



Republic of Malawi



2008 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

ENUMERATOR'S MANUAL

National Statistical Office,
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Zomba,
MALAWI.

PREFACE

The Population and Housing Census enumeration will run for three weeks from 1st to 21st June 2008. During this period every person and dwelling unit will be enumerated. You have been selected as one of the enumerators to assist in the undertaking of this enormous task. As an enumerator, you hold the most important position in the census operation since it is only you, *the enumerator*, who is going to interview household members and complete the questionnaires. In order to do your job properly, it is essential that you work diligently during your training and study this manual carefully.

The *first part* of the manual briefly outlines the purpose of the Census and gives major definitions and concepts used in the Census so that you understand the background to your work. The *second part* explains the meaning of each question and tells you in detail how to complete each and every question on the Census questionnaire. **Note: You must read the manual everyday and always carry this manual with you when you are in the field and refer to it whenever you are in doubt.**

You are undertaking the Census under the 1967 Statistics Act that requires you to keep the information that you collect strictly confidential.

The job you have to do will not be easy; it will involve long and odd hours, including weekends and many miles of walking: However, your main reward will be a feeling of pride in having done a difficult job well and helped to provide the Population and Housing data which will be a basis for socio-economic planning in Malawi for the next ten years.

Charles Machinjili
COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS

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PART 1:GENERAL INFORMATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Statistical Office (NSO) is a government department mandated by 1967 Statistical Act to collect, compile, analyse and disseminate statistical data in Malawi. NSO conducts a Population and Housing Census every 10 years; the last census was conducted in 1998. The 2008 Population and Housing Census will be conducted from 1st to 21st June 2008.

A **Population and Housing Census** is a complete count or enumeration of **ALL** people and **ALL** dwelling units in the country. The enumeration of the population covers the young and the old, Malawian and foreigner, resident and visitor, and collects information on socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the people. The housing component of the census collects information on stock, condition and usage of the structures.

1.1 WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO HAVE A CENSUS?

You may wonder why the Malawi Government, like any other government, finds it necessary to spend so much effort and money just to take a census every ten years or so. Census is the primary source of data for policy formulation and development planning of any country. The data provides the country with an important part of the foundation for good governance, decentralization and development. The data collected is crucial for national, sub-national and sectoral policies and plans, for development frameworks, such as Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) and other sectoral strategies. Amongst the many reasons the 2008 Census data will:

- provide information on the size, composition and distribution of the population.
- provide the latest in a series of decennial snapshots which allow analysts to measure change and establish trends for the wealth of information collected by the Census
- enrich the stock of available socio-demographic data in the country in order to allow the planners and the decision-makers to have more basic indicators that are necessary for formulation, monitoring and evaluation of development plans and programmes.

NOTE: You are an essential member of the census team. You are expected to work consciously and complete your work neatly, accurately and efficiently. If your work

or conduct is judged unsuitable and does not meet the standards set forth in this manual, you may be subject to dismissal.

1.3.1 CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE CENSUS INFORMATION

The Statistics Act of 1967 gives you (enumerator) the authority to ask for information, but at the same time it does not allow you to disclose at any time any details which you may obtain during your work with regard to individuals. Therefore, you will be required to take an Oath of Office and Secrecy. To ensure confidentiality you **MUST** observe the following rules:

- a) You must not let anybody other than your Field Supervisor, Control Centre Supervisors and NSO senior staff engaged on the census access your completed questionnaires
- b) You must not tell anybody anything about the answers you get to the questions, either at the time of the census or afterwards.
- c) You must do the work yourself and not allow any other person who has not taken the oath or trained as a census enumerator to do it for you.
- d) You must look after your questionnaires and other forms carefully and not leave them where they can be misplaced or looked at by any other person.
- e) Explain it clearly to the people that whatever information you obtain will be kept strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only. Under no circumstances will such information be used to anybody's disadvantage.
- f) It is likely that the village headman or the elders may be present when you are asking questions, in which case you may explain the need for confidentiality in this matter to the village headman or the elders. In other words, even the village headman and/or elders should not be allowed to listen to any interviews.
- g) You will be provided with the following items
 - ❖ Letter of introduction
 - ❖ 2.0 HB pencil
 - ❖ Sharpener
 - ❖ Enumerators manual
 - ❖ A letter of appointment
 - ❖ A Census Badge

- ❖ A Map of your enumeration area.
- ❖ A supply of enough questionnaires for an EA.
- ❖ Enumerators technical sheet
- ❖ Markers, Chalk, Tie-on labels, Loop.
- ❖ Envelopes
- ❖ Notepad for taking notes
- ❖ Booklet of Village Codes
- ❖ Bibs, T-shirt, Cap and a bag written 2008 Malawi Population and Housing Census.

Note: - All these materials will be packed in a bag and will be called a SATCHEL
 - Put on a census badge and bib everyday, and you must ensure that you carry all other items wherever enumerating.

1.4 LANGUAGE OF ENUMERATION

The questionnaire is in English but enumeration will mostly be conducted in local languages i.e. Chichewa, Tumbuka, Yao, Lomwe. If the person being enumerated does not speak the languages which you speak, then inform the supervisor to find alternatives.

Note: Never use an untrained person to do the enumeration for you.

1.4 ROLES OF ENUMERATOR

A well-planned, properly executed census is the most accurate way of determining the population of any locality. The enumerator's role is of critical importance. Enumerators must be able to quickly and thoroughly enumerate the people and housing units within a designated area. Mistakes can be costly.

It is extremely important that you read this manual and follow the instructions carefully; you must also be available for, and be attentive during the training session. If you do, you should have little trouble in doing a good job. Whenever questions arise that you can't answer consult the manual. If the solution is still not clear, contact your supervisor.

A census enumerator is responsible for recording all the dwelling units and all households in a specific Enumeration Area. As an enumerator you are expected to:

1.4.1 Know who and what should be enumerated

You should be very familiar with definitions of households, persons and dwelling units. Do not omit any household, person or dwelling unit; and, do not include any household, person or dwelling unit that do not qualify to be counted.

1.4.2 Make a good first impression.

You should make the first contact with a smile and greeting like “good afternoon” and to continue to behave in good manner. At the same time, you should look decent and tidy. Be considerate of the people you contact. Do not smoke or chew gum while interviewing

1.4.3 Introduce and identify yourself.

First meet the household head or any other responsible person. You should introduce yourself by showing your introductory letter and a badge.

1.4.4 Explain the purpose of the visit.

You should be conversant with the objective(s) of the census, in other words, as an enumerator, you should know why the government is doing the census.

1.4.5 Inform persons who will be enumerated about the confidentiality of the Census data.

You should inform persons being enumerated that personal data that will be collected in the Census represent an official secret – strictly confidential data protected by law, and will be exclusively used for statistical purposes only.

1.4.6 Not to make any influence on answers given by the person being enumerated.

It is strictly important to be neutral when asking questions. You are not even allowed to show expressions on your face and/or voice and should not give the idea to the person being enumerated that he/she gives right or wrong answer.

1.4.7 Not to change the words or order of the questions.

The words and order of the questions must be maintained. If the person does not understand the question, it should be repeated slowly and clearly. If, again the respondent does not understand the question, then the question should be rephrased, ensuring that the sense of the original question is not lost.

1.4.8 Know how to canvass your Enumeration Area

Be familiar with the census maps prepared for your use and the instructions on how to cover your Enumeration Area in a systematic fashion. Enumerate only within the boundaries of your EA.

1.4.9 Correct mapping errors

If there are any differences between the features on the map and actual features on the ground like roads, churches or some features in your area, make corrections on the map and inform your supervisor.

1.4.10 Updating of Village List

If you find a village missed from the village list, you are expected to add the name of that village and give it an appropriate code. You are also expected to locate its position on the EA map.

1.4.11 Work conscientiously

Follow census procedures exactly and efficiently. State your business in a few words, ask the required questions, and then proceed to the next house. If the person is reluctant to cooperate try to convince him/her and as a last resort report the matter to your supervisor.

1.4.12 Consultations with immediate supervisors.

You should consult with your immediate supervisor whenever you have problems.

1.5 DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

1.5.1 Enumeration Area (EA):

An EA is an area to be covered by one enumerator during census. It may comprise part of the village, a whole village or several villages, estate (s), trading centre (s), mission centres or part of an urban area. The EAs have already been demarcated and the boundaries are marked on the maps, which will be given to you.

1.5.2 Village

In this census a village means the area controlled by the village headman or an area recognized by its habitants as a village. It can either be recognised or not by the District Administrator.

1.5.3 Place

A place may be part of a village or any area other than a village whose name is locally known.

1.5.4 Household

It consists of one or more persons, related or unrelated, who live together and make common provision for food. They regularly take all their food from the same pot, and/or share the same grain store (nkhokwe) or pool their incomes for the purpose of purchasing food. Persons in a household may live in one or more dwelling units.

"*Usual Residents*" will be defined as those people who stayed continuously in the household being enumerated for a period of 6 months or more. The questions to be asked in case of doubt, if a person visits home regularly will be "where does he spend most of his time?" or "nthawi zambiri amakhalitsa kuti?" in chichewa. If he/she spends more than 6 months in a certain area then that will be his/her area of residence.

1.6 TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS

There are *three major types of households* namely Regular, Collective and homeless.

1.6.1 Regular household:

Is a household whose members share dwelling units and meals during the census period.

1.6.1.1 Special type of regular households:

1.6.1.1.1 Polygamous household(s):

a situation where there is one husband and more than one wife and their children

- a) Consider as one household if they live and eat together from the same pot and use common budget.
- b) If not, count as several households.

Note: a husband should be enumerated in the household he slept last night. If all the wives are in the same EA ensure that a husband is enumerated only once.

1.6.2 Collective Household:

Refers to a large group of people who live together and sharing common facilities such as kitchen, toilet, lounge, and dormitories. In such situation the residents may not have complete independent quarters that qualify as housing units as their living quarters during the census period. Examples of collective households are hospitals, hotels, lodges, guest houses, Camps, institutions (charitable homes, military barracks, boarding schools, convents, prisons etc.)

In some instances there will be **both** regular household units and collective quarters on the premises e.g. the hospital **staff** may have their **own dwelling units** within the

hospital premises; employees in hotels **may have separate apartments** which qualify as dwelling units; etc.

1.6.3 Homeless:

Persons without regular shelter but are found together should be enumerated as one household.

1.7 HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

This is a person among the household members who is acknowledged by other members of household as such and is often the one who makes most decisions concerning the welfare of the members of the household.

1.8 STRUCTURE

A structure is defined as “any unit of construction that has four walls or an all-round wall, a roof and at least one door irrespective of the type of construction materials used”. Buildings, caravans, tents, and tinned houses are some examples of structures. Based on the materials used for construction of wall and roof, the structures, in this Census are classified into three major groups: permanent, semi-permanent and traditional.

1.8.1 Permanent Structure

A permanent structure is one having a roof made of iron sheets, tiles, concrete or asbestos, and walls made of burnt bricks, concrete or stones. These include caravans and tinned structures.

