

**MALAWI
POPULATION CENSUS
1966**

Final Report

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the final results of the August, 1966 Population Census of Malawi. Preliminary data were published in a "Provisional Report" released in 1966. Data presented in the "Provisional Report" were obtained from hand-added summaries prepared by enumerators and were limited to information on broad age groups, sex and race. The present report is based on coding, punching and tabulation of individual cards for all persons enumerated, and shows detailed information on all of the various characteristics for which questions were asked.

A brief summary of the data is presented in terms of the total population; geographic distribution and density; age and sex; racial and ethnic composition; languages spoken; economic characteristics; and population outside Malawi. Following the summary information, there are twenty-two detailed tables which show distributions down to the district level and in some cases down to chiefs' areas.

Historical Background

The first attempt at a population count took place in 1891 when Nyasaland (now Malawi) became a British Protectorate. This population count, however, obtained the population figures of Europeans and Asians only, and excluded entirely the count of Africans. The second population count was conducted in 1901, and was the first in which an attempt was made to count the African population as well. Very little information is available on methods used in these first two population counts.

In 1911 a Census Ordinance was enacted and a census was taken that year. The African population was estimated on the basis of hut-taxes paid, using an average of 2.8 people per hut. The 2.8 average was based on counts of people per hut in certain selected villages.

Censuses taken in 1921, 1926 and 1931 were conducted by subdividing districts into areas and assigning an enumerator to each area. Each enumerator visited each village in his area and counted all people permanently domiciled in the village whether present or away (in the country or abroad) at that time. These censuses were then *de jure* in principle although the method of counting people away from the village is not known.

The 1945 census methods were similar except that this census was *de facto*, with separate estimates obtained for total absentees abroad by questioning village headmen.

The 1966 Population Census described in detail below differs in several respects from earlier Censuses. It was the first which included extensive training of the enumerators, and it was the first carried out with a comprehensive demarcation of enumeration areas of the whole country.

Data Collected in the 1966 Census and Methods Used

The 1966 Census was a *de facto* census in which enumerators visited every "dwelling unit"—that is every structure or place where persons "habitually sleep"—and recorded the particulars called for in the schedule in respect of every person who slept at that place the night before the enumerator called. If there was positive evidence that no person had slept there the previous night the dwelling unit was numbered and registered as "vacant". Otherwise, if no person was present at the time, the dwelling unit was numbered and the enumerator called back, not more than three times, to obtain the necessary information. If he still failed to find any person he obtained the best information from neighbours or the village headman. The total number of dwelling units enumerated was 1,548,601. Not every person registered was required to be present at the time of the enumeration, but information was to be obtained only from responsible adults.

The system of recording persons who slept at the dwelling unit "the previous night" was also adopted in the last censuses in Zambia and Rhodesia. Its advantages over the fixed "census night" is that it does not present problems of "recall" when the last people to be registered are asked to remember who slept in the house on a particular night two or three weeks previously. Its disadvantage is that people who move about are liable to be missed altogether or counted more than once. The persons missed for this reason are, however, believed to be balanced by those double-counted and it was felt that the advantage of overall accuracy lay with the method adopted.

Malawians who were residing outside the country (working, studying in foreign universities, etc.) are not included in the population of any district.

The Census enumeration was started on the 9th of August and continued until the 15th of September, 1966. August is the most suitable month in Malawi because it coincides with the school holiday (when teachers would be free for Census work), because communications are good during the dry season and because village activity is at a low ebb.

The questionnaire (See Figure 1—Page xvii) was kept relatively short having regard to the desirability of achieving maximum accuracy for the basic area totals and distribution. Name and relationship were recorded for identification and backchecking and as a control on sex and age. No attempt was made to analyse family relationship. Place of birth gives some indication of the part immigration has played in the population increase and some information regarding the pattern of internal migration. The three major racial groupings have been determined, with a fourth category for those who felt they did not belong to any one of the three. To gain an idea of ethnic affiliation, persons were asked which of certain languages of

Malawi they understood and the home language was also recorded. Those over five years of age were asked whether they were attending school or previously attended school and what was the highest level of education reached. Those over ten years were asked questions aimed to determine whether they were within the cash economy.

The questionnaire, organization and method were tested in small-scale pre-tests in Mlanje, Chiradzulu, Blantyre and Zomba Districts and in two large-scale tests of the whole of Chief's area Chiwere in Dowa District and of Chief's area Kalolo in Lilongwe District.

Upon completion of the census enumeration the questionnaires were returned and various editing and coding processes were performed. The cards were punched and tabulated on a UNIVAC 1004 computer and related equipment. At all stages of the processing, quality control procedures were introduced to minimize errors.

While the 1966 Population Census was a *de facto* Census, an attempt was made to obtain some supplementary information on Malawians outside Malawi by asking at each house about relatives outside the country (see Figure 2—page xviii). Data from this questionnaire is not included in any of the detailed tables but some information compiled from a sample of "Outside Malawi Registers" is included in some summary data below.

Geographical Divisions and Enumeration Areas

It was decided to assign each enumerator an area with an estimated population of about 1,000 people (more or less depending on the population density in the area). Rough estimations of population were derived primarily from house counts and tax rolls.

Enumeration areas were established so that separate data would be available for each of the three regions, 23 districts, 169 chiefs' areas and sub-chiefs' areas, and 30 towns and district centres. Since August 1966, one new chief's area and 23 new sub-chief's areas have been established and Table 2 reflects these new areas. However, other tables show data according to the boundaries which existed at the time of the Census.

For the rural areas the first step in the mapping process was for the field staff in each district to make tracings from existing maps for the areas under their charge. Once the tracings of the areas were made the next step for the field staff was to familiarise themselves with all of the villages, and their locations in the respective areas. All the identified villages not already shown were now copied on the tracings and estimated population figures were copied against the appropriate village names on the map. After completion of the mapping process, the rural part of each district was divided into enumeration areas by group villages, or in the case of large villages by dividing them, into areas with an estimated population of about 1,000.

Establishing enumeration areas for urban and special areas was carried out in much the same manner; it was usually necessary to divide these areas.

The definitions of rural, urban and special areas were as follows:

"RURAL AREAS" include each village with its own roll at the Boma and includes all groups of houses on the lands of that village, even if they have their own distinctive names or are in fact separated physically from the main village, and also whether or not the persons inhabiting the houses are in fact registered on that village roll or not.

"URBAN AREAS" include all townships and town planning areas, and all District Centres. An Urban area need not be an administrative centre, but must have other installations, such as a Post Office or a Works Camp or a Post Office in addition to trading stores and a market.

"TRADING CENTRES" include every centre, not being an urban area, at which there are residential stores built on demarcated plots. Only those areas which comprise the demarcated plots in which the people living thereon are included in a trading centre.

"ESTATES" include every area of alienated land, not being within an urban area, trading centre, Mission, which is thereby excluded from the adjacent villages, whether it comprises an agricultural or industrial holding (such as a quarry) or is merely a residential plot.

"MISSIONS" include every area of land in use by a missionary or other religious organization which houses permanent staff, whether there is found in the area a church, seminary, school, training college or hospital or any combination of these. A Mission does not include a church standing alone at which only the minister in charge is resident unless such church and house are situated on a freehold or leasehold plot.

"GOVERNMENT STATIONS" include every Government or quasi-Government installation in which people are resident, which is not in an urban area, such as an agricultural, veterinary or forestry experimental or training station or a permanent works road camp, prison, school or hospital, but excludes a dip-tank, a local court or dispensary without beds for in-patients.

Field Organization and Training

The field enumeration staff included 4 zone supervisors, 23 chief district supervisors, 72 control centre supervisors, 115 inspectors and liaison officers, 504 enumeration supervisors and 4,155 enumerators. Other personnel included controllers, trainers, checkers and labourers at each of the 72 control centres. Reserves of about 10 per cent. for both enumeration supervisors and enumerators were trained.

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To obtain maximum uniformity great emphasis was placed upon training. There was substantial preliminary training in late 1964 and in 1965. From April 1966 until the conclusion of enumeration, four zone supervisors, attached directly to Census Headquarters, toured the country checking and advising to see that each step in the preparations was carried through according to plan.

In May 1966 a trainer was recruited for each control centre and instructed in all census procedures and the techniques of training, for which sample sheets, error sheets, test papers and visual aids were provided.

