62.3	77.8	311	36.2	59.1	155
Dowa	52.7	74.2	814	44.9	74.1	365
Salima	65.1	78.3	592	50.9	80.5	184
Lilongwe	54.2	74.4	1,956	52.4	84.8	804
Mchinji	65.1	70.6	581	53.1	71.5	233
Dedza	46.4	51.2	964	50.4	81.5	368
Ntcheu	50.8	61.5	839	37.8	77.1	275
Lilongwe City	61.8	79.0	1,268	62.8	91.0	558
Mangochi	59.3	64.7	1,281	55.3	78.9	382
Machinga	58.0	79.4	938	56.1	82.5	302
Zomba	51.9	85.1	853	57.4	89.5	311
Chiradzulu	48.3	75.0	495	59.7	91.7	185
Blantyre	55.5	69.1	547	44.2	71.4	236
Mwanza	61.4	78.7	133	60.0	83.3	46
Thyolo	61.5	82.7	907	50.7	86.4	326
Mulanje	51.8	76.8	964	50.7	83.5	377
Phalombe	38.3	67.0	558	56.6	86.6	196
Chikwawa	59.9	84.6	541	44.7	78.4	218
Nsanje	48.3	65.9	265	36.7	64.8	95
Balaka	64.7	85.8	510	59.7	78.6	162
Neno	66.0	78.2	137	60.2	95.3	50
Zomba City	52.7	77.3	122	79.0	88.8	47
Blantyre City	49.4	51.4	1,080	52.5	64.5	444
Dzaleka	61.6	53.1	738	70.8	74.6	311

Table D.15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband: Districts

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom if they wanted to, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom if they wanted to	Number of women
Chitipa	39.4	70.4	164
Karonga	58.7	65.2	269
Nkhata Bay	68.2	76.0	188
Rumphi	51.9	53.9	146
Mzimba	54.0	69.1	752
Likoma	58.4	60.9	12
Mzuzu City	53.6	67.1	177
Kasungu	58.5	61.6	691
Nkhotakota	61.7	62.5	278
Ntchisi	52.3	61.9	210
Dowa	53.0	61.9	490
Salima	70.5	75.3	340
Lilongwe	54.0	59.7	1,228
Mchinji	62.6	62.9	388
Dedza	45.6	54.5	618
Ntcheu	55.6	62.0	495
Lilongwe City	73.5	69.5	687
Mangochi	79.9	81.5	819
Machinga	77.1	79.5	544
Zomba	67.4	77.7	466
Chiradzulu	63.7	69.8	242
Blantyre	64.3	66.3	305
Mwanza	68.5	68.2	86
Thyolo	73.1	76.0	499
Mulanje	59.5	65.4	505
Phalombe	43.8	58.7	384
Chikwawa	82.4	77.8	374
Nsanje	61.9	66.8	164
Balaka	75.1	83.6	323
Neno	66.3	72.4	83
Zomba City	59.4	90.8	62
Blantyre City	58.0	61.6	613
Dzaleka	69.4	68.3	377

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table D.15.12 Women's participation in decision-making regarding sexual and reproductive health: Districts

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1]	Number of currently married women
Chitipa	30.7	164
Karonga	43.7	269
Nkhata Bay	52.4	188
Rumphi	25.9	146
Mzimba	36.0	752
Likoma	54.9	12
Mzuzu City	48.1	177
Kasungu	36.2	691
Nkhotakota	41.7	278
Ntchisi	40.3	210
Dowa	34.4	490
Salima	51.1	340
Lilongwe	35.5	1,228
Mchinji	42.9	388
Dedza	27.3	618
Ntcheu	44.0	495
Lilongwe City	51.5	687
Mangochi	58.5	819
Machinga	51.1	544
Zomba	30.4	466
Chiradzulu	46.9	242
Blantyre	47.8	305
Mwanza	53.0	86
Thyolo	61.6	499
Mulanje	46.8	505
Phalombe	33.1	384
Chikwawa	32.7	374
Nsanje	34.9	164
Balaka	55.0	323
Neno	52.4	83
Zomba City	43.9	62
Blantyre City	37.0	613
Dzaleka	55.9	377

[1] Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table D15.11, Table D7.17, and Table D15.8.1, respectively.

Table D.16.2 Drinking water service ladder: Districts

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Chitipa	68.9	18.5	9.2	3.4	100.0	1,170
Karonga	72.7	12.8	10.0	4.5	100.0	1,962
Nkhata Bay	76.9	8.6	12.5	1.9	100.0	1,503
Rumphi	73.1	12.8	5.6	8.6	100.0	1,063
Mzimba	52.4	24.3	15.8	7.5	100.0	5,572
Likoma	94.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	90
Mzuzu City	94.7	0.3	2.4	2.6	100.0	1,255
Kasungu	51.1	20.5	23.0	5.5	100.0	4,958
Nkhotakota	71.8	15.1	11.8	1.3	100.0	2,139
Ntchisi	77.2	10.2	10.3	2.3	100.0	1,566
Dowa	72.2	12.7	6.7	8.4	100.0	3,905
Salima	88.8	7.3	2.7	1.3	100.0	2,580
Lilongwe	74.7	13.9	11.0	0.4	100.0	8,864
Mchinji	70.6	16.4	13.0	0.0	100.0	2,867
Dedza	73.3	7.4	19.1	0.1	100.0	4,338
Ntcheu	55.2	20.8	19.1	4.9	100.0	3,957
Lilongwe City	92.6	3.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	4,834
Mangochi	78.0	15.9	3.9	2.2	100.0	6,350
Machinga	71.0	23.8	4.5	0.6	100.0	4,475
Zomba	69.3	25.9	4.2	0.6	100.0	3,860
Chiradzulu	77.1	19.9	1.0	2.0	100.0	2,061
Blantyre	76.2	19.5	3.5	0.8	100.0	2,418
Mwanza	70.5	20.0	7.9	1.5	100.0	655
Thyolo	60.5	17.9	20.0	1.7	100.0	3,970
Mulanje	79.6	16.6	1.8	2.0	100.0	4,100
Phalombe	70.3	21.4	5.7	2.5	100.0	2,439
Chikwawa	68.1	22.7	4.7	4.5	100.0	2,659
Nsanje	75.6	14.2	5.1	5.1	100.0	1,406
Balaka	70.1	27.6	1.6	0.8	100.0	2,490
Neno	62.7	19.2	12.1	6.1	100.0	678
Zomba City	94.2	5.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	465
Blantyre City	95.8	2.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	4,068
Dzaleka	29.8	70.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,466

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.
[2] Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown
[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table D.16.3 Person collecting drinking water: Districts

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises[1]	Number of persons	Person who usually collects drinking water					Total	Number of persons without drinking water on premises[1]
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Person not in household		
Chitipa	87.6	1,170	83.8	6.7	7.3	0.9	1.3	100.0	1,026
Karonga	78.8	1,962	89.5	3.7	4.4	0.7	1.7	100.0	1,547
Nkhata Bay	71.7	1,503	86.8	3.5	5.6	1.2	2.9	100.0	1,077
Rumphi	62.7	1,063	83.6	7.7	6.7	0.8	1.1	100.0	666
Mzimba	86.0	5,572	86.4	2.9	6.4	1.1	3.1	100.0	4,790
Likoma	6.0	90	89.0	2.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
Mzuzu City	19.4	1,255	88.1	8.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	244
Kasungu	88.7	4,958	84.8	4.0	6.6	1.5	3.0	100.0	4,398
Nkhotakota	82.1	2,139	81.4	4.9	9.6	1.7	2.3	100.0	1,756
Ntchisi	93.2	1,566	88.6	3.6	5.8	0.8	1.2	100.0	1,460
Dowa	90.2	3,905	85.6	2.8	7.2	1.0	3.4	100.0	3,521
Salima	82.9	2,580	81.6	2.9	12.0	0.6	3.0	100.0	2,138
Lilongwe	91.5	8,864	87.5	2.4	7.1	1.3	1.7	100.0	8,114
Mchinji	82.2	2,867	78.5	5.6	10.6	1.7	3.7	100.0	2,358
Dedza	86.8	4,338	82.9	3.4	9.8	1.4	2.5	100.0	3,764
Ntcheu	95.1	3,957	81.0	3.5	11.5	1.0	3.0	100.0	3,765
Lilongwe City	34.2	4,834	79.1	5.7	9.0	3.5	2.7	100.0	1,652
Mangochi	81.0	6,350	79.7	3.2	13.0	1.4	2.7	100.0	5,143
Machinga	88.5	4,475	81.6	3.0	11.3	0.9	3.2	100.0	3,959
Zomba	93.6	3,860	80.2	3.3	11.4	3.2	1.9	100.0	3,611
Chiradzulu	93.6	2,061	77.7	4.1	10.6	2.4	5.1	100.0	1,929
Blantyre	84.1	2,418	80.8	6.1	9.0	1.4	2.7	100.0	2,034
Mwanza	87.6	655	80.1	3.5	10.4	2.4	3.6	100.0	574
Thyolo	95.4	3,970	81.3	3.8	9.8	1.4	3.7	100.0	3,788
Mulanje	85.8	4,100	80.1	3.2	12.7	1.6	2.4	100.0	3,518
Phalombe	94.5	2,439	83.1	1.8	11.5	0.9	2.6	100.0	2,303
Chikwawa	82.1	2,659	77.9	3.1	12.5	0.9	5.6	100.0	2,183
Nsanje	90.0	1,406	82.1	4.0	8.7	3.0	2.2	100.0	1,266
Balaka	90.9	2,490	78.6	4.2	11.8	2.9	2.4	100.0	2,263
Neno	93.6	678	70.5	8.1	13.6	3.0	4.9	100.0	634
Zomba City	40.8	465	73.2	5.6	16.0	3.0	2.2	100.0	190
Blantyre City	51.0	4,068	85.7	7.8	5.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	2,076
Dzaleka	96.6	3,466	71.5	20.2	5.1	0.6	2.6	100.0	3,348

[1] Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table D.16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water: Districts

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of persons
Chitipa	73.8	1,170
Karonga	74.5	1,962
Nkhata Bay	61.2	1,503
Rumphi	78.1	1,063
Mzimba	66.0	5,572
Likoma	62.1	90
Mzuzu City	73.4	1,255
Kasungu	69.6	4,958
Nkhotakota	69.9	2,139
Ntchisi	89.2	1,566
Dowa	81.1	3,905
Salima	84.8	2,580
Lilongwe	81.9	8,864
Mchinji	74.1	2,867
Dedza	80.9	4,338
Ntcheu	76.1	3,957
Lilongwe City	78.9	4,834
Mangochi	79.6	6,350
Machinga	71.4	4,475
Zomba	78.9	3,860
Chiradzulu	83.3	2,061
Blantyre	77.9	2,418
Mwanza	78.6	655
Thyolo	81.6	3,970
Mulanje	78.8	4,100
Phalombe	88.2	2,439
Chikwawa	65.6	2,659
Nsanje	74.8	1,406
Balaka	75.3	2,490
Neno	80.8	678
Zomba City	90.3	465
Blantyre City	76.4	4,068
Dzaleka	60.1	3,466

[1] Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month

Table D.16.5 Treatment of household drinking water: Districts

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Boiled	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strained through cloth	Ceramic, sand, or other filter	Solar disinfection	Let stand and settle	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[1]	Number of persons
Chitipa	2.5	12.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	5.4	0.1	77.9	14.9	1,170
Karonga	7.3	20.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	9.6	1.9	0.0	65.5	24.2	1,962
Nkhata Bay	8.1	14.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	77.9	20.0	1,503
Rumphi	6.5	15.5	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.8	4.6	0.0	73.1	21.5	1,063
Mzimba	5.3	6.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	85.7	11.8	5,572
Likoma	1.1	8.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	14.9	0.3	0.0	75.6	9.3	90
Mzuzu City	6.0	7.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	5.4	1.2	0.2	80.4	13.2	1,255
Kasungu	11.6	18.2	2.8	0.5	0.0	3.5	1.5	0.3	69.0	27.9	4,958
Nkhotakota	8.0	19.2	3.7	1.1	0.0	44.1	9.5	0.0	31.5	25.7	2,139
Ntchisi	7.6	15.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	11.0	12.2	0.0	55.8	22.5	1,566
Dowa	9.4	18.7	1.9	0.6	0.0	9.7	2.0	0.0	63.8	26.2	3,905
Salima	9.0	21.9	3.2	0.3	0.0	27.6	7.6	0.0	43.2	28.3	2,580
Lilongwe	9.6	19.7	2.6	0.1	0.0	6.7	11.0	0.1	58.1	26.7	8,864
Mchinji	8.1	18.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	16.1	6.9	0.0	58.5	24.5	2,867
Dedza	9.1	13.8	1.6	0.1	0.4	19.1	1.9	0.2	61.4	22.1	4,338
Ntcheu	12.6	17.7	1.5	0.2	0.1	16.4	9.2	0.0	55.3	27.7	3,957
Lilongwe City	8.0	8.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	8.1	0.2	73.4	15.4	4,834
Mangochi	5.9	40.0	2.6	1.2	0.0	16.4	2.5	0.0	41.9	45.1	6,350
Machinga	4.4	39.9	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	6.9	0.0	49.9	43.9	4,475
Zomba	2.1	81.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	5.1	0.6	0.0	14.8	82.2	3,860
Chiradzulu	3.1	39.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	8.5	13.0	0.2	38.9	42.6	2,061
Blantyre	3.7	35.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	2.2	4.6	0.0	55.9	38.6	2,418
Mwanza	5.5	73.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.3	4.5	0.1	19.3	75.1	655
Thyolo	7.4	28.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.6	0.0	58.3	32.7	3,970
Mulanje	5.2	31.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	2.7	4.6	0.0	57.7	34.7	4,100
Phalombe	5.6	46.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	10.7	4.6	0.0	40.2	50.3	2,439
Chikwawa	9.2	29.7	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	5.3	0.3	58.5	35.9	2,659
Nsanje	5.4	33.1	2.6	0.3	0.0	5.5	9.7	0.2	48.9	36.2	1,406
Balaka	6.1	66.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	19.0	0.1	20.3	68.9	2,490
Neno	7.1	69.8	1.6	0.3	0.2	5.1	4.6	0.2	21.9	71.3	678
Zomba City	2.2	8.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	10.3	1.3	0.0	78.2	10.5	465
Blantyre City	2.8	17.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.4	2.4	0.1	75.8	19.8	4,068
Dzaleka	2.8	4.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	88.3	6.9	3,466

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[1] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table D.16.7 Sanitation service ladder: Districts

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Open defaecation	Total	Number of persons
Chitipa	83.2	13.7	0.9	2.2	100.0	1,170
Karonga	39.4	39.6	5.2	15.8	100.0	1,962
Nkhata Bay	49.2	31.8	17.4	1.5	100.0	1,503
Rumphi	48.3	20.0	29.9	1.8	100.0	1,063
Mzimba	21.9	27.9	41.0	9.2	100.0	5,572
Likoma	36.8	41.7	17.9	3.6	100.0	90
Mzuzu City	41.9	37.5	20.2	0.4	100.0	1,255
Kasungu	26.7	23.7	47.8	1.8	100.0	4,958
Nkhotakota	24.1	22.4	39.5	14.0	100.0	2,139
Ntchisi	56.6	17.0	25.5	0.9	100.0	1,566
Dowa	36.3	19.3	41.6	2.8	100.0	3,905
Salima	49.9	21.6	21.6	6.9	100.0	2,580
Lilongwe	33.8	30.7	30.7	4.9	100.0	8,864
Mchinji	29.8	40.7	20.8	8.7	100.0	2,867
Dedza	55.9	22.4	19.1	2.6	100.0	4,338
Ntcheu	56.6	32.2	7.2	4.0	100.0	3,957
Lilongwe City	48.1	49.3	2.2	0.5	100.0	4,834
Mangochi	40.3	14.4	38.5	6.7	100.0	6,350
Machinga	41.9	19.1	36.0	3.1	100.0	4,475
Zomba	40.9	28.8	20.9	9.4	100.0	3,860
Chiradzulu	44.8	34.6	19.1	1.6	100.0	2,061
Blantyre	48.4	42.2	5.5	3.9	100.0	2,418
Mwanza	52.6	36.9	8.3	2.2	100.0	655
Thyolo	38.3	26.2	27.1	8.4	100.0	3,970
Mulanje	35.1	27.2	34.5	3.2	100.0	4,100
Phalombe	30.5	16.3	49.2	4.0	100.0	2,439
Chikwawa	42.9	48.7	0.1	8.4	100.0	2,659
Nsanje	28.4	29.0	26.4	16.3	100.0	1,406
Balaka	45.2	18.4	34.6	1.7	100.0	2,490
Neno	47.6	19.8	30.4	2.2	100.0	678
Zomba City	45.9	28.0	26.1	0.0	100.0	465
Blantyre City	40.7	49.3	9.7	0.3	100.0	4,068
Dzaleka	75.6	13.0	8.9	2.5	100.0	3,466

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

[1] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately

[2] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

[3] Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine, pit latrine without a slab/open pit, hanging toilet/latrine, or bucket

Table D.16.8 Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities: Districts

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were removed for treatment, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities									Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which:			
District	Removed by a service provider to treatment plant	Removed by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where waste was taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta were safely disposed of in situ[1]	Excreta were disposed of unsafely[2]	Excreta were removed for treatment[3]	Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Chitipa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.4	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	1,132
Karonga	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	94.5	3.1	100.0	98.3	0.3	1.4	1,541
Nkhata Bay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.2	0.7	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	1,219
Rumphi	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	94.6	3.6	100.0	98.4	0.0	1.6	723
Mzimba	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	95.6	1.3	100.0	99.1	0.1	0.7	2,770
Likoma	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	94.4	4.4	100.0	99.4	0.5	0.1	71
Mzuzu City	0.7	3.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.0	80.4	13.2	100.0	94.5	0.7	4.8	997
Kasungu	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	98.6	0.5	100.0	99.1	0.7	0.2	2,499
Nkhotakota	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	89.7	2.6	100.0	92.5	0.3	7.2	994
Ntchisi	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.6	0.3	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	1,153
Dowa	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.7	2.7	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	2,151
Salima	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	96.8	2.2	100.0	99.2	0.4	0.4	1,844
Lilongwe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	5,695
Mchinji	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.2	2,022
Dedza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3,394
Ntcheu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.5	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	3,516
Lilongwe City	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	91.2	6.0	100.0	97.7	0.9	1.4	4,506
Mangochi	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.2	0.8	100.0	98.9	0.0	1.1	3,476
Machinga	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	98.9	0.4	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.6	2,715
Zomba	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	0.8	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	2,690
Chiradzulu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,632
Blantyre	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.7	100.0	99.2	0.1	0.7	2,184
Mwanza	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.4	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	586
Thyolo	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	98.8	0.3	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.9	2,561
Mulanje	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.6	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	2,555
Phalombe	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	96.1	1.2	100.0	98.4	0.4	1.3	1,141
Chikwawa	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	98.3	1.3	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	2,435
Nsanje	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	98.2	0.4	100.0	98.6	0.3	1.1	806
Balaka	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	97.8	1.5	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	1,582
Neno	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	98.5	1.0	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	455
Zomba City	2.7	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.0	81.6	11.4	100.0	93.7	0.9	5.4	337
Blantyre City	1.4	5.1	2.3	0.6	0.3	2.1	83.6	4.5	100.0	90.4	1.0	8.6	3,599
Dzaleka	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	97.5	1.3	100.0	98.8	0.2	1.0	3,070

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.
[1] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied
[2] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations
[3] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table D.16.9 Management of household excreta: Districts

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities					Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defaecation	Total	Percentage connected to sewer, safely disposed of on-site, or removed for treatment off-site	Number of persons
	Connected to sewer	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown					
Chitipa	0.2	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	100.0	96.9	1,170
Karonga	0.4	77.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	5.2	15.8	100.0	78.8	1,962
Nkhata Bay	0.0	80.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	17.4	1.5	100.0	81.1	1,503
Rumphi	0.2	67.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	29.9	1.8	100.0	68.2	1,063
Mzimba	0.0	49.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	41.0	9.2	100.0	49.6	5,572
Likoma	0.0	78.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	17.9	3.6	100.0	78.1	90
Mzuzu City	0.0	75.4	1.1	2.9	0.0	20.2	0.4	100.0	78.3	1,255
Kasungu	0.0	49.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	47.8	1.8	100.0	50.0	4,958
Nkhotakota	0.0	43.7	0.2	2.6	0.0	39.5	14.0	100.0	46.3	2,139
Ntchisi	0.0	73.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	25.5	0.9	100.0	73.6	1,566
Dowa	0.5	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	2.8	100.0	55.6	3,905
Salima	0.0	70.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	21.6	6.9	100.0	71.2	2,580
Lilongwe	0.2	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	4.9	100.0	64.4	8,864
Mchinji	0.0	70.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	20.8	8.7	100.0	70.3	2,867
Dedza	0.0	78.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	2.6	100.0	78.2	4,338
Ntcheu	0.0	88.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.2	4.0	100.0	88.7	3,957
Lilongwe City	4.2	91.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.5	100.0	96.4	4,834
Mangochi	0.0	54.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	38.5	6.7	100.0	54.8	6,350
Machinga	0.2	60.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	36.0	3.1	100.0	60.9	4,475
Zomba	0.0	69.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	20.9	9.4	100.0	69.5	3,860
Chiradzulu	0.2	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	1.6	100.0	79.4	2,061
Blantyre	0.2	90.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	5.5	3.9	100.0	90.5	2,418
Mwanza	0.1	89.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.3	2.2	100.0	89.5	655
Thyolo	0.0	63.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	27.1	8.4	100.0	64.5	3,970
Mulanje	0.0	62.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	34.5	3.2	100.0	62.3	4,100
Phalombe	0.0	46.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	49.2	4.0	100.0	46.6	2,439
Chikwawa	0.0	91.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	8.4	100.0	91.6	2,659
Nsanje	0.1	56.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	26.4	16.3	100.0	57.2	1,406
Balaka	0.0	63.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	34.6	1.7	100.0	63.4	2,490
Neno	0.2	66.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	30.4	2.2	100.0	67.4	678
Zomba City	1.4	68.5	0.6	3.3	0.0	26.1	0.0	100.0	73.3	465
Blantyre City	1.6	81.3	0.9	6.3	0.0	9.7	0.3	100.0	89.2	4,068
Dzaleka	0.0	87.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	8.9	2.5	100.0	88.1	3,466

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table D.16.10 Disposal of children's stools: Districts

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Chitipa	2.4	80.7	0.0	12.5	3.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	83.1	64
Karonga	1.2	72.0	3.2	15.4	3.0	4.9	0.4	100.0	73.2	110
Nkhata Bay	1.7	80.7	2.4	6.5	3.9	4.8	0.0	100.0	82.4	74
Rumphi	31.0	41.7	15.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.4	100.0	72.7	51
Mzimba	2.5	67.1	7.4	12.2	8.6	1.9	0.3	100.0	69.6	285
Likoma	0.0	56.6	0.7	31.4	1.9	9.5	0.0	100.0	56.6	4
Mzuzu City	0.0	96.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	96.6	49
Kasungu	0.9	89.6	4.5	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.5	254
Nkhotakota	0.0	80.0	7.0	4.7	4.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	80.0	123
Ntchisi	0.0	79.2	0.0	16.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.2	67
Dowa	10.9	82.4	0.0	5.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	177
Salima	0.6	91.2	2.4	4.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	91.8	146
Lilongwe	4.7	84.4	0.6	7.8	1.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	89.1	425
Mchinji	1.9	87.1	1.0	6.0	2.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	89.0	116
Dedza	7.5	80.4	0.2	8.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.9	213
Ntcheu	3.8	77.9	0.0	9.5	8.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	81.7	205
Lilongwe City	2.2	85.8	2.0	3.5	5.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	87.9	250
Mangochi	30.0	47.4	0.0	17.5	2.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	77.4	346
Machinga	4.9	77.4	0.0	14.0	2.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	82.2	278
Zomba	5.1	84.1	1.0	6.1	3.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	89.2	185
Chiradzulu	0.8	90.9	1.5	5.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	91.7	97
Blantyre	2.8	88.3	2.0	4.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	91.1	121
Mwanza	20.8	75.7	0.7	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	96.5	30
Thyolo	0.0	79.7	0.5	17.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	79.7	171
Mulanje	0.5	96.2	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	96.8	240
Phalombe	0.7	96.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.5	123
Chikwawa	12.0	75.6	0.0	5.4	2.6	4.1	0.3	100.0	87.7	155
Nsanje	6.7	45.7	3.2	39.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	100.0	52.4	69
Balaka	0.9	92.1	0.0	3.1	3.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	93.0	135
Neno	29.4	59.3	1.8	4.8	1.3	1.9	1.5	100.0	88.7	31
Zomba City	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.0	17
Blantyre City	4.7	85.3	2.6	2.8	3.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	89.9	195
Dzaleka	1.3	86.7	0.0	1.8	8.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	88.0	238

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.

