



Malawi Government

THE FIFTH INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY (IHS5) 2020 REPORT

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KEY SUMMARY FINDINGS

Indicators	IHS3	IHS4	IHS5
Education			
Literacy Rates	65.4	72.8	75.5
Never Attended School	21.1	14.2	13.2
Enrolment Rates			
Gross enrolment rate (Primary School)	120.0	121.8	123.8
Net enrolment rate (Primary School)	85.8	87.8	88.0
Gross enrolment rate (Secondary School)	30.1	42.2	39.8
Net enrolment rate (Secondary School)	13.0	14.3	14.5
Dropout rate			
Primary School	1.3	2.0	1.6
Secondary School	11.9	10.4	8.4
Credits and Loans			
Interaction with credit market			
Households applied for a loan	14.2	18.4	24.6
Households that obtained a loan	8.3	12.5	17.7
Household Enterprises			
Household non-farm enterprises			
Wholesale, Retail trade, Restaurant and Hotels	58.1	72.4	63.1
Manufacturing	30.5	16.3	15.6
Transportation, Storage and Communication	3.9	4.2	9.0
Construction	1.4	1.1	1.4
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.2	0.6
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.2	0.8	3.8
Housing Infrastructure and Environment			
Households by type of housing tenure			
Owner Occupied	81.0	72.9	74.3
Rented	10.6	12.3	12.4
Households by type of construction materials			
Permanent	28.7	26.7	45.9
Semi-Permanent	24.7	35.9	25.0
Traditional	46.6	37.5	29.1
Access to improved water source	78.7	87.1	88.3
Use of solid fuel for cooking	97.4	98.0	98.8
Agriculture			
Households engaged in Agriculture activities			
Agriculture Households	85.1	82.7	84.7
Livestock	44.4	36.9	43.4
Cropping patterns			
Intercropped	30.8	53.4	83.4
Welfare			
Households reporting inadequate consumption of food, Housing and Health care			
Inadequate Food	38.3	63.8	63.5
Inadequate Housing	40.5	55.6	52.1
Inadequate Health care	32.7	54.8	52.3
Food Security Status			
High food Secure	57.6	24.0	23.8
Marginal Food Secure	2.1	2.6	3.4
Low Food Secure	7.9	12.0	9.9
Very low Food Secure	32.5	61.4	62.9

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

FOREWORD



The Integrated Household Survey (IHS5) was conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) over a period April 2019 to March 2020. The survey is a multi-topic data collection instrument that is conducted once in every three years.

The main objective of the survey is to provide timely and reliable information on welfare and socio-economic indicators. The survey highlights an understanding of the living conditions of the population, while at the same time serving the needs of planning and monitoring progress towards attainment of development goals as stipulated in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Among other crucial indicators, the information includes consumption and expenditure, demographic characteristics, health, education, labour force participation, credit and loan, household enterprises, agriculture, housing infrastructure and asset ownership and food security indicators.

The survey also provides researchers with dataset that would allow further analysis to inform policy making process.

Finally, I would like to thank the World Bank for their financial and technical support over the implementation of the fifth Integrated Household Survey.

Right Honourable Dr Saulos Klaus Chilima

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

PREFACE



This is the fifth report of a series of the integrated household surveys which was conducted by the National Statistical Office. Through the Integrated Household Survey Program, the NSO conducts Integrated Household Survey every three years. The first such survey was conducted in 1990 and was referred to as the Household Expenditure and Small Scale Economic Activities (HESSEA). This was followed by the 1997/98 Integrated

Household Survey which is commonly referred to as IHS1. The second was conducted in 2004/05 and is referred to as IHS2. The Third Integrated Household Survey was conducted in 2010/11 and is referred to as IHS3. The fourth Integrated Household Survey was conducted in 2016/17 and is referred to as IHS4. The current survey was conducted over the period April 2019 to March 2020 and is being referred to as IHS5.

The main objective of the survey is to provide and update information on various aspects of welfare and socio-economic status of the population of Malawi and are presented at various levels such as national; urban-rural; region and districts as well as disaggregated by sex.

This is a detailed survey that collects information on consumption patterns of households both in terms of food and non-food over a period of one year. It enables further analysis of the survey results to produce poverty profile of the country which feeds into the programming and evaluation of the country's medium development framework, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III). Specifically, the survey collected information on expenditure, consumption demographic characteristics, health, education, labour force participation, credit and loan, household enterprises, agriculture, housing infrastructure and asset ownership, food security and mortality indicators.

I recognize the important role that members of staff from the National Statistical Office played in making this survey a success. My gratitude also goes to the field teams, community leaders for their effort and support towards the successful implementation of the survey. Special mention should go to the respondents for taking their time in answering the questions.

Finally, I would like to thank the World Bank for financial and technical support for the implementation of the Fifth Integrated Household Survey.

Mercy Kanyuka

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS

ABBREVIATIONS

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CHAM	Christian Hospital Association of Malawi
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EA	Enumeration Area
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
HESSEA	Household Expenditure and Small Scale Economic Activities
ISA	Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
IHS1	First Integrated Household Survey, 1998
IHS2	Second Integrated Household Survey, 2005
IHS3	Third Integrated Household Survey, 2011
IHS4	Fourth Integrated Household Survey, 2016
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Surveys
LSMS-ISA	Living Standards Measurement Surveys–Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MFEPD	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NSO	National Statistical Office
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
WB	World Bank

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CHAPTER 1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.0: Background

The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) is one of the surveys implemented by the Government of Malawi through the National Statistical Office to monitor and evaluate the changing conditions of Malawian households. The data have, among other insights, provided benchmark poverty and vulnerability indicators to foster evidence-based policy formulation and monitor the progress of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the goals listed as part of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III).

The First Integrated Household Survey (IHS1) was conducted in Malawi from November 1997 through October 1998 with support from the World Bank and IFPRI. The Second Integrated Household Survey (IHS2) was conducted from March 2004 to February 2005 and was implemented with technical assistance from the World Bank to compare the situation with that of 1997-1998. The IHS3 was conducted from March 2010 to March 2011 and it expanded on the agricultural content of the IHS2 and was implemented under the umbrella of the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study–Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) initiative, whose primary objective is to provide financial and technical support to governments in sub-Saharan Africa in the design and implementation of nationally- representative multi-topic panel household surveys with a strong focus on agriculture.

The Fourth Integrated Household Survey (IHS4) was implemented from April 2016 to April 2017 and was conducted with financial support from the World Bank and the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA).

The Fifth Integrated Household Survey (IHS5) was conducted from April 2019 to March 2020

with financial and technical support from the World Bank.

1.1: Objectives of the survey

The data from the IHS, among other insights, provides benchmark poverty, vulnerability, and socio-economic indicators to foster evidence-based policy formulation and monitor the progress of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the goals listed as part of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III).

The data from the IHS5 will be used to update the poverty profile for Malawi (poverty incidence, poverty gap, severity of poverty) and, as outlined in this report, gives an understanding of the people of Malawi's living conditions. It allows for the estimation of total household expenditure; household consumption patterns with the aim of updating the weights in the Malawi Consumer Price Index (CPI); and detailed agricultural activities. The data on household consumption and production will be used for National Accounts purposes and will support the goal to continue to provide up-to-date socio-economic indicators to enhance evidence-based policy formulation.