1.8.2 Semi-Permanent Structures

A semi-permanent is one lacking construction materials of a permanent structure for wall or roof. These are structures, which are built of non-permanent walls such as sun-dried bricks or non-permanent roofing materials such as thatch.

1.8.3 Traditional Structures

Traditional structures are those with both thatched roof and mud walls.

1.8.4 Structures

These are non-residential structures, such as churches, mosques, schools, shops etc.

1.9 Dwelling Unit (DU)

It may be defined as any structure; permanent, semi permanent or traditional where people live and sleep. It may be a hut, house, stores with a sleeping room or rooms at the back or sides, a shelter of reeds/straw such as those used by fishermen, or any other structure where people sleep.

1.9.1 Occupied Dwelling Units

These are units that are being used as living quarters during the census period.

1.9.2 Vacant Dwelling Units

It is a structure that is intended for sleeping but is not occupied at the time of census.

1.10 Room:

A room is a space in a DU or other living quarters enclosed by walls.

1.11 Kitchen

It is a free, standing structure, or a room in a structure, that is solely for cooking.

Note: If a structure is used for both cooking and sleeping, it should be considered as a DU. Furthermore, a free standing structure is considered as one of the rooms of the main structure if it is not used for dwelling. A room in the main structure that is used for cooking is considered as one of the rooms of the main structure.

1.12 National and District Calendar of Events:

This is a summary of historical events and the dates of their occurrence. They should be used to determine/estimate age when the respondent does not know her/his year of birth. These events are recognised and acknowledged throughout the country and districts respectively.

1.13 Economically Active Members

1.13.1 Mlimi (Subsistence Farmer)

Is a person whose sole or principal work is in the family garden. Women will be classified as "Mlimi" if over the year they have spent more time working in the garden, than working in the home, without pay, on domestic duties. If the person who would otherwise qualify as a "Mlimi" had a job for pay "last seven days" then he or she should be treated as an employee. If he or she usually works in the family garden but did not do any work in the garden and was not employed during the

“last seven days “he/she should be recorded as “mlimi” (that is, as though on holiday with a job to go back to).

1.13.2 Employee

Is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives a wage, salary or payment at piece-rates.

1.13.3 Family Business Worker

Is a person who works without pay in a business owned by a relative on more or less full time basis and is not engaged in any other economic activity.

1.13.4 Self Employed

Is a person who operates his or her own business or other economic enterprises, or engages independently in a profession or trade and does not hire any employees but may be assisted by family members.

1.13.5 Employer

Is a person who operates his or her own business or other economic enterprise, or engages independently in a profession or trade and employs one or more persons. (Note: this does not include managers or others who hire staff on behalf of their company unless they own the company).

NOTE: A person who had a job or enterprise but who is temporarily absent during the reference period due to injury, illness, vacation or other leave should be classified according to his job or enterprise as an employee, a family business worker, self-employed or an employer.

1.14 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

1.14.1 Non-Worker

(Never worked before and not seeking work): Is a person who has never worked before and is at the moment not making any effort to seek work.

1.14.2 Home Worker

Is one who spends most of his or her time, throughout the year, working without pay on domestic duties, such as cooking, washing or cleaning household surroundings.

1.14.3 Student

Is one who is under full-time instruction at a formal educational institution as long as he/she did not work during the last seven days.

1.14.4 other

This category includes:

- a) Any person who did not work the last seven days because either he was not able to work and relies on others, or there was no need for him to work and relies on others.

- b) Any person who did not work the last seven days because there was no need and relies on his or her own income, for example, pensioners.

NOTE: It may be necessary to ask several probing questions in order to determine a person's activity status.

1.15. CALL- BACK VISIT:

This refers to a visit to a household made by an enumerator to try to complete the questionnaire that could not be completed on an earlier visit. This may be because on the initial enumerator's visit the respondent:

- ✓ could not give correct response or
- ✓ gave incomplete responses or
- ✓ there was no respondent at all or
- ✓ Refused.

1.16 PRE-ENUMERATION ARRANGEMENTS

Arrange a place and time for regular meetings with your Field Supervisor. Your field supervisor will advise you on your itinerary for the first few days, and then proceed immediately to your enumeration area.

Before you start enumeration;

1.16.1 Meet Village Headman

You and your supervisor should meet the village headman and any local leaders who may be able to assist. Talk to them about the census and the purpose of your visit. Gain their confidence, dispel any fears they may have and try to win their full co-operation.

1.16.2 Identify Enumeration Area (EA):

You will be provided with an EA map that will assist you to accurately identify your EA boundary. The EA boundary usually follows physical features such as streams, hills or mountain ranges, valleys, roads, etc. However, if such features do not exist, imaginary boundaries (no physical features) are alternatively used. EA boundaries are distinctly marked in red on the maps for easy identification.

Prior to the beginning of the enumeration, you should make a tour of the census EA boundaries with the field supervisor using the EA map provided. It is therefore necessary that you first of all identify the north direction on the ground and consequently on your EA map by using the compass directions reference on the map. If during the tour and based on the map and the description, you notice that you can not determine with certainty the terrain where the enumeration will be carried out – that is if some or a group of features that could help in identifying boundaries are missing, you should inform the control centre supervisor.

When you get familiar with the census EA boundaries, you should make a plan for the activities within the EA. You should ensure not to omit a single unit that should be enumerated. You should also take note of all isolated houses within the EA and ask particularly whether there are other houses that are detached from the majority of the houses belonging to your EA.

You should plan the best way of going around your EA when enumerating so as not to waste time going to and fro unnecessarily. Plan your visit in such a way that you will not miss any structures at all.

Before the next day's enumeration: Inform the village headman which group of dwelling units you would like to enumerate the following day. Kindly request him to make arrangements for as many people as possible, and at least one responsible adult from each household, to remain at home that day until you have made a visit. Inform him that if any visitor spent the census night at those households you intend to visit the next day, they should wait for your coming or come to see you before they leave the village. **Most importantly**, ask him to inform you immediately if any household was not enumerated in the areas you have already covered.

1.17 UNITS COVERED IN THE CENSUS

The following units will be covered during the Census:

- Persons (individuals)
- Households
- Dwelling units

1.17.1 Persons (Individuals)

All persons present in Malawi at the time of census should be enumerated. These include;

- a) foreigners with acknowledged status of refugee who at the time of the Census are present in the Republic of Malawi;
- b) Citizens of the Republic of Malawi who at the time of the Census are temporarily absent from the Republic of Malawi. For the purpose of the

census, all persons who have been temporarily absent from the country for less than 6 months should be enumerated.

However, the following categories of persons **will not** be enumerated:

- a) Diplomatic personnel of the foreign diplomatic and consular representative offices in the Republic of Malawi;
- b) Foreign military personnel and the members of their families, located in the Republic of Malawi, as well as the members and representatives of the international organizations and communities ;
- c) Citizens of the Republic of Malawi who at the time of the Census are absent from the Republic of Malawi more than 6 months.

1.17.2 Households

All households whose members are qualified to be enumerated should be counted (as cited above). You are therefore advised to canvass all households in your EA.

1.17.3 Dwellings

The Census will cover all dwellings in the country, intended for habitation, regardless of whether they are used for a permanent or temporary living (for vacation and recreation, seasonal activities) or vacant dwellings.

The Census will also cover other inhabited premises or buildings that are not intended for habitation but at the time of the Census are used for living. It will also cover inhabited business premises, improvised living quarters or collective living quarters.

Dwellings **not covered** with the Census

- Dwellings of the diplomatic and consular foreign country representatives and dwellings owned by other countries;
- Vacant dwellings that are under-construction;
- Buildings in the villages that are used fully for storage of agricultural work tools and appliances, agricultural products, heating material and similar, or they are used for processing of agricultural products;

Reminder!

Once you have finished your enumeration, go through your area, check if all the dwelling units have been covered. In urban areas, check for rooms behind the main entrance, servants quarters.

1.18 TIME (PERIOD) OF ENUMERATION

The enumeration of the population, households and dwellings in all areas of the Republic of Malawi is going to start on the 1st of June and should end on, or before, 21st June 2008. In the event that an enumerator does not complete the by the end of census period, he should consult with his supervisor

1.19 PLACE OF ENUMERATION

Persons should be enumerated at their usual place of residence. A person's usual residence should be that at which he/she spends most of his time during the year.

1.19.1 How to treat cases whereby a person has more than one place of residence.

- a) If the person works or attends school outside his/her place of usual residence, in another place in the Republic of Malawi, he/she should be enumerated at the place of usual residence, together with his/her household.
- b) If a person at the time of the Census happens to be outside his/her place of usual residence, (on a visit, on a business trip, medical treatment etc), he/she should be enumerated together with his household at his place of usual residence.
- c) In case when a person has two or more places of residence, the person will be enumerated in the place where he/she spends greater part of the year, and this place would be considered to be his place of usual residence.
- d) The will cover **BOTH**: *all usual members of the household either present or absent and persons who spent the night in the dwelling units during the census night*. It also includes all persons who are usual members of a household but during enumeration period, they were institutions, such as schools, colleges, etc. If somebody claims to be enumerated in another EA, he/she should still be enumerated as a visitor if he/she spent the census night in the DU.
- e) **Night workers**: Persons such as watchmen, policemen, fishermen or shift workers should be included at their usual place of residence. People away overnight for wedding, initiation ceremony, funeral or any other ceremony should also be included in the enumeration of their respective households.
- f) **The Newly Born**: Only children born before midnight of the census day should be enumerated.
- g) **Recently deceased**: Persons who died after mid night of the census day should be enumerated. Thus, persons who died before midnight of the census days should not be enumerated.

- h) **Hospitals, Markets, Hotels and Rest Houses:** Some people sleep in markets and others in other public places such as hospitals, hotels and rest houses as their usual place of residence. (This excludes persons reside at such institutions as boarding schools or colleges, etc.) You must arrange to visit these places, if there are any in your EA, either in the evenings or very early in the morning and should enumerate those who usually or continuously live there. Enumeration of a public place should be completed on the same day to avoid enumerating different groups of people.

1.20 PERSONS WHO SHOULD GIVE ANSWERS ON QUESTIONS

- a) The data on all household members should be provided by the head of the household. However, in his/her absence, a responsible member of the household should provide the information.
- b) The head of the household also provides information about the dwelling. However, in his/her absence, a responsible member of the household should provide the information.

1.21 INTERVIEWING PROCEDURES

In order to have a systematic daily procedure and uniformity among enumerators the following instructions are laid down for you to follow:

- a) Identify the head of household or the responsible member of the household who can provide accurate information about the household characteristics and/or absent members of the household especially children.
- b) When you first meet the head of household or responsible member of the household, tell him or her who you are and why you are there. If these are not available make arrangements for a call-back. Be polite and good-humoured and ask courteously whether the household members will be kind enough to answer your questions. They are in fact, obliged by law to answer the questions, but you should not mention this unless they refuse to co-operate. Try to convince them, and if they fail to co-operate inform the village headman and the local leaders or community leaders before you report to your Field Supervisor.
- c) When asking questions from the questionnaires, you should be concise and tactful. Do not give the respondent the impression that you are not sure of what is meant by any of the questions. Do not ask leading questions; that is, **NEVER** suggest answers to the respondent. It is therefore, absolutely essential that you

master your manual, questionnaire and other related documents before going into the field.