In June 505 enumeration supervisors, together with a 10 per cent. reserve, were trained at 14 centres and thereafter spent six weeks in the field identifying and checking boundaries of enumeration areas. On closure of the schools on 1st August, 4,155 enumerators, again with a 10 per cent. reserve, drawn mainly from primary school teachers and senior students of the secondary schools, were trained at the district control centres in the work of registration.

At the same time the enumeration supervisors were retrained and students from the Malawi University, members of the Polytechnic and Soche Hill Teacher Training College, Secondary School teachers, V.S.O.'s, members of the U.S. Peace Corps and senior civil servants were introduced to the duties which they were to perform as controllers or checkers at the control centres or as district supervisors. Altogether over 6,000 persons and 200 vehicles were actively deployed on the Census operation during August.

Publicity

Apart from radio announcements and talks, newspaper advertisements and articles, and posters—all directed mainly at the urban communities—the co-operation of the public was enlisted through personal contact made by the district census teams and field supervisors in preparing for the census. They explained the methods and purposes of the census and simulated the visit of an enumerator as a demonstration to chiefs, village headmen and other leaders of the community throughout the country, visiting nearly every village in the process. They distributed a simple pamphlet published in ten languages and another in English was given to every teacher to enable one or two lessons to explain the census to be given to the pupils, so that they in turn could carry this information to their homes.

The Post-Enumeration Survey

A post-enumeration survey to measure the reliability of the Census count was started in late August, immediately after the Census was completed, and was finished within three months.

The approach was to re-enumerate sample selected areas looking for missed villages or parts of villages, missed dwelling units, or missed persons within dwelling units. Only the most experienced teams were used for the post-enumeration survey.

It was estimated, from other censuses taken in African countries, that there should be no more than a five percent. over or undercount in the census figures. In order to be within one-half of a per cent. of the true error rate with a ninety five per cent. confidence, it was calculated that a sample of 15,000 people would be required.

A three stage systematic sample was selected. The first stage was selecting one out of every fortieth enumeration area which gave 104 selected enumeration areas. The second stage was selecting one out of every three villages within each selected enumeration area. The final or third stage was selecting every other dwelling unit within the selected villages.

In order to find missed villages and parts of villages, every village within a selected enumeration area was visited and an interview with the headman was conducted to locate missed clusters or villages.

A more thorough investigation was required to find individual missed dwelling units. In selected villages, an intensive search was made for dwelling units not already identified or without Census household numbers.

In order to locate persons missed in enumerated dwelling units, a re-interview of the sample selected dwelling units was conducted.

When the post-enumeration field work was completed, the survey results were matched to the Census. Any differences were reconciled from a second field visit to units with the discrepancies. Differences which were caused by deaths, births, and emigrants since the Census were ignored.

Two separate estimates of the population were then made. One estimate used persons counted in the Census and the other used persons counted in the Post Enumeration Survey. The difference between the two estimates divided by the Survey estimate, estimates the proportion of persons missed in the Census.

The net undercount of the Census was calculated to be 108,000 persons or 2.6 per cent. It can be estimated that based on the post enumeration survey, the true percentage of the undercount is between 1.2 and 4.0 per cent. at a ninety five per cent. confidence level. The undercount for the three regions are 2.0 per cent. for the Northern Region, 1.9 per cent. for the Central region, and 3.2 per cent. for the Southern Region.

The survey results indicated that the greatest contribution to the undercount was from persons missed in enumerated dwelling units.

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

Total Population and Change

The *de facto* population of Malawi as found in the 1966 census was 4,039,583. In the last full census of Malawi, taken in 1945, the population was 2,049,914. As indicated in the table below, the average annual growth rate reflected in the data of these two censuses was 3.3 per cent. This rate is somewhat higher than the 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. estimated for most African Nations but is similar to growth rates in Rhodesia, Libya, Ivory Coast, the West Indies, Latin America, Malaya, the Phillipines and Taiwan¹.

Population of Malawi in Censuses—1901–1966

Year	<i>De Facto</i> Population	<i>De Jure</i> Population	
		Population	Average Annual Increase
1901	737,153	
1911	970,430	2.8%
1921	1,201,983	2.2%
1926	1,293,291	1.5%
1931	1,603,454	4.4%
1945	2,183,220+	2.2%
1966	4,305,583+	3.3%

* No separate estimates available of persons outside Malawi.

+ Derived from *de jure* or *de facto* figures by subtraction or addition of Malawians estimated to be outside the country.

The average annual increase has been calculated on the *de jure* figures because this is a complete series. Rates calculated from *de facto* data are essentially the same.

In comparing indications of growth rates between censuses in Malawi, the last rate of 3.3 per cent. was only surpassed by the rate between 1926 and 1931 (4.4 per cent.) As shown in the table, however, Malawi's indicated growth rates exhibit marked irregularity. The reasons for these apparent fluctuations are difficult to determine. Although it is quite possible that changes in fertility and mortality could have occurred over the past several decades, it is unlikely that they would have been dramatic enough to alter the growth rates in the magnitudes shown. It is perhaps more plausible to consider that changes have occurred in the techniques of census taking over the years, and that much of the instability in growth rates may be the result of such changes.

While direct data on fertility and mortality are not available for Malawi, by utilizing data on age and sex, some notion can be gained of past and future growth. The table below indicates that fertility must in fact have been high in the past in Malawi and may continue to be high for some time.

Selected Indices of Population Structure

Region and Sex	Median Age	Population under 5 years of age	Population under 15 years of age	Female Population 15–44 years of age	Child/Woman Ratio*
Malawi Total ..	17.5	748,225	1,774,766		
Male ..	16.5	366,133	879,292		
Female ..	18.5	382,092	895,474	913,203	82
Northern Region Total ..	16.7	92,795	226,012		
Male ..	15.0	45,541	111,563		
Female ..	18.0	47,254	114,449	108,992	85
Central Region Total ..	17.3	282,671	658,264		
Male ..	15.9	138,263	325,845		
Female ..	18.5	144,408	332,419	334,908	84
Southern Region Total ..	17.9	372,759	890,490		
Male ..	17.2	182,329	441,884		
Female ..	18.5	190,430	448,606	469,303	79

* Number of children under age 5 divided by women age 15–44 years. Multiplied by 100.

The median age of the population of Malawi is only 17.5 years, (males 16.5 years and females 18.5 years). Regional medians show the Northern Region at 16.7 years (males 15.0, females 18.0), the Central Region at 17.3 years (males 15.9, females 18.5) and the Southern Region at 17.9 years (males 17.2, females 18.5).

Nearly 19 per cent. of the population is less than 5 years of age, ranging from a high of 19.2 per cent. in the Central Region to a low of 18.0 per cent. in the Southern Region. Fully 43.9 per cent. are under the age of 15 years (46.0 per cent. males and 42.1 per cent. females).

One of the more important indicators of population potential, and hence fertility, is the number of women in the child-bearing ages of 15–44 years. In Malawi 42.9 per cent. of the women are of this age group, with 40.6 per cent. in the North, 42.8 per cent. in the Central Region, and 43.7 per cent. in the South.

Using the number of children aged under 5 and the number of women in the age group 15–44, the fertility ratio or *child/woman ratio* can be computed. Essentially this ratio is not a measure of absolute

United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1964

fertility but rather is a measure of mortality. The range of this ratio is from 79 to 82, ranging from a high of 82 to a low of 79.

The indications are that the apparent instability in the estimates of fertility and mortality is somewhere between 2.5 per cent. and 4.4 per cent. figures derived from the last three censuses shown in the table below:

It should be noted that the population in Malawi is very small compared to that outside Malawi, very little Malawians go to Malawi. Some Malawians return to Malawi are shown below in parentheses.

The growth between censuses is not possible to compute due to the creation of new districts between the censuses. It is not possible to compute the growth rate from within the boundaries of the districts. The following table shows the growth rate by region and recombined movements between districts.

African Population Growth Rates

Region	TOTAL
NORTHERN REGION	
Chitipa ¹	
Karonga ²	
Nkhata Bay ³	
Rumpi ⁴	
Mzimba ⁵	
CENTRAL REGION	
Kasungu	
Ntchisi ⁶	
Nkhotakota	
Dowa	
Salima ⁷	
Lilongwe	
Mchinji ⁸	
Dedza	
Nchue	
SOUTHERN REGION	
Fort Johnston	
Kasupe ⁷	
Zomba	
Chiradzulu	
Blantyre	
Cholo	
Mlanje	
Chikwawa	
Nsanje ⁸	

¹ Formerly included in Nkhotakota.