The frequency of the data collection effort is in conformity with the envisioned policy of conducting such surveys every 3 years at the national level as well as the international level as the global development focus turns to the improved monitoring of the SDGs.

CHAPTER 2

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

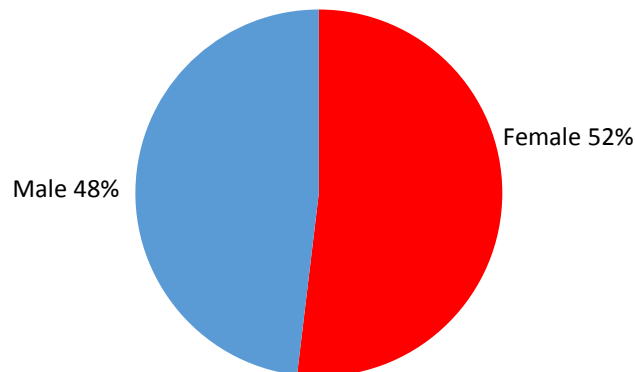
2.0: Introduction

This chapter describes demographic characteristics of the population. A household consists of one or more persons, related or unrelated, who live together and make common provisions for food and recognise one member as head. They regularly take their food from the same pot and /or share the same grain store (Nkhokwe) and pool their incomes for the purchases of food. A household head is the person who makes economic decisions in the household. The demographic characteristics examined in this chapter include age and sex distribution, household size, dependency ratio, orphan hood and migration.

2.1: Age and Sex Distribution

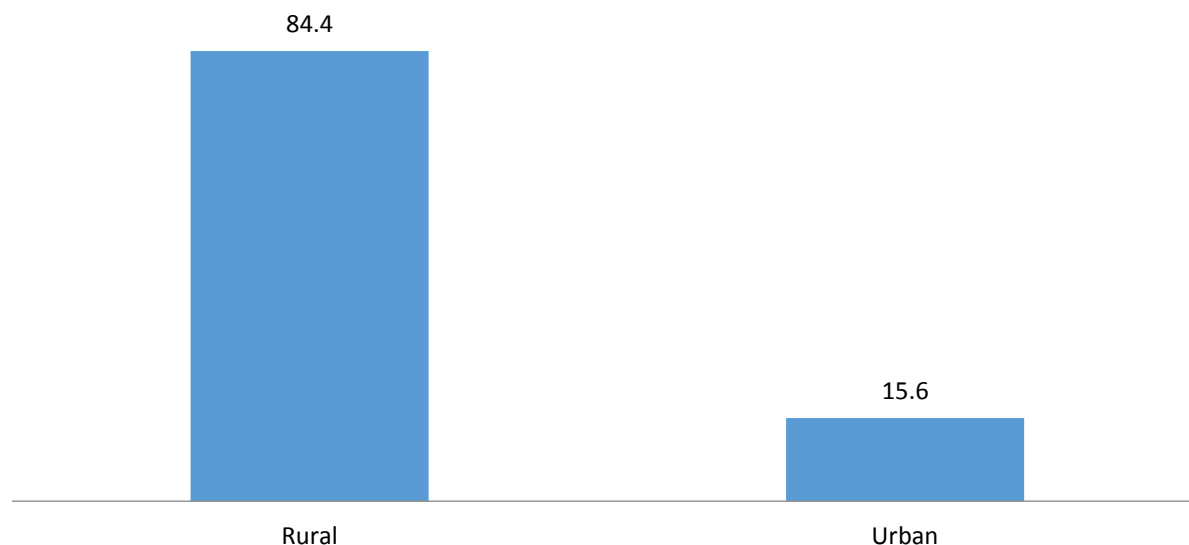
The age and sex distribution of the population are shown in Figure 2.1, Figure 2.2 and Table 2.1. Forty-eight percent were males and 52 percent were females (Figure 2.1). The population for urban areas was at 15.6 percent while that of rural areas was at 84.4 percent (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2-1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex, IHS5 2019-2020



Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Figure 2-2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, IHS5 2019-2020



Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Nearly 14 percent of the population are aged 0-4, 15.5 percent and 15.1 percent are in the age groups of 5-9 and 10-14 respectively. The population aged 15-64 constitutes 51 percent of the population and those aged 65 and over constitute 4.2 percent of the population (Table 2.1).

In urban areas, 39.4 percent of the population was aged between 0 to 14 years while in rural areas the population aged between 0 to 14 years was at 45.3 percent. The population between 15 to 64 years constituted half the total population in urban areas while the same population was at 62.1 percent of the population in rural areas. The population of older persons (aged 65+) in rural areas was at 4.7 percent while in urban areas the same population of older persons was at 1.7 percent (Table 2.1).

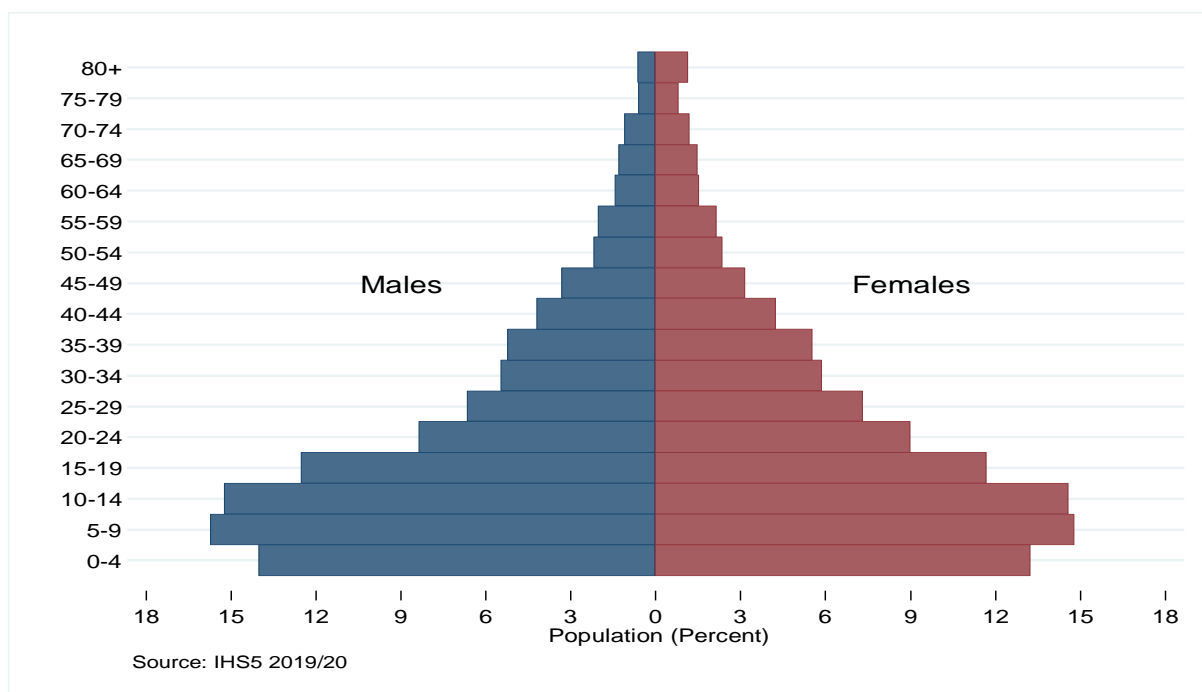
Table 2-1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Five-Year Age Groups and Place of Residence, IHS5 2019-2020

Age group	Place of Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	13.2	13.9	13.8
5-9	13.7	15.8	15.5
10-14	12.5	15.5	15.1
15-19	11.0	12.1	11.9
20-24	10.2	8.1	8.5
25-29	9.8	6.4	6.9
30-34	8.3	5.1	5.6
35-39	6.6	5.1	5.3
40-44	5.0	4.0	4.2
45-49	3.1	3.3	3.3
50-54	1.8	2.4	2.3
55-59	1.8	2.1	2.1
60-64	1.1	1.5	1.4
65-69	0.8	1.5	1.4
70-74	0.5	1.3	1.2
75-79	0.2	0.8	0.7
80+	0.2	1.1	0.9

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Figure 2.3 displays the population pyramid showing population structure for Malawi by sex and age groups and it reveals that Malawi has a larger population in the younger age groups. For example, almost 64.7 percent of the population is 24 years or less.

