Smaller Families, Healthier Families in Karonga District

Family size matters for better access to social services and resources
- Population density in Karonga District has increased by three-fourths in the last two decades, from 44 to 80 people per km².
- Six out of 7 households have an improved source of drinking water.
- Three out of 4 women and 4 out of 5 men are literate.
- One out of 4 women and 1 out of 20 men are unemployed.
- Distance to the nearest health facility is a serious problem for 3 out of 7 women who try to get treatment when they are sick.

Benefits of family planning
Smaller family size can help parents invest more in each child’s education and increase future employment opportunities. Slower population growth makes it easier to plan and manage improvements in social services and resources such as access to clean water, health care, and transportation.

Family size matters to the health and well-being of women and their families
- Women have an average of 6 children each during their lifetimes, but they report that they would prefer to have between 4 and 5 children.
- One in 3 women gives birth at home.
- Four out of 7 married women use a method of family planning; 1 out of 4 reports using family planning to limit their births.
- One out of 5 women and 1 out of 4 men believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances.

Benefits of family planning
One in 6 deaths of women 15 to 49 years old is due to maternal-related complications. Family planning allows young women to delay pregnancies and avoid the health risks associated with early childbearing. A woman’s ability to space and limit births has a direct impact on her health and well-being. Children whose mothers die are less likely to thrive and complete school.

Family size matters to the survival and welfare of children
- One out of 10 children under age 5 is underweight.
- Two out of 5 children under age 5 are stunted.

Benefits of family planning
Family planning improves child survival by allowing couples to adequately space births and limit pregnancies. Babies who are born three or more years apart are more than twice as likely to survive as babies who are born less than two years apart. With smaller family sizes, parents are better able to provide adequate care and nutrition for their children.