Table D.16.11 Handwashing: Districts

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; and among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place for hand-washing was observed	Percentage of the de jure population with a basic hand-washing facility[3]	Percentage of the de jure population with a limited hand-washing facility[4]	Number of persons for whom a place for hand-washing was observed or with no place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for hand-washing was a fixed place	Place for hand-washing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available[1]	Cleansing agent other than soap available[2]				
Chitipa	21.9	62.2	84.1	1,170	44.1	23.4	2.0	985	21.5	72.2	1,051
Karonga	13.2	53.5	66.6	1,962	53.0	26.0	1.1	1,308	17.9	53.0	1,845
Nkhata Bay	15.6	29.4	45.0	1,503	43.5	32.3	7.7	676	5.2	40.8	1,470
Rumphi	21.1	34.0	55.1	1,063	52.3	16.7	7.1	585	7.9	53.4	955
Mzimba	4.2	14.3	18.5	5,572	55.9	24.5	1.9	1,032	5.6	19.1	4,174
Likoma	18.8	4.9	23.6	90	72.0	12.1	1.8	21	2.6	22.2	85
Mzuzu City	58.2	11.5	69.8	1,255	90.3	37.9	0.2	876	31.2	52.3	1,049
Kasungu	9.4	42.9	52.3	4,958	38.2	19.5	1.4	2,594	8.8	57.0	3,943
Nkhotakota	21.8	31.6	53.4	2,139	62.9	22.9	5.9	1,141	12.6	54.5	1,702
Ntchisi	7.6	38.9	46.5	1,566	17.8	12.2	2.1	728	2.6	56.4	1,233
Dowa	16.8	30.0	46.7	3,905	70.5	19.8	4.8	1,825	11.2	48.9	3,038
Salima	12.9	27.5	40.4	2,580	36.6	10.3	1.8	1,044	4.4	40.8	2,307
Lilongwe	11.3	49.4	60.7	8,864	44.4	20.6	1.7	5,382	14.5	56.8	7,547
Mchinji	4.4	62.4	66.8	2,867	73.9	35.8	0.8	1,915	23.2	46.5	2,747
Dedza	9.4	21.2	30.5	4,338	55.8	29.5	5.5	1,325	9.0	27.1	3,670
Ntcheu	12.2	27.3	39.6	3,957	44.8	18.5	4.0	1,565	7.5	35.6	3,635
Lilongwe City	28.0	36.4	64.4	4,834	68.0	31.9	0.3	3,115	24.2	52.1	4,078
Mangochi	22.2	5.1	27.3	6,350	88.1	67.0	4.0	1,734	31.2	15.7	3,692
Machinga	15.7	10.2	25.9	4,475	71.2	31.0	3.3	1,159	11.7	27.4	2,960
Zomba	15.1	22.7	37.8	3,860	59.1	10.7	0.0	1,461	5.4	52.6	2,517
Chiradzulu	4.0	29.5	33.5	2,061	28.2	15.3	4.1	691	2.7	34.9	1,836
Blantyre	6.5	36.2	42.7	2,418	27.8	15.2	45.9	1,032	7.3	49.6	1,813
Mwanza	12.2	35.2	47.4	655	39.1	9.8	26.4	310	5.1	48.5	580
Thyolo	10.4	25.9	36.3	3,970	25.4	22.3	2.8	1,440	6.5	35.9	3,400
Mulanje	11.6	18.0	29.6	4,100	50.6	22.1	3.4	1,212	9.5	37.8	2,559
Phalombe	7.8	25.5	33.4	2,439	56.7	18.5	3.0	814	8.2	38.1	1,756
Chikwawa	10.0	8.6	18.6	2,659	37.7	3.0	0.0	494	0.6	24.6	1,961
Nsanje	12.9	30.2	43.2	1,406	41.4	17.7	5.3	607	3.7	42.0	1,329
Balaka	11.5	15.2	26.7	2,490	38.8	13.1	1.6	665	5.1	35.2	1,651
Neno	18.4	27.8	46.2	678	46.0	12.6	2.0	313	5.8	46.4	599
Zomba City	29.5	37.5	67.0	465	81.0	57.1	0.0	312	38.6	28.9	462
Blantyre City	14.7	14.2	29.0	4,068	67.1	35.5	0.0	1,178	12.9	27.0	2,948
Dzaleka	13.7	58.9	72.5	3,466	63.5	31.7	15.6	2,514	24.8	54.2	3,183

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
[4] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table D.16.12 Menstrual hygiene: Districts

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period; and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period											Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period		
District	Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Underwear only	Other	Nothing	Number of women	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation[1]	Number of women
Chitipa	2.8	35.6	0.0	0.0	64.4	0.5	1.0	5.5	0.2	0.5	208	99.1	96.0	208
Karonga	2.9	33.7	0.0	0.0	57.6	0.1	1.4	13.4	0.0	0.2	375	95.6	88.6	362
Nkhata Bay	3.7	40.3	1.0	0.3	59.7	0.8	1.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	265	96.6	93.3	264
Rumphi	5.3	36.4	0.2	0.0	64.7	0.2	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	200	93.8	92.5	199
Mzimba	10.9	39.4	0.0	0.0	54.8	0.0	0.8	3.6	0.0	0.3	931	97.6	95.0	920
Likoma	5.4	30.7	0.5	0.2	72.9	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	19	98.5	97.2	19
Mzuzu City	25.8	41.5	0.4	0.0	40.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	323	98.6	97.1	321
Kasungu	1.5	28.1	0.0	0.0	66.0	0.1	2.6	8.3	0.1	0.0	825	97.2	91.7	824
Nkhotakota	4.3	23.2	0.2	0.0	73.3	0.2	0.9	4.8	0.0	0.4	390	97.1	94.4	390
Ntchisi	3.1	10.4	0.2	0.2	82.6	0.5	1.3	3.5	0.0	0.4	253	92.9	89.2	253
Dowa	6.6	32.0	0.0	0.0	53.5	0.2	3.6	10.7	0.2	0.6	626	99.1	88.7	626
Salima	3.6	39.9	0.0	0.0	62.6	0.6	1.0	8.5	0.0	0.1	487	92.7	89.5	486
Lilongwe	5.8	26.2	0.0	0.0	56.4	0.2	3.8	10.1	0.0	0.5	1,628	97.5	87.9	1,628
Mchinji	4.9	31.0	0.0	0.0	62.1	0.2	6.4	20.0	0.0	0.3	453	95.7	89.2	449
Dedza	3.0	25.0	0.2	0.1	71.9	0.0	1.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	762	94.6	90.3	762
Ntcheu	3.1	21.0	0.0	0.2	81.5	0.3	1.3	2.4	0.0	0.3	655	91.8	89.9	654
Lilongwe City	3.8	51.7	0.7	0.3	50.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,117	98.9	98.3	1,109
Mangochi	49.7	20.3	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	1,040	73.5	71.5	1,040
Machinga	32.4	15.9	0.0	0.0	52.0	0.2	0.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	751	97.8	95.9	750
Zomba	10.7	17.2	0.2	0.0	74.1	0.0	0.4	3.7	0.2	0.2	676	96.4	93.5	672
Chiradzulu	38.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	52.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	403	95.9	94.6	397
Blantyre	8.4	14.1	0.2	0.0	81.8	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	430	96.3	95.7	428
Mwanza	4.3	17.4	0.4	0.0	80.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	111	91.5	90.9	111
Thyolo	4.7	17.6	0.0	0.2	79.8	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	756	99.6	96.9	756
Mulanje	9.9	18.9	0.0	0.2	64.5	0.3	6.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	766	98.4	96.9	766
Phalombe	12.7	24.2	0.0	0.0	59.7	0.0	6.2	21.7	0.0	0.0	442	98.3	95.2	442
Chikwawa	8.1	20.1	0.0	0.2	72.2	0.0	0.2	19.2	0.0	1.1	414	99.0	94.0	411
Nsanje	5.8	16.2	0.3	0.0	78.8	1.0	1.2	11.5	0.0	0.4	216	97.6	94.1	214
Balaka	13.3	15.9	0.1	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	1.2	423	98.2	95.6	421
Neno	6.5	13.8	0.3	0.0	79.4	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.1	118	95.6	93.9	117
Zomba City	8.2	42.7	0.4	0.4	55.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	108	99.6	99.2	108
Blantyre City	12.7	28.9	1.6	0.4	64.8	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	954	96.6	95.8	937
Dzaleka	11.2	37.8	0.2	0.1	52.4	0.0	1.5	3.9	0.0	0.9	611	94.4	91.1	607

[1] Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

Table D.16.13 Quality of drinking water collected from the source: Districts

Percent distribution of de jure population by level of risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. Coli* detected in drinking water collected from the source, and percentage with *E. Coli* detected in drinking water collected from the source, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Risk level based on number of *E. Coli* per 100 ml				Total	Percentage of de jure population with *E. Coli* in water collected from the source	Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. Coli*
	Low (<1 per 100 ml)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 ml)	High (11–100 per 100 ml)	Very high (>100 per 100 ml)			
Chitipa	72.4	3.1	11.5	13.0	100.0	27.6	178
Karonga	57.9	6.6	10.7	24.7	100.0	42.1	296
Nkhata Bay	71.7	7.1	11.9	9.2	100.0	28.3	223
Rumphi	9.9	11.5	34.1	44.4	100.0	90.1	157
Mzimba	39.4	14.8	20.5	25.3	100.0	60.6	679
Likoma	95.4	3.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	4.6	16
Mzuzu City	85.8	1.0	5.3	7.9	100.0	14.2	212
Kasungu	60.3	10.2	14.0	15.5	100.0	39.7	675
Nkhotakota	41.9	25.8	21.1	11.2	100.0	58.1	272
Ntchisi	75.2	1.7	8.1	15.0	100.0	24.8	195
Dowa	72.1	4.6	8.0	15.3	100.0	27.9	458
Salima	55.5	17.0	17.9	9.6	100.0	44.5	372
Lilongwe	65.2	11.4	12.3	11.1	100.0	34.8	1,364
Mchinji	49.7	12.2	11.2	26.9	100.0	50.3	384
Dedza	60.1	8.6	14.1	17.1	100.0	39.9	685
Ntcheu	67.9	2.9	12.3	16.8	100.0	32.1	598
Lilongwe City	88.0	5.3	5.9	0.8	100.0	12.0	743
Mangochi	89.0	0.0	4.1	6.8	100.0	11.0	888
Machinga	76.2	8.8	9.7	5.3	100.0	23.8	732
Zomba	70.2	20.2	8.2	1.3	100.0	29.8	636
Chiradzulu	82.8	8.9	6.6	1.7	100.0	17.2	294
Blantyre	75.3	3.5	11.5	9.7	100.0	24.7	373
Mwanza	87.8	2.3	6.7	3.1	100.0	12.2	91
Thyolo	28.9	2.1	41.0	28.0	100.0	71.1	642
Mulanje	43.4	18.8	25.1	12.7	100.0	56.6	604
Phalombe	71.6	18.4	4.2	5.8	100.0	28.4	354
Chikwawa	30.7	37.6	23.3	8.4	100.0	69.3	427
Nsanje	75.4	10.7	2.7	11.2	100.0	24.6	219
Balaka	96.9	2.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	3.1	342
Neno	64.7	7.7	14.1	13.4	100.0	35.3	96
Zomba City	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	75
Blantyre City	75.9	7.6	10.2	6.3	100.0	24.1	609
Dzaleka	97.6	0.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	2.4	613

Table D.16.14 Quality of drinking water collected in the household: Districts

Percent distribution of de jure population by risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. Coli* detected in drinking water collected in the household, and percentage with *E. Coli* detected in drinking water collected in the household, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Risk level based on number of *E. Coli* per 100 ml				Total	Percentage of de jure population with *E. Coli* in water collected in the household	Number of persons in households where household water was tested for *E. Coli*
	Low (<1 per 100 ml)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 ml)	High (11–100 per 100 ml)	Very high (>100 per 100 ml)			
Chitipa	24.8	5.1	15.4	54.7	100.0	75.2	178
Karonga	15.1	2.0	23.1	59.9	100.0	84.9	304
Nkhata Bay	29.4	31.6	27.7	11.4	100.0	70.6	253
Rumphi	4.7	13.6	39.0	42.6	100.0	95.3	168
Mzimba	9.7	13.7	28.5	48.1	100.0	90.3	685
Likoma	52.5	12.6	19.7	15.1	100.0	47.5	16
Mzuzu City	73.8	5.5	3.9	16.8	100.0	26.2	212
Kasungu	10.9	19.1	22.1	47.9	100.0	89.1	748
Nkhotakota	20.3	28.0	36.3	15.3	100.0	79.7	324
Ntchisi	58.6	11.5	13.3	16.7	100.0	41.4	244
Dowa	30.1	19.6	14.1	36.1	100.0	69.9	496
Salima	17.3	20.5	32.1	30.1	100.0	82.7	388
Lilongwe	18.5	22.3	34.2	25.0	100.0	81.5	1,393
Mchinji	20.3	24.3	21.1	34.3	100.0	79.7	470
Dedza	17.6	20.7	28.1	33.6	100.0	82.4	687
Ntcheu	9.6	12.9	25.3	52.2	100.0	90.4	618
Lilongwe City	59.3	12.0	18.2	10.5	100.0	40.7	766
Mangochi	53.4	9.3	16.8	20.5	100.0	46.6	957
Machinga	34.9	22.3	16.1	26.8	100.0	65.1	804
Zomba	20.4	23.4	46.2	10.0	100.0	79.6	636
Chiradzulu	8.3	35.6	33.0	23.0	100.0	91.7	303
Blantyre	22.3	7.6	30.3	39.8	100.0	77.7	371
Mwanza	29.1	6.2	23.6	41.1	100.0	70.9	95
Thyolo	4.2	4.6	52.4	38.8	100.0	95.8	656
Mulanje	11.1	18.0	40.2	30.7	100.0	88.9	611
Phalombe	23.8	28.5	25.5	22.2	100.0	76.2	354
Chikwawa	3.9	7.3	39.3	49.6	100.0	96.1	429
Nsanje	5.9	17.9	29.2	47.0	100.0	94.1	219
Balaka	25.8	19.3	24.4	30.5	100.0	74.2	381
Neno	20.8	12.5	26.6	40.1	100.0	79.2	98
Zomba City	87.0	6.6	3.3	3.1	100.0	13.0	75
Blantyre City	57.1	19.1	15.5	8.3	100.0	42.9	612
Dzaleka	21.6	22.7	18.3	37.3	100.0	78.4	626

Table D.16.15 Safely managed drinking water services: Districts

Percentage of de jure population with drinking water free from fecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of de jure population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Main source of drinking water[1]									
	Improved sources			Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli* who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources[2]			Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli* who are using unimproved[2] sources	Percentage of de jure population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed	Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli*
District	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Chitipa	82.5	78.6	11.9	155	*	*	*	24	7.2	178
Karonga	65.6	76.6	18.0	249	*	*	*	47	12.7	296
Nkhata Bay	76.3	74.5	29.6	204	*	*	*	19	20.7	223
Rumphi	11.8	68.3	29.0	131	*	*	*	26	0.3	157
Mzimba	48.9	75.6	8.9	519	*	*	*	160	4.4	679
Likoma	96.1	65.6	69.0	16	*	*	*	0	43.3	16
Mzuzu City	86.7	66.7	68.2	206	*	*	*	7	46.7	212
Kasungu	81.3	78.4	8.2	491	*	*	*	184	0.8	675
Nkhotakota	49.3	70.7	13.6	232	*	*	*	41	3.6	272
Ntchisi	78.0	89.0	3.0	175	*	*	*	20	2.0	195
Dowa	84.3	80.9	11.2	379	*	*	*	79	3.8	458
Salima	58.0	86.0	19.3	356	*	*	*	16	9.8	372
Lilongwe	75.7	77.5	6.3	1,118	*	*	*	246	5.2	1,364
Mchinji	58.0	78.6	11.8	322	*	*	*	62	1.2	384
Dedza	77.1	85.9	11.3	515	*	*	*	170	6.3	685
Ntcheu	90.7	81.1	6.0	431	*	*	*	166	2.3	598
Lilongwe City	91.1	64.5	58.6	718	*	*	*	25	37.3	743
Mangochi	95.6	84.0	18.1	826	*	*	*	61	11.5	888
Machinga	79.2	69.2	11.0	705	*	*	*	27	6.3	732
Zomba	72.7	76.5	4.6	614	*	*	*	21	2.2	636
Chiradzulu	84.0	88.5	7.6	286	*	*	*	8	2.9	294
Blantyre	79.6	75.6	7.0	347	*	*	*	26	3.0	373
Mwanza	95.0	81.8	12.4	80	*	*	*	10	8.4	91
Thyolo	28.6	80.6	4.6	491	(30.1)	(65.5)	(3.3)	151	2.2	642
Mulanje	43.4	76.5	8.7	604	*	*	*	0	1.9	604
Phalombe	72.1	90.9	9.6	332	*	*	*	22	4.9	354
Chikwawa	35.0	68.6	19.5	374	*	*	*	53	8.2	427
Nsanje	86.3	78.2	12.9	190	*	*	*	28	9.5	219
Balaka	97.9	79.4	7.3	336	*	*	*	5	6.8	342
Neno	82.0	83.3	6.2	75	*	*	*	21	1.3	96
Zomba City	100.0	89.8	55.9	74	*	*	*	1	55.0	75
Blantyre City	77.2	74.8	38.7	597	*	*	*	12	27.6	609
Dzaleka	97.6	73.4	4.6	613	*	*	*	13	4.5	626

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] As recorded in the Household Questionnaire, may be different than the source from which drinking water was collected for testing

[2] Includes surface water

Table D.17.2.1 Disability among adults according to district: Women

Percentage of the de facto household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or who cannot do at all in more than one domain, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

		Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all							
District	No difficulty in any domain	Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing steps	Speaking	Learning, problem solving or remem-bering	Washing all over or dressing	Has difficulty in at least one domain	Number of women
Chitipa	68.7	13.5	5.8	16.9	1.7	13.3	1.5	30.5	352
Karonga	67.8	10.1	4.1	13.1	3.0	13.3	2.6	29.3	572
Nkhata Bay	85.5	2.2	0.6	6.7	1.1	6.0	4.0	13.0	431
Rumphi	80.1	8.5	2.8	7.2	2.1	5.7	0.9	18.3	316
Mzimba	67.2	6.9	3.7	13.3	3.1	13.4	2.8	29.0	1,535
Likoma	81.4	5.0	0.1	8.5	0.7	3.8	2.1	16.3	28
Mzuzu City	76.1	8.2	2.2	8.4	2.3	5.6	0.8	20.4	422
Kasungu	72.7	5.5	1.9	7.8	2.4	13.2	2.6	24.4	1,316
Nkhotakota	78.7	5.5	2.6	8.3	1.4	7.6	2.1	19.4	593
Ntchisi	84.7	2.9	1.6	5.0	1.5	3.5	1.0	13.1	426
Dowa	73.0	4.9	1.2	7.0	2.3	13.7	2.5	23.4	1,111
Salima	75.3	6.7	3.7	7.8	1.5	10.3	0.5	22.4	758
Lilongwe	77.5	2.9	1.1	7.6	1.4	9.5	1.2	18.5	2,577
Mchinji	64.7	10.1	4.0	15.1	1.6	17.2	2.2	32.8	794
Dedza	72.3	6.3	3.2	11.9	3.0	10.0	2.2	24.9	1,289
Ntcheu	76.0	5.8	1.8	9.0	1.5	9.1	1.1	21.0	1,159
Lilongwe City	83.5	3.9	1.1	5.1	1.4	5.1	0.3	13.2	1,567
Mangochi	82.2	3.2	1.3	10.0	2.1	5.1	1.8	16.7	1,683
Machinga	75.9	5.9	3.1	10.6	2.3	7.9	2.0	21.4	1,243
Zomba	68.5	2.4	1.0	11.0	1.4	10.1	1.3	22.9	1,124
Chiradzulu	73.6	4.2	1.0	12.6	1.6	3.6	1.9	19.2	672
Blantyre	78.2	2.7	0.8	10.7	2.4	6.0	1.6	18.8	724
Mwanza	66.8	6.2	3.3	12.9	2.6	12.0	5.1	28.7	184
Thyolo	78.4	2.2	1.5	10.2	2.3	6.2	1.9	17.6	1,254
Mulanje	81.0	3.1	2.1	7.9	1.0	4.3	1.8	14.4	1,252
Phalombe	82.8	6.1	3.0	6.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	14.3	710
Chikwawa	68.7	1.0	0.7	11.3	1.8	15.0	1.4	25.0	742
Nsanje	78.8	6.7	1.8	9.3	0.6	7.2	3.3	19.8	382
Balaka	73.2	5.4	2.0	11.1	1.5	9.5	1.9	22.6	711
Neno	71.2	8.7	3.1	9.5	2.6	10.5	2.1	25.9	193
Zomba City	80.9	10.6	0.8	6.0	0.9	2.0	0.6	16.4	153
Blantyre City	83.8	2.9	1.2	4.2	2.3	6.3	1.3	14.2	1,287
Dzaleka	75.8	16.8	1.9	5.6	0.1	3.0	1.2	22.9	916

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table D.17.2.2 Disability among adults according to district: Men

Percentage of the de facto male household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain, by district, Malawi DHS 2024

		Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all							
District	No difficulty in any domain	Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing steps	Speaking	Learning, problem solving or remembering	Washing all over or dressing	Has difficulty in at least one domain	Number of men
Chitipa	71.9	10.7	3.1	8.3	3.6	11.9	1.5	27.0	316
Karonga	68.4	12.6	4.2	10.7	6.0	11.3	2.1	29.5	544
Nkhata Bay	87.5	1.6	0.5	4.2	0.6	3.6	4.6	10.5	389
Rumphi	78.9	8.6	3.5	6.3	2.4	3.6	1.0	19.1	285
Mzimba	69.1	7.1	3.4	9.9	5.1	11.8	1.5	27.8	1,443
Likoma	86.9	3.2	0.8	4.7	2.1	2.9	2.1	11.2	23
Mzuzu City	78.6	6.1	1.5	5.3	2.9	3.8	0.4	16.0	355
Kasungu	74.9	4.6	1.9	6.1	2.2	12.7	1.6	22.7	1,341
Nkhotakota	81.3	5.5	2.1	6.5	2.7	5.4	1.7	16.6	534
Ntchisi	84.8	2.5	1.3	4.3	2.0	3.0	0.4	12.1	434
Dowa	73.3	4.6	2.0	6.8	2.4	10.7	3.1	22.8	1,041
Salima	82.4	5.0	1.1	6.3	3.0	5.3	0.7	15.4	595
Lilongwe	82.8	1.9	0.6	6.4	2.2	5.0	1.3	13.7	2,328
Mchinji	73.8	7.4	3.0	8.4	3.6	10.1	1.6	24.8	760
Dedza	80.1	4.2	1.5	6.9	2.0	6.9	0.9	18.1	1,060
Ntcheu	78.8	4.3	1.1	8.0	3.6	5.8	0.9	18.8	954
Lilongwe City	86.3	3.1	0.2	4.0	0.9	4.4	0.6	10.9	1,500
Mangochi	86.8	4.0	1.2	6.9	2.2	2.9	1.6	13.0	1,246
Machinga	80.4	4.9	2.1	6.8	3.4	5.9	2.9	17.5	882
Zomba	73.1	2.5	1.1	6.8	4.1	7.3	2.2	18.7	893
Chiradzulu	78.7	3.6	2.1	5.8	2.5	4.5	1.3	15.2	518
Blantyre	86.5	2.2	0.5	5.4	2.8	3.6	1.1	10.9	656
Mwanza	74.8	6.2	2.3	5.6	4.3	8.6	2.9	22.7	161
Thyolo	83.4	1.7	0.6	6.5	2.3	4.7	1.1	12.8	996
Mulanje	86.3	2.4	0.8	3.7	2.1	2.4	0.7	9.5	992
Phalombe	87.7	3.6	1.6	3.8	0.6	1.8	1.1	9.3	586
Chikwawa	71.5	2.4	0.5	7.0	4.0	10.9	1.8	21.3	650
Nsanje	80.8	3.9	1.7	6.1	3.2	7.2	3.8	16.8	331
Balaka	78.7	4.8	2.2	6.3	3.6	6.5	1.3	18.2	553
Neno	75.3	8.8	1.6	6.6	4.3	6.9	2.3	21.9	168
Zomba City	87.7	5.9	0.7	2.7	1.2	1.6	0.3	9.9	135
Blantyre City	85.8	4.7	1.0	3.0	3.0	5.4	1.6	13.6	1,178
Dzaleka	78.0	11.8	1.4	4.9	2.7	4.9	1.1	20.8	881

Table D.17.3.1 Use of assistive devices: Women (district level)

Percentage of the de facto household population age 5 and over who use an assistive device, and percentage that continue to have difficulty in the domain that the device is meant to correct, by district, Malawi DHS 2024

District/city	Percentage of the de facto household population that uses:		Number of women	Percentage of women who still have trouble seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women who have trouble hearing when wearing hearing aids	Number of women who wear hearing aids
	Glasses/ contact lenses	Hearing aid					
Chitipa	6.5	1.7	531	46.4	35	*	9
Karonga	2.5	1.1	863	(36.8)	22	*	9
Nkhata Bay	1.6	0.4	656	*	11	*	3
Rumphi	3.0	0.9	491	(61.8)	15	*	4
Mzimba	1.4	1.2	2,468	*	35	*	29
Likoma	3.2	0.2	41	(43.2)	1	*	0
Mzuzu City	5.6	0.3	598	41.9	33	*	2
Kasungu	1.7	0.4	2,075	(36.4)	36	*	8
Nkhotakota	0.9	0.4	940	*	9	*	4
Ntchisi	2.9	0.7	668	(10.0)	20	*	5
Dowa	2.1	0.9	1,725	(33.7)	37	*	16
Salima	1.2	0.4	1,188	*	15	*	4
Lilongwe	1.4	0.7	4,003	*	54	*	28
Mchinji	2.1	0.2	1,272	(38.7)	27	*	3
Dedza	1.4	1.2	2,016	*	27	*	25
Ntcheu	1.4	0.2	1,807	*	26	*	4
Lilongwe City	5.9	0.2	2,209	20.2	131	*	4
Mangochi	1.4	0.5	2,861	*	39	*	14
Machinga	1.9	0.9	2,065	(34.3)	39	*	19
Zomba	1.7	0.7	1,767	(20.3)	30	*	13
Chiradzulu	2.4	0.4	951	(36.1)	23	*	4
Blantyre	4.3	1.1	1,034	17.3	44	*	12
Mwanza	2.3	0.8	292	(41.3)	7	*	2
Thyolo	1.3	0.0	1,843	*	24	*	1
Mulanje	1.1	0.2	1,911	*	21	*	4
Phalombe	1.0	0.6	1,110	*	11	*	7
Chikwawa	0.7	0.3	1,211	*	9	*	4
Nsanje	1.6	0.3	628	*	10	*	2
Balaka	1.4	0.2	1,133	*	15	*	2
Neno	4.2	1.4	310	52.4	13	*	4
Zomba City	6.5	0.2	219	55.7	14	*	0
Blantyre City	4.1	1.2	1,844	14.7	75	*	22
Dzaleka	7.4	0.8	1,474	74.2	109	*	12

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table D.17.3.2 Use of assistive devices: Men (district level)

Percentage of the de facto household population age 5 and over who use an assistive device, and percentage that continue to have difficulty in the domain that the device is meant to correct, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District/city	Percentage of the de facto household population that uses:		Number of men	Percentage of men who still have trouble seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of men who have trouble hearing when wearing hearing aids	Number of men who wear hearing aids
	Glasses/ contact lenses	Hearing aid					
Chitipa	7.3	2.3	501	36.6	37	(40.8)	12
Karonga	3.1	2.3	824	(54.9)	26	(54.6)	19
Nkhata Bay	1.4	0.5	635	*	9	*	3
Rumphi	4.1	1.8	429	(47.5)	17	*	8
Mzimba	2.9	1.1	2,329	(46.0)	68	*	25
Likoma	1.7	0.8	35	*	1	*	0
Mzuzu City	5.1	0.2	517	28.6	26	*	1
Kasungu	1.8	0.4	2,172	(28.1)	38	*	10
Nkhotakota	1.7	0.5	872	*	14	*	4
Ntchisi	2.8	0.8	675	(18.9)	19	*	6
Dowa	3.3	1.1	1,661	(20.9)	54	*	18
Salima	1.8	0.3	999	*	18	*	3
Lilongwe	1.6	0.5	3,619	*	57	*	17
Mchinji	2.5	0.4	1,223	(21.8)	30	*	5
Dedza	2.0	0.2	1,742	(16.5)	34	*	3
Ntcheu	1.2	0.2	1,560	*	18	*	3
Lilongwe City	4.8	0.4	2,049	20.4	99	*	9
Mangochi	1.6	0.3	2,372	*	39	*	8
Machinga	2.5	0.5	1,662	(28.0)	42	*	8
Zomba	2.0	0.9	1,492	(8.1)	31	*	13
Chiradzulu	2.0	0.4	835	(41.9)	17	*	3
Blantyre	2.9	1.0	1,037	(24.6)	30	*	11
Mwanza	4.0	1.7	272	(35.8)	11	*	5
Thyolo	1.8	0.1	1,603	*	29	*	2
Mulanje	1.4	0.1	1,592	*	22	*	1
Phalombe	0.9	0.2	982	*	9	*	2
Chikwawa	3.1	0.8	1,053	(30.7)	32	*	9
Nsanje	1.4	0.4	568	*	8	*	2
Balaka	1.8	0.4	979	(28.2)	18	*	4
Neno	4.3	1.4	278	(61.0)	12	*	4
Zomba City	4.5	0.1	191	(50.4)	9	*	0
Blantyre City	5.8	1.1	1,736	26.7	101	*	18
Dzaleka	8.0	0.8	1,373	64.3	110	*	11

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table D.17.4 Disability among household population: Districts

Percentage of the de facto household population age 5 and over who have developmental delay, albinism, and epilepsy or seizure, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Developmental delay	Albinism	Epilepsy/ seizure	Number of persons
Chitipa	5.8	0.1	2.4	1,031
Karonga	9.1	0.0	3.6	1,687
Nkhata Bay	1.5	0.1	1.5	1,291
Rumphi	2.9	0.1	1.7	919
Mzimba	5.8	0.1	2.9	4,798
Likoma	2.0	0.2	0.3	76
Mzuzu City	3.0	0.0	1.3	1,115
Kasungu	3.8	0.1	3.1	4,248
Nkhotakota	4.3	0.0	1.4	1,813
Ntchisi	1.7	0.1	2.7	1,342
Dowa	5.7	0.0	2.8	3,385
Salima	4.3	0.1	1.5	2,187
Lilongwe	4.0	0.0	2.4	7,622
Mchinji	4.3	0.0	3.7	2,495
Dedza	3.7	0.1	2.8	3,759
Ntcheu	2.8	0.0	1.1	3,367
Lilongwe City	1.9	0.0	0.5	4,258
Mangochi	1.9	0.0	1.6	5,233
Machinga	4.4	0.1	2.4	3,727
Zomba	6.4	0.1	3.0	3,259
Chiradzulu	1.7	0.0	1.4	1,786
Blantyre	6.1	0.2	1.9	2,070
Mwanza	5.8	0.3	3.4	564
Thyolo	2.9	0.0	1.7	3,445
Mulanje	3.3	0.0	1.5	3,503
Phalombe	2.2	0.1	1.3	2,092
Chikwawa	7.8	0.0	2.1	2,264
Nsanje	3.5	0.1	1.6	1,196
Balaka	4.6	0.2	1.9	2,112
Neno	5.0	0.2	2.5	588
Zomba City	1.8	0.0	0.7	409
Blantyre City	2.4	0.3	0.4	3,580
Dzaleka	1.5	0.2	1.5	2,847

Table D.19.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Chitipa	28.7	3.3	10.7	14.0	201
Karonga	51.0	4.2	20.6	25.2	346
Nkhata Bay	23.9	3.2	8.3	11.6	234
Rumphi	31.4	3.2	12.2	15.7	174
Mzimba	36.6	4.1	15.0	19.1	834
Likoma	23.2	2.8	13.0	15.8	17
Mzuzu City	33.7	1.9	12.6	14.5	281
Kasungu	35.1	4.5	12.9	17.6	779
Nkhotakota	35.8	2.0	12.7	15.4	369
Ntchisi	27.3	4.1	13.5	17.9	237
Dowa	41.8	5.3	8.7	14.0	651
Salima	29.2	2.9	9.0	11.9	473
Lilongwe	33.3	5.7	12.4	18.0	1,538
Mchinji	43.6	5.7	14.2	20.0	471
Dedza	25.6	3.7	12.5	16.1	767
Ntcheu	27.7	3.4	9.1	12.7	675
Lilongwe City	29.2	1.7	9.3	11.1	955
Mangochi	16.6	2.6	7.3	9.9	1,005
Machinga	20.3	3.1	8.5	11.6	708
Zomba	44.1	3.0	14.5	17.6	671
Chiradzulu	35.3	4.3	11.1	15.5	378
Blantyre	35.9	2.5	10.5	13.8	421
Mwanza	31.6	5.0	10.6	15.6	104
Thyolo	36.3	3.3	15.4	19.0	721
Mulanje	33.8	4.6	9.2	14.4	753
Phalombe	27.3	3.9	6.9	10.9	440
Chikwawa	61.8	7.9	19.0	27.1	430
Nsanje	33.3	4.5	15.2	19.7	203
Balaka	28.2	2.4	7.5	9.9	404
Neno	27.0	4.9	9.5	14.7	108
Zomba City	30.4	3.9	10.9	14.7	92
Blantyre City	20.8	4.8	7.0	11.9	821
Dzaleka	11.9	2.8	3.1	5.9	516

[1] Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband, and for never married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known

Table D.19.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy: Districts

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Chitipa	3.0	152
Karonga	10.1	275
Nkhata Bay	1.7	190
Rumphi	2.2	141
Mzimba	4.2	681
Likoma	2.9	12
Mzuzu City	7.2	204
Kasungu	8.2	644
Nkhotakota	8.3	304
Ntchisi	5.0	204
Dowa	11.5	539
Salima	5.9	355
Lilongwe	4.6	1,266
Mchinji	8.0	394
Dedza	5.5	629
Ntcheu	2.5	570
Lilongwe City	4.6	693
Mangochi	2.2	879
Machinga	1.9	594
Zomba	9.2	533
Chiradzulu	9.0	297
Blantyre	7.1	350
Mwanza	5.0	84
Thyolo	6.8	602
Mulanje	5.1	596
Phalombe	4.9	355
Chikwawa	12.4	360
Nsanje	8.5	157
Balaka	7.2	340
Neno	4.5	91
Zomba City	6.1	65
Blantyre City	2.6	649
Dzaleka	2.5	334

Table D.19.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	Number of women
Chitipa	13.4	9.9	201
Karonga	35.6	28.2	346
Nkhata Bay	22.3	18.3	234
Rumphi	12.9	8.6	174
Mzimba	26.0	20.0	834
Likoma	11.8	7.7	17
Mzuzu City	17.8	12.0	281
Kasungu	28.4	19.5	779
Nkhotakota	24.4	15.2	369
Ntchisi	16.4	11.7	237
Dowa	25.8	15.2	651
Salima	14.8	11.0	473
Lilongwe	19.6	14.8	1,538
Mchinji	29.1	19.0	471
Dedza	12.6	10.1	767
Ntcheu	8.1	4.7	675
Lilongwe City	16.7	8.1	955
Mangochi	6.4	4.3	1,005
Machinga	6.0	4.4	708
Zomba	16.5	9.7	671
Chiradzulu	15.2	7.8	378
Blantyre	22.3	9.8	421
Mwanza	20.2	12.4	104
Thyolo	13.0	8.0	721
Mulanje	18.3	9.1	753
Phalombe	8.2	5.1	440
Chikwawa	31.4	22.4	430
Nsanje	16.9	11.3	203
Balaka	11.3	4.7	404
Neno	16.6	11.0	108
Zomba City	8.4	3.9	92
Blantyre City	8.2	6.1	821
Dzaleka	7.5	4.3	516

[1] Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

Table D.19.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner		
District	Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	Number of women
Chitipa	2.3	0.1	201
Karonga	2.3	0.2	346
Nkhata Bay	1.4	0.0	234
Rumphi	0.5	0.0	174
Mzimba	1.9	0.7	834
Likoma	2.2	0.1	17
Mzuzu City	1.1	0.5	281
Kasungu	6.3	0.7	779
Nkhotakota	3.4	0.5	369
Ntchisi	2.6	0.0	237
Dowa	4.4	0.9	651
Salima	2.3	0.1	473
Lilongwe	1.9	0.3	1,538
Mchinji	4.1	0.4	471
Dedza	1.0	0.0	767
Ntcheu	0.5	0.2	675
Lilongwe City	2.3	0.0	955
Mangochi	0.7	0.0	1,005
Machinga	0.5	0.0	708
Zomba	1.6	0.4	671
Chiradzulu	3.2	0.0	378
Blantyre	5.8	0.3	421
Mwanza	6.1	1.6	104
Thyolo	3.8	0.0	721
Mulanje	5.5	0.0	753
Phalombe	0.6	0.2	440
Chikwawa	7.1	0.7	430
Nsanje	4.1	0.4	203
Balaka	4.1	0.4	404
Neno	4.5	0.2	108
Zomba City	2.9	0.2	92
Blantyre City	2.3	0.1	821
Dzaleka	2.7	0.3	516

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
[1] Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table D.19.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husbands/intimate partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner:							Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Chitipa	33.3	18.8	13.3	8.5	32.2	18.2	54.3	171
Karonga	55.5	28.5	7.6	12.2	66.8	28.5	24.6	313
Nkhata Bay	47.3	22.6	10.4	9.8	44.1	21.9	42.2	203
Rumphi	32.8	17.9	7.0	8.3	39.4	15.8	48.1	153
Mzimba	54.8	27.2	13.2	15.3	58.1	27.1	23.3	776
Likoma	42.0	17.6	3.6	6.6	43.0	13.9	40.3	14
Mzuzu City	65.0	17.4	6.8	12.6	50.5	17.8	22.3	250
Kasungu	51.8	30.5	7.3	10.0	47.3	23.8	32.7	738
Nkhotakota	47.2	29.3	10.8	10.9	53.3	27.6	35.6	348
Ntchisi	48.3	35.8	8.1	7.4	53.4	25.5	28.6	226
Dowa	48.1	31.1	8.2	8.1	37.0	22.5	42.0	609
Salima	44.0	22.2	7.1	6.5	44.7	22.5	44.0	409
Lilongwe	52.1	21.7	7.4	6.5	46.2	17.6	33.2	1,422
Mchinji	52.2	31.0	8.4	7.7	48.6	20.7	29.0	432
Dedza	32.4	22.5	7.7	5.3	25.7	15.0	56.3	700
Ntcheu	35.9	25.3	8.3	3.7	27.5	17.2	54.5	612
Lilongwe City	58.0	16.1	3.5	3.2	41.8	11.2	31.9	869
Mangochi	30.2	15.9	6.4	2.9	28.3	13.5	61.0	932
Machinga	42.4	21.8	7.0	4.8	36.7	17.0	44.5	651
Zomba	53.2	24.6	9.1	9.9	57.4	23.1	29.3	599
Chiradzulu	43.0	23.3	11.0	5.2	38.5	14.5	37.1	340
Blantyre	40.6	19.3	5.1	2.5	30.4	12.6	47.9	397
Mwanza	32.8	22.8	7.4	6.5	37.9	16.0	48.7	93
Thyolo	41.3	17.9	8.0	3.1	43.2	15.0	43.0	661
Mulanje	43.4	21.0	9.6	7.8	41.9	18.9	41.8	662
Phalombe	32.1	14.5	3.3	2.4	36.3	11.9	53.8	395
Chikwawa	54.8	38.5	11.0	13.8	72.7	32.7	17.3	410
Nsanje	39.9	19.6	6.7	7.3	44.1	18.8	46.5	179
Balaka	40.4	21.7	6.5	4.1	33.8	16.9	49.7	366
Neno	36.8	22.5	8.2	5.2	48.9	17.0	40.7	95
Zomba City	52.4	17.5	7.3	4.6	51.8	16.9	29.7	80
Blantyre City	46.4	18.1	7.9	4.3	31.9	11.8	43.1	753
Dzaleka	33.0	9.4	5.0	4.1	26.5	9.1	58.5	365

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Table D.19.11 Intimate partner violence: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Chitipa	26.9	21.6	13.8	7.4	6.5	28.0	36.1	171
Karonga	27.9	38.5	35.9	22.0	14.2	52.4	56.5	313
Nkhata Bay	12.8	16.7	23.2	9.1	6.3	30.9	33.8	203
Rumphi	17.1	29.3	12.0	5.5	3.8	35.8	38.8	153
Mzimba	27.5	29.5	24.7	13.2	8.3	41.0	48.7	776
Likoma	14.0	15.5	9.8	4.7	3.9	20.6	24.7	14
Mzuzu City	17.9	22.6	17.8	9.2	5.7	31.2	35.2	250
Kasungu	31.8	28.9	24.4	14.8	10.9	38.6	48.1	738
Nkhotakota	27.6	25.6	22.3	10.8	8.3	37.1	44.2	348
Ntchisi	27.3	25.6	14.7	8.3	6.0	32.0	40.5	226
Dowa	33.6	31.2	21.3	13.0	11.7	39.5	48.2	609
Salima	23.1	24.3	14.5	8.8	6.3	30.0	35.6	409
Lilongwe	21.6	27.7	18.7	8.2	6.5	38.3	43.2	1,422
Mchinji	27.5	34.4	27.9	14.5	11.0	47.8	52.0	432
Dedza	20.8	20.5	11.8	6.0	3.5	26.3	33.4	700
Ntcheu	23.6	23.3	8.1	4.9	3.3	26.4	34.4	612
Lilongwe City	17.6	20.1	12.9	6.6	5.2	26.4	32.3	869
Mangochi	11.6	12.9	4.6	2.9	2.0	14.5	19.0	932
Machinga	17.8	15.6	5.8	3.1	2.3	18.2	26.2	651
Zomba	24.4	29.0	14.4	8.6	5.8	34.8	41.8	599
Chiradzulu	25.3	26.1	11.8	7.1	5.1	30.8	39.2	340
Blantyre	17.7	23.5	15.5	8.4	6.4	30.6	33.9	397
Mwanza	18.4	22.5	15.7	8.3	6.2	30.0	33.1	93
Thyolo	21.6	24.9	10.9	6.9	5.5	28.9	35.5	661
Mulanje	18.8	26.0	15.3	9.4	7.2	31.8	35.6	662
Phalombe	14.3	21.7	8.0	5.9	3.9	23.8	27.3	395
Chikwawa	38.9	40.1	28.4	18.1	14.2	50.4	57.0	410
Nsanje	20.2	25.6	14.6	9.7	6.7	30.6	33.8	179
Balaka	22.2	21.8	8.3	5.8	4.9	24.2	30.9	366
Neno	15.9	21.7	13.9	8.2	7.0	27.3	30.0	95
Zomba City	19.7	25.1	6.7	4.3	3.8	27.6	33.6	80
Blantyre City	15.9	16.8	6.9	4.7	4.3	19.0	24.1	753
Dzaleka	15.1	13.3	7.3	4.2	4.2	16.4	20.3	365

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Table D.19.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Chitipa	19.9	12.9	11.5	5.2	4.9	19.2	27.2	171
Karonga	21.3	24.9	31.0	15.3	9.0	40.6	44.1	313
Nkhata Bay	10.5	11.4	21.0	5.8	3.5	26.6	29.4	203
Rumphi	14.1	16.6	9.8	3.6	2.3	22.7	26.7	153
Mzimba	22.7	18.8	21.0	8.8	6.3	30.9	39.3	776
Likoma	13.5	13.8	8.9	3.6	2.8	19.0	23.1	14
Mzuzu City	13.4	13.5	13.0	4.7	3.0	21.7	25.5	250
Kasungu	26.0	17.2	20.3	9.9	8.0	27.6	37.7	738
Nkhotakota	21.8	15.8	16.2	6.1	5.1	25.8	33.9	348
Ntchisi	25.2	18.8	12.3	5.3	3.6	25.7	35.5	226
Dowa	22.9	13.8	15.6	6.3	6.2	23.1	31.4	609
Salima	18.1	11.5	12.6	5.8	4.5	18.3	25.5	409
Lilongwe	18.7	17.5	15.5	5.9	5.6	27.1	32.9	1,422
Mchinji	22.0	20.8	20.7	7.3	5.9	34.2	40.9	432
Dedza	19.9	16.9	11.1	5.3	3.3	22.7	31.1	700
Ntcheu	19.3	13.4	5.2	2.8	2.2	15.8	26.2	612
Lilongwe City	13.1	10.4	8.8	4.0	3.4	15.2	21.7	869
Mangochi	10.9	9.5	4.6	2.9	1.8	11.2	15.9	932
Machinga	15.6	11.1	4.7	2.0	1.4	13.8	21.9	651
Zomba	20.3	18.2	10.4	6.1	4.0	22.5	30.8	599
Chiradzulu	19.3	14.4	8.5	4.5	2.9	18.4	26.7	340
Blantyre	11.4	12.7	10.4	5.1	4.5	18.0	20.8	397
Mwanza	15.6	16.3	13.2	6.4	4.2	23.1	27.0	93
Thyolo	16.1	16.0	8.7	4.3	3.3	20.4	25.6	661
Mulanje	14.0	14.8	10.4	5.2	4.5	19.9	24.4	662
Phalombe	11.3	11.8	5.7	3.5	2.7	14.0	18.8	395
Chikwawa	34.7	27.6	23.5	11.7	9.8	39.4	48.6	410
Nsanje	18.0	19.3	12.4	7.7	5.5	23.9	28.9	179
Balaka	14.7	10.7	5.2	2.3	2.0	13.6	20.1	366
Neno	13.1	15.6	12.2	7.0	5.9	20.8	24.0	95
Zomba City	15.7	16.7	4.5	2.9	2.9	18.3	24.0	80
Blantyre City	14.9	11.6	6.7	4.2	4.0	14.1	20.0	753
Dzaleka	12.4	8.2	6.1	2.1	2.1	12.2	16.4	365

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never married women.