Figure 2-3: Population Pyramid for Malawi, IHS5 2019-2020



2.2: Household Size

The average household size for Malawi was 4.4 persons per household during IHS5 period while during IHS4 and IHS3, the average household size was 4.3 persons and 4.6 persons respectively. The average household size decreased from 4.5 persons per household to 4.4 persons between IHS2 and IHS5.

In urban areas, average household size decreased from 4.4 persons to 4.2 persons between IHS3 and IHS5 while in rural areas, the average household size decreased from 4.6 persons to 4.4 persons between the same period.

Across regions, the household size for Southern Region was lower than other regions (4.3 persons and 4.2 persons during IHS5 and IHS4). Northern region had the highest household size during IHS4 and IHS5 (4.5 persons).

Male-headed households had a higher average household size (4.5 persons in IHS4 and 4.6 persons in IHS5) than female-headed households (3.7 persons in IHS4 and 3.9 persons in IHS5).

Households whose heads have either primary or no education had higher household size (4.5 persons for those with no education and 4.1 persons for those with primary education during IHS5) compared to the households whose heads have secondary (4.1 persons) or tertiary education (3.6 persons) during IHS5.

Households whose heads were married had higher household size (4.7 persons in IHS4 and 4.8 person in IHS5) compared to the households whose heads were never married (1.9 persons in during IHS4 and IHS5) (Table 2.2).

Table 2-2: Mean Household Sizes by Place of Residence, Region and Sex, Education Level, Marital Status of the Household Head, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	IHS2	IHS3	IHS4	IHS5
Malawi	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4
Place of Residence				
Rural	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4
Urban	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2
Region				
Northern	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5
Central	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5
Southern	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3
Sex of household head				
Female	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9
Male	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.6
Education level of household head				
None	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5
Primary	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.1
Secondary	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.1
Tertiary	0.0	4.5	3.8	3.6
Marital Status of household head				
Never married	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Married	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.8
Divorced/Separated	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Widowed/Widower	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

The average household size for Likoma (5.2 person persons), Nkhatakota (5.1 persons), Mchinji (5.0 persons) and Nkhata Bay (5.0 persons) districts had the highest house sizes while Blantyre rural, Blantyre City and Mzuzu City had the lowest household sizes (4 persons per household).

The distribution of households by the number of members is presented in table 2.4. At national level, 37.6 percent of the households had 4-5 members and 1.5 percent had 1 member in the household. In urban areas, 20.4 percent of households had less than or equal to 3 members while in rural areas, 18.8 percent of the households had less than or equal to 3 members.

Central Region had 38.7 percent of households with 4-5 members compared to Southern Region (37.7 percent) and Northern Region (34.0 percent).

Almost 41 percent of female-headed households had 4-5 members compared to 36.5 percent of male-headed households. In addition, 47.5 percent of male-headed households had 6 or more members compared to 32.4 percent of female-headed households with 6 or more members.

In terms of education level of the household head, 45.2 percent of households whose heads had no education had 6 or more members in the household compared to 30.3 percent of households whose heads had a tertiary education with 6 or more members in the household. In contrast, 3.1 percent of single headed households had heads with tertiary education compared to 1.4 percent of single headed households whose head had no education (Table 2.3).

Top five districts with the highest percentage of households with 4-5 members include: Thyolo (46.3 percent), Chikwawa (46.1 percent), Dedza (43.6 percent), Lilongwe City (43.0 percent) and Phalombe district (41.7 percent). The bottom five districts with the lowest percentage of households with 4-5 members include: Nkhatakota (26.5 percent), Nkhata Bay (29.5 percent), Rumphi (31.6 percent), Likoma (32.1 percent) and Mangochi district (32.4 percent).

Top five districts with the highest percentage of single headed households: Mzuzu City (3.5 percent), Blantyre (2.6 percent), Nsanje and Blantyre city (2.5 percent), Rumphi (2.4 percent), and Neno and Karonga district (2.0 percent). The bottom five districts with the lowest percentage of single headed households include: Mchinji (0.5 percent), Salima (0.7 percent), Kasungu,

Phalombe, Nkhotakota and Ntchisi (0.8 percent), Thyolo (0.9 percent) and Chikwawa and Zomba (1.1 percent) (Annex Table 2.1).

Table 2-3: Percentage Distribution of Usual Household Members by Place of Residence, Region and Sex, Education Level, Marital Status of the Household Head, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Usual Members				
	1 Person	2-3 Persons	4-5 Persons	6 Persons or more	Total
Malawi	1.5	17.6	37.6	43.4	100.0
Place of Residence					
Rural	1.3	17.4	37.0	44.3	100.0
Urban	2.1	18.2	41.2	38.4	100.0
Region					
Northern	1.9	16.7	34.0	47.5	100.0
Central	1.3	16.0	38.7	44.1	100.0
Southern	1.5	19.3	37.7	41.4	100.0
Sex of household head					
Female	2.2	24.7	40.6	32.4	100.0
Male	1.2	14.8	36.5	47.5	100.0
Education level of household head					
None	1.4	16.6	36.8	45.2	100.0
Primary	1.9	21.1	40.9	36.1	100.0
Secondary	1.9	20.6	43.3	34.2	100.0
Tertiary	3.1	31.1	35.5	30.3	100.0
Marital Status of Household Head					
Never married	26.2	45.8	16.4	11.6	100.0
Married	0.2	14.5	37.5	47.8	100.0
Divorced/Separated	4.6	26.9	40.0	28.5	100.0
Widowed/Widower	4.1	25.8	38.5	31.5	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

2.3: Households by Sex of Household Head

Overall, there were less female-headed households constituting 27.5 percent of all households. In urban areas, 80.6 percent of the households were headed by males and 19.4 percent were

headed by females. Across rural areas, 71 percent of the households were headed by males and 29 percent were headed by females.

In the Southern Region, female-headed households were more than those in the Northern and Central region. For instance, Southern Region had 33.9 percent which was higher than in Central and Northern Region (22.6 percent and 22.5 percent respectively).

For households whose heads were widowed/widowers, 91.5 percent were headed by females and for the households whose heads were married, 91.2 percent were headed by males (Table 2.4).

Analysis by districts, Mangochi district had the highest proportion of households headed by females (43.3 percent) and Lilongwe city had the lowest proportion of households headed by females (14.0 percent). (Annex Table 2.2).