- d) Before conducting individual interviews ensure that you have first identified the members comprising the household correctly and also the exact number of dwelling units belonging to the household.
- e) Assign an appropriate serial number to household. This number should be the same as the one you write on the questionnaire. Mark the letters with PHC which stands for 'Population and Housing Census' followed by the household serial number clearly with chalk on the front door or at the top of the main entrance door. Where chalk cannot be used (for example dwelling unit built with reeds), you should use the tie-on labels that have been provided. In case a household has more than one dwelling unit (for example, 3 DUs to a household of a serial number 012), assign number to these DUs as PHC 012/1, PHC 012/2 and PHC 012/3. The DU number PHC 012/1 in this case should be one occupied by the head of the household. However if there is only one DU to a household, then the DU should simply be numbered PHC 012. And if one structure has 3 DUs with a household in each DU assign different numbers to these DUs i.e. PHC 013, PHC 014 and PHC 015. In cases where structures are enclosed in fences, you should write down the household number on both the structure and at the main gate of the fence.
- f) A structure that is used as a kitchen but is also used for sleeping must be taken as a DU. A kitchen detached from the main structure should be counted as one of the rooms of the main structure if it is not also used for sleeping. Remember that if the kitchen is also used for sleeping then it is considered as a DU on its own.

Note: Any other free standing structures such as toilets, bathrooms, kraals/kholas, garages, grain stores, etc should not be considered as a room.
- g) Sometimes the respondent may be unable to give you satisfactory information regarding age, education or even full name of the *absent member of the household*. In such instances arrange to call again when the person is back home.
- h) Check if you have filled in all the details for every part of questionnaire correctly and fully before leaving for the next household.
- i) In urban areas where it is very likely that most household members will be at work all day, make every effort to complete your questionnaires for these households in the morning before work, during lunch hour, in the evening after work and during weekends.
- j) In some places particularly in towns; houses and block of flats have servants quarters built within the same place or in the same stand. Servants in their quarters should be enumerated as a separate household if they have their meals

separate from that of their employers. However, if they share the same meals with the employer they should be counted with employer. Each flat in a block should be treated as a separate household.

- k) If a village or place is not indicated on the EA map but falls within the EA boundary, you should enumerate the people of this village or place and put it on the map, but you must report the case to your field Supervisor.
- l) Each time you enumerate a new household you must use a new questionnaire. **Note:** *Each questionnaire is designed to take information for up to 8 persons in the household.* In case there are more than 8 members in the household; you must use a new questionnaire for the extra persons and do the following:
- ✓ shade 1 at the bottom of the first questionnaire where it is written '*If the household continues on the next questionnaire, mark this box*'
 - ✓ shade 1 where it is written *mark here if more than one questionnaire*, on top of the cover page of the second questionnaire.
 - ✓ If two questionnaires are used write 01 on the first questionnaire in the boxes behind the word *questionnaire* and shade 0 on the first row and 1 on the second row of the digits then write 2 behind a word *of*, meaning that this is questionnaire 1 of a total of 2 questionnaires.
- m) While numbering households you should proceed from one household to the next in a systematic and if necessary in a serpentine manner, numbering contiguous households consecutively. Household numbers must be continuous within the enumeration area, whether there is one or more villages. For example, in an enumeration area where there is more than one village, if the first village has PHC 090 as the last number, the first household in the next village will be numbered PHC 091. If the last household in the second village is PHC 126, and you have a third village in the EA, the first household in the third village will be numbered PHC 127, etc.
- n) When enumerating institutions, you should treat the whole institution as one unit. Write code number, "999" against the household number in the boxes. Continue numbering downwards (for example 998, 997, 996, etc) until all institutions in the EA are accounted for. Enumerate the persons continuously on the questionnaire. Each one of them will be regarded as an institutional member under the relationship provides code 4 for all members. **Members of institutions will only be asked questions P3-P8.** Enumeration in all institutions, except hospitals, should be undertaken by relevant authorities.
- o) If the Institution is divided into "houses", "blocks" or hospital "wards", it will be convenient to record each of these as separate unit using a separate questionnaire for each such section of the institution.

- p) Staff housing, servant quarters or other separate dwellings which are part of the institution but are occupied on a permanent household basis will be treated as separate household in the normal way.
- q) Before enumerating those people who sleep at market places or other open places make sure that you have identified all the places where they sleep.
- r) If you have more than 5 cases of call backs in a short time in one village, discuss the problem with the village headman, appealing to him/her to make arrangements for people to stay at home at specified times (or meet you before they leave their homes). If this fails to give the desired results, then report the matter to your Field Supervisor, as the people may be avoiding you deliberately. If you do not find the people during the day, visit them early in the morning, during the lunch hour, in the evening or during the weekend.
- s) You should periodically contact your supervisors and report the progress of your work. It is essential that you take every opportunity to discuss your problems and uncertainties, especially on the first few days of the enumeration.

PART 2: COMPLETION OF THE CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

2.1 Census Questionnaire

All responses during enumeration should be recorded on the census questionnaire provided to you. You should record information only when you are convinced that the reported information is accurate. Do not leave blank any space provided for recording responses. Do not suggest or assume answers under any circumstances. Always do sufficient probing where necessary before recording any answers.

Make sure that you ask the questions in such a way that you collect the intended information. Rephrase questions if the respondent does not seem to understand and ask additional questions if the respondent gives irrelevant or incomplete answers.

The following pages give detailed instructions regarding the manner in which entries are to be made in each column of the census questionnaire. The completed questionnaire must be **NEAT, CLEAR, READABLE, ACCURATE, UNBEND and CREASE OR OIL FREE**. After completing each questionnaire you must always check your entries and ensure that all the applicable questions have been answered.

The questionnaires you are using are very sensitive to any manhandling. Thus, they should be kept unsoiled, and without creases, bends or stains because they will be put through machines for processing and any damage to the questionnaires will affect the results.

2.2 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

All Enumerators should observe the following INSTRUCTIONS throughout the fieldwork period:

- a) Your job is an important and challenging one. You will need to be accurate, consistent and reliable in obtaining statistical information. To do this you may need to be firm and even persistent. But, at the same time you must be polite, tactful and courteous. You should always remember that you are representing the Government of Malawi to the respondent and your attitude and conduct must always be above reproach at all times.
- b) Recording of responses should be by shading the digits provided in the questionnaire and write the digits as the ones shaded in the boxes. Make sure that you completely shade the box containing the code/digit or cross a line at the center of the digit.

- c) Use a 2.0 HB pencil when recording responses. No pens should be used for shading the codes/digits.
- d) Never scribble any original shadings. Using correcting fluid (Tippex) in recording responses is not allowed, use a rubber.
- e) You must be careful to ensure that you are performing your job correctly; otherwise you will be immediately dismissed.
- f) All recorded information should be checked in full and corrections should be made accordingly.
- g) Read instructions before asking each question. The instructions are either in *bold letters, italics or block letters*.
- h) Some questions have filter and skip patterns. Follow them carefully to avoid embarrassing the respondent and collection of irrelevant information.
- i) No person except your field supervisor and other census staff should come with you when you interview. If your supervisor does accompany you, you should introduce him and explain that his function is to occasionally check your work, then continue your interview in the normal way.

2.3 STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The census questionnaire has five sections, namely sections L, P, D, E, S and M. Components of each of the Sections are elaborated below:

- Section L* - Identification particulars for all households
- Section P* - Demographic and Socio-Economic characteristics of the population
- Section D* - Dwelling Unit Characteristics
- Section E* - Emigration
- Section M* - Maternal and general deaths
- Section S* - Summary Table

All Sections must be completed for all households

SECTION L : IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

L1 REGION:

Enter the one digit code of the region in the box provided and then shade the appropriate digit for the code in the column of digits. The Region codes are provided in *Appendix A*

L2 DISTRICT:

Enter the two digit code of the district in the boxes provided and shade the first digit of the code in the first row of digits and the second digit of the code in the second row of digits. The District codes are provided in *Appendix A*

L3 TA, STA or TOWN:

Enter the two digit code of the TA, STA, or Town whichever is applicable in the boxes provided and shade the first digit of the code in the first row of digits and the second digit of the code in the second row of digits. For example, if you are enumerating in TA Mwambo you will enter "02" code for T/A Mwambo in the boxes provided and then shade 0 in the first row of digits and 2 in the second row of digits. The TA/STA or Town codes provided in *Appendix B*

Example: Coding and shading region, district and TA/STA or town.

SECTION L - LOC											
Region	3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TA, STA or Town	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

L4 ENUMERATION AREA:

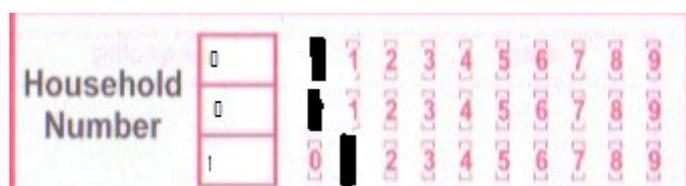
Record your EA number in the boxes provided. Then, shade the first digit of the code in the first row of digits, the second digit of the code in the second row of digits and the third digit of the code in the third row of digits.

L5 VILLAGE or PLACE:

Get the name of the village or place in which you are working and enter the three digit code in the boxes provided. Then, shade the first digit of the code in the first row of digits, the second digit of the code in the second row of digits and the third digit of the code the third row of digits. If the name you are given is not on the list given, you should assign a code continuing from the list. You will be given a list of village codes for the whole TA and if the last code on the list is 057 that new village should be assigned 058.

L6 HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

Assign numbers to all households in your area, starting from 001 and continuing until the last one. Record the number you have assigned to this household in the three boxes provided and shade the appropriate digits of your number in the column of digits. Make sure you **CHALK** this number on the dwelling units occupied by members of the household. If the household is your first household in the EA assign it 001 and write 001 in the boxes on the questionnaire and shade 0 in the first column of digits then 0 again the second and 1 in the last.



However, for institutions such as hospitals, prisons, etc record 999 in the box for household number and shade 9 in all the columns for digits. You should consider block/ward as DU.

L7 TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Find out the type of household as soon as you start the interview. Types of households are well described on *page 8 and 9 of the manual*. If the household is regular shade 1 and ask all the questions. If it is either hospital/hotel/lodge, other collective or homeless shade appropriate code and ask questions P3 to P8 only, other information will be collected from their usual residences.

Total Present and Visitors

This section is a summary of the total population of the household. You should record all the member of the household that are present during your visit to a particular household in the box labelled *Present Resident*. After record all the **visitors** in the box labelled Visitors. Add the total number of **Present Residents and Visitors**; record the total in the box labelled **Total**.

SECTION P: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

P01 ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

On reaching the household you should establish all members of the household who slept at the household the night before you arrived. These members are referred to as **Present Members**. List their names serially starting with the head of the household. After these members have been listed ask the respondent if there are other household members that usually stay in the household but did not sleep in household prior to your arrival herein referred to as **Absent Members**, if there are, then list their names, (See definition of *Present and Absent members* on page 8). Then list the names of visitors who slept in the household last night. **PLEASE NOTE** that in this case age sequence does not matter. However for the listing of present members It will be convenient if the listing is ordered starting with spouse, eldest son/daughter, other relative and non-relative. If more than 8 members are present in the household, use a continuation Sheet. All usual members of the household absent should be listed if they have been absent for less than 6 months.