Table D.19.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner: Districts

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's own experience of intimate partner violence and district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Chitipa	2.0	0.4	171
Karonga	3.6	1.9	313
Nkhata Bay	3.0	1.3	203
Rumphi	1.5	1.1	153
Mzimba	3.6	2.9	776
Likoma	4.0	2.9	14
Mzuzu City	3.8	1.7	250
Kasungu	5.3	3.3	738
Nkhotakota	3.4	2.2	348
Ntchisi	1.2	0.6	226
Dowa	4.0	2.0	609
Salima	5.1	1.6	409
Lilongwe	5.1	3.9	1,422
Mchinji	3.9	2.3	432
Dedza	5.4	4.1	700
Ntcheu	3.5	2.1	612
Lilongwe City	4.4	3.8	869
Mangochi	2.7	2.0	932
Machinga	3.2	1.9	651
Zomba	4.9	3.1	599
Chiradzulu	4.4	1.8	340
Blantyre	4.6	2.7	397
Mwanza	3.6	3.0	93
Thyolo	8.6	3.8	661
Mulanje	6.6	3.3	662
Phalombe	5.4	1.6	395
Chikwawa	6.3	3.3	410
Nsanje	2.0	1.9	179
Balaka	2.7	1.7	366
Neno	3.3	2.3	95
Zomba City	3.9	2.6	80
Blantyre City	4.5	2.5	753
Dzaleka	1.3	0.3	365

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

Table D.19.17 Help seeking to stop violence: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and district, Malawi DHS 2024

District	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Chitipa	42.8	13.0	44.3	100.0	67
Karonga	51.2	6.6	42.2	100.0	204
Nkhata Bay	35.2	13.6	51.2	100.0	83
Rumphi	22.7	9.6	67.7	100.0	64
Mzimba	35.1	12.3	52.6	100.0	388
Likoma	29.3	14.4	56.3	100.0	4
Mzuzu City	23.7	11.4	65.0	100.0	111
Kasungu	37.0	7.0	56.1	100.0	358
Nkhotakota	22.6	15.7	61.7	100.0	163
Ntchisi	23.0	17.0	60.0	100.0	80
Dowa	44.1	11.4	44.5	100.0	334
Salima	25.6	18.7	55.7	100.0	157
Lilongwe	26.3	17.6	56.1	100.0	649
Mchinji	37.8	14.2	48.0	100.0	261
Dedza	16.0	15.2	68.8	100.0	236
Ntcheu	28.1	18.2	53.7	100.0	206
Lilongwe City	35.8	9.5	54.8	100.0	344
Mangochi	27.5	16.6	55.8	100.0	182
Machinga	39.6	14.7	45.7	100.0	160
Zomba	34.0	14.9	51.1	100.0	326
Chiradzulu	32.9	17.0	50.1	100.0	148
Blantyre	36.3	19.5	44.2	100.0	186
Mwanza	28.2	9.5	62.3	100.0	41
Thyolo	40.6	11.4	48.1	100.0	291
Mulanje	36.8	16.8	46.4	100.0	299
Phalombe	50.1	15.3	34.6	100.0	128
Chikwawa	28.9	10.8	60.3	100.0	284
Nsanje	34.8	16.3	48.9	100.0	76
Balaka	48.5	14.8	36.7	100.0	126
Neno	29.4	14.9	55.7	100.0	36
Zomba City	46.0	16.2	37.9	100.0	31
Blantyre City	28.9	19.1	52.1	100.0	192
Dzaleka	24.7	19.3	56.0	100.0	80

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2024 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix **E**

2024 MALAWI DHS STEERING COMMITTEE

NAME	ORGANISATION
Dr. Charles Mwansambo	Ministry of Health
Dr. Samson Mndolo	Ministry of Health
Winford Masanjala	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Mr. Patrick Zimpita	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Sophie Kang'oma	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Ms. Lizzie Chikoti	National Statistical Office
Mr. Shelton Kanyanda	National Statistical Office
Tiope Mleme	National Statistical Office
Isaac Chirwa	National Statistical Office
Richard Phiri	National Statistical Office
Lusungu Chisesa	National Statistical Office
Gerald Manthalu	Ministry of Health
Emily Chirwa	Ministry of Health
Gracious Chabvi	Ministry of Health
Mwai Gidala	Ministry of Health
Isaac Dambula	Ministry of Health
Hermes Mauwa	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Griffin Mulula	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Ezizgeldi Hellenov	UNFPA
Bernard Mijoni	UNFPA
Bill Chanza	UNFPA
Sanghmiltra Duggal	UNFPA
Veronica Chirwa	USAID
Haldon Njikho	USAID
John Kamanga	USAID
Lilly Banda	USAID
Violet Orchardson	USAID
Tomaida Msiska	EU
Neema Kimambo	USAID
Nuha Ceasay	UNICEF
Sydney Mhamo	UNICEF
Cathal Elder	UNICEF
Chifundo Kanjala	UNICEF
Daniel Kalunga	UNICEF
Benson Kazembe	UNICEF
Austine Omiunu	UNDP
John Ghambi	AfDB
Pius Nakoma	HSJF
Kenasi Kasinje	GFF
Emmanuel Zenengeya	NAC
Blackson Matatiyo	NAC
Benjamin Kaneka	UNIMA

COORDINATORS, TRAINERS, AND GUEST SPEAKERS

NAME	ORGANISATION
Shelton Kanyanda	National Statistical Office
Tiope Mleme	National Statistical Office
Isaac Chirwa	National Statistical Office
Richard Phiri	National Statistical Office
Glory Mshali	National Statistical Office
Kingsley Manda	National Statistical Office
Lusungu Chisesa	National Statistical Office
Pachalo Chizalo	National Statistical Office
Chisomo Singano	National Statistical Office
Atusaye Mwambyale	National Statistical Office
Omega Chibwana	National Statistical Office
Enock Mwenitete	National Statistical Office
Noel Chisoso	National Statistical Office
Cosmas Kachiphaphi	National Statistical Office
Chikhwengo Mchira	National Statistical Office
Anthony Chikumbu	National Statistical Office
Prince Kambalame	National Statistical Office
Chawanangwa Mwale	National Statistical Office
Ben Kaneka	Chancellor College
Cecilia Makupe	Chancellor College
George Mandere	Chancellor College
Monica Jamali	Chancellor College
Joseph Bitilinyu	PHIM-Coordinator
Henry Limula	PHIM-Coordinator
Limbikani Chaponda	PHIM-Coordinator
Mirriam Nyenje	PHIM-Coordinator
Dalph Nyirongo	PHIM-Coordinator
Dorothy Donata Moyo	PHIM-Coordinator
Fausta Kabuluzi	PHIM-Coordinator
Irack Manamie	PHIM-Coordinator
Henry Msona	Ministry Of Health
Isaac Dambula	Ministry Of Health
Absalom Mwamlima	Ministry Of Health
Johannes Mulowa	Ministry of Water
Lucious Ziba	PHIM-Coordinator
Lusayo Mlotha	Ministry Of Water
Mabvuto Chiwaula	PHIM-Coordinator
Scotch Kaunda	PHIM-Coordinator
Shenton Kachechu	PHIM-Coordinator
Tumbikani Tembo	PHIM-Coordinator
Yollam Chavula	PHIM-Coordinator

HOUSEHOLD LISTING TEAM

Team Leaders

Bernard Manda
Catherine Chimombo
Cecelia Mdeza
Chisomo Mkwapatira
Christina Kamanga
Dereck Mwanamai
Elia Tapani Alfonso
Enwood Mulumbi
Evans Kadongola
Faith Irvine Bilima
Geoffrey Maloya Gama
Grey Kamtsina
James Nyaka
Jastone Chataika
Lungamani Kasam
Macbeth Kachembere
Eric Sabuni
Mavuto Msango
Mc Millan Mwamatope
Mike Chanodza
Moses Machokelo
Steven Malupiya
Thandizo Nyaka
Tikondane Lemani
Wyson Dzimau

Listers

Akuzike Chiomba
Alexander Chintengo
Alick Kumbweza
Angella Banda
Anthony Kazembe
Asante Kwilasi
Beauty Zgambo
Bertha Damiano
Brighton Mpangala
Cecilia Kamfosi
Chifundo Chapukwa
Chikondi Nkhata
Chisomo Chiwaya
Chisomo Katenje
Chrispine Sibale
Christopher Manyenje
Cynthia Doreen Chinkhandwe
Daniel Kayira
Daniel Phiri
Deborah Manyozo
Deodato Kashoni
Desire H Mtengo
Destiny Potiphar Banda
Donice Mpheruke
Elmon Kalira
Elvina Massa Kaufulu
Emily Longwe
Emmanuel Kacheche
Ethel Makwinja
Everson Ngolosa
Faith Kachapila
Frank Gama
Frank Kadzem'mawa
Frank Likolome
Gift Laston Chirwa
Gilbert Simkonda
Hamiltone Edwin Zgambo
Hannah Banda
Happy Kaira
Hassan Kankondo
Hazel Katunga
Innocent Chisi
Jacqueline Makina
James Gwanda Junior
Janet Yamikani Mndolo
Joy Samuel Kamlomo
Joyce Mwambinga
Kinglsy Fulawo
Kondwani Tebulo
Lawrence Minika
Lonice Msumba
Lucia Mwenda
Lucy Banda
Madalitso Kachingwe
Magret Chisomo Kapanda
Mercy Makumbi
Mwayi Doreen Chintengo
Mwayi Mughogho
Noel Sambo
Omega Banda
Overton Lyson Chiwanda
Patrick Pemba
Pemphero Chitsulo
Peter Msosa
Peterson John
Phillemon Malema
Precious Phiri
Priscilla Masauli
Promise Malizani
Queen Yankho Mainje
Racheal Thole
Rashid Nembo
Robert Makaika
Rodney Isaac Bango
Romuthi Mkandawire
Ronald Jimu
Samantha Kaliati
Samson Mtengo
Scholar Aluwizo
Shadreck Piringu
Shafi Yusufu
Shakira Mauyazi
Shamison Banda
Smith Mzonde
Solomon Ngwira
Stuart Ngosi
Suzgo Gondwe
Tadala Halaman
Taonga Zamanemba
Tapiwa Mkandawire
Thokozani Phiri
Thokozani Semu
Thulani Dhlamini
Tony Mzindiko
Yotamu Chipeta
Yusuf Hassan

MAIN FIELDWORK TEAM

Team Leaders

Anderson Katengeza
Armstrong Chavula
Benard Manda
Biessings Mwenebanda
Brian Mchawa
Catherine Chimombo
Chisomo Maleta
Chisomo Mkwapatila
Doreen Saka
Edward Makunje
Enock Mulanje
Enwood Mulumbi
Evance Kadongola
Grace Jesiman
Gracian Msosa
Jastone Chataika
John Kapalamula
Mabvuto Msango
Macbeth Kachembere
Mary Lizimba
Mary Nangwale
Mc Millan Mwamatope
Mirriam Mseka
Omega Banda
Seketina Chimoyo
Thomas Kadyampakeni
Tikondane Lemani
Wyson Dzimau

Enumerators

Aaron Balala
Alex Goweka
Allan Chilenje
Annie Kautsire
Arthur Chingota
Arthur Tembo
Artwell Mdakala
Aubrey Banda
Austine Chabuka
Babra Kayera
Boniface Fidesi
Brighton Mwenifumbo
Catherine Banda
Chikondi Ntaja
Chimwemwe Sululu
Chipiliro Chanthinya
Chrissie Kamanula
Christina Charity Moffat
Clever Njakale
Colleta Nkhalamba
Dalitso Kamwendo
Davie Mkaka
Davie Simkoko
Davie Viddy Nyondo
Douglas Gombachika
Dyton Chilewani
Elizabeth Malemba
Ellen Chipeta
Ellie Vikhumbo
Emmanuel Juga
Emmanuel Seunda
Eneless Nyirongo
Evance Jeliam Henry
Ezelia Mnyenyembe
Gabriel Nyondo
Geofrey Mphula
Gladys Chunga
Gladys Kambuwa
Glory Chingati Banda
Gospel Nsapato
Grace Mazibuko
Grace Phiri
Hannah Kalua
Howard Lozani
Ireen Chiwaka
James Moyo
Joel Ndau
John Chilale
Joseph Kupatsa
Joyce Zimba
Judith Jailosi
Judith Makawa
Judith Tasosa
Kelvin Chirambo
Kenani Chisale
Linda Sidira
Lydia Chibaka
Mable Kisyombe
Madalitso Bonya
Maggie Chikhadwe
Martha Madani
Martha Mitole
Mathews Chikankheni
Mercy Luhanga
Mercy Ngwira
Meria Makunganya
Mphatso Book
Mwayi Nkhoma
Patrick Kadangwe
Precious Khobwe
Precious Ngwira
Rosemary Soko
Stella Nayeja
Stellah Kadammanja
Tabitha Jagali
Teleza Kalambo
Tenson Mkumbwa
Thokozani Maluwa
Thokozani Ngomba
Thokozire Namaona
Tilika Tethelera
Tisunge Nyongopa
Tiyamike Time
Uchizi Nkhonjera
Victoria Mdala
Wongani Phiri

Biomarkers

Adatha Gandanga Tausi
Alice J Mwale
Alinafe Naliya
Alinane Shamu
Andiphetse Ivon Mbendera
Annie Chirwa
Asante Kwilasi
Atupele Jumbe
Beauty Zgambo
Brenda Luhanga
Bridget Kachere
Caroline Binali
Caroline Mkandawire
Carolyne Nyirenda
Catherine Maudzu
Celia Gondwe
Charity Mwapeya
Chifundo Phulira
Chimwemwe Gondwe
Chimwemwe Januare
Chimwemwe Jere
Chinsinsi Phiri
Chisomo Bvutula
Chisomo Kachigamba
Chisomo Ngwilinji
Chrispin Chilongo
Chrissie Chiumula
Clara Mwamkonda
Clement Kabwazi
Doreen Banda
Eddington Mkata
Edith Kondowe
Eliphas Msukwa
Elisa Chirambo
Elizabeth Mwale
Elizabeth Naliya
Ellen Molokamu
Ellena Phiri
Emmanuel Chitsulo
Emmanuel Kudimba
Faith Bilima
Favor Noniwa
Florence Banda
Foster Mbamila
Frank Likolome
Gideon Kadawonda Banda
Given Kalolokesya
Gloria Chinula
Goodrich Munthari
Hadassah Esther Navaya
Happy Chirwa
Hawa Amini
Hazel Mpanda
Hezekiah Nkomba
Ivy Chinomba
Jacqueline Kambizi
Jacquiline Makina
James Kalua
Janet Mndolo
Joy Mbaso
Kennedy Katelera
Kenneth Gomani
Kissah Mwanjasi
Lameck Chanza
Lerato Mkhathiwa
Leslie Ngwira
Lifenia Phiri
Linda Kamundi
Liness Mpanga
Loness Magola Ziligone
Lovemore Lifukwe
Lovemore Tchuzi
Lucas Siwinda
Lucy Chirwa
Lucy Mtila
Lumbani Mgawi
Macmillan Mwanatupo
Madalitso Minga
Magret Gomani
Martha Kananji
Martin Jumbo
Martin Singano
Mary Nyatepa
Memory Lapozo
Memory Ng'Ambi
Mercy Chigoma
Mercy Msinda
Mickness Mtete
Misheck Kaipa
Mwandeyi Maruwo Chisesa
Mwayi Doreen Chintengo
Mwayi Kundaje
Mwayi Mughogho
Namrinda Wilfred Pwele
Nancy Chawinga
Natasha Sakala
Ntchindi Ntonya
Olive Gawanika
Patience Mwale
Priscila Thaulo
Priscilla Kapalamula
Priscilla Masauli
Priscilla Mbulaje
Rachael Madeya
Rebecca Kanjanja
Rodney Naminyuku
Rosaline Mphamba
Rosemary Vc Mhango
Secret Chibwana
Tadala Kaswala
Tadala Utila
Takondwa Chidzankufa
Temwa Mayuni
Tendai Ndalama
Thandie Nkosi
Thokozani Saiwala Phiri
Tingotamanda Chilopa
Tobias Norris
Vincent Naunje Phiri
Vinjeru Nkhoma
Walusungu Silungwe
Wanangwa Mhone
Welton Kamwela Junior
Wema Weluza
Yamikani Chizenga

ICF

Rathavuth Hong
Livia Montana
Ruilin Ren
Lady Ortiz Parra
Claudia Marchena
Jean de Dieu Bizimana
Blake Zachary
Annie Lee Allnutt
Paulo Medina Avalos
Joy Fishel
Chris Gramer
Simone Margaret Faas
Eleanor Brindle
Harouna Koche
Geofrey Lutwama
Rhonda Baingana
Trevor Croft
Monica Kothari
Ruilin Ren
Natalie Shattuck
Greg Edmondson
Kerry Aradhya

Utica International

Mohamed Ayad
Carole Steere Ayad
Harouna Koche
Rathavuth Hong
Claudia Marchena

QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **F**

FORMATTING DATE: 16 Jun 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 03 Feb 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MODEL HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

[NAME OF COUNTRY]
[NAME OF ORGANIZATION]

IDENTIFICATION (1)

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR STANDARD BIOMARKER TESTING? (1=YES, 2=N . . . . . [ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MICRONUTRIENT AND FOOD FORTIFICATION TESTING? (1=YES, 2=N(. . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN [ ][ ]

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1** LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH 03 TUMBUKA 02 CHICHEWA

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR (2)	
[ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

Note: Questions with highlighting in the question number column may be deleted in some circumstances (see footnotes). Brackets [ ] indicate items that should be adapted on a country-specific basis. Curly brackets {} indicate dynamic text that will be automatically filled by CSPro and should not be changed.

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with NSO. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Malawi. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS	
		MINUTES	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

								IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MORE PEOPLE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7-1	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. RECORD THE FIRST NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 7A-7C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 8-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of {FULL NAME} to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is {FULL NAME} male or female?	Does {FULL NAME} usually live here?	Did {FULL NAME} stay here last night?	How old is {FULL NAME}? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'	Are there any other persons living in this household?	What is {FIRST 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 SURVE Y** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-[49]	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS	Y N 1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		05	05	05

7A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
7B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
7C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOL

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 4-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL			CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
	12	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17A**	**17B**	**18**	**19**	**20**
	Is {FIRST NAME}'s biological mother alive?	Does {FIRST NAME}'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	Is {FIRST NAME}'s biological father alive?	Does {FIRST NAME}'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	Has {FIRST NAME} ever attended school or any early childhood education program?	What is the highest level of school {FIRST NAME} has attended? SEE CODES BELOW.	What is the highest grade {FIRST NAME} completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did {FIRST NAME} attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the [2019-2020] school year? (4)	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] {FIRST NAME} attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does {FIRST NAME} have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has {FIRST NAME}'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL	GRADE	Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	
02	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20			1 2 GO TO 20		
03	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20			1 2 GO TO 20		
04	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20			1 2 GO TO 20		
05	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20			1 2 GO TO 20		

-D

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
6 = ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM
8 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	DISABILITY													
	P13A0	**P13A1**	**P13A2**	**P13B0**	**P13B1**	**P13B2**	**P13C1**	**P13D1**	**P13E1**	**P13F1**	**P13G**	**P13H**	**P13I**	**P13J**
	Does {FIRST NAME} wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see?	Does {FIRST NAME} have difficult in seeing?	Does {FIRST NAME} have difficult seeing even if wearing glasses? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does {FIRST NAME} wear a hearing aid?	Does {FIRST NAME} have difficult in hearing?	Does {FIRST NAME} have difficulty in hearing, even if using hearing aid? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does {FIRST NAME} have difficult in walking or climbing steps? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does {FIRST NAME} have difficulty in speaking? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does {FIRST NAME} have difficulty learning new things or solving problems or remembering?	Would you say that {FIRST NAME} has experienced developmental delay? DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY INCLUDES DELAY IN SITTING, MOVING, USING TOILET, ETC.	Does {FIRST NAME} have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?	Does {FIRST NAME} have Albinism?	Does {FIRST NAME} have Epilepsy or seizures?	Does {FIRST NAME} have any other disability?
1	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO P13A2	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO P13B1		Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO P13B2	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO P13C1				Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8
2	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13A2	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13B1		1 2 ↓ GO TO P13B2	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13C1				1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8
3	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13A2	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13B1		1 2 ↓ GO TO P13B2	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13C1				1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8
4	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13A2	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13B1		1 2 ↓ GO TO P13B2	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13C1				1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8
5	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13A2	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13B1		1 2 ↓ GO TO P13B2	1 2 ↓ GO TO P13C1				1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8

CODES FOR Q. P13A2, P13B2, P13C1, P13D1, P13E1 :DEGREE OF DIFFICULT

1 = NO DIFFICULTY
2 = YES - SOME DIFFICULT
3 = YES - A LOT OF DIFFICULT
4 = CANNOT SEE/ HEAR/ WALK/ CLIMB
5 = DON'T KNOWN

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101 (5)	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	→ 106
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
105	Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THE PERSON IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you usually 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 (6)	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 CONCRETE/CEMENT SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITH LOG/ROCK SLAB . . . . . 23 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT . . 24 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE . . . . . 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 117
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	
113	CHECK 109: CODES 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, OR 31 CIRCLED ☐	OTHER ☐	→ 117
114	CHECK 109: CODE 12 ☐ → a) Has your septic tank ever been emptied? CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 ☐ → b) Has your pit latrine ever been emptied? CODE 31 ☐ → c) Has your composting toilet ever been emptied?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 117

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
115	CHECK 109: CODE 12 → a) The last time the septic tank was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider? CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 → b) The last time the pit latrine was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider? CODE 31 → c) The last time the composting toilet was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
116	Where were the contents emptied to?	A TREATMENT PLANT . . . . . 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT . . . . . 2 UNCOVERED PIT/BUSH/FIELD/OPEN GROUND 3 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
117	In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE . . . . . 01 SOLAR COOKER . . . . . 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE . . . . . 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOV . . . . . 04 BIOGAS STOVE . . . . . 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 08 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE . . . . . 09 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOL . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 121 → 120 → 120 → 126 → 120
118	Does the stove have a chimney?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?	ALCOHOL/ETHANOL . . . . . 01 GASOLINE/DIESEL . . . . . 02 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN . . . . . 03 COAL/LIGNITE . . . . . 04 CHARCOAL . . . . . 05 WOOD . . . . . 06 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 07 AGRICULTURAL CROI . . . . . 08 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTI . . . . . 09 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODC 10 GARBAGE/PLASTIC . . . . . 11 SAWDUST . . . . . 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
121	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)	→ 123
122	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
126	At night, what does your household mainly use to light the home?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 SOLAR LANTERN . . . . . 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LAI 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN . . . . . 04 BIOGAS LAMP . . . . . 05 GASOLINE LAMP . . . . . 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP . . . . . 07 CHARCOAL . . . . . 08 WOOD . . . . . 09 SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 10 AGRICULTURAL CROP/STRAW . . . . . 11 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTI . . . . . 12 OIL LAMP . . . . . 13 CANDLE . . . . . 14 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
127	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
128	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129 (7)	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF MORE THAN 95, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Milk cows or bulls? b) Other cattle? c) Horses, donkeys, or mules? d) Goats? e) Sheep? f) Chickens ? g) Other poultry? h) Pigs	a) COWS/BULLS . . . . . [ ][ ] b) OTHER CATTLE . . . . . [ ][ ] c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . . . . [ ][ ] d) GOATS . . . . . [ ][ ] e) SHEEP . . . . . [ ][ ] f) CHICKENS . . . . . [ ][ ] g) OTHER POULTRY . . . . . [ ][ ] h) PIGS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
130	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 132
131	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '950'.	HECTARES . . . . . [ ][ ] . [ ] 95 OR MORE HECTARES . . . . . 950 DON'T KNOW 998	
132 (8)	Does your household have: a) Electricity? b) A radio? c) A television? d) A non-mobile telephone? e) A computer? f) A refrigerator? g) Sofa set? h) Bed with mattress i) Torch	YES NO a) ELECTRICITY . . . . . 1 2 b) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 c) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . 1 2 e) COMPUTER . . . . . 1 2 f) REFRIGERATOR . . . . . 1 2 g) SOFA SET . . . . . 1 2 h) BED WITH MATTRESS . . . . . 1 2 i) TORCH 1 2	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
133	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) A car or truck? g) A boat with a motor? h) A laptop?	YES NO a) WATCH . . . . . 1 2 b) MOBILE PHONE . . . . . 1 2 c) BICYCLE . . . . . 1 2 d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . . 1 2 e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . 1 2 f) CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 1 2 g) BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . . 1 2 h) LAPTOP 1 2	
134	Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
135	Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
136	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
137	Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 149
138	How many mosquito nets does your household have?	NUMBER OF NETS . . . . . ☐	

MOSQUITO NETS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. OBSERVE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FOR EACH NET, ONE BY ONE.		
139	ASSIGN EACH NET A SEQUENTIAL NUMBER AND RECORD THE NUMBER HERE.	NET NUMBER	
140	I would like to take a look at the nets. Can you show me the first net? RECORD IF THE NET WAS OBSERVED OR NOT OBSERVED.	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	
141	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	
142	OBSERVE OR ASK THE 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 (LLIN . . . . . 26 OTHER TYPE (NOT LLIN) . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE 98	
143	Did you get the net through a mass distribution campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN . . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . . 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT . . . . . 3 NO 4	→ 145
144	Where did you get the net?	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 02 PHARMACY . . . . . 03 SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 04 CHW . . . . . 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . 06 SCHOOL . . . . . 07 OTHER . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
145	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	 → 147 → 148

MOSQUITO NETS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
146	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	→ 148
147	What was the main reason this net was not used last night?	TOO HOT . . . . . 01 DON'T LIKE NET SHAPE/COLOR/SIZE . . . . . 02 DON'T LIKE SMELL . . . . . 03 UNABLE TO HANG NET . . . . . 04 SLEPT OUTDOORS . . . . . 05 USUAL USER DIDN'T SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT 06 NO MOSQUITOES/NO MALARIA . . . . . 07 EXTRA NET/SAVING FOR LATE . . . . . 08 TORN NET . . . . . 09 DON'T LIKE SLEEPING UNDER NET . . . . . 10 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
148 (9)	GO BACK TO 139 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 149.		