² Formerly called Chitipa.

³ Formerly included in Nkhotakota.

⁴ Formerly included in Ntchisi.

⁵ Formerly included in Ntchisi.

⁶ Formerly called Ntchisi.

⁷ Formerly called Kasungu.

⁸ Formerly called Nchue.

fertility but rather is a measure of effective fertility because it is influenced by infant and childhood mortality. The range of this ratio is usually between 30 and 80. In Malawi the child-woman ratio is 82, ranging from a high of 85 in the Northern Region to a low of 79 in the Southern Region.

9,583. In the last full census the table below, the average cent. This rate is somewhat but is similar to growth rates the Phillipines and Taiwan¹.

The indications are then that Malawi has a young population and that the rate of fertility is high. The apparent instability in growth rates indicated by previous censuses makes it impractical to make estimates of fertility and mortality by stable population analysis. However, if the annual growth rate lies somewhere between 2.5 per cent. (the approximate average for African countries) and 3.3 per cent (the figures derived from the last two censuses) the Population at five-year intervals would be between the figures shown in the table below:

Projected Population of Malawi 1966-1990

Year	De Facto Population	
	Assuming 3.3% growth rate	Assuming 2.5% growth rate
1966	4,039,583	4,039,583
1970	4,609,000	4,468,000
1975	5,434,000	5,067,000
1980	6,407,000	5,747,000
1985	7,555,000	6,518,000
1990	8,908,000	7,392,000

It should be noted that the projected populations are based on the *de facto* population only (i.e. Population in Malawi). While it is estimated that there were in August 1966, at least 266,000 Malawians outside Malawi, very little is known about movements of Malawians to other countries or the return of Malawians to Malawi. Similarly there is no continuing reliable series of data of movements of non-Malawians into Malawi. Summary data on Malawians outside Malawi and foreign born population in Malawi are shown below in sections on "Place of Birth" and "Population Abroad".

The growth between censuses has not been uniform from region to region nor from district to district. It is not possible to compare each individual district's growth from 1945 to 1966 because of the creation of new districts between the two censuses. However, because the new districts were substantially derived from within the boundaries of the old districts, by recombining the former, some approximate comparisons may be made. The following table indicates the variation in *African* population change from 1945 to 1966 by region and recombined districts as reflected by the two censuses. The changes reflect substantial movements between districts as well as natural growths.

African Population Growth by Region and District, 1945-1966 (Comparisons are only approximate because of boundary changes which could not be taken into account)

Female Population 15-44 years of age	Child/Woman Ratio*		Region and Districts 1966		1945	1966	Increase 1945-1966	
			Number	%				
913,203	82	TOTAL	2,044,707	4,020,724	1,976,067	96.6		
		NORTHERN REGION	290,725	496,902	206,177	70.9		
		Chitipa ¹	82,508	59,510	54,574	66.1		
		Karonga	52,009	77,572	31,861	61.3		
		Nkhata Bay ²	156,208	46,578	119,742	76.7		
		Rumpi ³	229,372					
		Mzimba						
108,992	85	CENTRAL REGION	750,372	1,470,884	720,512	96.0		
		Kasungu	40,197	97,275	57,078	142.0		
		Nchisi ⁴	75,522	66,664	54,011	71.5		
		Nkhotakota	131,195	181,732	136,715	104.2		
		Dowa	230,891	496,485	265,594	115.0		
		Salima ⁵	42,553	85,190	42,637	100.2		
		Lilongwe	142,324	230,083	87,759	61.7		
		Mchinji ⁶	87,690	164,408	76,718	87.5		
334,908	84	Dedza						
		Ncheu						
469,303	79	SOUTHERN REGION	1,003,610	2,052,938	1,048,649	104.6		
by 100.		Fort Johnston	111,621	232,235	120,614	108.1		
		Kasupe ⁷	87,682	226,103	138,421	157.9		
		Zomba	137,603	280,299	142,696	103.7		
		Chiradzulu	83,639	141,914	58,275	69.7		
		Blantyre	127,387	270,887	143,500	112.6		
		Cholo	119,746	244,808	125,062	104.4		
		Mianje	209,522	397,900	188,378	89.9		
		Chikwawa	59,664	157,832	98,168	164.5		
		Nsanje ⁸	66,746	100,960	34,214	51.3		

¹ Formerly included in Karonga District

² Formerly called "Chinteché"

³ Formerly included in Mzimba District

⁴ Formerly included in Nkhata kota

⁵ Formerly included in Dowa

⁶ Formerly called "Fort Manning"

⁷ Formerly called "Liwonde"

⁸ Formerly called "Port Herald"

Geographical Distribution and Density

Although over the years there has been an absolute increase in population in every part of Malawi, certain trends are clearly discernable which have led to changes in the balance of population as between areas. Early travellers in Malawi refer to the concentrations of population on the lake-shore and Shire Valley. Although figures for previous censuses are based on district boundaries which have altered from time to time and thus render comparisons difficult, they indicate that in 1911 the lake-shore and Shire Valley districts contained approximately 35 per cent. of the population. This had shrunk to 30 per cent. in 1931 and to 25 per cent. in 1966.

Regional boundaries have been subject to relatively few changes with main differences being the inclusion of the Liwonde area and south Mzimba in the Central Region figures of earlier years and the exclusion of northern Nkhotakota. The changes that have occurred in the population distribution among regions are indicated below. The rising concentration in the south reflects both immigration across the frontier, and a movement from north to south in search of employment; (For present regional boundaries refer to map of Malawi, page xiv).

Percentage of Population by Regions: 1911-1966

REGION	1911	1921	1931	1945	1966
Northern Region	19%	18%	14%	14%	12%
Central Region	40%	39%	39%	37%	36%
Southern Region	41%	43%	47%	49%	52%
All Regions	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In order to gain an insight into the relationship between the distribution of land and people, the proportion of land areas by district was related to the proportion of population by district to obtain an index of densities. The results are shown in the following table. (See detailed Table 1 for actual density figures).

Population and Area of Malawi by Region and District: 1966

REGION AND DISTRICT	AREA*		POPULATION		DENSITY INDEX†
	Sq. Miles	per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number
MALAWI	36,324	100.0	4,039,583	100.0	100.0
NORTHERN REGION	10,376	28.5	497,491	12.3	43.2
CENTRAL REGION	13,714	37.8	1,474,952	36.5	96.6
SOUTHERN REGION	12,234	33.7	2,067,140	51.2	151.9
DISTRICT:					
Chitipa	1,653	4.5	59,521	1.5	33.3
Karonga	1,292	3.5	77,687	1.9	54.3
Nkhata Bay	1,576	4.3	83,911	2.1	48.8
Rumpi	1,837	5.1	46,636	1.1	21.6
Mzimba:	4,018	11.1	229,736	5.7	51.4
Kasungu	3,037	8.4	97,472	2.4	28.6
Nkhotakota	1,641	4.5	62,918	1.6	35.6
Ntchisi	638	1.8	66,762	1.7	94.4
Dowa	1,250	3.4	182,000	4.5	132.4
Salima	767	2.1	86,552	2.1	100.0
Lilongwe	2,373	6.5	498,524	12.3	189.2
Mchinji	1,293	3.6	85,324	2.1	58.3
Dedza	1,396	3.9	230,715	5.7	146.2
Nchue	1,319	3.6	164,685	4.1	113.9
Fort Johnston	2,417	6.7	232,692	5.8	86.6
Kasupe	2,298	6.3	226,506	5.6	88.9
Zomba	994	2.7	282,391	7.0	259.3
Chiradzulu	295	0.8	142,197	3.5	437.5
Blantyre	1,612	4.4	279,270	6.9	156.8
Cholo	644	1.8	245,824	6.1	338.9
Mlanje	1,329	3.7	398,881	9.9	267.6
Chikwawa	1,894	5.2	158,145	3.9	75.0
Nsanje	751	2.1	101,234	2.5	119.0

* Excluding all lakes

† Percentage of population divided by percentage of land area multiplied by 100.