Table 2-4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence, Age, Education Level and Marital Status of the Household Head, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Sex of Household Head		
	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	72.5	27.5	100.0
Place of residence			
Rural	71.0	29.0	100.0
Urban	80.6	19.4	100.0
Region			
Northern	77.5	22.5	100.0
Central	77.4	22.6	100.0
Southern	66.1	33.9	100.0
Age of household head			
15-24	70.1	29.9	100.0
25-34	75.7	24.3	100.0
35-44	74.0	26.0	100.0
45-54	75.4	24.6	100.0
55-64	69.9	30.1	100.0
65+	60.0	40.0	100.0
Education level of household head			
None	72.6	27.4	100.0
Primary	76.0	24.0	100.0
Secondary	73.8	26.2	100.0
Tertiary	70.7	29.3	100.0
Marital status of household head			
Never married	52.3	47.7	100.0
Married	91.2	8.8	100.0
Divorced/Separated	8.8	91.2	100.0
Widowed	8.5	91.5	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

2.4: Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio relates the number of children (0-14 years old) and older persons (65 years or over) to the working-age population (15-64 years old). It indicates the potential effects of changes in population age structures for social and economic development, pointing out broad trends in social support needs.

The dependency ratio for Malawi was at 1.2 during the periods hinting that there were 0.2 more economically inactive persons for every economically active person.

The dependency ratio was high in the rural areas at 1.3 compared to urban areas at 0.9. Across regions, the ratio was higher in Southern region (1.3) as compared to Central region and Northern region (1.1).

Female-headed households had a higher dependency ratio (1.6) than male-headed households (1.1) during the periods. The dependency ratio decreased with the education level of the household head. Households whose heads had no education had a dependency ratio of 1.2 in IHS5 and 1.3 in IHS4 which was higher than households whose heads had primary education, secondary education and tertiary education (1.0 in IHS5) (Table 2.5).

In households whose heads were divorced/separated, the dependency ratio was 1.7 which was higher than in households whose heads were never married (0.7), married (1.1) and widowed/widower (1.3).

During IHS5, Mangochi district had the highest dependency ratio (1.7) and Blantyre city and Mzuzu city had the lowest dependency ratio (0.8). Further, In the Northern Region, Chitipa, Nkhata Bay and Mzimba had the highest dependency ratio (1.2). In the Central Region, Lilongwe city had the lowest dependency ratio (0.9) while in the Southern Region, Mangochi had the highest dependency ratio (1.7) and Blantyre city had the lowest dependency ratio (0.8) (Annex Table 2.3).

Table 2-5: Dependency ratio by background characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	IHS4	IHS5
Malawi	1.2	1.2
Place of residence		
Rural	1.3	1.3
Urban	0.9	0.9
Region		
Northern	1.1	1.1
Central	1.2	1.1
Southern	1.3	1.3
Sex of household head		
Male	1.1	1.1
Female	1.6	1.6
Education level of household head		
None	1.3	1.2
Primary	1.1	1
Secondary	0.9	1
Tertiary	0.7	1
Marital status of household head		
Never married	0.5	0.7
Married	1.1	1.1
Divorced/Separated	1.8	1.7
Widow/Widower	1.3	1.3

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

2.5: Orphan Hood

In the IHS4, an “orphan” was defined as a person aged less than 18 years who had lost at least one of the parents.

The results indicate that 9.1 percent of the children less than 18 years lost one or both parents and in IHS4, the proportion was 10.1 percent.

With respect to place of residence, rural areas had a higher proportion of orphans (9.3 percent in IHS5 and 10.0 percent in IHS4) while in urban areas the proportion of orphans was 7.9 percent in IHS5 and was 10.4 percent during IHS4.

In terms of sex of the household head, the proportion of orphans was higher in female-headed households (18.6 percent in IHS5 and 21.5 in IHS4) than in male headed households (4.9 percent in IHS5 and 5.7 percent in IHS4).

In terms of education, in households whose heads had primary education, 8.9 percent of children were orphans during IHS5 and 10.1 percent during IHS4 while for heads who had tertiary education, 9.0 percent of children were orphans during IHS5 and 9.7 percent during IHS4.

In terms of sex of the orphan, there were more males who were orphans (9.3 percent) compared to females (8.9 percent) during IHS5 while during IHS4, the proportion was 10.1 percent and 10.0 percent for males and females respectively.

A relationship was also observed between age and orphan hood. In general, the proportion of orphans was higher among older children (18.4 percent in 16-17 years age group) than in younger children (2.5 percent in 0-4 age group (Table 2.6).

Across districts, Salima had the highest proportion of orphans (16.1 percent in IHS5 and 10.1 in IHS4) compared to other districts and Mchinji had the lowest proportion (4.7 percent in IHS5 and 9.6 percent in IHS4) (Annex Table 2.4).

Table 2-6: Proportion of Orphans by Place of Residence, Sex, Education Level and Marital Status of Household Head, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	IHS4	IHS5
Malawi	10.1	9.1
Place of Residence		
Rural	10.0	9.3
Urban	10.4	7.9
Region		
Northern	9.2	8.9
Central	8.6	8.4
Southern	11.8	9.7
Sex of the household head		
Female	21.5	18.6
Male	5.7	4.9
Education level of household head		
None	10.1	8.9
Primary	8.4	8.0
Secondary	11.5	9.5
Tertiary	9.7	9.0
Marital status of household head		
Never married	17.4	19.6
Married	5.3	4.7
Divorced/Separated	8.9	7.5
Widow/Widower	51.5	45.0
Sex of the orphan		
Female	10.0	8.9
Male	10.1	9.3
Age group of orphans		
0-4	2.5	2.5
5-9	7.6	7.3
10-15	15.3	13.4
16-17	22.2	18.4

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

About 67 percent of orphans lost their father during IHS5 while their mother was alive and 11.3 percent lost both parents.

With respect to place of residence, urban areas had a higher proportion of orphans who lost their father (71.7 percent in IHS5) compared to rural areas (66.0 percent). In rural areas, the proportion of orphans who lost both parents was higher (11.7 percent) compared to urban areas (8.3 percent).

The proportion of orphans who lost both parents was higher among male-headed households (15.0 percent) than in female headed households (9.1 percent).

For households whose heads had a tertiary education, 37.5 percent of the orphans has lost both of their parents compared to orphans in households whose heads had no education (10.3 percent).

For orphans who are males, 11.6 percent had lost both parents while for orphans who are females, 11.0 percent had lost both parents (Table 2.7).

Among orphans, the highest proportion of those who lost only a father (88.1 percent) were found in Dedza and the lowest proportion who lost only a father (51.4 percent) were found in Nkhata Bay. The highest proportion of those who lost only a mother was reported in Nkhotakota (39.0 percent) and the lowest was reported in Dedza (6.3 percent) and Likoma (0.0 percent). For the orphans who lost both parents, Likoma district reported the highest proportion (43.6 percent) and Dowa district recorded the lowest proportion (1.6 percent) (Annex Table 2.5).