Write two names for each household member in spaces provided, starting with the first name followed by the surname. If a small child has no name, write "Baby" as first name e.g. Baby Phiri. Remember to include all **visitors** (who spent a night in the household) **or a servant** (if he/she lives in the household). Record information of visitors on questions P2 to P8 only.

List all the household members first before starting individual questions in (P2 onwards). All information about members of the household should be provided by the head of the household or the most responsible person in the household.

When asking questions start with person on P1 who is a head of the household, ask questions P2 to P33 for women aged 12 years or older and P29 for men and women less than 12 years then go to the next person. When you finish with persons, ask about dwelling units (Dus).

P02: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

This refers to the relationship of any member of the household to the **HEAD** of that household. The categories of relatives of the head are provided.

- ✓ **Shade code 1**, if head of household
- ✓ **Shade code 2**, if the person is spouse to the head (wife or husband)
- ✓ **Shade code 3**, if a person is a biological child- for son/daughter.
- ✓ **Shade code 4**, for other relatives and
- ✓ **Shade code 5**, for non relative.

- a) Code 1 should be shaded once in the questionnaire because a household will only have one head and only one code should be shaded for a person.
- b) If code 3 for son/daughter is shaded ensure that a head is the biological or real parent of the child, "Makolo ake omubereka". For other children i.e. stepsons and stepdaughters or adopted children to the head make sure that you Shade -4- for other relative instead of son or daughter.
- c) If you are enumerating in an institution, each of the listed persons will be considered as an institutional member and will be **given code '4'**.
- d) If a household comprises two or more unrelated persons treat one of them as head (code 1) and the others as non-relatives (code 4).

CAUTION: Please note that the respondent may not always be the head of the household and so the relationship of each member must be with reference to the **HEAD**.

P03: SEX

Shade Code 1 for Male and Code 2 for Female. Be careful to get the sex of young children right - ask, do not guess. Always confirm or verify the sex of a person against information recorded in P01 before shading. Since there are many names that may be given to either male or female e.g. Takondwa, which could either be male or female, even though in some cases you can tell sex by the name of the person.

P04 AGE

Ask and record the age of each household member. Record age in completed years in the boxes provided, shade the appropriate codes neatly. You should take great care to obtain an accurate answer.

- a) For persons who cannot remember their age, try and find from the following documents
 - ✓ Health passport book for children
 - ✓ Baptismal Certificate
 - ✓ Passport
 - ✓ Ulendo wa banja lathu
 - ✓ Other records e.g. a driving licence
- b) If the above documents cannot be obtained your last resort is to use the calendar of events given to you. The age of a person is obtained in the column titled

"YEARS AGO". Do not try to place much reliance on a single event - check the reported year of birth with an event, which the person clearly remembers.

- c) If the person in question does not know of an appropriate event coinciding exactly with his date of birth ask him to remember of an event which occurred nearer to his date of birth and do some arithmetic to reach his date of birth either backwards or forward depending on whether he/she was born after or before the event.
- d) Finally if everything else fails you can look at the person, check his/her position in relation to his/her siblings (brother/sister) whose ages are known in the family and through common sense establish his/her probable age. Alternatively you can ask the person to think of his/her age-mates who know their ages, establish their ages and record the same age for him/her. **NEVER LEAVE P04 UNSHADED.**

Note: If the person is 100 years record the 100 in one box and do not shade

P05 DATE OF BIRTH

Date of birth should be asked so as to validate the age given in P04. Record the date of birth in month and the year of birth in the boxes provided. For instance May 1969, write 05 in the first two boxes, 6 in the second box and 9 in the third box then shade 5 in the first row for a month and 6 in the second row and 9 in the third row as it is done in an example in the questionnaire.

NOTE: For a month there is no 0 for you to shade because double shading on a row is not allowed, hence do not forget to start with 0 when recording any month with a single digit.

- a) If the date of birth is not known your last resort is to use the calendar of events provided to you and the district calendar of events manual provided. The age of a person is obtained in the column headed 'DATE'
- b) Do not try to place much reliance on a single event, check the reported year of birth with an event, which the person clearly remembers.
- c) If the person in question does not know of an appropriate event coinciding exactly with his date of birth ask, him to remember an event which occurred nearer to his date of birth. Do some arithmetic to reach his date of birth either.
- d) Finally, if everything else fails you can look at the person, check his/her position in relation to his/her siblings (brother/sister) whose ages are known in the family and through common sense establish his/her probable age. Alternatively, you can ask the person to think of his/her age-mates who know their ages, establish their ages and record the same age for him/her. **NEVER LEAVE P05 SPACE BLANK.**

P06: PLACE OF BIRTH

Ask for the region and district in which the respondent was born. Write the codes of region and district in the boxes provided. Then, shade the appropriate code of the region in the first row of digits and appropriate code of the district in the second and third row of digits.

Example: If a person was born in Mangochi district in the central region, write code "3" for the Southern Region and shade 3 in the first row of digits. Then, write code "01" for Lilongwe district in the boxes provided, and follow this by shading 0 in the second row of digits and 1 in the third row.

If a person was born in one of the following districts; Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe and Mzimba ask if was born in a city for example in Mzimba ask if was born in Mzuzu city if yes record a code for the city in the box for a district.

If a person was not born in Malawi, ask for the country in which he/she was born and write the appropriate code in the boxes provided. Then, shade appropriate digits in rows. Example: If a person was born in Lesotho, write "426" in the boxes provided and then shade the 4th digit in first row, 2nd digit in second row and 6th digit in the third row.

P07 NATIONALITY

Enquire about the citizenship of each member of the household. You should establish whether the person is a Malawian or not. Mark the first box if the respondent is a Malawian. However if the respondent is not a Malawian, recode the code in the appropriate box provided and shade the appropriate box.

Example: a person who is a British citizen (UK) should be coded "549". *Appendix B.*

P08 RESIDENCE

Ask about the status of residence of the person being interviewed.

- ✓ **Shade Code 1** for Present Resident (PR)
- ✓ **Shade Code 2** for Absent Resident (AR)
- ✓ **Shade Code 3** for Visitors (VIS)

Please note that the row has a filter for visitor. If the respondent is a visitor, skip to the next member of the household.

Present resident is a usual member of the household who spent last night in the household.

Absent resident is a usual member who did not sleep in the household last night.

QUESTIONS FOR USUAL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Questions P09 to P013 should only be asked to the usual members of that household.

P09: RELIGION

Ask respondents about the type of religion. There are cases when a child's religion is not known. If the husband and his wife belong to different religions, you should assign the child the religion of the mother. If both parents belong to the same religion then consider the child as belonging to their religion too.

Shade the appropriate code of religion of each person in the household. The codes to be assigned include:

- 1 --- Christian
- 2 ----Muslim
- 3 --- Other
- 4 ----No Religion

Example: If the Religion is Christian, it should be assigned code 3

P10: TRIBE:

Ask for the tribe of the respondent and write appropriate code in the boxes provided. In a situation where the respondent does not know the tribe of the child because parents are from different tribes, ask whether they are in paternal or maternal system. If paternal take the father's tribe but if maternal you take the mother's tribe.

Example: If the respondent's tribe is **Lomwe**, write "05" in the space provided and then shade appropriate digits in the two rows provided. The codes for tribe are provided in *Appendix D*.

P11: PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Ask for the region and district in which the respondent was previously residing. Write the codes of region and district in the boxes provided. Then, shade the appropriate code of the region in the first row of digits and appropriate code of the district in the second and third row of digits.

Example: If a person was previously residing in Karonga in the Northern region, code 1 for North region and code 02 for Karonga district. Then, shade appropriate digits in all the three rows.

If a person was previously residing out of Malawi, ask for the country in which she/he resided and write the appropriate code. Then, shade the appropriate digits in the three rows.

P12: DURATION ON CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Ask for the duration of residence in the current place of where respondent is currently staying. If it is less than 1 year, record 000 and shade 0 in three rows of digits. If he/she has been staying in the place for 5 years, code "005" and then shade "0" in the first row of digits, "0" in the second row and "5" in the third row. If the place of residence has not changed since birth record his/her age.

Note: P11 refers to inter-district movement not within the district except for Lilongwe, Zomba, Blantyre and Mzuzu.

For example:

If a person has shifted from Lilongwe rural to Lilongwe City record how long she/he has stayed in Lilongwe City. On the other hand if a person has shifted places within Lilongwe City then there has been no movement. This applies to all urban areas of Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe and Mzuzu.

However, if there has been movement within district, say from TA Kaphuka to Dedza BOMA, then record the period stayed in Dedza district.

P13: TYPE AND CAUSES OF DISABILITY

Ask the respondents whether there any members of the household who could be should be classified as disabled. In this case, disability refers to physical or mental handicap, which inhibits an individual's ability to work or participate in normal activities. The types and codes for disability:

- 0 _ None
- 1 – seeing
- 2 – hearing
- 3 – speaking
- 4 – walking
- 8 -- other

Shade the codes as appropriate.

Furthermore, the enumerator should ask for the causes of disability. Codes for causes of disability are:

- 1- Congenital
- 2- Disease/illness
- 3- Injury/accident
- 4- Not known
- 5- Other.

Shade the codes as appropriate.

If the person has multiple disability and the first to be mentioned is seeing shade 1 in the first row and ask for the cause and shade the appropriate code in the first row under cause. If the disability to be mentioned second is walking shade 4 in the second row and ask for the cause and shade it in the second row under cause.

Note: The enumerator should probe the type of disability in order not to confuse with current illness.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 YEARS AND LESS

The questions should be asked for household members aged 18 years and less.

P14 PARENTAL SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE

Ask whether the natural mother of the responded is alive.

Shade code 1, if the mother is still alive.

Shade code 2, if the mother is dead

Shade code 3, if not known

} *Skip question if the natural
mother lives in this household*

Make sure that the mother referred to in this case is the real or biological mother (MAYI AKE OMUBEREKA!!). A foster parent referred to as "mother" in Malawi Custom just because she is the real mother's sister should coded as "2". You should therefore probe to find out if the mother is the biological mother to the person referred to. If the natural mother is still alive ask if she stays in this household.

Ask whether the natural father of the responded is alive.

Shade code 1, if father is still alive.

Shade code 2, if the father is dead

Shade code 3, if not known

} *Skip question if the natural
mother lives in this household*

Make sure that the father referred to in this case is the real or biological father (BAMBO AKE OMUBEREKA!!). A foster parent referred to as "father" in Malawi Custom just because he is the real father's brother should coded as 2. You should therefore probe to find out if the father is biological father. If the natural father is still alive ask if he stays in this household.

P15 BIRTH CERTIFICATE

Ask if the respondent has a birth certificate, and request that it be shown to you.