The total area of Malawi (including lakes) is 45,747 square miles, giving an overall density of 88 persons per square mile. The land area is only 36,324 square miles and the density per square mile of land area is 111 persons. Malawi has a much higher proportion than average of its total area included in lakes, and for many purposes the density of 111 persons per square mile of land area is the more meaningful figure, even when comparing with densities based on total area for other countries. On the African mainland only Rwanda, Burundi and Nigeria have higher densities. Neighbouring countries show densities (based on total area) of 13 for Zambia, 28 for Rhodesia, 28 for Tanzania and 23 for Mozambique¹. The population density in Malawi is more than four times that of the African continent as a whole and about half that of Europe.

The regional densities—Northern, 48 per square mile, Central, 108 per square mile and Southern, 169 per square mile—reflect both the preponderance of high uninhabited plateaux in the North and also the

¹ United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1966

Region's relative inaccessibility by railway. The earlier economic base was less than that of the Central Region with 381. Figure 3 (page xvii) shows

Both the district and chiefdoms showing wide variations of density which coincide with physical or economic factors rather than the total figures. In Nsanje, for example, density is more than double that of a neighbouring chiefdom with an area of eleven square miles. The Shire River and the mountains, which are adjoining farmlands, include the chiefdoms in the West to give it an overall density of 111 persons per square mile and Councillor Chiponda in the East has a density of 169 persons per square mile, but a reverse situation appears in the chiefdoms of the almost unpopulated northern plateau although there is in fact no difference in area. Mkumbira in Zomba has a density of 100 persons per square mile, which includes a large portion of the chiefdom which is a dryland.

The lakeshore chiefdoms are often concealed by a relatively dense forest belt close to the lake. C.A. Kanyenda, for example, has a density of 21 per square mile, is found, while Chilima, with an area of 100 square miles, has a density of 100 persons per square mile in the lake area.

This implies that any density figure must take account of features, but the densities are not uniform. For instance, all the chiefdoms' areas are not equal in size, the area of high rainfall and intensive cultivation shows lower densities.

The southern half of Malawi has a higher density than the northern half only by the concentration of population in the chiefdoms around Blantyre. Here there is a density gradient reaching a peak, for areas outside the city have a density of 169 persons per square mile. In the vicinity of Blantyre, a density of 100 persons per square mile is found within a radius of one mile.

Other densities which are higher than the national average are remembered that C.A. Mpimbwe has a density of 169 persons per square mile and also in the Fort Johnston area are inflated by refugees. In Chilima, for example, at the top of the escarpment, the density is 100 persons per square mile. Chiefdoms of the lower Shire Valley have densities ranging from 100 to 169 persons per square mile.

While the density figure of 111 persons per square mile on the density map (page xvii) does not reflect the true picture based on the district and chiefdom areas, it is nevertheless based on the total population resulting from topographical and administrative boundaries.

It should be noted that land areas for all other chiefdoms are not included in any chiefdom's totals. Land areas for all other chiefdoms are not included in any chiefdom's totals. Land areas for all other chiefdoms are not included in any chiefdom's totals.

The following table shows

MALAWI
Urban
Traditional
Estates
Missionary
Government
Rural

Out of the total population of 4,039,583, 1,000,000 live in urban areas and although of the other 8,200,000 live in rural areas, 7,000,000 live in traditional estates. In fact only Blantyre, Zomba and Nsanje have more than 100 persons' homes and work-places. Most of the population live in villages within their statutory chiefdoms.

in every part of Malawi, the population as between on the lake-shore and Shire which have altered from all the lake-shore and Shire had shrunk to 30 per cent.

main differences being the of earlier years and the population distribution among both immigration across or present regional bound-

45	1966
4%	12%
3%	36%
2%	52%
1%	100%

of land and people, the by district to obtain an detailed Table 1 for actual

DENSITY INDEX†	Number
0	100.0
1	43.2
2	96.6
3	151.9
4	33.3
5	54.3
6	48.8
7	21.6
8	51.4
9	28.6
10	35.6
11	94.4
12	132.4
13	100.0
14	189.2
15	58.3
16	146.2
17	113.9
18	86.6
19	88.9
20	259.3
21	437.5
22	156.8
23	338.9
24	267.6
25	75.0
26	119.0

overall density of 88 per square mile of land area included in lakes, the more meaningful series. On the African living countries show 23 for Mozambique¹. continent as a whole and

and Southern, 169 the North and also the

Region's relative inaccessibility to the first trade routes up the Zambezi and Shire Rivers and later by railway. The earlier economic development of the South largely accounts for its density being higher than that of the Central Region, where the agriculturally rich Lilongwe District has a density of 211 per square mile compared with the southern agricultural centres of Mlanje with 300 per square mile and Cholo with 381. Figure 3 (page xvix) shows the individual districts ranked by density.

Both the district and chief's area (C.A.) densities reflect the broken physical topography of Malawi showing wide variations over relatively short distances. Because the boundaries do not necessarily coincide with physical or ecological divisions, a somewhat incomplete local picture is liable to emerge from the total figures. In Nsanje District for instance, C.A. Chimombo has a density of 470 per square mile, more than double that of any other C.A. in the district. This is, however, only because Chimombo, with an area of eleven square miles, lies wholly in the intensely settled and fertile plain between the Shire River and the mountains, whereas C.A. Ndamera, its neighbour, with an equally dense population in the adjoining farmlands, includes in its 74 square miles, large areas of marsh to the East and mountains to the West to give it an overall density of only 190 per square mile. C.A. Mzukuzuku in Mzimba, C.A. Dzoole, and Councillor Chiponda in Dowa, and Sub-Chief Chiwalo in Kasupe all exhibit a similar local divergence, but a reverse situation appears in Rumpi District where C.A. Chikulamayembe through the inclusion of a large part of the almost uninhabited Nyika Plateau, appears to have the lowest density in the District, although there is in fact no actual difference in the adjoining pattern of settlement. Likewise S.C.A. Mkumbira in Zomba has a very high concentration of people on tiny Nchisi Island, but because the area includes a large portion of Lake Chilwa marsh it appears, with 63 per square mile, to have the lowest density of the district. Even including its mountain the island's firm-land density is nearly 500 per square mile.

The lakeshore chiefs' areas in general have very high densities adjacent to the water, but these are often concealed by a relatively lightly inhabited hinterland, especially where the mountains are close to the lake. C.A. Kanyenda in Nkhotakota District is a good example, which having an overall density of 21 per square mile, is found, after elimination of the highlands and marsh lands, to have a density of about 100 per square mile in the lakeshore strip.

This implies that any detailed study of a particular area would have to be closely related to its physical features, but the densities are in general a reliable guide to the broad distributive pattern. In Mlanje, for instance, all the chiefs' areas to the south of the mountain have densities above 500 per square mile in an area of high rainfall and intensive agricultural development, while to the North of the mountain the extensive drylands show lower densities to below 300 per square mile.

The southern half of Mlanje District has in fact the highest density of all rural areas and is exceeded only by the concentration of population which occurs in the dormitory areas in and around the City of Blantyre. Here there is a density of approximately 550 per square mile within a ten-mile radius of the city reaching a peak, for areas outside the city limits, in C.A. Mpama of Chiradzulu District with a figure of 986 per square mile. In the vicinity of Lilongwe the influence of the town is less extensive. A density of 486 per square mile is found within a five mile radius, but thereafter it is fairly consistent at 250 up to a twenty mile radius.

Other densities which appear to call for comment are found in Nkhata Bay where it should be remembered that C.A. Mpama comprises only the islands of Likoma and Chisumulu. Both on the islands and also in the Fort Johnston border Chiefs' areas of Makanjila, Jalasi and especially Katuli, the densities are inflated by refugees. In Chikwawa the very high density in S.C.A. Thomas is due to its being situated at the top of the escarpment and therefore more akin to the Cholo highland areas than to the Chikwawa Chiefdoms of the lower Shire River Valley.

While the density figure shown by district and chief's area conceal local differences in densities, the density map (page xvi) does attempt to reflect many such differences. The preparation of the map was based on the district and Chief's area data adjusted to different boundaries based on concentrations of population resulting from topographical features and urbanization.

It should be noted that land areas for the Kasungu Game Reserve and the Mlanje Mountain reserve are not included in any chief's area totals detailed in Table 2 but are included in their respective district area totals. Land areas for all other reserved land are included in chief's area totals.

The following table shows the distribution of population according to type of area.