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
149	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PL(3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO S . . . . 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 152
150	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
151	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE OF HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE . . . . . Y	
152 (6)	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 WOO . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 CARPET . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
153 (6)	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
154 (6)	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** BAMBOO 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)	
156	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

FORMATTING DATE: 18 Jul 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 14 Feb 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

MALAWI
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ [ ][ ]

CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE DVH01: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1] LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
03 TUMBUKA
02 CHICHEWA

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR	
[ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with NSO. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Malawi. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	What district/city were you born in?	CHITIPA . . . . . 01 KARONGA . . . . . 02 NKHATABAY . . . . . 03 RUMPHI . . . . . 04 MZIMBA . . . . . 05 LIKOMA . . . . . 06 MZUZU CITY . . . . . 07 KASUNGU . . . . . 08 NKHOTAKOTA . . . . . 09 NTCHISI . . . . . 10 DOWA . . . . . 11 SALIMA . . . . . 12 LILONGWE . . . . . 13 MCHINJI . . . . . 14 DEDZA . . . . . 15 NTCHEU . . . . . 16 LILONGWE CITY . . . . . 17 MANGOCHI . . . . . 18 MACHINGA . . . . . 19 ZOMBA . . . . . 20 CHIRADZULU . . . . . 21 BLANTYRE . . . . . 22 MWANZA . . . . . 23 THYOLO . . . . . 24 MULANJE . . . . . 25 PHALOMBE . . . . . 26 CHIKWAWA . . . . . 27 NSANJE . . . . . 28 BALAKA . . . . . 29 NENO . . . . . 30 ZOMBA CITY . . . . . 31 BLANTYRE CITY . . . . . 32 OUTSIDE OF [COUNTRY] 96	→ 104
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY _____ ☐☐	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ ↓ 05 YEARS OR MORE ☐ → 107		
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which district/city did you live in?	CHITIPA . . . . . 01 KARONGA . . . . . 02 NKHATABAY . . . . . 03 RUMPHI . . . . . 04 MZIMBA . . . . . 05 LIKOMA . . . . . 06 MZUZU CITY . . . . . 07 KASUNGU . . . . . 08 NKHOTAKOTA . . . . . 09 NTCHISI . . . . . 10 DOWA . . . . . 11 SALIMA . . . . . 12 LILONGWE . . . . . 13 MCHINJI . . . . . 14 DEDZA . . . . . 15 NTCHEU . . . . . 16 LILONGWE CITY . . . . . 17 MANGOCHI . . . . . 18 MACHINGA . . . . . 19 ZOMBA . . . . . 20 CHIRADZULU . . . . . 21 BLANTYRE . . . . . 22 MWANZA . . . . . 23 THYOLO . . . . . 24 MULANJE . . . . . 25 PHALOMBE . . . . . 26 CHIKWAWA . . . . . 27 NSANJE . . . . . 28 BALAKA . . . . . 29 NENO . . . . . 30 ZOMBA CITY . . . . . 31 BLANTYRE CITY . . . . . 32 OUTSIDE OF THE COUNTRY 96	
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY-RELATED REASON . . . . . 04 FORCED DISPLACEMENT . . . . . 05 BUSINESS . . . . . 06 RESETTLEMENT 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . . 3 BAD . . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
115	What is the highest standard you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	STANDARD . . . . . ☐☐	
116	CHECK 114: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐ →		119
117	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	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		120
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	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	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
130	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC . . . . . 01 CCAP . . . . . 02 ANGLICAN . . . . . 03 SEVEN DAYS/BAPTIST . . . . . 04 PENTECOSTAL . . . . . 05 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 06 MUSLIM . . . . . 07 NO RELIGION . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
131	What is your ethnic group?	CHEWA . . . . . 01 TUMBUKA . . . . . 02 LOMWE . . . . . 03 TONGA . . . . . 04 YAO . . . . . 05 SENA . . . . . 06 NKHONDE . . . . . 07 NGONI . . . . . 08 MANG'ANJA . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 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? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. 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? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. 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? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. 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 LIVE BIRTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
209	Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in total {NUMBER OF BIRTHS} births during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐↓ NO ☐→ PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY		
210	Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, an abortion, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	How many miscarriages, abortions, and stillbirths have you had?	PREGNANCY LOSSES . . . . . ☐☐	
212	SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES . . ☐☐	
213	CHECK 212: ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES ☐↓ NO PAST PREGNANCIES ☐→		→ 232

214 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies including live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and abortions, starting with your first pregnancy.

RECORD ALL PREGNANCIES. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
	IF ROW=01: Think back to your first pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets? IF ROW>01: Think back to your next pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets?	IF 215=SING: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or did you have a miscarriage or abortion? IF 215>1: FIRST OF MULT. Was the first baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead? NEXT MULT. Was the next baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead?	Did the baby cry, move, or breathe?	What name was given to the baby? RECORD NAME.	Is {NAME IN 218} a boy or a girl?	CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME. NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY IF BORN ALIVE: On what day, month, and year was {NAME IN 218} born? IF BORN DEAD, MISCARRIAGE, OR ABORTION: On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months? RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.	IF ROW=01: Were there any other pregnancies before this pregnancy? IF ROW>01: Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy? IF 215>1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST BIRTH OF THE PREGNANCY, SKIP TO 216 IN NEXT ROW.
01	SING ... 1 TWINS 2 TRIP ... 3 QUAD . 4 QUIN ... 5	BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD .. 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES .... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY .... 1 GIRL ... 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)
02	SING ... 1 TWINS 2 TRIP ... 3 QUAD . 4 QUIN ... 5	BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD .. 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES .... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY .... 1 GIRL ... 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)
03	SING ... 1 TWINS 2 TRIP ... 3 QUAD . 4 QUIN ... 5	BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD .. 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES .... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY .... 1 GIRL ... 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)

222A	Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last pregnancy	YES ..... 1 → ADD TO TABLE NO 2
222B	READ THE LIST OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN ORDER TO THE RESPONDENT AND ASK IF THEY ARE ALL THAT SHE HAS EVER HAD, AND IF THEY ARE LISTED IN ORDER STARTING FROM THE FIRST ONE. DOES THE RESPONDENT AGREE? IF NOT, PROBE FOR THE CORRECT INFORMATION AND REVISE THE PREGNANCY HISTORY ACCORDINGLY.	

PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	223	224	225	226	227	228
			IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING:			IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD:
	CHECK 216, 217 AND 221: IF 216=1 OR 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF 216=2 OR 3, THEN CHECK 221. IF 221 ≥ 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN DEAD. IF 221 < 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, FINAL PREGNANCY OUTCOME = MISCARRIAGE. IF 216=4, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME =	Is {NAME IN 218} still alive?	IF 219=BOY: How old was {NAME IN 218} at his last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETE IF 219=GIRL How old was {NAME IN 218} at her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETE D YEARS.	Is {NAME IN 218} living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	IF 219=BOY: How old was {NAME IN 218} when he died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did {NAME IN 218} have his first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was {NAME IN 218} when he died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. IF 219=GIRL: How old was {NAME IN 218} when she died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did {NAME IN 218} have her first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was {NAME IN 218} when she died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.
01	BORN ALIVE ..... 1 1 BORN DEAD ..... 2 MISCARRIAGE . 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
02	BORN ALIVE ..... 1 BORN DEAD ..... 2 MISCARRIAGE . 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
03	BORN ALIVE ..... 1 BORN DEAD ..... 2 MISCARRIAGE . 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
230	COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 ☐ NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 ☐ (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
231	**C** FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2019-2024, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.) FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2019-2024, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
232	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 236
233	How many weeks or months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	WEEKS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
234	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236
235	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE 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	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
236	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 HYSTERECTOM . . 994 BEFORE LAST PREGNANCY . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	→ 240 → 241
237	CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR? YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ☐ ↓ NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE ☐ →		→ 240
238	During your last menstrual period, what did you use to collect or absorb your menstrual blood? Anything else?	REUSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . . A DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . . B TAMPONS . . . . . C MENSTRUAL CUP . . . . . D CLOTH . . . . . E TOILET PAPER . . . . . F COTTON WOOL . . . . . G UNDERWEAR ONLY . . . . . H OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X NOTHING . . . . . Y	
239	During your last menstrual period, were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 AWAY FROM HOME DURING LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD 3	
240	How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
241	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 243
242	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
243	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.	
01	Have you heard of Female Sterilization? PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Have you heard of Male Sterilization? PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	Have you heard of 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	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Have you heard of 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	Have you heard of 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	Have you heard of Pill? PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Have you heard of Condom? PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Have you heard of Female Condom? PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Have you heard of Emergency Contraception? PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Have you heard of 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	Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Have you heard of 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	Have you heard of 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 A _____ (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD B _____ (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐↓	PREGNANT ☐ → 317	
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 307
304	Are you or your partner sterilized? IF YES: Who is sterilized, you or your partner?	YES, RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY . . . . . 1 YES, PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY . . . . . 2 YES, BOTH STERILIZED . . . . . 3 NO, NEITHER STERILIZED 4	→ 306
305	CHECK 304: RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY ☐↓ — PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY ☐↓ — PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. BOTH STERILIZED ☐↓ — PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.		
306	Just to check, are you or your partner doing any of the following to avoid pregnancy: deliberately avoiding sex on certain days, using a condom, using withdrawal or using emergency contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317
307	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 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	A → 312 B C → 314 D E → 314 F → 310 G → 311 H I J K → 314 L M X Y
308	Now I'm going to show you two pictures. Please point to the picture that best matches what was used the last time you received your injectable. SHOW IMAGES OF SAYANA PRESS AND REGULAR SYRINGE.	DMPA-SC/SAYANA PRESS . . . . . 1 DMPA-IM . . . . . 2 NEEDLE AND SYRINGE . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
309	The last time you received your injectable, did you inject DMPA-SC/Sayana Press yourself or did a health care provider do it for you?	SELF-INJECTION . . . . . 1 INJECTION GIVEN BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
310	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	MICROLUT . . . . . 01 MICROGYNON . . . . . 02 OVERETTE . . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
311	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	CHISHANGO . . . . . 01 MANYUCHI . . . . . 02 ICON GOLD . . . . . 03 CARE (FEMALE CONDOMS) . . . . . 04 PUBLIC SECTOR CONDOMS . . . . . 05 MOODS . . . . . 06 ROUGH RIDER . . . . . 07 DUREX . . . . . 08 BAREBACK . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314
312	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION/IHAM** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM . . . . . 41 PSI . . . . . 42 FPAM . . . . . 43 OTHER NGO _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
313	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 315
314	Since what month and year have you been using {METHOD} without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using {METHOD} now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
315	CHECK 313 AND 314, AND 220: ANY LIVE BIRTH, STILLBIRTH, MISSCARRIAGE OR ABORTION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 313 OR 314? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → GO BACK TO 313 OR 314, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION) **(8)**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316	CHECK 313 AND 314: YEAR IS 2019-2024 ↓ **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 2018 OR EARLIER ↓ **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2019 . THEN → (SKIP TO 329)		
317	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE. BACK TO JANUARY 2017. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF		**C**
317A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
317B	Between {EVENT ONE} in {MONTH/YEAR ONE} and {EVENT TWO} in {MONTH/YEAR TWO}, did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317I
317C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE . . . . . ☐	
317D	How many months after {EVENT ONE} in {MONTH/YEAR ONE} did you start to use the {METHOD}? RECORD '95' IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317F
317E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
317F	For how many months did you use the {METHOD} continuously? RECORD '95' IF RESPONDENT GAVE THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317H
317G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
317H	Why did you stop using {METHOD}?	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐	
317I	GO BACK TO 317A FOR NEXT GAP; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 318.		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	Have you used emergency contraception in the last 12 months? That is, have you taken special pills within 3 days after having unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
319	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓ ANY METHOD USED ☐ →		321
320	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	331
321	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, 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	331 324 332 332 332

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
322	You first started using {METHOD} in {DATE FROM 314}. Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 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/IHAM** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32 PARMACY . . . . . 33 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 34 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM . . . . . 41 PSI . . . . . 42 FPAM . . . . . 43 MACRO . . . . . 44 YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER . . . . . 45 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 71 CHURCH . . . . . 72 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
323	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 325
324	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
325	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
326	At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
327	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95	→ 332

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
328	At that time, were you told that you could switch to another method if you wanted to or needed to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 330
329	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, 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	→ 332 → 332 → 332
330	Where did you obtain {METHOD} the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 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/IHAM** HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTER 22 MOBILE CLINIC 23 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32 PARMACY 33 MOBILE CLINIC 34 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 41 PSI 42 FPAM 43 MACRO 51 YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER 61 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 71 CHURCH . . . . . 72 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 332

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
331	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
332	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 334
333	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
334	CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH RESPONDENT YES ⚑ / NO ⚑ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
335	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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	CHECK 220 AND 225: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐	NO PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE ☐	→ 601
402	CHECK 220. LIST THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 215 FOR EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING FROM THE LAST ONE. CLASSIFY EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME BY TYPE USING 223 AND THE ORDER OF OUTCOMES IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY. **PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE** MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE 5 PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐		
403	Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancies in the last 3 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the last one you had.		
404	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 402.	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
405	PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE FROM 402.	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→ 407
406	RECORD DATE PREGNANCY ENDED FROM 220.	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 408
407	RECORD NAME FROM 218. NAME_____		
408	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 ☐ a) When you got pregnant with {NAME IN 407}, did you want to get pregnant at that time? PREGNANCY TYPE 3, 4, OR 5 ☐ b) When you got pregnant with the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 411

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
409	Did you want to have a baby later on, or not at all?	LATER . . . . . 1 NOT AT ALL 2	→ 411
410	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
411	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4 ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE 5	→ 434 → 434 → 475
412	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 414
413	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH (SKIP TO 420) ☐ ←	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐	→ 426
414	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 ATTANDANT . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . D RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
415	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . C GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION/IHAM** HOSPITAL E HEALTH CENTER F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . G PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . H OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM J PSI K FPAM L OTHER NGO _____ M (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Y	
416	How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	WEEKS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
417	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
418	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Take a urine sample? c) Take a blood sample? d) Listen to the baby's heartbeat? e) Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat? f) Talk with you about breastfeeding? g) Ask you if you had vaginal bleeding?	YES NO DK a) BP . . . . . 1 2 8 b) URINE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BLOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 d) HEARTBEAT . . . . . 1 2 8 e) FOODS . . . . . 1 2 8 f) BREASTFEED . . . . . 1 2 8 g) BLEEDING 1 2 8	
419	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓ MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 426		
420	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 423 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
421	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
422	CHECK 421: ONE TIME OR DK ☐↓	TWO OR MORE TIMES ☐ →	→ 426
423	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 426
424	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
425	CHECK 424: 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 . . . . . ☐☐	
426	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP/MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 429

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
427	Where did you get the iron tablets or syrup? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . C GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION/IHAM** HOSPITAL E HEALTH CENTER F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . G PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . H OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM J PSI K FPAM L OTHER NGO _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . Q MARKET . . . . . R MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN . . . . . S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
428	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
429	During this pregnancy, did you take any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
430	During this pregnancy, did you receive food or cash assistance through the food or cash assistance program?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	During this pregnancy, did you take SP/Fansidar to keep you from getting malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 434
432	How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during this pregnancy?	TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
433	Did you get the SP/Fansidar during any antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or from another source? IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE, RECORD THE HIGHEST SOURCE ON THE LIST.	ANTENATAL VISIT . . . . . 1 ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT . . . . . 2 OTHER SOURCE 6	
434	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 a) Who assisted with the delivery of {NAME IN 407}? 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. PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 b) Who assisted with the delivery of the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}? 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	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . D RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y	
435	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 a) Where did you give birth to {NAME IN 407}? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 b) Where did you deliver this stillbirth? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 → 437 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION/IHAM** HOSPITAL 31 HEALTH CENTER 32 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 41 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 42 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 51 PSI 52 FPAM 53 OTHER NGO _____ 56 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 → 437 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 → a) Was {NAME IN 407} delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 → b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
437	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4	→ 441 → 445 → 487
438	After the birth, was {NAME IN 407} put on your chest?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
439	Was {NAME IN 407}'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
440	How long after birth was {NAME IN 407} put on the bare skin of your chest? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF 24 HOURS OR MORE, RECORD 24.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 HOURS . . . . . ☐☐	
441	When {NAME IN 407} was born, was {NAME IN 407} very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
442	Was {NAME IN 407} weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 444
443	How much did {NAME IN 407} weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	
444	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH → PRIOR LIVE BIRTH ☐		→ 480
445	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE 21 THROUGH 46 CIRCLED → CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED ☐		→ 464

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
447	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ↓ / PREGNANCY TYPE 3 ↓ a) How long after {NAME IN 407} was delivered did you stay in the {FACILITY IN 435}? b) For the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}, how long after the baby was born did you stay in the {FACILITY IN 435}? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
448	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Before you left the facility, did anyone check on your health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 451
449	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	
450	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 ATTANDANT . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
451	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ↓ / MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐		→ 455
452	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on {NAME IN 407}'s health -- for example, someone examining {NAME IN 407}, checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for {NAME IN 407}. Before {NAME IN 407} left the facility, did anyone check on {NAME IN 407}'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 455
453	How long after delivery was {NAME IN 407}'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	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
454	Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
455	Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 459
456	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	
457	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 ATTANDANT . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
458	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION/IHAM** HOSPITAL 31 HEALTH CENTER 32 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 41 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 42 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 51 PSI 52 FPAM 53 OTHER NGO _____ 56 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
459	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ↓	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ →	→ 474
460	After {NAME IN 407} left the {FACILITY IN 435} did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on {NAME IN 407}'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473
461	How long after the birth of {NAME IN 407} 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	
462	Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
463	Where did this check of {NAME IN 407} take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION/IHAM** HOSPITAL 31 HEALTH CENTER 32 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 41 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 42 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 51 PSI 52 FPAM 53 OTHER NGO _____ 56 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 473

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
464	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 → a) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to {NAME IN 407}? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 → b) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you delivered the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 468
465	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	
466	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 ATTANDANT . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
467	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION/IHAM** HOSPITAL 31 HEALTH CENTER 32 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 41 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 42 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 51 PSI 52 FPAM 53 OTHER NGO _____ 56 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
468	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ↓	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH →	474
469	I would like to talk to you about checks on {NAME IN 407}'s health -- for example, someone examining {NAME IN 407}, checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for {NAME IN 407}. After {NAME IN 407} was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on {NAME IN 407}'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473
470	How long after the birth of {NAME IN 407} 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	
471	Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
472	Where did this first check of {NAME IN 407} take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION/IHAM** HOSPITAL 31 HEALTH CENTER 32 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 41 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 42 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 51 PSI 52 FPAM 53 OTHER NGO _____ 56 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
473	During the first 2 days after {NAME IN 407}'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure {NAME IN 407}'s temperature? c) Tell you how to recognize if your baby needs immediate medical attention? d) Talk with you about breastfeeding? e) Observe {NAME IN 407} breastfeeding to see if you are doing it correctly?	YES NO DK a) CORD . . . . . 1 2 8 b) TEMPERATURE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) MEDICAL ATTENTION . . . . . 1 2 8 d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8 e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8	
474	During the first 2 days after the birth, did any healthcare provider do the following to you: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Discuss your vaginal bleeding with you? c) Discuss family planning with you?	YES NO DK a) BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . 1 2 8 b) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 8 c) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 8	
475	CHECK 215: IS THIS PREGNANCY THE WOMAN'S LAST PREGNANCY? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 479		
476	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of {NAME IN 407}? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
477	CHECK 232: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT? NOT PREGNANT ☐ PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ → 479		

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
478	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 → a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of {NAME IN 407}? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 → b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
479	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→ 487
480	Did you ever breastfeed {NAME IN 407}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 482
481	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:	LIVING → 486 DEAD → 487	
482	How long after birth did you first put {NAME IN 407} 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 [ ][ ]	
483	In the first 2 days after delivery, was {NAME IN 407} given anything other than breast milk to eat or drink – anything at all like water, infant formula, or [INSERT COMMON DRINKS AND FOODS THAT MAY BE GIVEN TO NEWBORN INFANTS]?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
484	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD: LIVING	DEAD → 487	
485	Are you still breastfeeding {NAME IN 407}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
486	Did {NAME IN 407} drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or at night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
487	CHECK 402: ANY MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY → (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT PREGNANCY OUTCOME) NO MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY → 501		