Code 1, if you have seen

Code 2, if you have not seen

Code 3, if there is no certificate
Code 4, if don't know

Note: If the respondent has problems with the question, show him/her the sample of the birth certificate in Appendix F.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 3 YEARS AND OVER

P16 LITERACY

Question on literacy should be asked for persons 3 years and over. The enumerator should find out if the respondent can read and write a short sentence in any languages of the following languages: Chichewa, Tumbuka, English, and other. Then shade the appropriate code.

If a person can read and write say Chichewa, and English you enter the sum of codes in the boxes provided (1+2 = 3), enter the sum of Chichewa and French (2+4=6), enter the sum of English and French (1+4=5). Then, shade, as appropriate the digit for the sum in the row of digits provided.

P17 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Ask respondent about school attendance, including Pre-school.

- ✓ Shade 0 for those who never attended Shade
- ✓ Shade 1 for those who ever attended school
- ✓ Shade 2 for those who are currently attending school

If response is **never attended '0'**, **SKIP to P20**. But, if the response is '1' or '2', proceed to ask question P18.

P18: HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND YEARS ATTENDED

The question should only be asked to household members aged 3 years and above. Two types of questions should be asked; highest level of school and number of years of schooling.

For the highest level of school **ATTENDED**;

- ✓ Shade 0 for preschool
- ✓ Shade 1 for primary
- ✓ Shade 2 for secondary
- ✓ Shade 3 for University
- ✓ Shade 4 for other

The highest level should be irrespective of whether or not he/she has actually written or passed any examination at that level. It should be irrespective of whether or not one is currently in school or not.

The enumerator should also shade, in the second row, the appropriate code for the number of years attended at that particular level.

Example: If a man/woman reached but did not complete standard 7, he/she should be considered as having attended 7 years of primary school. Thus, Shade code '1' for highest level and '7' for number of years attended. If one repeated standard 8, shade '1' for highest level attended shade will be shade 8 for years attended.

Most people who left school before 1966 will tend to give the names of the classes used when they were at school and which are no longer being used. In this case, before you enter the number referring to the highest class reached, you must ask for the year in which they left school. This will enable you to convert their answers to the modern class names through the use of an "Educational Conversion Chart" which is on **page 45** of this manual. For instance, Sub A and Sub B are to be recorded as standards 1 and 2 respectively; old standard 5 as standard 7; old standard 8 as form 2 respectively, etc. You should always check whether the person is giving old class names before making an entry in the questionnaire.

Some people may not remember the highest class or standard they reached, and others may have been educated in another country where different names are given to classes. In such cases you should ask how many years they spent at school and Shade the appropriate code for the class from the chart. Bear in mind that pupils sometimes repeat classes and where appropriate you should ask a question about this. In particular you must not assume that because a person spent more than eight years at school then it means he/she attended a secondary school. You will only record him as attending secondary school if he/she confirms that he actually did so.

P19 HIGHEST QUALIFICATION

For all household members aged three years and over, ask for the highest qualification attained.

The highest qualification in education is classified according to the nature of qualification obtained through the regular school system both, public and private colleges and Universities. The qualification should be based on the levels of education acquired.

Shade the highest qualification codes as appropriate:

0. None
1. Primary school leaving certificate
2. Junior Certificate
3. O' Level certificate/GCSE, MSCE
4. A' Level certificate

5. Diploma
6. Bachelor's degree
7. Master's degree
8. PhD. degree

Example: For people educated in Malawi, only those who completed a programme of study at UNIMA or any other recognized university will have as their highest formal education completed BA, BSc, MA, MSc, PhD whatever the case may be. Also those educated at any other reorganized tertiary institutions who have acquired certificates or diplomas the same principle shall apply.

If, someone reached Form 4 but did not pass MSCE, then his highest qualification attainment is JC and not MSCE. If someone went up to standard 8 but did not obtain Primary School Leaving Certificate, he must be regarded as having no education qualification; that is his highest educational qualification will be 'NONE' thus Shade code '0'.

NOTE: It is important that you should first of all find out exactly what certificate the household member is currently holding before circling any code.

EDUCATION CONVERSION CHART (high and Primary School)

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL ATTENDED						
	Up to 1961	1961 - 1963	1964-1965	Present class	Years of schooling	Education Attainment
Primary School						
	Class sub -A*	Standard 1	Standard 1	Standard 1	1	
	Class sub-B*	Standard 2	Standard 2	Standard 2	2	
	Standard 1(I)	Standard 3	Standard 3	Standard 3	3	
	Standard 2(II)	Standard 4	Standard 4	Standard 4	4	
	Standard 3(III)	Standard 5	Standard 5	Standard 5	5	
	Standard 4(IV)	Standard 6	Standard 6	Standard 6	6	
	Standard 5(V)	Standard 7	Standard 7	Standard 7	7	
	Standard 6(VI)	Standard 8	Standard 8	Standard 8	8	Primary school leaving certificate

EDUCATION CONVERSION CHART (Secondary School)

Secondary School						
	Standard 7 (form 1)	Form I	Form 1 form 2	Form 1	1	
	Standard 8 (form 2)	Form II	Form 3	Form 2	2	Junior Certificate of Education
	Standard 9 (Form 3)	Form III	Form 4	Form 3	3	
	Standard 10 (Form 4)	Form IV	Form 5	Form 4	4	Malawi School Certificate of Education or G.C.E. "o" Level.
	Standard 11 (Form 6 Lower)	Form V	Form 6	Form 5	5	
	Standard 12 (Form 6 upper)	Form VI upper	Form 7	Form 6	6	High School Certificate or G.C.E. "A" Level.

QUESTIONS FOR USUAL RESIDENTS AGED 6 YEARS AND OVER (ECONOMIC ACTIVITY)

P20: WORKING OR NOT WORKING

Inquire about the working status of the household member.

- ✓ Shade code 1 if the household member worked during the last 7 days (excluding work his/her own work)
- ✓ Shade code 2 if the household member did not work in the last 7 days (excluding his/her own work)

If the response is 1, skip to P25. If the person says 2, proceed to ask question P21.

P21: Economically inactive

Ask if the person did not work for at least an hour during the last 7 days find out why he/she did not work.

- ✓ Shade code 0 - Home worker.
- ✓ Shade code 1 - Never worked
- ✓ Shade code 2 - if the person was on leave but has a job during the last 7 days
- ✓ Shade code 3 - retired
- ✓ Shade code 4 - student
- ✓ Shade code 5 - if the response is other

If the response is 2, SKIP to P25 and ask about his Occupation

If response is retired, student or other (i.e. prostitutes, gamblers, beggars, or people receiving private support), SKIP to P23 and ask whether that person is available for work.

P22: Economically Active

This question will apply to household members who, in the last 7 days, did the following activities;

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Farming/rearing animals/fishing2. Production/services/selling3. House-worker at someone's house4. Homeworker at own house5. None | } GO TO P25 |
|---|-------------|

Shade the codes as appropriate.

If the response is either 1, 2 or 3, SKIP TO P25.

Examples of production, services and selling;

Production- brewing of kachasu, kuphika mandasi, kusoka mphasa

Services- teaching, shoe repairing, ganyu

Selling- selling of kaunjika, firewood, groceries

P23: AVAILABILITY TO WORK

If in P21 the response is either 3, 4 or 5 or in P22 the response is either 4 or 5 ask the person if he/she is available for work. If the response is YES, shade '1' and proceed to P24. If the response is a NO, SKIP to P28.

P24: HAVE BEEN SEEKING FOR WORK

If the response in P23 is '1' (YES), ask the person if he/she has been looking for work during the last 7 days. If the response is either '0' (NO) or 1 (Yes, first job), SKIP to P28.

If the response is 2 (yes, but looking for a new job, proceed to ask P25.

HOUSEHOLD MEMEBERS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING/EVER WORKED

P25: OCCUPATION

Inquire about the occupation of the respondent and write the response in the space provided.

Occupation refers to the kind of work the person does or the kind of the work he/she did, when he/she was working for the first time. This question is to enquire specifically about the nature of the job he/she is doing most of the time in the last 7 days. If the person uses vague answers such as Civil Servant, Businessman, or 'Labourer', ask him/her the exact type of job he/she did most of the time, and then write the occupation in the space provided. The occupation will best be described by such job titles as teacher, driver, cook etc. If a person moved from job to job, you will only record that occupation he/she is engaged in during the reference period or the last 7 days. If a person has two or more occupations enter the one in which he/she spends most of his/her time.

Try to get comprehensive answers, for example, it is not enough for a respondent to inform you that he/she is a teacher. Probe to find out if he/she is a primary or secondary school teacher etc. Record secondary school teacher or whatever the case maybe. Below are some of the vague answers and some probing to assist you to arrive at a correct answer.

VAGUE RESPONSE	PROBE IF HE/SHE IS A-
Doctor	Medical, Dentist, Veterinary (doctor)
Engineer	Civil, Electrical, Chemical, Mechanical
Manager	Administrative, Finance, Personnel, marketing etc.
Civil Servant	Economist, Nurse, clerk, accountant etc.
Technician	Chemical, Civil engineering, electrical engineering etc.
Inspector	School building, safety and quality, police etc.
Clerk	Secretary, transport, library, stock etc
Laborer	Mining, Road Construction, Building construction etc
Cleaner	Domestic helper, office, hotel etc
Driver	Train, car, bus, truck/lorry.

P26 PERSONS WORK/OCCUPATION STATUS

To be asked only for usual household members who are currently working or have ever worked

Ask the status in employment of an economically active individual (those who have been classified as working or have worked in the last 7 days). Shade appropriate codes as classified below:

1. Employer
2. Self Employed (this refers to an own account worker who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and does not hire anybody for assistance.
3. Public Service
4. Private Sector
5. Family Farm/Business
6. Other

P27 INDUSTRY/MAIN PRODUCT/SERVICES

Ask and write, in the spaces provided, the respondent's main products, service or activity produced or provided by the individual (and work mates if applicable) at the place (industry) where he/she works. The same principle applies if the individual is self-employed or an employer.

Example: A person may be an accounts clerk and employed by a dairy farmer, his occupation is 'Accounting Clerk' and his industry is 'dairy farming'. Below are some specific examples of how to probe for better industry information:

RESPONSE	SUGGESTED PROBING QUESTIONS
Factory	What kind of goods does the factory manufacture or make? e.g. shoes, fruit juices, clothes etc. Thus if a respondent says he/she is working in a factory which manufacture sweets, record, 'Sweets manufacturing'. Alternatively if you cannot determine what the factory produces, ask the respondent to give you the name of the factory and record it.
Construction	What does the company build? e.g. Roads, dams, electrical plant etc. if the company builds houses for example, then record 'building construction'.
Mining	What type of mine is it? e.g. coal, gold, diamond etc. If gold is mined for example record 'gold mining'.
Shop	What does the shop sell? E.g. shoes, clothes, groceries etc. If it sells groceries record 'sale of groceries'.
Farming	What type of produce is farmed? Is it crop or livestock farming or both? Crop farming if crops are grown, "livestock farming" if animals are reared.
Self employed-	What kind of goods does the individual makes or sells? e.g. sells fruits & vegetables, weaves mats and baskets, sells clothes (hawker), etc. Some examples of services an individual may provide are cutting, styling, treating illness e.g traditional healers, et

THE QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED USUAL RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER

P28: MARITAL STATUS

Shade the appropriate response from the following:

1. Never Married.
2. Married/not legally married but live together as husband and wife.
3. Divorced/Separated - separated legally from his partner/ living separately from his/her spouse without legal sanction
4. Widowed - a person whose spouse passed away and not currently in marriage.