Population by Type of Area			
MALAWI TOTAL	Type of Area	Total	%
	Urban Areas	203,303	5.0
	Trading Centres	18,143	0.4
	Estates	75,528	1.9
	Missions	19,283	0.5
	Government Stations	16,349	0.4
	Rural Areas	3,706,977	91.8

Out of the total population, 3,706,977 persons, or 91.8 per cent. live in traditional villages (rural areas) and although of the other 8.2 per cent., 5 per cent. are said to live in urban areas, this is by definition only. In fact only Blantyre, Zomba, and Lilongwe really provide an element of urban living in the sense of persons' homes and work-places being within a built-up environment. Even these places have traditional villages within their statutory boundaries. Although many of the others may develop an independent

existence in due course, they are at present tied closely to the rural communities which surround them. It would probably be true to say that not more than about 3 per cent. of the African population can be regarded as disassociated from rural living in their day-to-day lives.

Sex and Age Distribution

Of the total population in Malawi in 1966, 47.3 per cent. were males and 52.6 per cent. were females. The higher proportion of women to men as indicated below, has been consistent in census results over the decades.

	Percentage of Total Population by Sex: 1911-1966					
	1911	1921	1926	1931	1945	1966
Males	44.4%	46.5%	46.6%	47.0%	46.3%	47.3%
Females	55.6%	53.5%	53.4%	53.0%	53.7%	52.6%

Only the data for the last two Censuses are strictly comparable in being on a *de facto* basis. Data for the earlier years were said to be *de jure* counts and should have included Malawi Population outside of the country at the time. However, the consistency of the percentages by sex may indicate that substantial numbers of males abroad were not actually included. If the estimates of population abroad in 1945 and 1966 are added the percentages by sex are 49.2 per cent. male and 50.8 per cent. female in 1945, and 50.1 per cent. male and 49.9 per cent. female in 1966.

In the current census there is evidence that employment migration of males within Malawi plays an important part in the sex distribution of the district population. In Blantyre District, a main employment centre, males constitute 51.1 per cent. of the population and this is the only district where males outnumber females. In Zomba, containing the present capital, males account for 49.4 per cent. and in Lilongwe, the district with the largest population, for 49.2 per cent. The lowest proportion of males to females are found in Fort Johnston with 44.4 per cent. males and in Ncheu, with 44.0 per cent. males.

The usual measure for the analysis of the sex composition of population is the *sex ratio*. It is defined as the number of males per hundred females. The overall sex ratio in Malawi is 90 males per 100 females as compared with Kenya with a sex ratio of 98, Rhodesia 106, Zambia 98, and Tanzania 93¹.

Malawi's low sex ratio is undoubtedly due largely to emigration, because it is ordinarily selective of males. However, no reliable estimates are available on the history of emigration or immigration across land borders. The following table shows the sex ratios for individual age groups and regions.

Sex Ratios by Age and Region

Age Group	SEX RATIO BY REGION				District
	All Regions	Northern	Central	Southern	
ALL AGES	90.0	85.3	88.3	92.4	
Under 5	95.8	96.4	95.7	95.7	
5-9	97.9	98.4	96.8	98.5	
10-14	102.9	98.1	103.9	103.5	
15-19	91.4	90.0	93.3	90.4	
20-24	76.2	74.5	72.5	79.5	
25-29	73.3	70.4	69.5	76.9	
30-34	76.6	69.8	77.2	77.7	
35-39	79.7	66.5	79.0	82.8	
40-44	81.7	67.1	78.1	87.6	
45-49	85.0	63.7	81.0	92.9	
50-54	95.6	79.8	88.1	105.4	
55-59	97.2	83.6	89.9	106.6	
60-64	100.2	92.7	89.4	110.6	
65+	103.0	86.5	95.1	115.0	

The low sex ratios for the 15-49 age group are largely due to the number of employable males abroad. There appears to be no ready explanation for the low sex ratio in the ages under 10, with a sharp increase in the sex ratio for the 10-14 age group for the Central and Southern Regions and for all regions combined.

It must be remembered that many of the reports of age in this census were estimated—either by the respondents or the enumerator. In order to estimate age, a calendar of significant events was developed which aided both the respondent and the enumerator to relate a prominent happening in Malawi to the chronological age of household members.

The age distribution of the population by sex for regions, districts and chiefs' areas is given in detailed tables 3, 4 and 5 and presented graphically for the country by the pyramids in Figure 4 (Page xx).

Racial Composition

The definition of "Race" for the purposes of the census designated all persons as *African* if any of their ancestors were of African origin; as *European* if their ancestors originated in Europe or in the Americas, Israel, Russia, Australia or New Zealand; as *Asian* if their ancestors originated in Asia; and as *Other* for any person who did not regard himself as falling into any of the other three categories.

99.5 per cent. of the population of Malawi are African. Persons of Asian and European origin and other ancestry together, account for only 0.5 per cent. Historically, as shown below this high ratio of African to non-African has been consistent. However, the ratio of Europeans to Asians has gradually reversed itself over the past few decades. The 1945 Census was the first to record more Asians than Europeans and the 1966 figures reflect the same relationship.

¹ United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1966.

1901
1911
1921
1926
1931
1945
1966

* Includes a
within the

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distribution of the non-Afr
As Table 6 shows, there are
of each race is in the Sou
District contains 48 per ce
include the following Perc

Blantyre—40
Zomba—13
Lilongwe—6

About three-fourths of all
Trading Centres.

Place of Birth

Data on African pop
give some indication of int
by these figures, which on
The following table sum

Afri

District

Chitipa
Karonga
Nkhata Bay
Rumpi
Mzimba

Kasungu
Nkhotakota
Ntchisi
Dowa
Salima
Lilongwe
Mchinji
Dedza
Ncheu

Fort Johnston
Kasupe
Zomba
Chiradzulu
Blantyre
Cholo
Mlanje
Chikwawa
Nsanje

About 88 per cent.
Of the total population 1
was 95 per cent.

The net internal m
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and 52.6 per cent. were females.
consistent in census results over

1945	1966
46.3%	47.3%
53.7%	52.6%

on a *de facto* basis. Data
Malawi Population outside
by sex may indicate that sub-
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is the *sex ratio*. It is defined
90 males per 100 females
Tanzania 93¹.

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coups and regions.

Southern

92.4
95.7
98.5
103.5
90.4
79.5
76.9
77.7
82.8
87.6
92.9
105.4
106.6
110.6
115.0

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record more Asians than

Population of Malawi by Race: 1901-1966

Year	Total	Africans	Europeans	Asians
1901	737,153	736,724	314	115
1911	970,430	969,183	766	481
1921	1,201,983	1,199,934	1,486	563
1926	1,293,391	1,290,885	1,656	850
1931	1,603,454	1,599,888	1,975	1,591
1945	2,049,914*	2,044,707	1,948	2,804
1966	4,039,583*	4,020,724	7,395	11,299

* Includes a small number of "other race" (455 in 1945 and 165 in 1966) who do not fall within the three main categories.

Both Europeans and Asians have increased very greatly since the second World War. The geographical distribution of the non-African segments of the population is in marked contrast to that of the African. As Table 6 shows, there are few Europeans or Asians in the Northern Region, and the great preponderance of each race is in the South—80 per cent. of the Europeans and 72 per cent. of the Asians. Blantyre District contains 48 per cent. of the Europeans and 42 per cent. of the Asians, and the larger municipalities include the following Percentages of all Europeans and Asians:

Blantyre—46 per cent. Europeans; 40 per cent. Asians

Zomba—13 per cent. Europeans; 6 per cent. Asians

Lilongwe—6 per cent. Europeans; 7 per cent. Asians

About three-fourths of all Europeans and Asians live in Urban Areas and most of the other Asians are in Trading Centres.

Place of Birth

Data on African population born in Malawi according to district of residence and district of birth give some indication of internal migration. However, the total amount of internal migration is not measured by these figures, which only reflects the net result of all moves of persons in Malawi at the time of the Census. The following table summarizes the situation at that time.