Table 2-7: Orphan Hood Status by Place of Residence and Sex, Education Level and Marital Status of Household Head, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Status of Orphan Hood					
	Father died		Mother died		Both parents died	
	IHS4	IHS5	IHS4	IHS5	IHS4	IHS5
Malawi	63.1	66.7	22.4	22.0	14.5	11.3
Place of residence						
Rural	63.3	66.0	22.3	22.3	14.5	11.7
Urban	62.5	71.7	22.7	20.1	14.7	8.3
Region						
Northern	67.5	64.1	16.8	25.3	15.7	10.6
Central	64.5	68.8	22.2	20.5	13.3	10.7
Southern	61.4	65.7	23.4	22.4	15.2	12.0
Sex of the household head						
Female	76.2	76.7	12.9	14.2	10.9	9.1
Male	44.5	50.1	35.8	34.9	19.7	15.0
Education level of household head						
None	62.9	66.9	22.7	22.8	14.3	10.3
Primary	66.2	65.8	6.2	19.1	27.6	15.1
Secondary	63.5	77.9	26.9	16.5	9.5	5.6
Tertiary	67.4	40.8	15.9	21.7	16.7	37.5
Marital status of household head						
Never married	39.5	67.3	29.3	13.8	20.1	18.9
Married	50.9	54.6	29.3	32.1	19.8	13.3
Divorced/Separated	60.6	60.6	19.2	24.0	20.1	15.4
Widow/Widower	74.8	78.2	17.0	13.5	8.2	8.3
Sex of the orphan						
Female	63.8	66.8	22.0	22.3	14.3	11.0
Male	62.5	66.7	22.8	21.7	14.8	11.6
Age group of orphans						
0-4	77.0	69.5	19.1	28.5	3.9	2.0
5-9	62.4	67.2	25.1	23.3	12.5	9.4
10-15	61.7	66.9	22.5	21.4	15.8	11.7
16-17	63.0	64.2	19.8	19.1	17.2	16.7

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

2.6: Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary to establish a new residence. The terms "immigration" and "emigration" are used to refer to movements between

countries, that is, international migration. Corresponding terms to immigration and emigration for movement between areas within a country, that is internal migration are; in-migration and out-migration respectively. In the IHS5, household members were asked to state whether they had always lived in their current location or they had moved from elsewhere. They specified where they moved from, the time since they moved and reasons for their action. For this analysis, we have restricted migration to include only movements within the last 5 years. The geographical units used in this survey are rural and urban, districts and abroad (outside Malawi).

The results show that 8.3 percent of the population moved from one area to another in the last 5 years. In urban areas, 17.0 percent were migrants while in rural areas 6.7 percent were migrants.

Across regions, Northern Region had the highest proportion of migrants (13.0 percent) compared to Central Region (8.4 percent) and Southern Region (6.8 percent).

In male-headed households, 9.2 percent were migrants and in female-headed households, 6.0 percent were migrants.

Across education level of household head, it was observed that the higher the education level of the head, the higher the proportion of migrants (23.0 percent with tertiary education compared to 6.8 percent with no education).

In terms of marital status of the head, households whose heads were never married had a higher proportion of migrants (19.8 percent) compared to households whose heads were either married (8.9 percent), divorced/separated (5.8 percent) and widowed (5.3 percent).

Mzuzu city had the highest proportion of migrants (28 percent) while Zomba rural had the lowest proportion of migrants (3 percent).

Across districts, Mzuzu city had the highest proportion of migrants (26.6 percent in IHS5 and 27.8 in IHS4) compared to other districts and Phalombe district had the lowest proportion of migrants (1.5 percent in IHS5 and 8.3 percent in IHS4) (Annex Table 2.6).

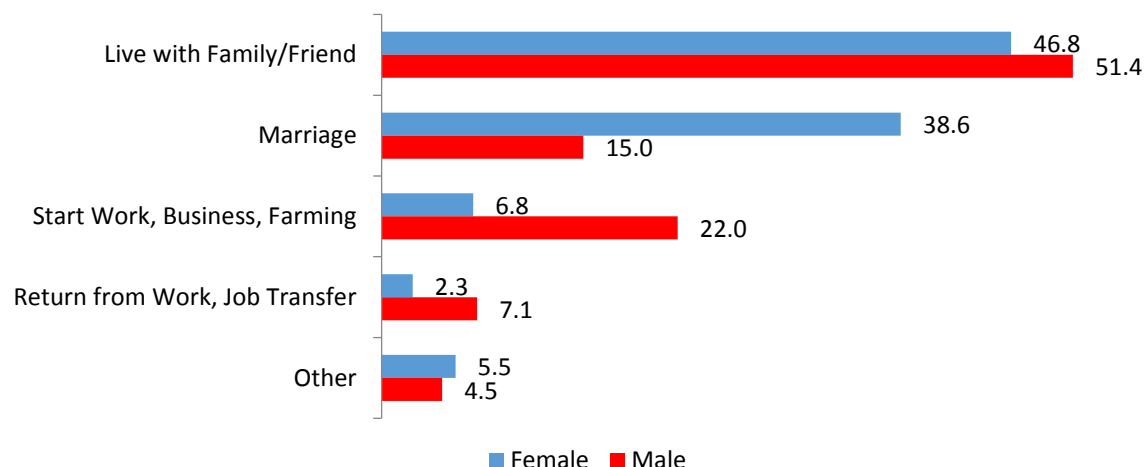
Table 2-8: Proportion of In-migrants by Place of Residence, and Sex, Education level and Marital Status of Household Head, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	IHS4	IHS5
Malawi	9.5	8.3
Place of residence		
Rural	7.0	6.7
Urban	20.2	17.0
Region		
Northern	15.2	13.0
Central	9.6	8.4
Southern	8.2	6.8
Sex of the household head		
Female	7.0	6.0
Male	10.4	9.2
Education level of household head		
None	8.3	6.8
Primary	14.7	12.3
Secondary	20.8	15.5
Tertiary	25.4	23.0
Marital status of household head		
Never married	28.1	19.8
Married	10.2	8.9
Divorced/Separated	6.1	5.8
Widow/Widower	5.7	5.3

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

The majority migrated because the parents/family moved (51.4 percent for males and 46.8 percent for females) while the minority migrated due to returning from work/job transfers (7.1 percent for males and 2.3 percent for females). Almost 22 percent of the male migrants moved to start a business/work compared to 6.8 percent of females who moved for the same reason. For migrants who migrated due to marriage, the majority were females (38.6 percent) compared to their male counterparts (15.0 percent) (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2-4: Percentage Distribution of In-migrants by Sex and Reasons for Migrating, IHS5 2019-2020



Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Looking at the movement patterns of migrants, the majority of the migrants moved from rural areas to other rural areas (59.0 percent), followed by those who moved from rural areas to urban areas (24.0 percent) and those who moved from urban areas to rural areas (6.1 percent). In addition, less than 1 percent of migrants moved from outside Malawi to urban areas.

Across place of residence, three-quarters of the migrants who moved from rural areas to urban areas and the rest moved from another urban area or from outside the country into the urban area. In rural areas, however, only 8.9 percent of the migrants moved from urban areas into the rural areas.

In terms of reasons to migrate, 39.1 percent of the movers migrated in order to start work or business from rural areas to urban areas.

For migrants who attained tertiary education, 40.3 percent moved from rural areas to urban areas compared to 20.1 percent of those without education who moved from rural areas to urban areas.

Among migrants who moved from rural areas to urban areas, 27.4 percent of the migrants were aged between 55 to 34 years (Table 2.9).