If never married (codes 1), skip to P30

P29 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Ask the age in completed years at first marriage for all respondents who ever married (consensually married, divorced/separated or widowed).

Write the age in completed years in the boxes provided and shade the digits as appropriate

If there is some difficulty in recalling the age, ask for the date (that is year) at which that person first got married or lived with a partner. Then, age at first marriage can be obtained by subtracting Date of Birth (DOB) from Date at First Marriage (DFM).

If the respondent cannot remember, try to find out roughly how many years that person has been married, and if she/he is still in the first marriage deduct the number of years in marriage from **2008** to reach the year of marriage.

QUESTIONS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER (Birth details)

P30 NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ALIVE

Ask the respondent the number of children she has ever born alive (born alive, means that they must have shown a sign of life, e.g. crying at birth) during her lifetime. Enter the number of males in the first box and females in the second box and then shade the appropriate digits.

- ✓ If there are more than 9 females or males, just write 9.
- ✓ If the respondent has never had children in her lifetime, write '0' in male box and '0' in the female box.
- ✓ The number should be written irrespective of whether children born to the woman are no longer staying with her and may be dead but they were born alive.

P31 NUMBER OF CHILDREN STILL ALIVE

Write number of boys and girls, in boxes provided the, still alive. Then, shade digits as appropriate.

Note: From children born alive, indicate the total number even if they are staying somewhere else.

P32 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Ask for live births that have been born in the last 12 months or since June 2007. Write the number of live births by sex in the space provided and shade the appropriate digits.

P33 NUMBER OF CHILDREN STILL ALIVE

Of the number of births born alive in the last 12 months, how many are still alive. Write the number of boys and girls in the boxes provided. Then, shade the digits as appropriate.

IMPORTANT: You should make sure that you do not leave any columns from P30 to P33 blank for any woman aged 12 years or more. For instance, where a woman has reported having no children ever born alive in column P30, you should record zero(s) in the boxes but do not leave any of the boxes blank.

While probing for this information make sure that the woman does not exclude any of her children who might have died shortly after birth, as long as they were born alive. Furthermore, any of her children who might have died at any other age are to be recorded. However, ensure that still birth that is, the births which did not show any sign of life, are not included.

SECTION D: CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS

D01 Type of Dwelling Unit

Ask the respondent for the materials used for construction of the **Dwelling Unit** and Shade the appropriate code.

1. Permanent
2. Semi-Permanent
3. Traditional

D02 Tenure of the Dwelling Unit

Ask the respondent for the tenure of Dwelling Unit and shade the appropriate code

1. Owner/family occupied
2. Rented
8. Other

D03 MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR

Ask the respondent for main material of the floor of Dwelling Unit and shade the appropriate code

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mud | 7. Vinly or Asphalt strips |
| 2. Dung | 8. Ceramic tiles |
| 3. Wood planks | 9. Cement |
| 4. Palm/ Bamboo | 10. Bricks |
| 5. Broken bricks | 11. Other |
| 6. Polished wood | |

D04 NUMBER OF ROOMS:

Enter the number of rooms in the boxes provided and shade the relevant digits.

Total number of rooms, include bedrooms, dining rooms, study rooms, habitable attics, servant's rooms, kitchens, rooms used for business purposes etc. as long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. **Do not count** passageways, verandas, lobbies, bathrooms, toilets, garages and storerooms as rooms even if they meet the above criteria.

D05 NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING

Ask for the number of rooms used for sleeping. Record the number in the boxes provided and shades the digits as appropriate.

D06 NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS

Ask for the number of persons (occupants) who sleep in the dwelling unit. Record the numbers of occupants in the boxes provided, and shade the digits as appropriate.

D07 MAIN SOURCE OF WATER

Ask about the main source of drinking water for the members of the household and then Shade the appropriate code respectively.

1. **Piped into house or dwelling** (house connection) - Where tap is available in the living quarters occupied by the household, Shade 1.
2. **Piped into yard/plot** - If the household members fetch water for domestic use from a tap located outside the house, which is within its premises and is for their exclusive use, Shade 2.
3. **Community stand pipe** - If the members fetch water from a community stand pipe i.e. other members of the community also fetch water from the stand pipe, Shade 3.

4. **Unprotected well** - This is an artificial means of water supply from underground obtained by boring or digging, if the water is not in any way protected from contamination, Shade 4
5. **Protected well** - Where efforts have been made towards erecting structures around the well or other means have been made to protect the water from contamination, Shade 5.
6. **Borehole** - If the water source is borehole, Shade 6.
7. **Spring** - This is a natural water supply source from underground. It is a simple outcropping of water to the land surface, Shade 7
8. **River/Stream** - For households which use water from a River/stream, Shade 8.
9. **Pond/Lake** - For households which use water from a pond/Lake, Shade 9.
10. **Dam** - For households which use water from a dam, Shade 10.
11. **Rain water** - For households which harvest rain water for consumption, Shade 11
12. **Tanker truck/Bowser** - For households which are supplied water by a tanker truck, Shade 12.
13. **Bottled water** - For households which buy bottled water from shops, Shade 13.
14. **Other** - This applies in cases where the source of water supply is not classifiable into any of the categories listed above, Shade 88.

D08: TYPE OF TOILET

Enquirer about the type of toilet or means of excreta disposal used in the household and Shade the appropriate code. The codes are as follows;

1. **Flush toilet** - This refers to the type of toilet which is characterized by the draining of human excreta by rush of running water.
2. **Traditional Pit latrine** - This is an ordinary pit latrine built without health or hygienic related specifications which has no vent pipe.
3. **Pit-VIP** - (Ventilated Improved latrines) - This is a ventilated pit latrine which is defined as an on site means of human excreta disposal in a hygienic, low cost and more acceptable manner. It comprises amongst other things a **vent pipe**
4. **No Facility** - this refers to the use of bushes, veld and other open spaces for this purpose.
5. **Other** - for other methods of excreta not mentioned above.

D09: MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

Ask about the main source of energy used by the household mainly for lighting and Shade the appropriate response. The answers are as follows,

1. Electricity
2. Paraffin
3. Candles
4. Firewood
5. Other

D10: MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING

Ask about the main source of energy used by household for cooking and Shade the appropriate response. It is possible that a household may use more than one source of energy at any one time but it is the one that is **most often** used that should be recorded. Only one code should be Shaded and the categories are as follows;

1. Electricity
2. Paraffin
3. Gas
4. Charcoal
5. Firewood
6. Straw
7. Other

D11-D20 ASSETS OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN FUNCTIONING CONDITION

Ask if the household has the following assets in functioning condition. If the asset is in good working condition Shade 1 for Yes but if the asset is there but no longer functioning Shade 2 for No.

- D11 Radio
- D12 Television
- D13 Refrigerator/Freezer
- D14 Cooker/Hotplate
- D15 Bicycle
- D16 Motorcycle
- D17 Car or truck
- D18 Telephone
- D19 Ox-cart
- D20 ITN

SECTION E: EMIGRATION

E1 MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD WHO HAVE EMIGRATED

Ask if there are usual household members who have emigrated in the last 10 years (from 1998 to 2008).

- ✓ Shade code 1 if the response is Yes and then proceed to ask question E2
- ✓ Shade code 2, if response is No and skip to Section M (Mortality)

E2 ACTIVITY ABROAD:

The enumerator should ask the sex, age, destination, year of departure and type of activity abroad

(a) Sex:

Ask the sex of the emigrant and shade the appropriate code

(b) Age

Enter the age (in completed years) in the spaces provided and accordingly shade appropriate digits

(c) Destination

Enter country of destination in the boxes provided and shade the appropriate digits in the three rows. You are required to record the country to where a Malawi Citizen is reported stationed during the census period. A person reported to have been to more than one country since he/she left Malawi should be recorded where he/she is at the time of interview.

(d) Year of departure

Record the year of departure in the spaces provided. Enter the last two digits of the year of departure in the spaces provided. Then, shade the relevant two digits.

(e) Type of activity of the emigrant.

Enter the type of activity of the emigrant by shading the relevant code. The codes provided include

1. Mines
2. Farms
3. Student
4. Official Business
5. Medical
8. Others

Where the emigrant is reported engaged in more than one activity, classify him/her according to the activity on which he/she spends most of the time. Note again that the activity abroad is asked for all persons who have emigrated regardless of their age as long as they are Malawians and have emigrated in the last 10 years.

E3 REMMITANCES

Ask if the household received any remittances (anything in terms of goods or cash) in the last five years (from 2003 to 2008) from the emigrant.

Use the following codes:

- 0 - No remittances
- 1 - Yes, remittances- money
- 2 - Yes, remittances-goods
- 3 - Don't know

If response is '0' or '3', skip to Section M

E4 REGULARITY OF REMITTANCES

Enquire how often do the emigrant/s send cash or goods to the household and Shade the appropriate code.

1. Quite regular (Monthly)
2. Somewhat regular (Quarterly)
3. From time to time (Once a year)
4. Rarely

SECTION M: MORTALITY

DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS:

As for the number of people who died in the household in the last 12 months. Do not forget children (less than one year old, July 2007 to June, 2008).

You should be very careful on how to phrase the question. Example, "is there any usual member of the household who died during the last 12 months i.e. since July 2007".

M1 DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD

If there are deaths that occurred within the last 12 months (since July 2007) Shade 1 for Yes and proceed to ask question M2. If there are no deaths, skip to section MM.

M2: SEX AND AGE OF THE DECEASED:

List the members of household who died in the last 12 months by giving them serial numbers.

Sex:

- ✓ **Shade code 1** for male
- ✓ **Shade code 2** for female

Age:

- ✓ Enter age in completed years at the time of death in boxes provided. If age is less than 1 year, record 00 by entering "0" in the first row and "0" in the second row
- ✓ Shade appropriate digits, in the rows provided

Maternal deaths:

If the death was a woman aged 12 - 49, ask whether.

(i) She died due to accident, injury, suicide or violence.

If yes, shade code 1 otherwise shade code 2

(ii) Whether she died while pregnant:

If yes, shade code 1 otherwise shade code 2

(iii) She died during child birth;

If yes, shade code 1 otherwise shade code 2

(iii) Whether she during 6 weeks period following during termination of pregnancy.

If yes, shade code 1 otherwise shade code 2

Maternal death means the death of a woman aged 12 years and over during pregnancy, delivery or within two months of the end of pregnancy or childbirth. Isolate the pregnancy related death from maternal death by asking whether she (women aged 12-49) died due to accident, injury, suicide or violence.

SUMMARY TABLES

Note: Complete the section only after completing the household interview.

Provide a summary of the number of persons by sex (as listed in P01 and P03) in the household questionnaire. If you have used more than one set of questionnaires for the household, ensure that the Summary includes information from all the continuation questionnaires. Note that the summary is made on the first questionnaire.