African Population Born in Malawi by District of Birth and District of Residence

District	Total Population Living in District	BORN IN DISTRICT			Not Born in District but Living in District	Net Migration	
		Total	Living in District	Not Living in District		Number	Per cent.
Chitipa	55,528	58,148	53,803	92.5	4,345	1,725	-2,620 -4.7
Karonga	71,184	67,684	63,371	93.6	4,313	7,813	3,500 4.9
Nkhata Bay	74,621	76,175	67,545	88.7	8,630	7,076	-1,554 -2.1
Rumpi	43,691	43,266	36,225	83.7	7,041	7,466	425 1.0
Mzimba	223,096	243,712	213,911	87.8	29,801	9,185	-20,616 -9.2
Kasungu	92,971	82,344	75,058	91.2	7,286	17,913	10,627 11.4
Nkhotakota	59,437	58,173	50,350	86.6	7,823	9,087	1,264 2.1
Ntchisi	66,242	69,647	61,145	87.8	8,502	5,097	-3,405 -5.1
Dowa	180,801	195,010	166,428	85.3	28,582	14,373	-14,209 -7.9
Salima	83,961	78,780	71,989	91.4	6,791	11,972	5,181 6.2
Lilongwe	486,168	453,529	430,706	95.0	22,823	55,462	32,639 6.7
Mchinji	76,777	76,132	70,243	92.3	5,889	6,534	645 0.8
Dedza	221,831	228,989	207,810	90.8	21,179	14,021	-7,158 -3.2
Ncheu	154,134	170,052	138,966	81.7	31,086	15,168	-15,918 -10.3
Fort Johnston	188,009	206,831	176,614	85.4	30,217	11,395	-18,822 -10.0
Kasupe	204,158	177,248	161,582	91.2	15,666	42,576	26,910 13.2
Zomba	260,680	261,034	218,129	83.6	42,905	42,551	-354 -0.1
Chiradzulu	136,047	161,912	123,009	76.0	38,903	13,038	-25,865 -19.0
Blantyre	254,489	216,459	178,771	82.6	37,688	75,718	38,030 14.9
Cholo	225,659	219,583	193,450	88.1	26,133	32,209	6,076 2.7
Mlanje	356,038	364,876	332,814	91.2	32,062	23,224	-8,838 -2.5
Chikwawa	135,098	117,431	109,717	93.4	7,714	25,381	17,667 13.1
Nsanje	86,250	109,855	81,452	74.1	28,403	4,798	-23,605 -27.4

About 88 per cent. of the total population was living in the district of birth at the time of the Census. Of the total population born in Nsanje, only 74 per cent. was still living there while for Lilongwe the figure was 95 per cent.

The net internal migration data show the districts with the largest net in-migration to be Blantyre, Lilongwe, Kasupe, Chikwawa and Kasungu. Districts with the largest net losses of population due to internal migration were Chiradzulu, Nsanje, Mzimba, Fort Johnston, Ncheu and Dowa. Net gains and losses in numbers and as percentages of present population are indicated in the last column of the above table. It is interesting to note that Zomba with a high rate of "gross" migration shows the lowest net change. On a regional basis, there was a net loss in the Northern Region of 20,865, with net gains of 9,666 in the Central Region and 11,199 in the Southern Region.

SOUTHERN REGION
 Fort Johnston
 Kasupe
 Zomba
 Chiradzulu
 Blantyre
 Cholo ..
 Mlanje
 Chikwawa
 Nsanje

The figures in Table 9 show the results of movements in both directions by district and region. For example, of the 254,489 persons living in the Blantyre District in August, 1966, 75,718 were born in other districts; and of these 75,718 persons, 50,486 were born in the Southern Region, 20,714 in the Central Region and 4,518 in the Northern Region. On the other hand, of the 216,459 persons born in Blantyre Region and 37,688 were living in other districts; of these 37,688 persons, 24,078 were living in the Southern Region; 12,584 in the Central Region and 1,026 in the Northern Region.

The foreign born African population at the time of the Census was 283,854. About 70 per cent. of these were born in Mozambique, and almost all of the remainder were born in other African countries. Most of those born in Mozambique were living in the Southern Region while the other foreign born were more dispersed. Those born in Mozambique were about equally divided between male and female, while about 55 per cent. of those born in other African countries were female. (See Tables 10 and 11).

Population Abroad

As indicated earlier, the 1966 Population Census was a *de facto* census—persons were enumerated according to where they were at the time of the Census and persons abroad were not included in the Census count. However, an attempt was made to get a separate count on relatives of the enumerated population who were abroad at the time of the Census. At the end of each Census interview the respondent was asked whether the household had any relatives outside Malawi.

In the case of persons whose country of origin was not Malawi, the only relatives to be counted were those whose homes were in Malawi, but who were abroad for a temporary period, e.g. for a visit or attending school.

After determining the number of relatives outside Malawi an "Outside Malawi Register" (see Figure 2, page xviii) was completed for each such relative, *except* that no register was to be prepared for a married woman living with her husband or for a dependent child living with a parent. These persons were to be included on the register with the husband or parent.

There was, therefore, a completed register for each "independent" relative outside Malawi and the register showed all dependents of such relatives, according to whether or not the dependent was with the relative, in Malawi, or elsewhere. However, no information was obtained on the origin of dependents or their other characteristics.

It was realized that persons outside Malawi might be reported more than once by different relatives in Malawi. Enumerators were instructed to eliminate known cases of duplication, and the registers were examined in detail during the processing in an attempt to eliminate duplicates by reference to home, name and other characteristics. The total of about 277,000 registers completed was reduced by about 5 per cent. as the result of discarding apparent duplicates. The data shown below were tabulated from a small sample of the unduplicated registers. Detailed figures may not add exactly to totals due to rounding.

The total number of "independent" relatives outside Malawi in August 1966 was estimated at about 266,000 (of which all except about 1,000 were African). The following table shows information on the dependents of these relatives.

	Dependents of Relatives who were Outside Malawi (000)			
	Total	With husband or Parent	In Malawi	In some other Country
Wives	150	69	77	4
Children	367	179	188	—
TOTAL	517	248	265	4

Information is not available on the origin of dependents with the relatives outside Malawi. In some cases, the dependents may have accompanied the relative when he left Malawi, but many dependents probably represent families formed in the present country of residence. The accuracy of information on dependents is, of course, subject to the respondent having current information on families of relatives abroad at the time of the Census. The following table shows information on relatives abroad and their dependents who were with them or in Malawi.

Relatives Outside Malawi by District of Previous Residence and their Dependents with them or in Malawi (000)

Region and District	RELATIVES	DEPENDENTS	
		With Relatives	In Malawi
NORTHERN REGION	46	68	49
Chitipa	5	10	6
Karonga	5	9	6
Nkhata Bay	16	24	11
Rumpi	5	8	5
Mzimba	16	17	22
CENTRAL REGION	94	72	116
Kasungu	8	9	9
Nkhotakota	6	6	5
Ntchisi	5	3	6
Dowa	11	5	18
Salima	7	3	7
Lilongwe	18	11	23
Mchinji	9	16	9
Dedza	17	7	24
Ncheu	14	12	15

SOUTHERN REGION	126	108	100
Fort Johnston	18	21	12
Kasupe	16	15	11
Zomba	14	13	11
Chiradzulu	12	7	9
Blantyre	14	13	14
Cholo	12	8	11
Mlanje	24	15	21
Chikwawa	8	7	4
Nsanje	9	9	7
TOTAL					266	248	265

All of the following tables show the characteristics of the "independent" relatives outside Malawi as reported on the register.

Relatives Outside Malawi by Sex and Age (000) (excluding dependents)

Age Group		Male	Female	Total	
				Male	Female
0-14	..	2	1	3	
15-19	..	7	2	9	
20-24	..	29	3	32	
25-29	..	46	4	51	
30-34	..	37	4	41	
35-39	..	39	3	41	
40-44	..	26	2	28	
45-49	..	24	2	25	
50 and over	..	33	2	35	
TOTAL		244	22	266	

Relatives Outside Malawi by Sex and Marital Status (000) (excluding dependents)

Marital Status		Male	Female	Total	
				Male	Female
Not known	..	23	1	24	
Never Married	..	71	3	74	
Married	..	122	18	140	
Widowed or Divorced	..	28	1	29	
TOTAL		244	22	266	

Relatives Outside Malawi by Country of Present Residence (000) (excluding dependents)

Country				
Rhodesia	139
South Africa	68
Zambia	45
Tanzania	8
Mocambique	3
Other	3
TOTAL				266

Relatives Outside Malawi by Number of Years Away (000) (excluding dependents)

NUMBER OF YEARS AWAY				
Less than 1	31
1-4	89
5-9	49
10-14	36
15-19	22
20-24	17
25 and over	22
TOTAL	..			266

Relatives Outside Malawi by whether settled Permanently, and whether they send Money to Malawi (000) (excluding dependents)

Whether settled Permanently	Total	Send Money to Malawi	Do not send Money to Malawi	
		
Settled Permanently	26	7	..	19
Not settled Permanently	178	77	..	101
Unknown	62	7	..	55
TOTAL	266	91	..	175

Relatives Outside Malawi who are Working or Looking for Work by Occupation (000) (excluding dependents)

Working or looking for work	229
Technical Workers	3
Clerical and Sales Workers	16
Cooks, Waiters and Household Workers	29
Watchmen	5
Gardeners	8
Other Agricultural Workers	25
Mine Workers	55
Tailors	7
Drivers	7
Other Industrial Workers	14
Other Labourers	34
Unknown	27
Not working or looking for work	37
TOTAL					266

Languages

Following Unit spoken in the home. languages were Nya be read as Chewa, t

Language usually the first language h used language by e home helps separate of the individuals.

