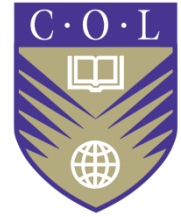


# Gender Profile: Malawi

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## General

Total male population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 4,056,810  
Total female population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 4,100,841  
  
Total male population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 4,541,828  
Total female population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 4,677,989

## Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 460  
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2014) (CIA, 2015): 49.01  
  
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 75.6  
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 66.2  
  
Births attended by a skilled health professional (2010) (WHO, 2014b): 71.4%  
  
Prevalence of HIV among males aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 8%  
Prevalence of HIV among females aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 12.1%  
  
Life expectancy for men (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 58  
Life expectancy for women (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 60

## Education

Male youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 74.27%  
Female youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 69.98%  
  
Male adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 72.10%  
Female adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 51.25%  
  
Male adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2007) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 90.13%  
Female adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 94.31%  
  
Female gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 32.41%

Male gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 36.05%

Male gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 0.99%  
Female gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 0.64%

Graduates from tertiary education who are female (2007) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 34.5%

Students in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs who are female (1999) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 16.7%

Teachers in primary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 40.1%

Teachers in secondary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 27.8%

Teachers in tertiary education who are female (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 25.6%

## Economic Activity

Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 64%

Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 76%

Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 16%

Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 17%

## Decision-Making

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (World Bank, 2014): 22%

## Human Rights

Girls married before 15 (2013) (Girls Not Brides, 2015): 12%

Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 36%

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 31%

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 41.2%

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## Gender Gaps

### Health

- Women make up 60% of those living with HIV in Malawi (Avert, 2014).
- According to a 2007 UNICEF report, only 33% of women receive postnatal health care.

### Education

- The Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2010 found that, 19% of women in Malawi had never attended school, compared with 11% of men (National Statistical Office & ICF Macro, 2011, p. 11).
- UNICEF (n.d.) has reported that as of 2006, the primary school completion rate was 13.8% for girls compared with 22.3% for boys.

### Economic

- According to the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Report 2013, Malawi's employed women earn 74% of men's wages for performing similar work (p. 266).
- Women are more vulnerable to poverty than men. In 2009, the (male) Country Director of Oxfam stated: "Climate change is exacerbating the inequalities that already exist for women in Malawi. Men are also struggling to cope with the effects of climate change, but as we are more likely to be educated, to have savings and skills to earn money, we have more opportunities to adapt" (Oxfam, 2009, para. 5).

### Decision-Making

- A 2008 study suggested that the key constraints upon women's political participation in Malawi are: cultural and traditional beliefs; socialisation processes; lack of mutual support among women; women's relative poverty and lack of education; and underhanded opposition from male colleagues (Kamlongera, 2008).
- In 2011, the US Department of State reported that Malawi had "43 women in the 193-seat national assembly and 10 women in the 42-member cabinet, including the country's first female vice president. Women constituted approximately 25 percent of the civil service. There were three female justices among the 27 Supreme and High Court justices."

### Human Rights

- According to UNICEF (2007), "The Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women have been ratified but have not yet been fully applied to the local context. Reporting on the human rights situation in Malawi is poor with limited implementation of concluding observations."
- Approximately 65% of girls experience some form of child abuse, compared with 35% of boys in Malawi (UNICEF, 2011, p. 1).

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