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE CHECKS

Enumerator's Signature & Date of Interview:

Each and every enumerator should fill in his/her name and date of interview in the space provided.

Field Supervisor's Name and Date:

The Field Supervisor should fill in his/her name and date in the space provided acknowledging receipt of the questionnaire and that he/she is satisfied that the questionnaire is accurately completed.

Control Centre Supervisor's Name & Date:

The Control centre supervisor should fill in his/her name and date in the space provided acknowledging receipt of the questionnaire and that he/she is satisfied that the questionnaire is accurately completed.

NB: If the household continues to the next questionnaires remember to mark in the continuation box at the bottom.

APPENDIX A

DISTRICT CODES

CODE	DISTRICT, TA, STA OR TOWN	CODE	DISTRICT, TA, STA OR TOWN
1	NORTHERN REGION	1	NORTHERN REGION
01	CHITIPA	02	KARONGA
01	Mwabulambya	01	Kilupula
02	Mwenemisuku	02	S/C Mwakaboko
03	Mwenewenya	03	Kyungu
04	Nthalire	04	Wasambo
05	Kameme	05	S/C Mwirang'ombe
06	Nyika National Park (Part A)	06	Nyika National Park (Part B)
20	Chitipa	20	Karonga Town
03	NKHATABAY	04	RUMPHI
01	Kabunduli	01	Chikulamayembe
02	Fukamapiri	02	Mwamlowe
03	Malenga Mzoma	03	S/C Mwahenga
04	S/C Malanda	04	S/C Mwalweni
05	S/C Zilakoma	05	S/C Kachulu
06	Mankhambira	06	S/C Chapinduka
07	S/C Fukamalaza	07	S/C Mwankhunikira
08	S/C Mkumbira	08	Katumbi
09	Mususya	09	S/C Zolokere
10	S/C Nyaluwanga	10	Nyika National Park (Part A)
11	S/C Mkondowe	11	Vwaza Marsh Game Reserve (A)
12	Timbiri	20	Rumphi Boma
13	Mkumpha		
14	Boghoyo		
20	Nkhata Bay Boma		

<p>05 MZIMBA</p> <p>01 M'mbelwa 02 Mtwalo 03 S/C Kampingo Sibande 04 S/C Jaravikuba Munthali 05 Chindi 06 Mzikubola 07 Mabulabo 08 S/C Khosolo Gwaza Jere 09 Mpherembe 10 Mzukuzuku 11 Vwaza Marsh Game Reserve 20 Mzimba Boma</p>	<p>06 LIKOMA</p> <p>01 Mkumpha 20 Likoma Boma</p>
<p>07 MZUZU CITY</p> <p>31 Nkhorongo ward 32 Lupaso ward 33 Zolozolo ward 34 Chiputula Ward 35 Chibanja Ward 36 Mchengautuwa Ward 37 Katoto Ward 38 Jombo Ward</p>	<p>07 MZUZU CITY</p> <p>39 Muzilawayinge Ward 40 Chasefu Ward 41 Katawa Ward 42 Masasa Ward 43 Kaning'ina Ward 44 Viphya Ward 45 Msongwe Ward 46 New Airport Site</p>

CODE	DISTRICT, TA, STA OR TOWN	CODE	DISTRICT, TA, STA OR TOWN
1	NORTHERN REGION	1	NORTHERN REGION
01	CHITIPA	02	KARONGA
01	Mwabulambya	01	Kilupula
02	Mwenemisuku	02	S/C Mwakaboko
03	Mwenewenya	03	Kyungu
04	Nthalire	04	Wasambo
05	Kameme	05	S/C Mwirang'ombe
06	Nyika National Park (Part A)	06	Nyika National Park (Part B)
20	Chitipa	20	Karonga Town
03	NKHATABAY	04	RUMPHI
01	Kabunduli	01	Chikulamayembe
02	Fukamapiri	02	Mwamlowe
03	Malenga Mzoma	03	S/C Mwahenga
04	S/C Malanda	04	S/C Mwalweni
05	S/C Zilakoma	05	S/C Kachulu
06	Mankhambira	06	S/C Chapinduka
07	S/C Fukamalaza	07	S/C Mwankhunikira
08	S/C Mkumbira	08	Katumbi
09	Mususya	09	S/C Zolokere
10	S/C Nyaluwanga	10	Nyika National Park (Part A)
11	S/C Mkondowe	11	Vwaza Marsh Game Reserve (A)
12	Timbiri	20	Rumphi Boma
13	Mkumpha		
14	Boghoyo		
20	Nkhata Bay Boma		
05	MZIMBA	06	LIKOMA
01	M'mbelwa	01	Mkumpha
02	Mtwalo	20	Likoma Boma
03	S/C Kampingo Sibande		
04	S/C Jaravikuba Munthali		
05	Chindi		
06	Mzikubola		
07	Mabulabo		
08	S/C Khosolo Gwaza Jere		

09	Mpherembe		
10	Mzukuzuku		
11	Vwaza Marsh Game Reserve		
20	Mzimba Boma		
07	MZUZU CITY	07	MZUZU CITY
31	Nkhorongo ward	39	Muzilawayinge Ward
32	Lupaso ward	40	Chasefu Ward
33	Zolozolo ward	41	Katawa Ward
34	Chiputula Ward	42	Masasa Ward
35	Chibanja Ward	43	Kaning'ina Ward
36	Mchengautuwa Ward	44	Viphya Ward
37	Katoto Ward	45	Msongwe Ward
38	Jombo Ward	46	New Airport Site

CODE	DISTRICT, TA, STA OR TOWN	CODE	DISTRICT, TA, STA OR TOWN
2	CENTRAL REGION	2	CENTRAL REGION
01	KASUNGU	02	NKHOTAKOTA
01	Kaluluma	01	Kanyenda
02	S/C Simlemba	02	S/C Kafuzila
03	S/C Mnyanja	03	Malenga Chanzi
04	S/C Chisikwa	04	S/C Mphonde
05	Kaomba	05	Mwadzama
06	S/C Lukwa	06	Mwansambo
07	S/C Kawamba	07	Nkhotakota Game Reserve
08	S/C Njombwa	20	Nkhotakota Boma
09	S/C Chilowamatambe		
10	Chulu		
11	Santhe		
12	Wimbe		
13	Kapelula		
14	Kasungu National Park		
15	Mwase		
20	Kasungu Township		

<p>03</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 20</p>	<p>NTCHISI</p> <p>Kasakula Chikho S/C nthondo Kalumo S/C Chilooko Malenga Ntchisi Boma</p>	<p>04</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 20 21</p>	<p>DOWA</p> <p>Dzoole S/C Chakhaza S/C Kayembe Chiwere S/C Mkukula Msakambewa S/C Mponela Dowa Boma Mponela Urban</p>
<p>05</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 20 21</p>	<p>SALIMA</p> <p>Maganga Karonga Pemba S/C Kambwiri Ndindi S/C Kambalame Khombedza S/C Mwanza Kuluunda S/C Msosa Lake Malawi National Park Salima Township Chipoka Urban</p>	<p>06</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16</p>	<p>LILONGWE</p> <p>Chadza Kalolo Chiseka Mazengera S/C Chitekwele Khongoni Chimutu Chitukula S/C Mtema Kalumbu S/C Tsabango Kalumba S/C Njewa Malili Kabudula Masula</p>
<p>10</p> <p>31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41</p>	<p>LILONGWE CITY</p> <p>Area 1 Area 2 Area 3 Area 4 Area 5 Area 6 Area 7 Area 8 Area 9 Area 10 Area 11</p>	<p>10</p> <p>60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70</p>	<p>LILONGWE CITY</p> <p>Area 30 Area 31 Area 32 Area 33 Area 34 Area 35 Area 36 Area 37 Area 38 Area 39 Area 40</p>

42 Area 12	71 Area 41
43 Area 13	72 Area 42
44 Area 14	73 Area 43
45 Area 15	74 Area 44
46 Area 16	75 Area 45
47 Area 17	76 Area 46
48 Area 18	77 Area 47
49 Area 19	78 Area 48
50 Area 20	79 Area 49
51 Area 21	80 Area 50
52 Area 22	81 Area 51
53 Area 23	82 Area 52
54 Area 24	83 Area 53
55 Area 25	84 Area 54
56 Area 26	85 Area 55
57 Area 27	86 Area 56
58 Area 28	87 Area 57
59 Area 29	88 Area 58
07 MCHINJI	08 DEDZA
01 Mlonyeni	01 Pemba
02 S/C Mavwere	02 S/C Chilikumwenda
03 Zulu	03 S/C Kaphuka
04 S/C Nduwa	04 Tambala
05 Mkanda	05 S/C Chauma
06 S/C Dambe	06 Kasumbu
20 Mchinji Boma	07 Kachindamoto
	08 S/C Kamenya Gwaza
	20 Dedza Town
09 NTCHEU	
01 Phambala	
02 Mpando	
03 Kwataine	
04 S/C Makwangwala	
05 S/C Champiti	
06 Njolomole	
07 Chakhumbira	
08 S/C Goodson Ganya	
09 Masasa	
20 Ntcheu Boma	

CODE	DISTRICT, TA, STA or TOWN	CODE	DISTRICT, TA, STA or TOWN
3	SOUTHERN REGION	3	SOUTHERN REGION
01	MANGOCHI	02	MACHINGA
01	Mponda	01	Liwonde
02	Chimwala	02	S/C Sitola
03	Nankumba	03	Kawinga
04	Jalasi	04	S/C Chamba
05	S/C M'bwana Nyambi	05	S/C Mposa
06	S/C Chowe	06	S/C Mlomba
07	Katuli	07	S/C Chikweo
08	Makanjila	08	S/C Ngokwe
09	S/C Namabvi	09	S/C Chiwalo
10	Liwonde National Park	12	Nyambi
11	Lake Malawi National Park	13	Liwonde National Park
20	Mangochi Town	20	Machinga Boma
21	Monkey Bay Urban	22	Liwonde Town
03	ZOMBA	14	ZOMBA CITY
01	Kuntumanji	31	Mbedza Ward
02	Mwambo	32	Mtiya Ward
03	S/C Mkumbira	33	Masongola Ward
04	Chikowi	34	Chikamveka Ward
05	S/C Mbiza	35	Chikamveka North Ward
06	Mlumbe	36	Chirunga East Ward
07	Malemia	37	Chirunga Ward
08	S/C Nkagula	38	Likangala Ward
		39	Zakazaka ward
		40	Zomba Central Ward
		41	Chambo ward
		42	Sadzi Ward
		43	Likangala Central Ward
		44	Likangala South Ward