As indicated in cent.). Other impo cent.). English is s

Table 20 indica 63.9 per cent. of the most frequently used (28.1 per cent.) and Lomwe in the hom

Because of the home language) if which can be unde 18.9 per cent., Tum

Lomwe was n can be seen from th understand Lomwe indicated previousl

Due to the lar people have the ab assessed. All peop what other of these Tables 16, 17, 18 ar to whether they un

Relatives Outside Malawi by Education (000) (excluding dependents)

None	132
Primary: 1-4 years	78
Primary: 5-8 years	51
Secondary: 1-3 years	3
Secondary: 4-6 years	2
Some University	*
			TOTAL	266

* Less than 500

Education

Information obtained on education included school attendance and highest grade attained. In both instances data refer only to regular courses at primary schools, secondary schools and university. No data were collected on training as teachers or in special technical subjects.

Of the total African population age 5 years and over (3,275,181), about 36 per cent. (1,170,797) had attended school for at least one year. About 81,000 persons had attended standard 8 or a higher grade, and 465 had attended university. Regional data for the African population 5 years and over are shown in the following table:

African Population 5 years and over by whether they had attended School

Region	TOTAL	HAD ATTENDED SCHOOL			University
		Total	Per cent.	Std. 8 or higher	
Northern ..	404,171	222,608	55.1	19,167	73
Central ..	1,188,865	417,028	35.1	23,510	119
Southern ..	1,682,145	531,151	31.6	38,329	273
TOTAL	3,275,181	1,170,787	35.8	81,006	465

Of the 1,735,137 Africans 5 to 24 years of age, 305,851 or 17.6 per cent. were attending school in the term just before Census enumeration in August 1966. While Rumpi District had the highest proportion of population age 5 to 24 years attending school in 1966 (41.8 per cent.), Fort Johnston had the lowest (4.9 per cent.). The following data show a distribution of the total African population age 5 to 24, the number attending school and the percentage.

African Population 5 to 24 years of age by whether attending School in 1966

Age	Total	Number Attending	Per cent. Attending	Selected Lan
				Nyanja Yao Tumbuka English
5 ..	120,766	2,918	2.4	
6 ..	142,868	8,109	5.7	
7 ..	120,609	14,730	12.2	
8 ..	118,548	20,911	17.6	
9 ..	92,230	21,852	23.7	
10 ..	106,559	27,733	26.0	
11 ..	73,799	23,883	32.4	
12 ..	86,595	27,865	32.2	
13 ..	80,516	27,201	33.8	
14 ..	79,399	26,511	33.4	
15 ..	66,122	21,141	32.0	
16 ..	85,555	21,430	25.0	
17 ..	96,594	18,691	19.4	
18 ..	82,190	14,446	17.6	
19 ..	69,539	10,423	15.0	
20 ..	70,227	6,881	10.0	
21 ..	62,896	4,616	7.3	
22 ..	58,472	2,904	5.0	
23 ..	57,096	2,003	3.5	
24 ..	64,557	1,473	2.3	
TOTAL	1,735,137	305,851	17.6	

* Less than 500

The majority of Malawians attending school were in the age group 7 to 19 years. Of the 1,158,255 in this age group, 276,837 or 23.9 per cent. were attending school in the term just before Census enumeration in August, 1966.

Regional data shows that of the 151,723 Africans aged 7 to 19 years in the Northern Region, 65,023 or 42.8 per cent. were attending school. Rumpi District had the highest proportion (54.9 per cent.), and Nkhata Bay had the lowest (36.6 per cent.).

Of the 420,907 Africans aged 7 to 19 years in the Central Region, 94,138 or 22.4 per cent. were attending school. Kasungu had the highest proportion (28.4 per cent.), and Salima had the lowest (15.3 per cent.).

Of the 585,625 Africans aged 7 to 19 years in the Southern Region, 117,676 or 20.1 per cent. were attending school. Blantyre had the highest proportion (34.3 per cent.), and Fort Johnston had the lowest (6.8 per cent.).

Data on school attendance have been compared with the report on school enrolment (1966) produced by the Ministry of Education. The Census results show total school attendance at a level of about 5 per cent. higher than the Ministry of Education returns. District totals show fairly close agreement except for Zomba District where the Census data are substantially higher. It appears that the 1966 Ministry of Education enrolment returns for Zomba District were completed early and may not have included a number of pupils who had not yet paid school-fees; it is believed that this may explain at least part of the discrepancy.

Economic Character

In this census the number of per asked if he had ear he had grown in hi they had earned mduce". In addition for other people. of at least two we above-mentioned v having "other cash aforementioned ma

63.1 per cent. income. On a Reg followed by the So

Of those perso produce, 16.0 per sources". As note age 10 years and females was only 1

For the 246,000 period of 12 mont worked 12 months cent. worked 12 m and Districts.

Languages

Following United Nations recommendations, a series of questions was asked on the language usually spoken in the home, and the ability to understand one or more designated languages. The four designated languages were Nyanja, Tumbuka, Yao and English. In all of the information on languages, Nyanja may be read as Chewa, the official language effective in September, 1968.

Language usually spoken in the home has significant effects on the individual's life, usually indicating the first language he learned to speak. The home language may not necessarily be the most commonly used language by each individual at the time of the Census. However, data on language spoken in the home helps separate the population into groups on the basis of the cultural characteristics of the families of the individuals.

As indicated in Table 20, Nyanja is the most common language spoken in African homes (50.2 per cent.). Other important groups are Lomwe (14.5 per cent.), Yao (13.8 per cent.), and Tumbuka (9.1 per cent.). English is spoken in the home by an insignificant proportion of the people.

Table 20 indicates large regional and district variations in home language. In the Northern Region 63.9 per cent. of the people indicated Tumbuka as a home language. In the Central Region Nyanja is the most frequently used home language (91.1 per cent.), while in the South, Nyanja (32.8 per cent.), Lomwe (28.1 per cent.) and Yao (24.3 per cent.) are mostly used. In Mlanje District the majority of people use Lomwe in the home, while in Nkhata Bay, Tonga is most frequently used.

Because of the large variety of languages spoken in Malawi, respondents were asked (in addition to home language) if they could specifically understand Nyanja, Tumbuka, Yao or English. The language which can be understood by the most people was Nyanja (76.6 per cent.). Yao can be understood by 18.9 per cent., Tumbuka by 11.1 per cent. and English by 5.8 per cent. of the population.

Lomwe was not included as one of the specified languages which could be understood although it can be seen from the results of the question on home language that a significant part of the population can understand Lomwe. The Lomwe speaking people have come to Malawi from Mocambique and, as indicated previously, have settled primarily in the Southern Region.

Due to the large number of languages in everyday use in Malawi it is important to know how many people have the ability to understand more than one language so that overall oral communication can be assessed. All people over age five who could understand Nyanja, Yao, Tumbuka or English were asked what other of these languages they could understand. The results by Region, District and sex are shown in Tables 16, 17, 18 and 19. The following table shows the per cent. of the total African Population according to whether they understood each of the designated languages.

African Population, 5 years and over by Selected Languages Understood

Total per cent. who understand the selected language and per cent. who understand the selected language plus one or more other selected language(s).

Selected Languages	Total	OTHER SELECTED LANGUAGE			
		Nyanja	Yao	Tumbuka	English
Nyanja	..	77	x	12	2
Yao	..	19	12	x	1
Tumbuka	..	11	2	*	x
English	..	6	5	1	11

* Less than one-half per cent.