Table 2-9: Proportion of Migrants by Movement Pattern by Place of Residence, Sex, Age, Marital Status and Reasons for Migrating, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Movement pattern of migrants						
	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Outside Malawi to rural	Outside Malawi to urban	Total
Malawi	59.0	24.0	7.6	6.1	2.8	0.5	100
Place of Residence							
Rural	86.9	0.0	0.0	8.9	4.1	0.0	100
Urban	0.0	74.8	23.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	100
Region							
Northern	56.9	23.0	6.4	9.2	4.1	0.6	100
Central	63.6	23.9	5.0	4.0	2.8	0.7	100
Southern	54.7	24.8	11.3	6.8	2.2	0.2	100
Sex of migrant							
Female	59.2	24.1	7.8	5.7	2.7	0.6	100
Male	58.8	23.9	7.4	6.5	2.9	0.4	100
Age group of migrant							
15-24	61.7	25.7	5.2	6.0	1.1	0.3	100
25-34	55.3	27.4	9.2	4.8	2.7	0.6	100
35-44	62.9	18.1	9.4	6.1	3.5	0.0	100
45-54	61.7	14.1	8.8	7.2	6.4	1.8	100
55-64	69.2	21.6	1.6	6.6	0.0	1.1	100
65+	78.6	11.4	3.4	1.3	5.3	0.0	100
Education level of the migrant							
None	65.4	20.1	5.1	5.9	3.2	0.3	100
Primary	52.3	29.9	8.0	7.9	1.6	0.2	100
Secondary and above	45.5	34.3	13.5	5.7	0.6	0.4	100
Tertiary	22.5	40.3	28.8	4.6	0.9	3.0	100
Marital status of migrant							
Never married	53.8	26.3	8.8	7.5	2.9	0.6	100
Married	65.8	21.0	6.4	4.2	2.3	0.3	100
Divorced/Separated	50.2	26.8	6.4	9.4	6.1	1.2	100
Widowed/Widower	54.5	31.1	5.5	4.7	4.2	0.0	100
Reasons for migrating							
Live with family/relatives	55.7	23.9	8.2	8.1	3.4	0.7	100
Marriage	74.7	16.7	4.6	2.5	1.3	0.2	100
Start business/work	45.3	39.1	9.2	4.4	1.5	0.6	100
Return from work/Job Transfer	43.1	19.3	15.6	12.3	8.9	0.8	100
Other	57.0	27.9	6.0	4.8	3.7	0.5	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

CHAPTER 3

3. EDUCATION

3.0: Introduction

Education is a building block for human, political and socioeconomic development, particularly important for poverty reduction because it empowers the poor, the weak and the voiceless by providing them with better opportunities to participate in national development. The IHS5 collected data on education for household members aged 5 years and above. This chapter presents information on literacy, highest education attainment, school attendance and school dropout.

3.1: Literacy Rates

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple sentence in any language (2018 PHC).

3.1.1: Literacy Rates for Population Aged Five Years and Above

The literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and above was 65.4 percent. A higher proportion (68.5 percent) of males aged 5 years and above was literate compared to 62.6 percent of females.

Regarding place of residence, urban areas registered a higher literacy rate (84.4 percent) compared to rural areas (61.9 percent).

At regional level, Northern region had the highest literacy rate (73.5 percent) followed by the Central region (65.1 percent) and then the Southern region (63.3 percent) (Table 3.1).

At district level, Mzuzu city had the highest literacy rate (87.1 percent) while Mangochi registered the lowest literacy rate (46.3 percent) (Annex Table 3.1).

Table 3-1: Literacy Rate for Population Aged 5 Years and Above by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Literacy		
	Total	Female	Male
Malawi	65.4	62.6	68.5
Place of residence			
Rural	61.9	58.9	65.2
Urban	84.4	83.5	85.3
Region			
Northern	73.5	72.2	74.9
Central	65.1	61.8	68.6
Southern	63.3	60.7	66.3
Sex of Household Head			
Female	58.7	58.6	58.8
Male	68.0	64.7	71.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

3.1.2: Literacy Rates for Population Aged Fifteen Years and Above

The literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above in Malawi was 75.5 percent. The rate was higher for males at 83.0 percent than females at 68.8 percent.

Analysis by place of residence shows that 98.1 percent of individuals in urban areas were literate compared to 72.1 percent in rural areas.

By sex of head of household, 78.0 percent of individuals in male headed households were literate compared to 68.0 percent in female headed households (Table 3.2).

Table 3-2: Literacy Rates for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Literacy		
	Total	Female	Male
Malawi	75.5	68.8	83.0
Place of residence			
Rural	72.1	64.8	80.6
Urban	91.8	89.2	94.4
Region			
Northern	84.5	79.5	89.9
Central	75.2	68.0	83.0
Southern	72.8	66.3	80.8
Sex of Household Head			
Female	68.0	63.2	80.7
Male	78.0	71.8	83.5

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

3.2: School Attendance

3.2.1: School Attendance by Population Aged Five Years and Above

At national level the results show that 13.5 percent of the population aged 5 years and above reported to have never attended school. A higher proportion of females (15.7 percent) had never been to school compared to 11.1 percent of males.

Analysis by place of residence shows that 15.0 percent of people in rural areas had never been to school compared to 5.8 percent in urban areas.

Across regions, the Southern region had the highest proportion (14.7 percent) of people who never attended school followed by Central region (13.9 percent) and Northern region (8.5 percent) (Table 3.3).

At district level, Mangochi had the highest proportion (24.9 percent) of the population who never attended school while Mzuzu city and Lilongwe city had the lowest proportions (4.4 percent) (Annex Table 3.3).

3.2.2: School Attendance by Population Aged Fifteen Years and Above

Overall, 13.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Malawi reported to have never attended school. About 18 percent of females had never attended school compared to 8.3 percent of males.

Analysis by place of residence shows that 14.9 percent of individuals in rural areas had never attended school compared to 4.6 percent in urban areas.

Across regions, the Southern region had the highest proportion (14.8 percent) of population who never attended school followed by Central region (13.9 percent) and Northern region (5.7 percent) (Table 3.4).

At district level, Mangochi had the highest proportion (26.1 percent) of the population who never attended school while Lilongwe city had the lowest proportions (3.1 percent) (Annex Table 3.4).

3.3: Reasons for Never Attending School

3.3.1: Reasons for Never Attending School for Population Aged Five Years and Above

The results show that 34.0 percent of the population aged 5 years and above that never attended school reported lack of money as the main reason followed by 28.1 percent who reported that they were still too young to attend school.

By place of residence, 34.3 percent of individuals in rural area reported lack of money as the reason for never attending school compared to 29.6 percent in urban areas.

Table 3-3: Proportion of Individuals that Never Attended School and Reasons for Not Attending School for Population Aged 5 Years and Above by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristic	Never Attended School	Reasons for not attending school							Total
		No money for fees, uniform	Still too young to attend school	Parents did not let me	Not interested, lazy	Illness or Disability	School too far from home	Other	
Malawi	13.5	34.0	28.15	14.22	13.27	4.05	3.66	2.67	100.0
Place of Residence									-
Rural	15.0	34.3	27.6	14.4	13.2	4.1	3.8	2.7	100.0
Urban	5.8	29.6	36.2	12.2	13.9	3.9	1.4	2.7	100.0
Region									-
Northern	8.5	14.6	47.8	8.0	10.2	5.2	9.2	5.1	100.0
Central	13.9	37.9	25.9	11.9	14.0	4.4	2.9	3.0	100.0
Southern	14.7	33.7	26.9	17.5	13.1	3.5	3.5	2.0	100.0
Sex									-
Female	15.7	38.9	21.4	17.8	11.4	3.4	4.2	2.9	100.0
Male	11.1	26.3	38.6	8.7	16.1	5.1	2.9	2.3	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

3.3.2: Reasons for Never Attending School for Population Aged 15 Years and Above

The results show that 50.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and above that never attended school reported lack of money as the main reason followed by 22.2 percent who reported that their parents did not allow them to attend school.