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 601		
502	Now I would like to ask some questions about vaccinations received by your children born in the last 3 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.		
503	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
504	Do you have a card or other document where {NAME IN 503}'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT . . 4	→ 507 → 507
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for {NAME IN 503}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506	CHECK 504: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐ → 513		
507	May I see the card or other document where {NAME IN 503}'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 4	 → 513
508	RECORD (NAME'S) DATE OF BIRTH FROM THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT.	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD 95	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
509	COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD FOR (NAME). RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. RECORD '00' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE.		
510	ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.	PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN . . . . . 1 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED . . . . . 2 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, OTHER REASON . . 6 (SPECIFY)	
511	CHECK 509: 'BCG' TO 'TYPHOID CONJUGATED VACCINE (TCV)' ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → 529		
512	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did {NAME IN 503} receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.) (THEN SKIP TO 529) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 2								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 3								
ROTAVIRUS 1								
ROTAVIRUS 2								
MEASLES RUBELLA VACCINE 1								
MEASLES RUBELLA VACCINE 2								
TYPHOID CONJUGATED VACCINE (TCV)								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
512A	CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD? YES ☐ → SKIP TO 529 NO ☐		→ 530
513	Did {NAME IN 503} ever receive any vaccinations to prevent {NAME IN 503} from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 530
514	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
517	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521
518	Did {NAME IN 503} receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first 2 weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
519	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
520	The last time {NAME IN 503} received the polio drops, did {NAME IN 503} also get an IPV injection in the arm to protect against polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
521	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523
522	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
523	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525
524	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
525	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 527
526	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
527	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 528A
528	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
528A	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a typoid vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm or thigh to prevent typoid fever?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	
529	Where did {NAME IN 503} receive most of his/her vaccinations? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 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/IHAM** HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTER 22 MOBILE CLINIC 23 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32 PARMACY 33 MOBILE CLINIC 34 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 41 PSI 42 FPAM 43 **OTHER SOURCE** VACCINATION CAMPAIGN . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
530	CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ (GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 601		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 643		
602	Now I would like to ask some questions about the health of your children born in the last 5 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.		
603	RECORD THE NAME FROM 218 AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐		
604	In the last 12 months, was {NAME IN 603} given any of the following: a) Iron tablets or syrup? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF TABLETS/SYRUPS. b) Micronutrient powders (NDISAKANIZENI)? SHOW MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDERS.	YES NO DK a) TABLETS/SYRUP . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NDISAKANIZENI POWDERS 1 2 8	
605	In the last 6 months, was {NAME IN 603} given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	In the last 6 months, was {NAME IN 603} given any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607	In the last 3 months, has any healthcare provider or community health worker measured: a) {NAME IN 603}'s weight? b) {NAME IN 603}'s length or height? c) Around {NAME IN 603}'s mid upper arm? SHOW IMAGE OF MUAC TAPE.	YES NO DK a) WEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) LENGTH/HEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 8 c) UPPER ARM 1 2 8	
608	Has {NAME IN 603} had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
609	CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES ⚐ ↓ — NO/ NOT ASKED ⚐ ↓ a) Now I would like to know how much {NAME IN 603} was given to drink during the diarrhea, including breast milk. Was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} given much less than usual to drink or somewhat b) Now I would like to know how much {NAME IN 603} was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} 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	
610	When {NAME IN 603} had diarrhea, was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} 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	
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 615

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH C MOBILE CLINIC/VILLAGE CLINIC . D HSA E CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION/IHAM** HOSPITAL H HEALTH CENTER E MOBILE CLINIC G CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR K **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . L PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . M PARMACY N MOBILE CLINIC O CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR P OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ Q (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM R PSI S FPAM T MACRO U YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER V **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . W CHURCH . . . . . Z FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . Y OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
613	CHECK 612: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 615		
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	
615	Was {NAME IN 603} given any of the following at any time since {NAME IN 603} started having the diarrhea:	YES NO DK	
	a) A fluid made from a special packet called Tanzi ORS?	a) ORS PACKET 1 2 8	
	b) Other pre-packaged ORS liquid?	b) ORS LIQUID 1 2 8	
	c) Zinc tablets or syrup?	c) ZINC 1 2 8	
	d) Homemade fluid (thobwa)?	d) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
616	CHECK 615: 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 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐↓ — a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN. 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 _____ X (SPECIFY)	
618	Has {NAME IN 603} been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 621
619	At any time during the illness, did {NAME IN 603} have blood taken from {NAME IN 603}'s finger or heel for testing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
620	Were you told by a healthcare provider that {NAME IN 603} had malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
621	Has {NAME IN 603} had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
622	Has {NAME IN 603} had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 624
623	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 625
624	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER? YES ☐↓	NO OR DON'T KNOW ☐	→ 634
625	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 630

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
626	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH C MOBILE CLINIC D HSA E CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **CHAM/MISSION/IHAM** HOSPITAL H HEALTH CENTER E MOBILE CLINIC G CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR K **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . L PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . M PARMACY N MOBILE CLINIC O CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR P OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ Q (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM R PSI S FPAM T MACRO U YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER V **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . W CHURCH . . . . . Z FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . Y OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
627	CHECK 626: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐↓	ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 629	
628	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 626.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	
629	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for {NAME IN 603}? IF SAME DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	
630	At any time during the illness, did {NAME IN 603} take any medicine for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 634 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
631	What medicine did {NAME IN 603} take? Any other medicine? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MEDICINE NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE OR PRESCRIPTION	**ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINE** LA (ARTEMETHER AND LUMEFANTRINE) . . A ASAQ (COMBINED ARTESUNATE AND AMODIAQUINE) . . . . . B SP/FANSIDAR /NOVIDAR SP . . . . . C QUININE TABLETS . . . . . D QUININE INJECTION/IV . . . . . E INJECTION/IV ARTESUNATE . . . . . F RECTAL ARTESUNATE . . . . . G OTHER ANTIMALARIAL H _____ (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC MEDICINE** AMOXICILLIN . . . . . I COTRIMOXAZOLE . . . . . J OTHER PILL/SYRUP . . . . . K OTHER INJECTION/IV . . . . . L **OTHER MEDICINE** ASPIRIN . . . . . M PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ACETAMINOPHEN N IBUPROFEN . . . . . O OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
632	CHECK 631: LA (ARTEMETHER AND LUMEFANTRINE) ('A') OR ASAQ (COMBINED ARTESUNATE AND AMODIAQUINE) ('B') GIVEN CODE 'A' OR 'B' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → 634		
633	How long after the fever started did {NAME IN 603} first take an artemisinin combination therapy?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
634	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ (GO TO 603 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 635		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
635	CHECK 220, 225 AND 226, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓	NONE ☐ → 643	
636	Now I would like to ask you about liquids that {NAME IN 635} had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether {NAME IN 635} had them at home, or somewhere else. Yesterday during the day or at night, did {NAME IN 635} drink:	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Infant formula such as Lactogen, S26, Nan, Infacare?	b) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: b1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐ 8	
	c) Milk from animals, including fresh, packaged, or powdered milk?	c) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: c1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐ 8	
	c2) Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?	SWEET/ FLAVORED . . 1 2 8	
	f) Cocoa or Milo?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Fruit juice, squash, kapena Super Dip?	g) 1 2 8	
	h) Soft drinks such as Fanta, Coca-Cola, Sprite, Frozy, or energy drinks such as Red Bull?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks?	i) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: i1) Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENED . . 1 2 8	
	j) Clear broth or clear soup?	j) 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
			YES	NO	DK	
	k) Any other liquids? IF YES:	k)	1	2	8	
	k1) What was the drink? MARK THE APPROPRIATE GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL DRINK, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL DRINK BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF THE	OTHER DRINK(S)_____ (SPECIFY)				
	k2) Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENED . .	1	2	8	
637	Now I would like to ask you about foods that {NAME IN 635} had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in foods your child ate whether at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods, and I would like to know whether your child ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did {NAME IN 635} have:		YES	NO	DK	
	a) Yogurt or chambiko?	a)	1	2	8	
	IF YES: a1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} have Yogurt or chambiko? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE ☐			8	
	a2) Did {NAME IN 635} have any Yogurt or chambiko as a/to drink?	HAD YOGURT AS A DRINK . .	1	2	8	
	IF YES: a3) Was it a sweet [or flavored] type of drink?	SWEETENED . .	1	2	8	
	b) Nsima, porridge, enriched porridge, corn soy blend, rice, bread, buns, noodle, pasta, or spaghetti?	b)	1	2	8	
	c) Carrots, pumpkin, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	c)	1	2	8	
	d) Potato, white sweet potato, cassava/manioc, kondole, green banana, plantain, or yam?	d)	1	2	8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
		YES	NO	DK	
	e) Any dark green leafy vegetables [masamba], such as pumpkin leaves, mustard leaves, rape leaves, cassava leaves, bean leaves or other masamba?	e) 1	2	8	
	f) Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, okra, cucumber, cabbage, eggplant, or other vegetables?	f) 1	2	8	
	g) Ripe mango or ripe pawpaw?	g) 1	2	8	
	h) Any other fruits, such as banana, pineapple, guava, watermelon, orange, or other fruits?	h) 1	2	8	
	i) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	i) 1	2	8	
	j) Liver, kidney, or heart?	j) 1	2	8	
	k) Sausages, polony, or bacon?	k) 1	2	8	
	l) Any other meat, such as beef, goat, pork, chicken, mice, bush meat, or wild birds?	l) 1	2	8	
	m) Eggs?	m) 1	2	8	
	n) Beans, chipere, cowpeas, pigeon peas, peas, ground beans, soya, or corn soy blend?	n) 1	2	8	
	o) Groundnuts, groundnut butter, groundnut flour, macademia nuts, cashews, or pumpkin seeds?	o) 1	2	8	
	p) Cheese?	p) 1	2	8	
	q) Flying ants, caterpillars, grasshoppers, locusts, mafulufute, or nkhululu?	q) 1	2	8	
	r) Sweeties, chocolates, ice cream, or freezies?	r) 1	2	8	
	s) Cakes or biscuits?	s) 1	2	8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		YES NO DK	
	t) Crisps, chips, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, or samosa?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Red palm oil?	u) 1 2 8	
	v) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? IF YES: v1) What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF THE	v) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	
638	CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'v'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ →		640
639	Did {NAME IN 635} eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did {NAME IN 635} eat?	YES . . . . . 1 ☐ (GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) ← (THEN CONTINUE TO 640) ← NO 2	→ 641
640	How many times did {NAME IN 635} eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
641	In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or community health worker talk with you about how or what to feed {NAME IN 635}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
642	The last time {NAME IN 635} passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01 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)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
643	Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you consumed yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate or drank it at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods and drinks, and I would like to know whether you ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink:	YES NO DK	
	a) Nsima, porridge, rice, millet, sorghum, bread, buns, chigumu, or spaghetti?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Carrots, pumpkin, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Potato, white sweet potato, cassava, kondole, green banana, or yam?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Any dark green leafy vegetables [masamba], such as pumpkin leaves, mustard leaves, rape leaves, cassava leaves, bean leaves or other masamba?	d) 1 2 8	
	e) Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, okra, cucumber, cabbage, eggplant, or other vegetables?	e) 1 2 8	
	f) Ripe mango or ripe pawpaw?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Any other fruits, such as banana, pineapple, guava, watermelon, orange, or other fruits?	g) 1 2 8	
	h) Fish, including tilapia, usipa, utaka, or matemba?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Liver, kidney, or heart?	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Sausages, polony, or bacon?	j) 1 2 8	
	k) Any other meat, such as beef, goat, pork, chicken, mice, bush meat, or wild birds?	k) 1 2 8	
	l) Eggs?	l) 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		YES NO DK	
	m) Beans, chipere, cowpeas, pigeon peas, peas, ground beans, soya, or soya pieces?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Groundnuts, groundnut butter, groundnut flour, macademia nuts, cashews, or pumpkin seeds?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Milk, cheese, yogurt, or chambiko?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Flying ants, caterpillars, grasshoppers, locusts, mafulufute, or nkhululu?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Sweeties, chocolates, ice cream, freezies, cakes, or biscuits?	q) 1 2 8	
	s) Crisps, chips, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, or samosa?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Fruit juice, squash, or Super Dip?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Soft drinks such as Fanta, Coca-Cola, Sprite, Frozy, or energy drinks such as Red Bull?	u) 1 2 8	
	v) Tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, cocoa or Milo, or flavored milk?	v) 1 2 8	
	w) Red palm oil?	w) 1 2 8	
	x) Any other liquids? IF YES: x1) What was the drink? x2) Was the drink sweetened?	x) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY) SWEETENED . . 1 2 8	
	y) Any other food? IF YES: y1) What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO RECORD THE NAME OF THE	y) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→706A
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→721
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED . . . . . 3 NULIFIED (UNDERAGE 4	→714
706A	Do you have a marriage certificate or other document recognizing this (marriage/union)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→707
706B	What document or documents do you have? Any other document? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE FROM A CHURCH, MOSQUE OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE FROM A CIVIL AUTHORITY . . . . . B OTHER DOCUMENT FROM A RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . C OTHER DOCUMENT FROM A CIVIL AUTHORITY . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→709
707	Was this marriage ever registered with the civil authority?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
709	Is your {husband/partner} living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
710	Please tell me the name of your {husband/partner}. RECORD THE HUSBAND'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
711	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	→714
712	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	
713	Are you the first, second, … wife?	RANK . . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
714	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	CHECK 714: 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 or partner. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 717
716	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
717	CHECK 714: MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ↓ MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE →		→ 721
718	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ↓ YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ↓ NO, NOT IN A UNION →		→ 721
719	Now I'd like to ask you about your current {husband/partner}. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 721
720	How old were you when you first started living with your current {husband/partner}?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
721	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
722	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSI . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	→ 738
723	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? 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 [ ][ ]	→ 737

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐		→ 727
725	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
726	Which method did you use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 728 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	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	→ 728
727	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 730
728	What is the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	CHISHANGO . . . . . 01 MANYUCHI . . . . . 02 ICON GOLD . . . . . 03 CARE (FEMALE CONDOMS) . . . . . 04 PUBLIC SECTOR CONDOMS . . . . . 05 MOODS . . . . . 06 ROUGH RIDER . . . . . 07 DUREX . . . . . 08 BAREBACK . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
729	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE 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/IHAM** HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTER 22 MOBILE CLINIC CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CI . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32 PARMACY 33 MOBILE CLINIC 34 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 41 PSI 42 FPAM 43 MACRO 44 YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER 45 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 71 CHURCH . . . . . 72 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
730	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)	
731	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
732	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
733	What was your relationship to this second 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)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
734	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
735	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
736	What was your relationship to this third 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)	
737	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	
738	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 307: NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ →		813
802	CHECK 232: 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	CHECK 208: HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ 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 HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ 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 SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 208 AND 232: NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS NOT HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child? PREGNANT ☐ ↓ c) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ PREGNANT ☐ →		812
807	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ 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 723: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ ↓ YEARS AGO ☐ → NOT ASKED ☐ →		811 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 208 AND 804: HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ☐↓ a) You have said that you do not want another child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS NO MORE ☐↓ 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. HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE A CHILD ☐↓ c) You have said that you do not want a child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS NO CHILDREN ☐↓ d) You have said that you do not want any children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? 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** INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . O CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING . . . . . P METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY . . Q INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . R OTHER SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . S **COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY** LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . T COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . U PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . V NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐↓ 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 224: 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? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC 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 12 months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram?	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/INSTAGRAM 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE 1 2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD 1 2	
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS 1 2	
817	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ / YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ / NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐ →		901
818	Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, you, your {husband/partner}, you and your {husband/partner} jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 820 → 820
819	When making this decision with your {husband/partner}, would you say that your opinion is more important, equally important, or less important than your (husband's/partner's) opinion?	MORE IMPORTANT . . . . . 1 EQUALLY IMPORTANT . . . . . 2 LESS IMPORTANT 3	
820	Has your {husband/partner} or any other family member ever tried to force or pressure you to become pregnant when you did not want to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
821	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ / NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ / HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐ →		901
822	Does your {husband/partner} want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 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/PRESCHOOL/ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM 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 standard he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	STANDARD . . . . . ☐☐ 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 7 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 7 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 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 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?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
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	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 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 JOINTL` 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 JOINTL` 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 JOINTL` 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928
927	Is your name on this document?	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 . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 930A
929	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 930A
930	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
930A	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 930C
930B	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
930C	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
930D	Do you have shares in NKHONDE?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. 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 burns 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) BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1000	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
1001	Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1040
1002	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER →		→ 1008
1003	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	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	
1006	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	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	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1009	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1010	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1012
1011	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1012	CHECK 220 AND 223: NO LIVE BIRTHS → 1024 LAST LIVE BIRTH 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ↓ LAST LIVE BIRTH 24 MONTHS OR MORE BEFORE THE SURVEY → 1024		
1013	CHECK 412 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): HAD ANTENATAL CARE ↓ NO ANTENATAL CARE → 1018		
1014	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
1015	Were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care while you were pregnant with {CHILD NAME}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1018

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1016	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 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/IHAM** HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTER 22 MOBILE CLINIC 23 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32 PARMACY 33 MOBILE CLINIC 34 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 41 PSI 42 FPAM 43 **MACRO** 44 **YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER** 45 **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 71 WORKPLACE . . . . . 72 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 73 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1017	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1018	CHECK 435 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): ANY CODE '21-46' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		1021
1019	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1021
1020	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1022
1021	CHECK 1015: YES ☐ ↓ NO OR NOT ASKED ☐ →		1024
1022	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1025

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1023	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 1028
1024	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1032
1025	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
1026	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 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/IHAM** HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTER 22 MOBILE CLINIC 23 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32 PARMACY 33 MOBILE CLINIC 34 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 41 PSI 42 FPAM 43 MACRO 44 YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER 45 **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 71 WORKPLACE . . . . . 72 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 73 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1027	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INDETERMINATE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5	→ 1031
1029	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS LAST HIV TEST 95	
1030	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1031	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . . ☐☐	
1032	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1034
1033	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1034	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	
1035	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	
1036	CHECK 1028: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 1040
1037	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1038	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1039	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months:	YES NO	
	a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status.	a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY 1 2	
	b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission.	b) DISCLOSED STATUS 1 2	
	c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status.	c) VERBALLY INSULTED 1 2	
	d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status.	d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY 1 2	
	e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.	e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED 1 2	
	f) I was fired from my work because of my HIV status	f) FIRED FROM WORK 1 2	
	g) I was not hired because of my HIV status	g) WAS NOT HIRED FOR WORK 1 2	
	h) I was not promoted because of my HIV status	d) WAS NOT PROMOTED 1 2	
	i) My family was disassociated/dissolved because of my HIV status	e) FAMILY DISASSOCIATED DISSOLVED 1 2	
1040	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS / NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS		
	a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1041	CHECK 722: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ →		1046
1042	CHECK 1040: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ →		1044
1043	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1044	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1045	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with women other than his wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		1101
1049	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	
1050	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	How long does it usually take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a hospital, a health clinic, a medical doctor, or a health post?	MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
1102	How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home? IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, RECORD THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST.	**MOTORIZED** CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 01 PUBLIC BUS . . . . . 02 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . . . 03 BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . . 04 **NOT MOTORIZED** ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 05 BICYCLE . . . . . 06 BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR . . . . . 07 WALKING . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1103	Has a doctor or other healthcare provider examined your breasts to check for breast cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Now I'm going to ask you about tests a healthcare worker can do to check for cervical cancer, which is cancer in the cervix. The cervix connects the womb to the vagina. To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or HPV test. Another method is called a VIA or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid. In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction.		
1105	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker ever tested you for cervical cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1106	Now I would like to ask you some questions on smoking and tobacco use. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1108	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1110
1109	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	KRETEKS/CHINGAMBWE . . . . . A PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . B CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . C WATER PIPE . . . . . D SNUFF BY MOUTH . . . . . E SNUFF BY NOSE . . . . . F CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . G BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1110	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, Kachasu, Masese, or Chibuku?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1113

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1111	During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT DRINK ALCOHOL . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 1113
1112	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of or packet or scud or velemonti or chipanda. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? SHOW PICTURES OF SIZES OF STANDARD DRINKS.	LESS THAN ONE STANDARD DRINK . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1113	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem: a) Getting permission to go to the doctor? b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment? c) The distance to the health facility? d) Not wanting to go alone?	BIG PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM a) PERMISSION TO GO . . . . . 1 2 b) GETTING MONEY . . . . . 1 2 c) DISTANCE . . . . . 1 2 d) GO ALONE 1 2	
1114	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1116
1115	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
ECDA	CHECK 220, 224, 225, AND 226 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT? ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ → HPV01		
ECDB	I would like to ask you some questions about your children age 2-4 years who live with you. These questions are about certain things that they are currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask you about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give.		
ECDC	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐		
		CHILD'S SEX . . . . . M 1 F 2	
ECD01	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} walk on an uneven surface, for example, a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD02	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD03	CHECK ECDC: MALE ☐ → a) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} dress him, that is, put on pants and a shirt, without help? FEMALE ☐ → b) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} dress herself, that is, put on pants and a shirt, without help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD04	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD05	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} say 10 or more words, like 'mama' or 'ball'?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD06	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example, "I want water" or "The house is big"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ ECD08
ECD07	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example, "The house is very big"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
ECD08	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} correctly use any of the words 'I', 'you', 'she', or 'he', for example, "I want water" or "He eats rice"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD09	CHECK ECDC: MALE ☐ ↓ FEMALE ☐ ↓ a) If you show {ECD CHILD NAME} an object he knows well, such as a cup or animal, can he consistently name it? By consistently, we mean that he uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct. b) If you show {ECD CHILD NAME} an object she knows well, such as a cup or animal, can she consistently name it? By consistently, we mean that she uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD10	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} recognize at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD11	CHECK ECDC: MALE ☐ ↓ FEMALE ☐ ↓ a) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} write his name? b) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} write her name?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD12	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} recognize all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD13	CHECK ECDC: MALE ☐ ↓ FEMALE ☐ ↓ a) If you ask {ECD CHILD NAME} to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does he give you the correct amount? b) If you ask {ECD CHILD NAME} to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does she give you the correct amount?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD14	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} count 10 objects, for example, 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD15	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} do an activity, such as coloring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
ECD16	Does {ECD CHILD NAME} ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example, "Where is Grandma?"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD17	Does {ECD CHILD NAME} offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD18	Does {ECD CHILD NAME} get along well with other children?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD19	How often does {ECD CHILD NAME} seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR . . . . . 4 NEVER . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD20	Compared with other children of the same age, how much does {ECD CHILD NAME} kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, the same or less, more, or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL . . . . . 1 THE SAME OR LESS . . . . . 2 MORE . . . . . 3 A LOT MORE . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD21	CHECK 220, 224, 225 AND 226 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT? MORE CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ☐ → (GO TO ECDC FOR THE NEXT CHILD) NO MORE ☐ → HPV01		

HPV VACCINATION MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
HPV01	CHECK 111: 15-17 YEARS OLD ☐ (↓) 18-49 YEARS OLD ☐ → MM0′		
HPV02	Now I would like to ask some questions about human papillomavirus or HPV vaccinations that you have received. An HPV vaccine is an injection given in the left upper arm to girls between the ages of 9-14 years, as a protection against cervical cancer. In Malawi, the HPV vaccine is also commonly referred to as Cervarix/Gardasil and is commonly given at school/at a medical facility.		
HPV03	Have you ever received a vaccination against HPV, that is, an injection in the [left upper arm] to protect against cervical cancer? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW: In Malawi, the HPV vaccine is also referred to as [Cervarix/Gardasil] and is commonly given [at school/at a medical facility] to girls between the ages of [9-14].	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ MM01
HPV04	Did you ever receive an HPV vaccination card?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
HPV05	Did you receive one or two doses of the HPV vaccine?	ONE DOSE . . . . . 1 TWO DOSES . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
HPV06	Where did you receive your most recent HPV vaccination? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO CLASSIFY THE SOURCE, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HEALTH FACILITY** PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 11 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 12 NGO HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 13 SCHOOL . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MM01	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your biological mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother. DO NOT FILL IN THE ORDER NUMBER YET. NAME / ORDER NUMBER a _____ ☐☐ b _____ ☐☐ c _____ ☐☐ d _____ ☐☐ e _____ ☐☐ f _____ ☐☐ g _____ ☐☐ h _____ ☐☐ i _____ ☐☐ j _____ ☐☐ k _____ ☐☐ l _____ ☐☐ m _____ ☐☐ n _____ ☐☐ o _____ ☐☐ p _____ ☐☐ q _____ ☐☐ r _____ ☐☐ s _____ ☐☐ t _____ ☐☐		
MM02	CHECK MM01: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ ↓ NO BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ → MM04		
MM03	READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM04	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM05	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM06	Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your biological mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM07	COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN MM01.	TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . . ☐☐	

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MM08	CHECK MM07: Just to make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in total {NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHER} births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT MM01 AND/OR MM07.		
MM09	CHECK MM07: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS/SISTERS ☐ NO BROTHER OR SISTER ☐ →		DV00
MM10	Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next? RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND		
MM11	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . ☐☐	

MM12	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER.			
MM13	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(01) _____	(02) _____	(03) _____
MM14	Is {NAME IN MM13} male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2
MM15	Is {NAME IN MM13} still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (04)
MM16	How old is {NAME IN MM13}?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐ GO TO (02)	AGE . . . . . ☐☐ GO TO (03)	AGE . . . . . ☐☐ GO TO (04)
MM17	How many years ago did {NAME IN MM13} die?	YEARS AGO . . ☐☐	YEARS AGO . . ☐☐	YEARS AGO . . ☐☐
MM18	IF MALE a) How old was {NAME IN MM13} when he died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF FEMALE b) How old was {NAME IN MM13} when she died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE . . . . . ☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	AGE . . . . . ☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	AGE . . . . . ☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23
MM19	Was {NAME IN MM13} pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2
MM20	Did {NAME IN MM13} die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2
MM21	Did {NAME IN MM13} die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23
MM22	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did {NAME IN MM13} die?	DAYS . . ☐☐	DAYS . . ☐☐	DAYS . . ☐☐
MM23	Was {NAME IN MM13}'s death due to an act of violence?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2
MM24	Was {NAME IN MM13}'s death due to an accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (04)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.				