<p>04</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 20</p>	<p>CHIRADZULU</p> <p>Mpama Likoswe Kadewere Nkalo Chitera Nchemba Chiradzulu Boma</p>	<p>05</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08</p>	<p>BLANTYRE</p> <p>Kapeni Lundu Chigaru Kunthembwe Makata Kuntaja Machinjili Somba</p>
<p>15</p> <p>31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43</p>	<p>BLANTYRE CITY</p> <p>Michiru Ward South Lunzu Ward Mapanga Ward Nkolokoti Ward Ndirande North ward Ndirande South Ward Ndirande West Ward Nyambadwe Ward Likhubula Ward Chilomoni Ward Blantyre West Ward Blantyre Central Ward Blantyre East ward</p>	<p>15</p> <p>44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56</p>	<p>BLANTYRE CITY</p> <p>Chichiri Ward Mzedi Ward Bangwe Ward Namiyango ward Limbe East Limbe Central Ward Limbe West Ward Soche East Ward Soche West Ward Nancholi Ward Misesa Ward Chigumula Ward Msamba Ward</p>
<p>06</p> <p>01 02 20</p>	<p>MWANZA</p> <p>Kanduku Nthache Mwanza Boma</p>	<p>13</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 20</p>	<p>NENO</p> <p>Dambe Mlauli Symon Ngozi Majete Game Reserve (B) Chekucheku Neno Boma</p>

<p>07</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 20 21`</p>	<p>THYOLO</p> <p>Nsabwe S/C Thukuta S/C Mbawela Changata S/C Mphuka S/C Kwethemule Kapichi Nchilamwela Chimaliro Bvumbwe Thomas Thyolo Boma Luchenza Town (Part A)</p>	<p>08</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 20 21</p>	<p>MULANJE</p> <p>Mabuka Laston Njema Chikumbu Nthiramanja Nkanda S/C Laston Juma Mulanje Mountain Mulanje Boma Luchenza Town (Part B)</p>
<p>09</p> <p>01 02 20</p>	<p>PHALOMBE</p> <p>Mnkhumba Nazombe Phalombe Boma</p>	<p>10</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 20 21</p>	<p>CHIKWAWA</p> <p>Ngabu Lundu Chapananga Maseya Katunga Kasisi Mankhwira Lengwe National Park Majete Game Reserve Chikwawa Boma Ngabu Urban</p>
<p>11</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 20</p>	<p>NSANJE</p> <p>Ndamera Chimombo Nyachikadza Mlolo Tengani S/C Mbenje Malemia Ngabu S/C Makoko Mwabvi Game Reserve Nsanje Boma</p>	<p>12</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 20</p>	<p>BALAKA</p> <p>Nsamala S/C Sawali S/C Nkaya Kalembo S/C Kachenga S/C Amidu Balaka Boma</p>

APPENDIX B: COUNTRY CODES

Code	Country Name	Code	Country Name
004	Afghanistan	408	Democratic Rep. Of Korea
012	Algeria	208	Denmark
024	Angola	262	Djibouti
032	Argentina	214	Dominica Republic
036	Australia	218	Ecuador
040	Austria	818	Egypt
050	Bangladesh	222	El Salvador
056	Belgium	226	Equatorial Guinea
204	Benin	232	Eritrea
068	Bolivia	231	Ethiopia
072	Botswana	238	Falklands Islands
076	Brazil	246	Finland
100	Bulgaria	250	France
854	Burkina Faso	266	Gabon
108	Burundi	270	Gambia
116	Cambodia	276	Germany
120	Cameroon	288	Ghana
124	Canada	300	Greece
132	Cape Verde	304	Greenland
140	Central African Rep.	312	Guatemala
148	Chad	324	Guinea
152	Chile	624	Guinea-Bissau
156	China	328	Guyana
170	Colombia	344	Hong Kong
178	Congo	352	Iceland
188	Costa Rica	356	India
384	Cote d'Ivoire	360	Indonesia
191	Croatia	364	Iran (Islamic Rep. Of)
192	Cuba	368	Iraq
196	Cyprus	372	Ireland
203	Czech Republic	376	Israel
388	Jamaica	380	Italy
392	Japan	422	Lebanon
400	Jordan	426	Lesotho
404	Kenya	430	Liberia
414	Kuwait	434	Libya
450	Madagascar	442	Luxembourg
000	Malawi	710	South Africa
458	Malaysia	724	Spain
466	Mali	144	Sri Lanka
478	Mauritania	736	Sudan
480	Mauritius	748	Swaziland

APPENDIX D: TRIBE CODES

- 01 Chewa
- 02 Nyanja
- 03 Yao
- 04 Tumbuka
- 05 Lomwe
- 06 Ngonde
- 07 Ngoni
- 08 Sena
- 09 Tonga
- 10 Nyakyusa
- 11 Lambya
- 12 Senga
- 13 Other

Appendix E.

2008 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

Chichewa Translation

SECTION P

- P1 Mungandiuze m'ndandanda wa maina a wanthu omwe amakhala pa khomo pano ndi alendo onse amene agona pano usiku wathawu kuyambira ndi mutu wapakhomo pano.
- P2 Pali ubale wanji pakati pa (Name) ndi mutu wapakhomo pano?
- P3 Kodi (Name) ndi wa mamuna kapena ndi wamkazi?
- P4 Kodi (Name) ali ndi zaka zingati?
- P5 Kodi (Name) anabadwa mwezi wanji ndipo chaka chanji?
- P6 Kodi (Name) anabadwila kuti?
- P7 Kodi (Name) ndi mbadwa ya dziko liti?
- P8 Kodi (Name) amakhala pakhomo pano nthawi zonse?
- P9 Kodi (Name) ndiwachipembedzo chanji?
- P10 Kodi (Name) ndi wamtundu wanji?
- P11 Kodi (Name) wakhala kuno nthawi yayitali bwanji asanasamuke?
- P12 Kodi (Name) asanabwere kuno amakhala kuti?
- P13 Kodi (Name) alindivuto lilironse pazinthu izi?
- P14 Kodi mayi ake a (Name) ali moyo?
- Nanga mayi ake a (Name) amakhala pakhomo pano?
- Kodi bambo ake a (Name) ali moyo?
- Nanga bambo ake a (Name) amakhala pakhomo pano?
- P15 Kodi (Name) ali ndichitupa chosonyeza kulembetsa kwa kubadwa kwake?
- P16 Kodi (Name) angathe kuwerenga ndi kulemba muzilankhulo izi?

- P17 Kodi (Name) anaphunzilapo sukulu?
- P18 Kodi (Name) anamaliza kalasi yanji?
- P19 Kodi (Name) alindi certificate (chiphaso) yanji ya maphuzilo?
- P20 Kupatula ntchito zapakhomo pano, kodi (Name) wagwilapo ntchito ina ili yonse pamasiku asanu ndi awiri apitawa?
- P21 Nanga ndi chifukwa chiyani (Name) sanagwire ntchito pamasiku asanu ndi awiri apitawa?
- P22 Kodi (Name) anagwirapo ntchito ina iliyonse pamasiku asanu ndi awiri apitawa?
- P23 Kodi (Name) angathe kugwira ntchito?
- P24 Kodi (Name) wakhala akufuna ntchito pamasiku asanu ndi awiri apitawa?
- P25 Kodi ntchito yeni yeni imene (Name) wagwira pamasiku asanu ndi awiri apitawa ndi iti? kapena panthawi yomaliza kugwila ntchito?
- P26 Kodi (Name) amagwira ntchito kuti? (*Funsani mokwanira*)
- P27 Kodi kuntchito kwa (Name) amapangako chiyani?
- P28 Kodi (Name) ndi wokwatira?
- P29 Kodi (Name) anali ndi zaka zingati pamene amalowa m'banja koyamba?
- P30 Kodi (Name) anabelekapo ana angati amoyo pamoyo wake onse?
- P31 Mwa ana onsewa ndiangati omwe ali moyo?
- P32 Mwabelekapo ana angati amoyo m'miyezi khumi ndi iwiri (12) yapitayi?
- P33 Mwa ana amena abadwa m'miyezi khumi ndi iwiri (12) yapitayi ndi angati omwe ali moyo?

SECTION D

- 001 Mtundu wa nyumba yomwe akukhala.
- 002 Kodi nyumbayi ndiyanu, kapena mumalipira?
- 003 Kodi pansu pa nyumba yanu munamangapo ndi chiyani?
- 004 Kodi nyumba yanu ilindizipinda zingati? *Kupatula chimbuzi, bafa mosungila galimoto ndi chipinda chosungila katundu.*

- 005 Kodi mwazipindazi ndizingati zomwe zimagwiritsidwa ntchito pogona?
- 006 Kodi ndi anthu angati amagona m'nyumbamo nthawi zambiri?
- 007 Kodi nthawi zambiri madzi akumwa mumatunga kuti?
- 008 Kodi pakhomo pano mumagwiritsa ntchito chimbuzi chamtundu wanji?
- 009 Kodi pakhomo pano kweni-kweni mumagwiritsa ntchito moto wamtundu wanji powunikira?
- 010 Kodi pakhomo pano kweni-kweni mumagwiritsa ntchito moto wamtundu wanji pophikira?
- 011 Kodi pakhomo pano muli ndizinthu zomwe nditchulezi zoti zimagwira ntchito?

SECTION E

- E1 Kodi pakhomo pano alipo amene anatulukapo kupita kunja kwadziko lino kuyambira m'chaka cha 1995 kufikila chaka chino (13years)
- E2 Ngati **INDE** - yankhani mafunso alim'musiwa:
- E3 Kodi mwalandilapo chithandizo chinachilichonse chandalama kapena katundu muzaka zisanu zapitazi (2003-2005) kwa munthu wina aliyense amene anatuluka?
- E4 Kodi chithandizochi (katundu ndalama) chimabwera mowilikiza bwanji?

SECTION M

- M1 Kodi pamyezi khumi ndi iwiri (12) yapitayi pakhomo pano alipo amene anatisiya?
- M2 Onetsani ngati womwalirayo anali wamamuna kapena wamkazi komanso zakazake.
- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| (Death No) | Mndandanda wa anthu omwalira |
| (Sex) | Mamuna/ Mkazi |
| (Age at death) | Zaka zawo pomwalira |
| (Due to accident) | Imfayo inali ya ngozi |
| (Injury) | Movulala |
| (Suicide) | Mozipha |
| (Violence) | Mwankhanza |
| (While pregnant) | Anatisiya ali oyembekezala? |
| (During child birth) | Anatisiya pobeleka? |
| (During the 6 weeks period following the termination of the pregnancy, irrespective | |

**of the way the pregnancy
was terminated)**

Adamwalira masabata asanu ndi
imodzi chichokereni mimbayo
mosawerengera kuti mimbayo inachoka
bwanji?

SECTION MM

MM1 Kodi amayi anu anabeleka ana akazi angati, kuphatikiza
omwe anamwalira ali ndi zaka khumi ndi ziwiri zakubabwa, kapena
kupitilirapo (*Funsani mokwanira*)

MM2 Kodi mwa ana akazi amenewa ndi angati amene anamwalira ali
ndizaka khumi ndi ziwiri zakubadwa kapena kupitilira apo?

**(Death No)
(Age at death)
(Did she die
during pregnancy,
delivery or within
2 months of the
end of pregnancy
of childbirth)**

Mndandanda wa anthu omwalira
Zakazawo pomwalira

Kodi anamwalira panthawi yomwe anali ndi
mimba kapena pobeleka mkatikakati
mwamiyezi iwiri atango beleka.

Appendix F: Birth Certificate