Across the regions, lack of money was reported as the main reason for never attending school. This was highest in the Central region at 53.7 percent, followed by 49.7 percent in the Southern region and 30.0 percent in the Northern region (Table 3.4).

At district level, Ntcheu had the highest proportion (65.0 percent) of the population aged 15 years and above who did not attend school because of lack of money while Chitipa had the lowest proportion (19.9 percent) (Annex Table 3.4).

Table 3-4: Proportion Never Attended School and Reasons for Not Attending School for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Never Attended School	Reasons for not attending school							
		No money for fees, uniform	Parents did not let me	Not interested, lazy	Illness or Disability	School too far from home	Had to work or help at home	Other	Total
Malawi	13.2	50.4	22.2	15.0	4.4	3.7	2.4	1.8	100.0
Place of Residence									
Rural	14.9	50.4	22.2	14.9	4.4	3.8	2.5	1.7	100.0
Urban	4.6	49.5	21.5	17.4	4.5	2.6	0.9	3.5	100.0
Region									
Northern	5.7	30.0	17.8	21.2	6.7	14.4	7.2	2.6	100.0
Central	13.9	53.7	17.9	16.9	4.7	2.2	2.9	1.7	100.0
Southern	14.8	49.7	26.7	12.5	3.9	4.0	1.4	1.8	100.0
Sex									
Female	17.5	51.4	24.1	12.5	3.5	4.3	2.3	1.8	100.0
Male	8.3	47.9	17.5	21.2	6.6	2.4	2.7	1.7	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

3.4: Enrolment Rates in Primary and Secondary Schools

Gross enrolment rate (GER) is the ratio between pupils in a level of education, regardless of age, and the corresponding eligible official age-group population to that level of education.

Net enrolment rate (NER) is defined as the number of pupils in the official school-age group expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The official entry age for primary education in Malawi is six and thirteen is the expected exit age. On the other hand, the official entry age in Malawi secondary schools is 14 and 17 is the expected exit age.

A high ratio of GER does not necessarily indicate a successful education system but could reflect class repetition, over- age, under-age and late starting of school.

3.4.1: Primary School Enrolment Rates

Primary school gross enrolment rate for Malawi was 123.8 percent. About 24 percent of pupils enrolled in primary schools were either under or over aged.

Across regions, the Northern region had the highest GER (128.3 percent), followed by the Central region (126.6 percent) and Southern region (120.5 percent).

Primary school net enrolment rate for Malawi was 88.0 percent. The NER was higher among girls (89.3 percent) than among boys (86.6 percent).

Net enrolment rate for urban areas was 92.5 percent compared to 87.3 percent in rural area. NER was higher amongst those pupils from male-headed households (88.7 percent) compared to female-headed households (86.5 percent).

Across regions, the Northern region recorded the highest net enrolment rate (91.0 percent) followed by Central region (88.0 percent) and the Southern region (87.2 percent) (Table 3.5)

At district level, Karonga reported the highest NER at 95.2 percent while Mangochi registered the lowest NER at 78.1 percent (Annex Table 3.5).

Table 3-5: Enrolment Rates at Primary School by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Gross enrolment rate			Net enrolment rate		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Malawi	122.3	125.4	123.8	89.3	86.6	88.0
Place of residence						
Rural	122.3	125.4	123.8	88.8	85.8	87.3
Urban	122.2	125.5	123.8	92.8	92.1	92.5
Region						
Northern	123.1	133.7	128.3	90.9	91.1	91.0
Central	125.4	126.6	126.0	89.4	86.7	88.0
Southern	119.7	121.4	120.5	88.9	85.3	87.2
Sex of household head						
Female	122.5	124.0	123.2	88.8	84.0	86.5
Male	122.2	126.1	124.1	89.6	87.8	88.7

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

3.4.2 Secondary School Enrolment Rates

Gross enrolment rate for secondary schools in Malawi was 39.8 percent. The GER for urban areas was 78.8 percent compared to 32.7 percent in rural areas. Across the regions, the Northern region had the highest GER (57.1 percent) followed by Southern region (38.6 percent) and

Central region (31.7 percent). Across districts, Mzuzu city registered the highest secondary school GER at 94.8 percent while Mangochi had the lowest GER at 17.2 percent.

Net enrolment rate for secondary schools in Malawi was 14.5 percent. Analysis by place of residence, the NER was higher (36.7 percent) in urban areas than rural areas (11.2 percent). Across regions, the results show that Northern region had the higher proportion (22.8 percent) followed by Southern region (14.9 percent) and Central region (11.5 percent).

The NER was higher among females (17.5 percent) compared to males (11.7 percent). Furthermore, NER was lower amongst pupils from female-headed households (12.9 percent) than pupils from male-headed households (15.3 percent) (Table 3.6).

At district level, Blantyre city registered the highest secondary school net enrolment rate (45.4 percent) while Lilongwe rural had the lowest proportion (5.7 percent) (Annex Table 3.6).

Table 3-6: Enrolment Rates at Secondary School by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Gross enrolment rate			Net enrolment rate		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Malawi	39.5	40.1	39.8	17.5	11.7	14.5
Place of residence						
Rural	31.7	33.6	32.7	13.5	9.0	11.2
Urban	79.5	78.0	78.8	41.2	31.2	36.7
Region						
Northern	58.7	55.6	57.1	28.6	17.5	22.8
Central	32.1	31.4	31.7	13.0	10.1	11.5
Southern	37.1	40.1	38.6	18.4	11.3	14.9
Sex of household head						
Female	37.8	36.3	37.0	16.7	9.3	12.9
Male	40.4	41.9	41.1	18.0	12.8	15.3

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

3.5: School Attendance by Type of School

3.5.1: School Attendance-Primary School Education

The results show that 89.0 percent of pupils attended government primary schools in Malawi, 8.0 percent attended religious schools and 3.0 percent attended private schools.

Analysis by place of residence shows that 90.7 percent of pupils in rural areas attended government schools compared to 78.0 percent in urban areas. About 14 percent of pupils in urban areas attended private schools compared to 1.3 percent of pupils in rural areas.

Across regions, 92.4 percent of pupils in Central region attended government primary schools followed by 88.4 percent and 85.9 percent in the Northern and Southern regions respectively.

3.5.2: School Attendance-Secondary School Education

The main provider of education at secondary school level was government at 74.9 percent. Analysis by place of residence shows that 80.4 percent of pupils in rural areas went to government secondary schools compared to 57.2 percent in urban areas. The results also show

that 29.8 percent of pupils in urban areas went to private secondary schools compared to 12.1 percent in rural areas.

Across regions, 79.3 percent of pupils went to government secondary schools in the Central region followed by the Northern region (72.9 percent) and Southern region (69.8 percent).