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV00	CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ☐ ↓ WOMAN NOT SELECTED ☐ →		1116
DV01	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 →		DV37
DV02	Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Malawi. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.		
DV03	CHECK 701 AND 702: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ → NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER') ☐ →		DV06 DV06
DV04	You have said that you are not married and are not living with a man as if married. Are you currently in an intimate relationship with a man even though you are not living with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→DV06
DV05	Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even though you did not ever live with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→DV19
DV06	Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their (husband/male partner).		

	A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). EVER		B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a)	He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
b)	He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
c)	He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
d)	He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
e)	He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV07	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3

DV08	A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever do any of the following things to you:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
b) slap you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
g) attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV09	CHECK DV08A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' →		DV11
DV10	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/male partner) did to you:		
	a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV11	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/male partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV13
DV12	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/male partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV13	Did your (last) (husband/male partner) drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV15
DV14	How often did he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
DV15	Were you afraid of your (last) (husband/male partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
DV16	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/male partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner that you may have ever had.	B. How long ago did this last happen?	

	EVER		0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	
	HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER 6					→ DV17
a) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES NO ↓	1 2	→ 1	2	3	
b) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES NO ↓	1 2	→ 1	2	3	
c) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES NO ↓	1 2	→ 1	2	3	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV17	CHECK DV08A (h-j) AND DV16A (b): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE YES ☐ → DV19		
DV18	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband or male partner?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
DV19	CHECK 212 AND 232: CURRENTLY PREGNANT 232=1 OR HAD ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES 212>0 ☐ ↓ NOT PREGNANT 232=2 AND NO PAST PREGNANCIES 212=0 ☐ → DV22		
DV20	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV22
DV21	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/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . C SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . D DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . E OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . G CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . H FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . I MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . J FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . K OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . L TEACHER . . . . . M SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . N EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . O POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV22	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone other than a husband or male partner, hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husband or any other male partner 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	→ DV25

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV23	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . A FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . B SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . F FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . I OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . J TEACHER . . . . . K SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . M POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV24	In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV25	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/ EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ →		DV27
DV26	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want you to include any husband or male partner.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV28 → DV31
DV27	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV31
DV28	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male partner? b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV29	Who has forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . A BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER . . . . . B OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . C CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . D FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . E IN-LAW . . . . . F OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . G FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . H TEACHER . . . . . I SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . J EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . K POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . L RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . M STRANGER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV30	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ b) In the last 12 months, has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV31	CHECK DV08A (a-j), DV16A (a,b), DV20, DV22, DV26, AND DV27: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		DV35
DV32	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV34
DV33	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 OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ DV35
DV34	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV35	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.		
DV36	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO HUSBAND . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 OTHER MALE ADULT . . 1 / 2 / 3 FEMALE ADULT . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3	
DV37	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____ _____		
DV38	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTE . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L RHYTHM METHOD
- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING
- 6 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
- 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 8 COSTS TOO MUCH
- N INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- X OTHER

_____ (SPECIFY)

- Z DON'T KNOW

				COL. 1	COL. 2	
	12	DEC	01			
	11	NOV	02			
	10	OCT	03			
2	09	SEP	04			2
	08	AUG	05			
0	07	JUL	06			0
2	06	JUN	07			2
	05	MAY	08			
4	04	APR	09			4
	03	MAR	10			
	02	FEB	11			
	01	JAN	12			
	12	DEC	13			
	11	NOV	14			
	10	OCT	15			
	09	SEP	16			
2	08	AUG	17			2
0	07	JUL	18			0
2	06	JUN	19			2
	05	MAY	20			
3	04	APR	21			3
	03	MAR	22			
	02	FEB	23			
	01	JAN	24			
	12	DEC	25			
	11	NOV	26			
	10	OCT	27			
	09	SEP	28			
2	08	AUG	29			2
0	07	JUL	30			0
2	06	JUN	31			2
	05	MAY	32			
2	04	APR	33			2
	03	MAR	34			
	02	FEB	35			
	01	JAN	36			
	12	DEC	37			
	11	NOV	38			
	10	OCT	39			
	09	SEP	40			
2	08	AUG	41			2
0	07	JUL	42			0
2	06	JUN	43			2
	05	MAY	44			
1	04	APR	45			1
	03	MAR	46			
	02	FEB	47			
	01	JAN	48			
	12	DEC	49			
	11	NOV	50			
	10	OCT	51			
	09	SEP	52			
2	08	AUG	53			2
0	07	JUL	54			0
2	06	JUN	55			2
	05	MAY	56			
0	04	APR	57			0
	03	MAR	58			
	02	FEB	59			
	01	JAN	60			
	12	DEC	61			
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
	09	SEP	64			
2	08	AUG	65			2
0	07	JUL	66			0
1	06	JUN	67			1
	05	MAY	68			
9	04	APR	69			9
	03	MAR	70			
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 16 Jun 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 17 Feb 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

MALAWI
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ | | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY | | MONTH | | YEAR | | | |
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO. | | | |
RESULT*				RESULT* |
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |
TIME				

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH; 02 CHICHEWA; 03 TUMBUKA

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR	
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER
| |	_____	| | | |	_____	| | | |

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with NSO. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Malawi. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	What district/city were you born in?	CHITIPA . . . . . 01 KARONGA . . . . . 02 NKHATABAY . . . . . 03 RUMPHI . . . . . 04 MZIMBA . . . . . 05 LIKOMA . . . . . 06 MZUZU CITY . . . . . 07 KASUNGU . . . . . 08 NKHOTAKOTA . . . . . 09 NTCHISI . . . . . 10 DOWA . . . . . 11 SALIMA . . . . . 12 LILONGWE . . . . . 13 MCHINJI . . . . . 14 DEDZA . . . . . 15 NTCHEU . . . . . 16 LILONGWE CITY . . . . . 17 MANGOCHI . . . . . 18 MACHINGA . . . . . 19 ZOMBA . . . . . 20 CHIRADZULU . . . . . 21 BLANTYRE . . . . . 22 MWANZA . . . . . 23 THYOLO . . . . . 24 MULANJE . . . . . 25 PHALOMBE . . . . . 26 CHIKWAWA . . . . . 27 NSANJE . . . . . 28 BALAKA . . . . . 29 NENO . . . . . 30 ZOMBA CITY . . . . . 31 BLANTYRE CITY . . . . . 32 OUTSIDE OF [COUNTRY] 96	→ 104
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY _____ ☐☐	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ ↓ 05 YEARS OR MORE ☐ → 107		
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which district/city did you live in?	CHITIPA . . . . . 01 KARONGA . . . . . 02 NKHATABAY . . . . . 03 RUMPHI . . . . . 04 MZIMBA . . . . . 05 LIKOMA . . . . . 06 MZUZU CITY . . . . . 07 KASUNGU . . . . . 08 NKHOTAKOTA . . . . . 09 NTCHISI . . . . . 10 DOWA . . . . . 11 SALIMA . . . . . 12 LILONGWE . . . . . 13 MCHINJI . . . . . 14 DEDZA . . . . . 15 NTCHEU . . . . . 16 LILONGWE CITY . . . . . 17 MANGOCHI . . . . . 18 MACHINGA . . . . . 19 ZOMBA . . . . . 20 CHIRADZULU . . . . . 21 BLANTYRE . . . . . 22 MWANZA . . . . . 23 THYOLO . . . . . 24 MULANJE . . . . . 25 PHALOMBE . . . . . 26 CHIKWAWA . . . . . 27 NSANJE . . . . . 28 BALAKA . . . . . 29 NENO . . . . . 30 ZOMBA CITY . . . . . 31 BLANTYRE CITY . . . . . 32 OUTSIDE OF [COUNTRY] 96	
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY RELATED REASON . . . . . 04 FORCED DISPLACEMENT . . . . . 05 BUSINESS . . . . . 06 RESETTLEMENT . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . . 3 BAD . . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
115	What is the highest standard you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	STANDARD . . . . . ☐☐	
116	CHECK 114: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐ →		119
117	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	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		120
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	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	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
130	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC . . . . . 01 CCAP . . . . . 02 ANGLICAN . . . . . 03 SEVEN DAYS/BAPTIST . . . . . 04 PETACOSTAL . . . . . 05 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 06 MUSLIM . . . . . 07 NO RELIGION . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
131	What is your ethnic group?	CHEWA . . . . . 01 TUMBUKA . . . . . 02 LOMWE . . . . . 03 TONGA . . . . . 04 YAO . . . . . 05 SENA . . . . . 06 NKHONDE . . . . . 07 NGONI . . . . . 08 MANG'ANJA . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . . 1 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? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. 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? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. 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? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. 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 . . . . . [ ][ ]	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ →		301
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 IN 215}'s mother was pregnant with {NAME IN 215}, 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	Was {NAME IN 215} born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	→ 301
219	Did you go with {NAME IN 215}'s mother to the hospital or health facility where she gave birth to {NAME IN 215}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.	
01	Have you heard of Female Sterilization? PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Have you heard of Male Sterilization? PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	Have you heard of 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	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Have you heard of 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	Have you heard of 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	Have you heard of Pill? PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Have you heard of Condom? PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Have you heard of Female Condom? PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Have you heard of Emergency Contraception? PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Have you heard of 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	Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Have you heard of 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	Have you heard of 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 _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last 12 months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram?	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/ BROCHURE 1 2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD 1 2	
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/ EVENTS 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 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 ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 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 NULIFIED (UNDERAGE) 4	→ 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/partner}. MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → b) Please tell me the name of your (first/next) wife or woman you are living with as if married. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE (FIRST/NEXT) WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME / LINE NUMBER / 408 How old was {NAME IN 407} on her last birthday? / AGE	
408	How old was {NAME IN 407} on her last birthday? RETURN TO 407 FOR THE NEXT WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER.		
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	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
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 or 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 . . . . . ☐☐	
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	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 ☐☐	→ 429
416	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418
417	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 419
418	What method did you or your partner use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 420 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	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	→ 420
419	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 422

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
420	What was the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	CHISHANGO . . . . . 01 MANYUCHI . . . . . 02 ICON GOLD . . . . . 03 CARE (FEMALE CONDOMS) . . . . . 04 PUBLIC SECTOR CONDOMS . . . . . 05 MOODS . . . . . 06 ROUGH RIDER . . . . . 07 DUREX . . . . . 08 BAREBACK . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
421	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE 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/IHAM** 21 HOSPITAL 22 HEALTH CENTER MOBILE CLINIC CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32 PARMACY 33 MOBILE CLINIC 34 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 41 PSI 42 FPAM 43 **MACRO** 44 **YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER** 45 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 71 CHURCH . . . . . 72 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
422	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)	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
424	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
425	What was your relationship to this second 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)	
426	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
427	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
428	What was your relationship to this third 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)	
429	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	

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 418: MAN NOT STERILIZED OR QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐↓ 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 RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . . 5 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 or 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 you and your wife or partner are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 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 RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . . 5 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 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER 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 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 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	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615
614	Is your name on this document?	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 . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 617A
616	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 617A
617	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
617A	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 617C
617B	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
617C	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
617D	Do you have shares in NKHONDE?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
618	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 burns 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) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
619	As far as you know did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
700	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
701	Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 729
702	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ →		→ 708
703	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	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	
706	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	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	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
709	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
710	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 712
711	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 721
714	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 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/IHAM** HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTER 22 MOBILE CLINIC 23 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32 PARMACY 33 MOBILE CLINIC 34 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO** BLM 41 PSI 42 FPAM 43 MACRO 44 YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER 45 **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 71 WORKPLACE . . . . . 72 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 73 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
716	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 720
717	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INDETERMINATE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER 4	→ 720
718	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS MOST RECENT HIV TEST 95	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
719	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
720	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . . ☐☐	
721	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 723
722	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
723	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	
724	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	
725	CHECK 717: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ →	OTHER ☐	→ 729
726	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
727	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	
728	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months: a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status. b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission. c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status. d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status. e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.	YES NO a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY . . . . . 1 2 b) DISCLOSED STATUS . . . . . 1 2 c) VERBALLY INSULTED . . . . . 1 2 d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY . . . . . 1 2 e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED 1 2	
729	CHECK 701:		
(1)	HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ → 735		
731	CHECK 729: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 733		
732	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
734	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer on or near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
735	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
736	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with women other than his wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
802	Some men are traditionally circumcised by a traditional practitioner, family member or friend. Are you traditionally circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 804
803	How old were you when you got traditionally circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
804	Some men are medically circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis by a healthcare worker. Are you medically circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
805	How old were you when you got medically circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
806	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 809 → 808
807	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 810
808	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	→ 811
809	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. 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) Kreteks or chingambwe? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) KRETEKS/CHINGAMBWE . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 811

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF THE 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) Kreteks or chingambwe? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) KRETEKS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
811	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813 → 814
812	On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF THE 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) Betel quid with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES DAILY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 814

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813	On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF THE 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) Betel quid with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES WEEKLY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
814	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, Kachasu, Masese, or Chibuku?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 817
815	During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 817
816	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of or packet or scud or velemonti or chipanda. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? SHOW PICTURES OF SIZES OF STANDARD	NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
817	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 819
818	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
819	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

FORMATTING DATE: 08 Feb 2024
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 26 Sept 2023

2024 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
MICRONUTRIENT QUESTIONNAIRE

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
TECHNICIAN NAME				YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

NOTES:

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | |

NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | |

TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 CHICHEWA
03 TUMBUKA
04 LANGUAGE 4
05 LANGUAGE 5
06 LANGUAGE 6

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR	
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

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101	CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, AGE AND CONFIRM AGE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 1		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 145
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

	CHILD 1		SKIP
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.		
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER? OLDER ☐ ↓ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐		→ 145
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
119B	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT. As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems. Blood will be taken from the arm of (NAME OF MINOR) using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. No names will be attached to (NAME OF CHILD's) sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia and malaria tests? Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the vitamins and minerals test?		
120A	CIRCLE THE CODE:	MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3	
120B	CIRCLE THE CODE:	VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3	☐ → 123
120C	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We ask you to allow to store part of the blood sample collected at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These additional tests could include additional micronutrient and vitamin tests along with other tests. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the vitamin and mineral or malaria and anemia testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
120D	CIRCLE THE CODE:	FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3	
123	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

	CHILD 1		SKIP
124	CHECK 120A AND 120B: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐	BOTH CONSENTS REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 145	
124A	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR ANEMIA/MALARIA TEST AND VITAMINS/MINERALS TEST, FIRST COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN RED TOP TUBE, THEN COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN PURPLE TOP TUBE		
125	IF CONSENT GRANTED, PLACE BAR CODE LABEL IN THE SPACE PROVIDED TO THE RIGHT. **CHECK 120A:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON PURPLE TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST **CHECK 120B:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON RED TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST. PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED BOTH . . . . . 99995 → 145 OTHER 99996	
126	**COLLECT RED TOP TUBE** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	
127	**COLLECT PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA)** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 → 145 OTHER 6	
128	DATE BLOOD SAMPLE TAKEN:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
129	TIME BLOOD DRAWN:	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	
130	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	
131	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 → 143 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4 REFUSED . . . . . 5 → 145 OTHER . . . . . 6 → 143	
132	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms: a) Extreme weakness? b) Heart problems? c) Loss of consciousness? d) Rapid or difficult breathing? e) Seizures? f) Abnormal bleeding? g) Jaundice or yellow skin? h) Dark urine?	YES NO a) EXTREME WEAKNESS 1 2 b) HEART PROBLEMS . 1 2 c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS 1 2 d) RAPID BREATHING . 1 2 e) SEIZURES . . . . . 1 2 f) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 g) JAUNDICE . . . . . 1 2 h) DARK URINE 1 2	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

	CHILD 1		SKIP
133	CHECK 132: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? NO ☐ YES ☐		→ 135
134	CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 136
135	**SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL** The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM.		→ 143
136	In the past 2 weeks has (NAME) taken or is (NAME) taking [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 138
137	**ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT** You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for 2 days after the last dose of [FIRST LINE MEDICATION], you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination.		→ 145
138	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TREATMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not.		
139	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . . . . . 1 REFUSED MEDICINE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 145
140	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
141	CHECK 139: ACCEPTED MEDICINE? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 145
142	PROVIDE DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS TO PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT. TELL THE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in 2 days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away.		→ 145
143	CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 145
144	**SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL** The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.		
145	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

Proposed Treatment for Children Testing Positive for Parasites

Weight (in Kg) – Approximate Age	Dosage *
5 to less than 15 – under 3 years of age	1 tablet ALu twice daily for 3 days
15 to less than 25 – 3 to 5 years of age	2 tablets ALu twice daily for 3 days

101	CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, AGE AND CONFIRM AGE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 2		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 145
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

	CHILD 2		SKIP
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.		
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER?	OLDER ☐ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐	→ 145
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
119B	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT. As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems. Blood will be taken from the arm of (NAME OF MINOR) using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. No names will be attached to (NAME OF CHILD's) sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia and malaria tests? Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the vitamins and minerals test?		
120A	CIRCLE THE CODE:	MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3	
120B	CIRCLE THE CODE:	VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3	→ 123
120C	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We ask you to allow to store part of the blood sample collected at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These additional tests could include additional micronutrient and vitamin tests along with other tests. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the vitamin and mineral or malaria and anemia testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
120D	CIRCLE THE CODE:	FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3	
123	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

CHILD 2

			SKIP
124	CHECK 120A AND 120B: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐	BOTH CONSENTS REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐	→ 145
124A	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR ANEMIA/MALARIA TEST AND VITAMINS/MINERALS TEST, FIRST COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN RED TOP TUBE, THEN COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN PURPLE TOP TUBE		
125	IF CONSENT GRANTED, PLACE BAR CODE LABEL IN THE SPACE PROVIDED TO THE RIGHT. **CHECK 120A:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON PURPLE TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST **CHECK 120B:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON RED TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST. PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED BOTH . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 145
126	**COLLECT RED TOP TUBE** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	
127	**COLLECT PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA)** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	→ 145
128	DATE BLOOD SAMPLE TAKEN:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
129	TIME BLOOD DRAWN:	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	
130	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	
131	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4 REFUSED . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	→ 143 → 145 → 143
132	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms: a) Extreme weakness? b) Heart problems? c) Loss of consciousness? d) Rapid or difficult breathing? e) Seizures? f) Abnormal bleeding? g) Jaundice or yellow skin? h) Dark urine?	YES NO a) EXTREME WEAKNESS 1 2 b) HEART PROBLEMS . 1 2 c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS 1 2 d) RAPID BREATHING . 1 2 e) SEIZURES . . . . . 1 2 f) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 g) JAUNDICE . . . . . 1 2 h) DARK URINE 1 2	

	CHILD 2		SKIP
133	CHECK 132: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? NO ☐ YES ☐		→ 135
134	CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 136
135	**SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL** The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM.		→ 143
136	In the past 2 weeks has (NAME) taken or is (NAME) taking [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 138
137	**ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT** You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for 2 days after the last dose of [FIRST LINE MEDICATION], you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination.		→ 145
138	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TREATMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not.		
139	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . . . . . 1 REFUSED MEDICINE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 145
140	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
141	CHECK 139: ACCEPTED MEDICINE? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 145
142	PROVIDE DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS TO PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT. TELL THE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in 2 days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away.		→ 145
143	CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 145
144	**SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL** The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.		
145	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

Proposed Treatment for Children Testing Positive for Parasites

Weight (in Kg) – Approximate Age	Dosage *
5 to less than 15 – under 3 years of age	1 tablet ALu twice daily for 3 days
15 to less than 25 – 3 to 5 years of age	2 tablets ALu twice daily for 3 days

101	CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, AGE AND CONFIRM AGE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 3		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 145
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

	CHILD 3		SKIP
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.		
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER?	OLDER ☐ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ → 145	
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
119B	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT. As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems. Blood will be taken from the arm of (NAME OF MINOR) using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. No names will be attached to (NAME OF CHILD's) sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia and malaria tests? Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the vitamins and minerals test?		
120A	CIRCLE THE CODE:	MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3	
120B	CIRCLE THE CODE:	VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3	→ 123
120C	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We ask you to allow to store part of the blood sample collected at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These additional tests could include additional micronutrient and vitamin tests along with other tests. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the vitamin and mineral or malaria and anemia testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
120D	CIRCLE THE CODE:	FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3	
123	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

CHILD 3

			SKIP
124	CHECK 120A AND 120B: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐	BOTH CONSENTS REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐	→ 145
124A	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR ANEMIA/MALARIA TEST AND VITAMINS/MINERALS TEST, FIRST COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN RED TOP TUBE, THEN COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN PURPLE TOP TUBE		
125	IF CONSENT GRANTED, PLACE BAR CODE LABEL IN THE SPACE PROVIDED TO THE RIGHT. **CHECK 120A:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON PURPLE TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST **CHECK 120B:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON RED TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST. PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED BOTH . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 145
126	**COLLECT RED TOP TUBE** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	
127	**COLLECT PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA)** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	→ 145
128	DATE BLOOD SAMPLE TAKEN:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
129	TIME BLOOD DRAWN:	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	
130	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	
131	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4 REFUSED . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	→ 143 → 145 → 143
132	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms: a) Extreme weakness? b) Heart problems? c) Loss of consciousness? d) Rapid or difficult breathing? e) Seizures? f) Abnormal bleeding? g) Jaundice or yellow skin? h) Dark urine?	YES NO a) EXTREME WEAKNESS 1 2 b) HEART PROBLEMS . 1 2 c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS 1 2 d) RAPID BREATHING . 1 2 e) SEIZURES . . . . . 1 2 f) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 g) JAUNDICE . . . . . 1 2 h) DARK URINE 1 2	

	CHILD 3		SKIP
133	CHECK 132: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? NO ☐ YES ☐		→ 135
134	CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 136
135	**SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL** The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM.		→ 143
136	In the past 2 weeks has (NAME) taken or is (NAME) taking [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 138
137	**ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT** You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for 2 days after the last dose of [FIRST LINE MEDICATION], you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination.		→ 145
138	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TREATMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not.		
139	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . . . . . 1 REFUSED MEDICINE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 145
140	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
141	CHECK 139: ACCEPTED MEDICINE? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 145
142	PROVIDE DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS TO PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT. TELL THE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in 2 days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away.		→ 145
143	CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 145
144	**SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL** The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.		
145	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

Proposed Treatment for Children Testing Positive for Parasites

Weight (in Kg) – Approximate Age	Dosage *
5 to less than 15 – under 3 years of age	1 tablet ALu twice daily for 3 days
15 to less than 25 – 3 to 5 years of age	2 tablets ALu twice daily for 3 days

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND MICRONUTRIENT TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.202 TO Q.204: CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 1		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 209
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
210	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. IF NO ASSISTANT, ENTER 9999.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . . MONTH . . . . . . YEAR	
212	CHECK 203:	AGE 15-17 YEARS ↓ ; AGE 18-49 YEARS → 214B	
213	CHECK 204:	OTHER ↓ ; NEVER IN UNION → 218	

	WOMAN 1	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

214B ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM RESPONDENT:
As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia, and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.