Economic Characteristics

In this census information on economic characteristics of the population was limited to determining the number of persons who had some source of cash income. Each person age 10 years and over was asked if he had earned any money for his own use during the past 12 months from selling produce which he had grown in his own garden or fish which he had caught with his own nets. Persons who replied that they had earned money in these manners were classified as having earned income from "own farm produce". In addition, all persons age 10 years and over were asked if they had obtained money by working for other people. These people were classified as "wage and salary" earners if they worked for a period of at least two weeks during the previous year. Persons reporting that they did not earn money in the above-mentioned ways but did have a source of cash income, such as a businessman, were classified as having "other cash income". Since it is possible for an individual to earn money in more than one of the aforementioned manners, Table 21 does not add to the total population.

63.1 per cent. of the males aged 10 and over, and 52.3 per cent. of the females had some source of cash income. On a Regional basis the Central Region (66.2 per cent.) had the highest proportion of cash earners followed by the Southern Region (55.7 per cent.) and the Northern Region (38.2 per cent.).

Of those persons who were cash earners 66.7 per cent. obtained money from the sale of their own farm produce, 16.0 per cent. earned money from wages or salary, and 24.6 per cent. received cash from "other sources". As noted previously, none of these sources are mutually exclusive. 18.2 per cent. of all males age 10 years and over worked for one month or more for wages or salary: the comparable figure for females was only 1.4 per cent.

For the 246,000 persons who worked for wages and salaries 123,000 (49.9 per cent.) worked for a period of 12 months. On a Regional basis, in the North 47.6 per cent. of the wage and salary earners worked 12 months; in the Central Region 49.6 per cent. worked 12 months; and in the South, 50.3 per cent. worked 12 months. Table 22 indicates the distribution of time worked by wage earners by Regions and Districts.

CONFIDENTIAL

FIGURE 1
Village or Special Area
Name
**Street, Location
or Sub-Village**
Name

**DWELLING
UNIT NUMBER**

(Mark "X" if continuation from previous page)

Write: Total persons in this Dwelling Unit,
or "VACANT",
or "CALL-BACK FAILURE" and estimate.

Date

Ask ALL PERSONS							Only Ask Persons BORN in 1961 or EARLIER			Only Ask Persons BORN in 1956 or EARLIER		Ask HEAD and ADULTS	
1. Line No.	2. NAME AND RELATIONSHIP to Head of Dwelling Unit. Write: Head, wife, husband, son, father, servant, visitor etc.	3. SEX	4. YEAR OF BIRTH <i>Circle O</i> Estimate	5. DISTRICT or COUNTRY of BIRTH	For Office Use LEAVE BLANK	6. RACE	7. ATTENDED Primary or Secondary School, or University in July, 1966	8. HIGHEST CLASS ATTENDED at Primary School or Secondary School or University	9. LANGUAGES UNDERSTOOD <i>Circle O</i> Home Language	10. ANY CASH INCOME? Own Farm Production, or Wages, or Other Sources.	MONTHS WORKED for Wages since Aug. 1965	11. RELA- TIVES OUTSIDE MALAWI	12. Line No.
1	Name	Male <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Birth Year	District in Malawi		African <input type="checkbox"/> 1 European <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Asian <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Specify	Attended as a student in July, 1966 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Standard or Form Never attended Primary School Secondary School University	Nyanja <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Tumbuka <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Yao <input type="checkbox"/> 03 English <input type="checkbox"/> 04 Other	No cash income Own farm produce Wages or salary Other cash income	Months Worked <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Number of Relatives Outside Malawi	1
		Female <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Other Country									
2	Name	Male <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Birth Year	District in Malawi		African <input type="checkbox"/> 1 European <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Asian <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Specify	Attended as a student in July, 1966 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Standard or Form Never attended Primary School Secondary School University	Nyanja <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Tumbuka <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Yao <input type="checkbox"/> 03 English <input type="checkbox"/> 04 Other	No cash income Own farm produce Wages or salary Other cash income	Months Worked <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Number of Relatives Outside Malawi	2
		Female <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Other Country									
3	Name	Male <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Birth Year	District in Malawi		African <input type="checkbox"/> 1 European <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Asian <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Specify	Attended as a student in July, 1966 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Standard or Form Never attended Primary School Secondary School University	Nyanja <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Tumbuka <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Yao <input type="checkbox"/> 03 English <input type="checkbox"/> 04 Other	No cash income Own farm produce Wages or salary Other cash income	Months Worked <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Number of Relatives Outside Malawi	3
		Female <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Other Country									
4	Name	Male <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Birth Year	District in Malawi		African <input type="checkbox"/> 1 European <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Asian <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Specify	Attended as a student in July, 1966 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Standard or Form Never attended Primary School Secondary School University	Nyanja <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Tumbuka <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Yao <input type="checkbox"/> 03 English <input type="checkbox"/> 04 Other	No cash income Own farm produce Wages or salary Other cash income	Months Worked <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Number of Relatives Outside Malawi	4
		Female <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Other Country									
5	Name	Male <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Birth Year	District in Malawi		African <input type="checkbox"/> 1 European <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Asian <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Specify	Attended as a student in July, 1966 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Standard or Form Never attended Primary School Secondary School University	Nyanja <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Tumbuka <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Yao <input type="checkbox"/> 03 English <input type="checkbox"/> 04 Other	No cash income Own farm produce Wages or salary Other cash income	Months Worked <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Number of Relatives Outside Malawi	5
		Female <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Other Country									
6	Name	Male <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Birth Year	District in Malawi		African <input type="checkbox"/> 1 European <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Asian <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Specify	Attended as a student in July, 1966 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Standard or Form Never attended Primary School Secondary School University	Nyanja <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Tumbuka <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Yao <input type="checkbox"/> 03 English <input type="checkbox"/> 04 Other	No cash income Own farm produce Wages or salary Other cash income	Months Worked <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Number of Relatives Outside Malawi	6
		Female <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Other Country									

FIGURE 2

CHIRADZU
MLANJE
ZOMBA
LILONGWE
BLANTYNE
DEDZA
DOWA
NSANJE
NCHEU
SALIMA
NTCHISI
KASUPE
FT. JOHN CHIKWAWA
MCHINJU
KARONGWE
NKHATA BAY
CHITIPA
KASUNGWE
RUMPI

S. REGION
C. REGION
N. REGION

Serial No.

Malawi Population Census 1966 OUTSIDE MALAWI REGISTER**A Name of Person Outside Malawi**

also known as _____

PARENT'S HOME:
District _____
N.A. _____
Village _____

HOME AFTER
MARRIAGE:
(if different)

District _____
N.A. _____
Village _____

Name of Wife,
or Senior Wife.**B Name of Person Giving Information:**

E.A. No.: _____

D.U. No.: _____

Line No.: _____

C INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON OUTSIDE MALAWI:

1. SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Female <input type="checkbox"/> 2	2. YEAR OF BIRTH <i>Circle O Estimate</i> African <input type="checkbox"/> 1 European <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Asian <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Specify _____	3. RACE Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	4. ATTENDED Primary or Secondary School, or University in July 1966 Never attended <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Primary School <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Secondary School <input type="checkbox"/> 3 University <input type="checkbox"/> 4	5. HIGHEST CLASS ATTENDED at Primary School or Secondary School or University Standard or Form Never attended <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Primary School <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Secondary School <input type="checkbox"/> 3 University <input type="checkbox"/> 4	6. Only for those not attending school IS HE LOOKING FOR WORK OR WORKING? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 If "No", then what is he doing? _____ _____	7. Only for those looking for work or working TYPE OF WORK Give as much detail as possible _____ _____
8. COUNTRY WHERE RESIDENT How Many Years Absent From Malawi? (if less than one year, write "O")	9. HAS HE SETTLED THERE PERMANENTLY? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 3	10. DOES HE SEND MONEY TO RELATIVES IN MALAWI? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	11. MARITAL STATUS NOW Never Married <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Married <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> 4	12. WHERE IS HIS WIFE? (or HER HUSBAND) In Malawi <input type="checkbox"/> 1 With Him Outside Somewhere else <input type="checkbox"/> 3	13. DEPENDENT CHILDREN Number in Malawi <input type="checkbox"/> Number with Him <input type="checkbox"/>	





