

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Appendix *F*

Millennium Development Goal Indicators, Malawi, 2004				
Goal	Indicator	Value		
		Male	Female	Total
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (%)	21.8	22.4	22.0
	Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%) ¹	80.1	83.9	82.0
2. Achieve universal primary education	Percent of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 ¹	85.2	86.5	85.9
	Literacy rate of 15-24-year olds (%) ²	75.7	65.4	67.3
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education			0.95
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education			0.75
	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education			0.88
	Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old			0.86
	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%) ³			15.4
4. Reduce child mortality	Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			133
	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			76
	Percent of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	78.8	78.6	78.7
5. Improve maternal health	Maternal Mortality Ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)			984
	Percent of births attended by skilled health personnel			57.0
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	Percentage of current users of contraception who are using condoms (currently married women 15-49)			3.2
	Condom use at last high-risk sex (population age 15-49)(%) ⁴	47.1	30.1	37.9
	Percentage of population age 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	33.2	24.8	28.3
	Contraceptive prevalence rate (any modern method, currently married women 15-49)(%)			28.1
	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans age 10-14 years			1.0
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	Percentage of population using solid fuels ⁶	Urban	Rural	Total
		88.7	99.7	97.9
	Percentage of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural ⁷	91.4	56.9	62.4
	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural ⁸	94.8	83.7	85.4

¹ Excludes children with parental status missing
² Refers to respondents who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence
³ Wage employment includes respondents who receive wages in cash or in kind
⁴ Higher-risk sex refers to sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was a spouse nor who lived with the respondent; time frame is 12 months preceding the survey.
⁵ A person is considered to have a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS when they say that use of condoms for every sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected and faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and when they reject the two most common local misconceptions. The most common misconceptions in Malawi are that AIDS can be transmitted through mosquito bites and that a person can become infected with the AIDS virus by supernatural means.
⁶ Charcoal, firewood, straw, dung, or crop waste
⁷ Improved water sources are: household connection (piped), public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rain-water collection.
⁸ Improved sanitation technologies are: connection to a public sewer, connection to septic system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit latrine, or ventilated improved pit latrine.