Blood will be taken from the arm using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup.

The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. Urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to your samples so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.
Will you participate in the anemia and malaria tests?
Will you participate in the blood vitamins and minerals test?
Will you participate in the urine minerals test?

215A CIRCLE THE CODE

MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

215B CIRCLE THE CODE

VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

215C CIRCLE THE CODE

MINERALS URINE TEST
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

215D CHECK 215B AND 215C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ ; BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 216

215E ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING:

We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.

The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

215F CIRCLE THE CODE:

FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3

216 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____
(SIGN)

☐☐☐☐
FIELDWORKER NUMBER

217 CHECK 215A, 215B AND 215C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → 226A ; ALL REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 235

	WOMAN 1		SKIP
218	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	

PARENT / RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

219B	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems. Blood will be taken from the arm of (NAME OF MINOR) using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup. The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. The urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to (NAME OF MINOR's) sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the anemia and malaria tests? Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the vitamins and minerals test? Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the urine minerals test?		
220A	CIRCLE THE CODE	MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
220B	CIRCLE THE CODE	VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
220C	CIRCLE THE CODE	MINERALS URINE TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
220D	CHECK 220B AND 220C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐	BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐	→ 221
220E	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF MINOR). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF MINOR) can still participate in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
220F	CIRCLE THE CODE:	FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3	
221	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
222	CHECK 220A, 220B AND 220C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐	BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐	→ 235

	WOMAN 1	SKIP

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

223B ASK ASSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.

Blood will be taken from the arm using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup.

The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. Urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to your sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.
Will you participate in the anemia and malaria tests?
Will you participate in the blood vitamins and minerals test?
Will you participate in the urine minerals test?

224A CIRCLE THE CODE

MALARIA AND ANEMIA
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

224B CIRCLE THE CODE

VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

224C CIRCLE THE CODE

MINERALS URINE TEST
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

224D CHECK 224B AND 224C: ☐ ANY CONSENT GRANTED ↓ ☐ BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER → 225

224E ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:

We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.

The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

224F CIRCLE THE CODE:

FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3

225 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

225B CHECK 220A, 220B, 224A AND 224B: ☐ ANY CONSENT GRANTED BY BOTH RESPONSIBLE ADULT AND MINOR ↓ ☐ ADULT OR MINOR REFUSED → 235

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND MICRONUTRIENT TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 1		SKIP
226A	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR ANEMIA/MALARIA TEST AND BLOOD VITAMINS/MINERALS TEST, FIRST COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN RED TOP TUBE, THEN COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN PURPLE TOP TUBE. PROVIDE URINE CUP AND INSTRUCT RESPONDENT TO COLLECT SAMPLE.		
226B	IF CONSENT GRANTED, PLACE BAR CODE LABEL IN THE SPACE PROVIDED TO THE RIGHT. **ADULT - CHECK 215A; MINOR CHECK 220A, 224A:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON PURPLE TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST. **ADULT - CHECK 215B; MINOR CHECK 220B, 224B:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON RED TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST. **ADULT - CHECK 215C; MINOR CHECK 220C, 224C:** PLACE URINE BAR CODE LABELS ON 2 CRYOVIALS IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR URINE MINERALS TEST. PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED ALL . . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . . 99996 → 235	
227A	**RED TOP TUBE** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER/NOT ELIGIBLE 6	
227B	**COLLECT PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA)** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	
227C	**ASK RESPONDENT TO COLLECT URINE** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE URINE SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	→ 235
228	DATE SAMPLES TAKEN:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
229	TIME BLOOD DRAWN:	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	
230	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	
231	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4 REFUSED . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	→233
232	The malaria test shows that you have malaria. You should go to a health facility for further assessment. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA TEST ON THE MALARIA REFERRAL FORM.		
233	CHECK 230: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→235
234	The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
235	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END INTERVIEW.		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND MICRONUTRIENT TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.202 TO Q.204: CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 2		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 209
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
210	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. IF NO ASSISTANT, ENTER 9999.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . . MONTH . . . . . . YEAR	
212	CHECK 203:	AGE 15-17 YEARS ↓ ; AGE 18-49 YEARS → 214B	
213	CHECK 204:	OTHER ↓ ; NEVER IN UNION → 218	

	WOMAN 2	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS

214B ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM RESPONDENT:
As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia, and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.

Blood will be taken from the arm using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup.

The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. Urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to your samples so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.
Will you participate in the anemia and malaria tests?
Will you participate in the blood vitamins and minerals test?
Will you participate in the urine minerals test?

215A	CIRCLE THE CODE	MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
215B	CIRCLE THE CODE	VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
215C	CIRCLE THE CODE	MINERALS URINE TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
215D	CHECK 215B AND 215C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓	BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 216

215E ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING:

We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.

The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

215F	CIRCLE THE CODE:	FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3
216	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
217	CHECK 215A, 215B AND 215C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → 226A	ALL REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 235

	WOMAN 2		SKIP
218	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	

PARENT / RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

219B	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems. Blood will be taken from the arm of (NAME OF MINOR) using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup. The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. The urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to (NAME OF MINOR's) sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the anemia and malaria tests? Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the vitamins and minerals test? Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the urine minerals test?		
220A	CIRCLE THE CODE	MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
220B	CIRCLE THE CODE	VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
220C	CIRCLE THE CODE	MINERALS URINE TEST GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
220D	CHECK 220B AND 220C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐	BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ →	221
220E	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF MINOR). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF MINOR) can still participate in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
220F	CIRCLE THE CODE:	FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3	
221	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
222	CHECK 220A, 220B AND 220C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐	BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ →	235

	WOMAN 2	SKIP

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

223B ASK ASSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.

Blood will be taken from the arm using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup.

The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. Urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to your sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.
Will you participate in the anemia and malaria tests?
Will you participate in the blood vitamins and minerals test?
Will you participate in the urine minerals test?

224A CIRCLE THE CODE

MALARIA AND ANEMIA
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

224B CIRCLE THE CODE

VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

224C CIRCLE THE CODE

MINERALS URINE TEST
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

224D CHECK 224B AND 224C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 225

224E ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:

We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.

The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

224F CIRCLE THE CODE:

FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS
GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHE 3

225 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

225B CHECK 220A, 220B, 224A AND 224B: ANY CONSENT GRANTED BY BOTH RESPONSIBLE ADULT AND MINOR ☐ → ADULT OR MINOR REFUSED ☐ → 235

	WOMAN 2		SKIP
226A	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR ANEMIA/MALARIA TEST AND BLOOD VITAMINS/MINERALS TEST, FIRST COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN RED TOP TUBE, THEN COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN PURPLE TOP TUBE. PROVIDE URINE CUP AND INSTRUCT RESPONDENT TO COLLECT SAMPLE.		
226B	IF CONSENT GRANTED, PLACE BAR CODE LABEL IN THE SPACE PROVIDED TO THE RIGHT. **ADULT - CHECK 215A; MINOR CHECK 220A, 224A:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON PURPLE TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST. **ADULT - CHECK 215B; MINOR CHECK 220B, 224B:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON RED TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST. **ADULT - CHECK 215C; MINOR CHECK 220C, 224C:** PLACE URINE BAR CODE LABELS ON 2 CRYOVIALS IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR URINE MINERALS TEST. PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED ALL . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 235
227A	**RED TOP TUBE** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER/NOT ELIGIBLE 6	
227B	**COLLECT PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA)** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	
227C	**ASK RESPONDENT TO COLLECT URINE** RECORD THE RESULT OF THE URINE SAMPLE COLLECTION.	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	→ 235
228	DATE SAMPLES TAKEN:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
229	TIME BLOOD DRAWN:	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	
230	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	
231	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4 REFUSED . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	→ 233
232	The malaria test shows that you have malaria. You should go to a health facility for further assessment. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA TEST ON THE MALARIA REFERRAL FORM.		
233	CHECK 230: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 235
234	The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
235	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END INTERVIEW.		

[FIELDWORKER'S] OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

BIOMARKER: FOOTNOTES

(1) This section should be adapted for country-specific survey design.
(2) Remove the section for recording the name and ID number of the CAPI supervisor if the survey does not have CAPI supervisors who are separate from the team supervisors.
(3) Adjust instructions according to whether questionnaire data for the survey is being collected by CAPI or on paper. Instructions for paper surveys are shown in brackets.
(4) In countries where the weighing scale shows the weight to only one decimal place, retain only one box after the decimal point and delete the first '9' from the other three codes.
(5) Adapt wording of instruction to accommodate local practices such as brass neck coils or other heavy ornamental jewelry that cannot be removed.
(6) Adapt wording of instruction to accommodate local practices.
(7) Cutoff for severe anemia should be adapted to country standard.

FORMATTING DATE: 08 Mar 2024
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 05 Oct 2023

2024 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
FOOD FORTIFICATION AND WATER QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

IDENTIFICATION (1)

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLANK TESTING? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1] LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 CHICHEWA
03 LANGUAGE 3
04 LANGUAGE 4
05 LANGUAGE 5
06 LANGUAGE 6

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	CAPI SUPERVISOR
[ ][ ] NUMBER	_____ NAME [ ][ ][ ][ ] NUMBER	_____ NAME [ ][ ][ ][ ] NUMBER

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with National Statistical Office and the Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Malawi.

I'm going to ask you some questions about food items including cooking oil, wheat flour, maize flour, salt and sugar that your family purchases and eats. We may also ask for small samples of salt, sugar, wheat flour, maize flour and vegetable oil from your household. The food samples will be analyzed later to learn about the vitamin and minerals in those foods. For providing the food samples, your household will receive an equivalent food to replace the salt, sugar, wheat flour, maize flour and vegetable oil that are collected. Remember that you do not have to provide any or all of the requested food samples or answer any or all of the questions if you don't want to. The results will be reported for each group of foods and will not be linked back to your house or answers.
Do you have any questions? Do you agree to participate?

If you have any of these food items in your household, please bring the main type of oil, wheat flour, maize flour, sugar and salt that you use most often here now before we start.

As part of the survey, we are also analyzing the quality of water used for drinking. We would like to do a simple test of the water you use to drink. I'll collect the water samples. We will return to your home 1 to 3 days after the test to provide you with the results. The results will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone outside the survey team. Can we take this test?

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐

FOOD FORTIFICATION COVERAGE

COOKING OIL

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
200	PLEASE ASK AND RECORD NAME OF THE PERSON RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
201	What is the main type of cooking oil that is used in your household to prepare foods or to add to foods at home on most days?	SUNFLOWER OIL . . . . . 01 CORN OIL . . . . . 02 SESAME OIL . . . . . 03 RED PALM OIL . . . . . 04 COCONUT OIL . . . . . 05 SOYBEAN OIL . . . . . 06 GROUNDNUT OIL . . . . . 07 OLIVE OIL . . . . . 08 COTTON OIL . . . . . 09 NO COOKING OIL USED IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 10 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 206
201A	May I see the main type of oil used to cook meals in the household?	MAIN OIL TYPE AVAILABLE/OBSERVED . . . . . 1 MAIN OIL TYPE NOT AVAILABLE/ NOT OBSERVED 2	→ 203
202	When your household got this main cooking oil, where did you get it from? PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY OIL	PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1 RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2 LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3 HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 204 → 206
203	The last time your household got cooking oil, where did you get it from? PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY OIL	PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1 RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2 LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3 HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
204	I would like to check whether the main oil used in your household is fortified with vit A. May I have a sample of the main oil used to cook meals in your household? IF YES, COLLECT 100 MLS OF MAIN COOKING OIL PROVIDE REPLACEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT	SAMPLE TAKEN . . . . . 1 SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/REFUSED . . . . . 2 SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/ INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY 3	→ 206
204B	Was the oil used before?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
205A	PLACE OIL LABELS ON THE OIL BOTTLE AND BAG		

FOOD FORTIFICATION COVERAGE

WHEAT FLOUR

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
206	Does your household prepare foods using wheat flour at home, such as bread, cakes and pastries, mandazi, chapati, samosa or kaimati ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 210
206A	May I see the wheat flour used to cook meals in the household?	WHEAT FLOUR AVAILABLE/OBSERVED . . . . . 1 WHEAT FLOUR NOT AVAILABLE/ NOT OBSERVED 2	→ 208
207	When your household got this wheat flour, where did you get it from? PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY WHEAT FLOUR	PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1 RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2 LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3 HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 209 → 210
208	The last time your household got wheat flour, where did you get it from? PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY WHEAT FLOUR	PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1 RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2 LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3 HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 210
209	I would like to check whether the wheat flour used in your household is fortified with micronutrients. May I have a sample of the wheat flour used in your household? IF YES, COLLECT 200 GRAMS (ONE SCOOP) OF WHEAT FLOUR PROVIDE REPLACEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT	SAMPLE TAKEN . . . . . 1 SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/REFUSED . . . . . 2 SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/ INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY 3	→ 210
209A	PLACE WHEAT LABELS ON THE WHEAT TUBE AND BAG		
210	Does your household purchase foods made from wheat flour at home, such as bread or cakes and pastries, mandazi, chapati, samosa, kaimati?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

FOOD FORTIFICATION COVERAGE

MAIZE FLOUR

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
211	Does your household prepare foods using maize flour at home?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 215
211A	May I see the maize flour used to prepare foods in the household?	MAIZE FLOUR AVAILABLE/OBSERVED . . . . . 1 MAIZE FLOUR NOT AVAILABLE/ NOT OBSERVED 2	→ 213
212	When your household got this maize flour, where did you get it from? PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY MAIZE FLOUR	PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1 RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2 LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3 HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 214 → 215
213	The last time your household got maize flour, where did you get it from? PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY MAIZE FLOUR	PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1 RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2 LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3 HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 215
214	I would like to check whether the maize flour used in your household is fortified with micronutrients. May I have a sample of the maize flour used in your household? IF YES, COLLECT 200 GRAMS OF MAIZE FLOUR PROVIDE REPLACEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT	SAMPLE TAKEN . . . . . 1 SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/REFUSED . . . . . 2 SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/ INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY 3	→ 215
214A	PLACE MAIZE LABELS ON THE MAIZE TUBE AND BAG		
215	Does your household purchase foods made from maize such as stiff porridge (ugali) or porride(uji)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

FOOD FORTIFICATION COVERAGE

SALT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
216	Does your household prepare foods using salt at home?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 221
217	May I see the main type of salt used to cook meals in the household?	SALT AVAILABLE/OBSERVED . . . . . 1 SALT NOT AVAILABLE/NOT OBSERVED 2	→ 219
218	When your household got this salt, where did you get it from? PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY SALT	PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1 RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2 LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3 HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 220 → 221
219	The last time your household got salt, where did you get it from? PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY SALT	PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1 RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2 LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3 HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 221
220	I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the main type of salt used to cook meals in your household? IF YES, COLLECT 100 GRAMS OF MAIN SALT TYPE USED IN THE HOUSEHOLD PROVIDE REPLACEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT	SAMPLE TAKEN . . . . . 1 SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/REFUSED . . . . . 2 SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/ INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY 3	→ 221
220A	PLACE SALT LABELS ON THE SALT TUBE AND BAG		

FOOD FORTIFICATION COVERAGE

SUGAR

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
221	Does your household prepare foods using sugar at home?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 226
222	May I see the sugar used to cook meals in the household?	SUGAR AVAILABLE/OBSERVED . . . . . 1 SUGAR NOT AVAILABLE/NOT OBSERVED 2	→ 224
223	When your household got this sugar, where did you get it from? PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY SUGAR	PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1 RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2 LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3 HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 225 → 226
224	The last time your household got the sugar, where did you get it from? PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY SUGAR	PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1 RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2 LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3 HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 226
225	I would like to check whether the sugar used in your household is fortified with vit A. May I have a sample of the sugar used to prepare foods in your household? IF YES, COLLECT 200 GRAMS OF SUGAR PROVIDE REPLACEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT	SAMPLE TAKEN . . . . . 1 SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/REFUSED . . . . . 2 SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/ INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY 3	→ 226
225A	PLACE SUGAR LABELS ON THE SUGAR TUBE AND BAG		
226	PLACE SAMPLE BAG BAR CODE LABELS	AFFIX QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NO FOOD SAMPLE COLLECTED . . . . . 99996 PLACE THE HH PAPER BAG LABEL ON THE BAG CONTAINING ALL SAMPLES FROM THE HOUSEHOLD PLACE THE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL SHEET DISCARD ALL UNUSED LABELS ON THE SHEET	
227	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . MINUTES	

MICS7 MODULE FOR WATER TESTING

WATER QUESTIONS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
WA11	Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ WA30
WA12	OBSERVE AND RECORD WHETHER THE WATER WAS COLLECTED DIRECTLY FROM THE SOURCE OR FROM A SEPARATE STORAGE CONTAINER. IF POSSIBLE, OBSERVE. IF UNABLE TO OBSERVE DIRECTLY ASK THE HH	DIRECT FROM SOURCE . . . . . 1 COVERED CONTAINER . . . . . 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER . . . . . 3 UNABLE TO RECORD 4	
WA13	LABEL SAMPLE H-XXX-YY, WHERE XXX IS THE CLUSTER NUMBER AND YY IS THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER.		
WA14	Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ WA17
WA15	What has been done to the water to make it 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/ OR MEMBRANE FILTRATION) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
WA17	What source was this water collected from?	**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 WATER KIOSK . . . . . 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 SACHET WATER . . . . . 92 LARGE BOTTLE/DISPENSER REFILL . . . . 93 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

MICS7 MODULE FOR WATER TESTING

WATER QUESTIONS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
WA18	Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?	YES, SHOWN . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ WA20
WA19	RECORD WHETHER SOURCE WATER SAMPLE COLLECTED. LABEL SAMPLE S-XXX-YY, WHERE XXX IS THE CLUSTER NUMBER AND YY IS THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER.	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED . . . . . 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED NO WATER AVAILABLE AT SOURCE . . . . 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR . . . . . 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED . . . . . 5 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN TO COLLECT . . 6 OTHER . . . . . 7 _____ (SPECIFY REASON)	
WA20	CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLANK TESTING? HOUSEHOLD SELECTED ☐ ↓ HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED ☐ →		WA22
WA21	TAKE OUT THE SAMPLE OF STERILE/MINERAL WATER FROM YOUR SUPERVISOR. LABEL SAMPLE B-XXX-YY, WHERE XXX IS THE CLUSTER NUMBER AND YY IS THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER. RECORD WHETHER THE SAMPLE IS AVAILABLE.	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE . . 2 _____ (SPECIFY REASON)	
WA22	CONDUCT TEST WITHIN 30 MINUTES OF COLLECTING SAMPLE. RECORD THE RESULTS FOLLOWING 24-36 HOURS OF INCUBATION.		
WA23A	RECORD THE DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR OF COLLECTION.	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
WA23B	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	

MICS7 MODULE FOR WATER TESTING

WATER TESTING RESULTS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
WA24	**WATER QUALITY TESTING AND RECORDING RESULTS** FOLLOWING 24-36 HOURS OF INCUBATION, EXAMINE WATER QUALITY TESTING PLATES AND RECORD THE RESULTS.		
WA25A	RECORD THE DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR OF RECORDING TEST RESULTS.	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
WA25B	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
WA26	RESULTS OF **HOUSEHOLD** WATER TEST: RECORD 3-DIGIT COUNT OF COLONIES. IF 101 OR MORE COLONIES ARE COUNTED, RECORD '101'. IF IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO READ RESULTS, RECORD '991'. IF THE RESULTS ARE LOST, RECORD '992'.	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES . . . . . ☐☐☐ CHECK HH NUMBER AND PLATE LABEL. CONFIRM THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS MATCH. CONFIRM HH NUMBERS MATCH ☐ CONFIRM PLATE TESTED **HOUSEHOLD** WATER SAMPLE ☐	
WA26A	CHECK WA19: WAS A SOURCE WATER SAMPLE COLLECTED? YES ☐ NO OR NOT ASKED ☐ → WA28		
WA27	RESULTS OF **SOURCE** WATER TEST: RECORD 3-DIGIT COUNT OF COLONIES. IF 101 OR MORE COLONIES ARE COUNTED, RECORD '101'. IF IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO READ RESULTS, RECORD '991'. IF THE RESULTS ARE LOST, RECORD '992'.	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES . . . . . ☐☐☐ CHECK HH NUMBER AND PLATE LABEL. CONFIRM THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS MATCH. CONFIRM HH NUMBERS MATCH ☐ CONFIRM PLATE TESTED **SOURCE** WATER SAMPLE ☐	
WA28	CHECK WA21: WAS A BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE? YES ☐ NO OR NOT ASKED ☐ → WA30		
WA29	RESULTS OF **BLANK** WATER TEST: RECORD 3-DIGIT COUNT OF COLONIES. IF 101 OR MORE COLONIES ARE COUNTED, RECORD '101'. IF IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO READ RESULTS, RECORD '991'. IF THE RESULTS ARE LOST, RECORD '992'.	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES . . . . . ☐☐☐ CHECK HH NUMBER AND PLATE LABEL. CONFIRM THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS MATCH. CONFIRM HH NUMBERS MATCH ☐ CONFIRM PLATE TESTED **BLANK** WATER SAMPLE ☐	
WA30	RESULTS OF THE WATER TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE. DISCUSS ANY RESULT NOT COMPLETED WITH SUPERVISOR.	COMPLETED . . . . . 1 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN . . . . . 2 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN . . . . . 3 PARTLY COMPLETED . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.	DHSprogram.com	
STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.	Statcompiler.com	
DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).	Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store	
DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data and search our archive of FAQs.	userforum.DHSprogram.com	
Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and How to Read DHS Tables.	www.youtube.com/DHSProgram	
Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.	DHSprogram.com/Data	
Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).	spatialdata.DHSprogram.com	
Learning Hub – Access online courses for independent learning and workshop participation, communities of practice, and other training resources.	Learning.DHSprogram.com	
GitHub – Open access to Stata, SPSS and R code for DHS indicators for public use.	Github.com/DHSprogram	

YouTube
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