Table 3-7: Type of School Attended by Pupils According to Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Public	Private/Other	Religious	Total	Public	Private/Other	Religious	Total
Malawi	89.0	3.0	8.0	100.0	73.9	17.1	9.0	100.0
Place of residence								
Rural	90.7	1.3	8.0	100.0	80.4	12.1	7.5	100.0
Urban	78.0	14.2	7.8	100.0	57.2	29.8	13.0	100.0
Region								
Northern	88.4	1.7	9.8	100.0	72.9	19.9	7.2	100.0
Central	92.4	2.9	4.6	100.0	79.3	12.6	8.1	100.0
Southern	85.9	3.5	10.6	100.0	69.8	19.7	10.5	100.0
Sex of pupils								
Female	89.0	3.2	7.8	100.0	73.2	17.2	9.5	100.0
Male	89.0	2.9	8.2	100.0	74.5	17.0	8.5	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

3.6: Highest Education Qualification Attainment

3.6.1: Highest Education Qualification a Acquired (Population Aged 5 Years and Above)

The results at national level show that 80.7 percent of the population aged 5 years and above did not have any qualification.

By place of residence 85.2 percent of individuals in rural areas did not have any qualification compared to 56.7 percent of individuals in urban areas.

Table 3-8: Proportion of Population Aged 5 Years and Above by Highest Education Qualification Acquired and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	None	PSLC	JCE	MSCE	Tertiary	Total
Malawi	80.7	8.8	4.8	4.5	1.2	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	85.2	7.8	3.8	2.7	0.5	100.0
Urban	56.7	13.8	10.4	13.7	5.4	100.0
Region						
Northern	70.7	14.2	7.1	6.3	1.7	100.0
Central	82.0	7.9	4.7	4.2	1.2	100.0
Southern	82.5	8.0	4.2	4.1	1.1	100.0
Sex						
Female	83.2	8.6	4.2	3.1	0.8	100.0
Male	78.0	8.9	5.4	5.9	1.7	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

3.6.2: Highest Education Qualification Acquired by Population Aged 15 Years and Above

At the national level, 70.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and above did not have any qualification. Analysis by place of residence shows that 77.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in rural areas had no qualification compared to 39.3 percent in urban areas.

At regional level, Southern region had a higher proportion (73.0 percent) of the population aged 15 years and above who did not have any qualification followed by Central region (72.7 percent) and Northern region (57.0 percent) (Table 3.9).

Across districts, Mangochi had the highest proportion (88.2 percent) of population of those with no qualification while Mzuzu city had the lowest proportion (30.2 percent) (Annex Table 3.9).

Table 3-9: Proportion of Highest Education Qualification Acquired by Population Aged 15 years and above according to Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	None	PSLC	JCE	MSCE	Tertiary	Total
Malawi	70.7	13.1	7.4	6.9	1.9	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	77.1	12.0	5.9	4.3	0.7	100.0
Urban	39.3	18.5	14.9	19.6	7.7	100.0
Region						
Northern	57.0	20.6	10.5	9.3	2.6	100.0
Central	72.7	11.7	7.3	6.5	1.8	100.0
Southern	73.0	12.1	6.6	6.5	1.8	100.0
Sex						
Female	75.2	12.5	6.4	4.7	1.2	100.0
Male	65.6	13.8	8.6	9.4	2.7	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

3.7: Dropout Rate and Reasons for Dropout

School dropout rate is defined as the percentage of pupils who enrolled but did not complete the academic year.

3.7.1: Dropout Rate-Primary Education

Dropout rate in primary schools in Malawi was 1.6 percent. The same proportion (1.6 percent) was reported by males and females.

The results further show that 37.9 percent of the pupils who dropped out of school at primary school cited lack of money as the reason for dropping out while 35.6 percent of the pupils dropped out due to lack of interest in school (Table 3.10).

3.7.2: Dropout Rate-Secondary Education

Dropout rate in secondary schools in Malawi was 8.4 percent. Dropout rate was higher among male pupils (8.9 percent) compared to females pupils (7.9 percent).

The dropout rate for pupils in rural areas was 8.9 percent compared to 7.2 percent in urban areas.

At regional level, the Southern region had the highest percentage of pupils (9.1 percent) dropping out of school followed by the Central (8.7 percent) and Northern region (6.0 percent).

The results further show that 66.3 percent of males dropped out of school due to lack of money while (32.2 percent) of the females dropped out of school because they got married (Table 3.11).

Table 3-10: Dropout and Reasons for Dropout at Primary School, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Dropout rate Primary	Reasons for dropout at Primary school							
		No money	Not Interested	Married	Illness	Found Work	Acquired All education wanted	Others	Total
Malawi	1.6	37.9	35.6	12.4	4.7	1.2	0.5	7.7	100.0
Place of Residence									
Rural	1.8	37.0	35.7	12.9	4.8	1.2	0.5	7.8	100.0
Urban	0.4	59.9	32.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0
Region									
Northern	1.4	29.7	36.4	26.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
Central	1.5	44.0	35.5	10.0	1.7	2.0	1.0	5.8	100.0
Southern	1.8	34.4	35.6	11.3	6.9	0.7	0.2	10.8	100.0
Sex of pupils									0.0
Female	1.6	39.1	26.1	18.2	4.7	0.6	0.2	11.1	100.0
Male	1.6	36.6	45.6	6.4	4.7	1.7	0.9	4.1	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Table 3-11: Dropout and Reasons for Dropout at Secondary School, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Dropout rate Secondary	Reasons for dropout at Secondary school							
		No money	Married	Acquired All Education Wanted	Not interested	Found Work	Illness	Others	Total
Malawi	8.4	59.1	16.1	10.2	8.5	3.3	0.6	2.1	100.0
Place of residence									
Rural	8.9	63.6	19.1	10.9	3.8	0.0	0.9	1.7	100.0
Urban	7.2	46.1	7.7	8.2	22.1	12.6	0.0	3.3	100.0
Region									
Northern	6.0	51.5	25.2	9.2	9.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0
Central	8.7	63.5	16.9	4.6	5.9	7.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
Southern	9.1	57.4	13.0	15.4	10.6	1.0	0.0	2.6	100.0
Sex of Pupils									
Female	7.9	50.7	32.2	7.7	6.0	2.8	0.0	0.6	100.0
Male	8.9	66.3	2.3	12.4	10.7	3.7	1.2	3.4	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

CHAPTER 4

4. HEALTH

4.0: Introduction

The survey collected information on the health of all members of the households.

Three reference periods were used for this module; the last 2 weeks, the last 4 weeks, and the last 12 months.

Information was collected on

- Incidence of sickness or injury.
- Action taken in the face of sickness or injury.
- Prevalence of chronic illnesses.
- Those who diagnosed chronic illnesses.
- Births that occurred 12 months prior to the survey.
- Type of assistance given by health personnel to individual members of the households.
- Use of bed nets by household members and under five children.

4.1: Incidence of Sickness in the Last Two weeks

The results show that 26.9 percent of the individuals suffered from an illness or injury in the last 2 weeks preceding the interview. By place of residence, 27.9 percent suffered from an illness or injury in rural areas compared to 21.3 percent in urban areas.

At regional level, Central region had the highest proportion (27.4 percent) of individuals who suffered from an illness/injury and the lowest was Northern region (24.3 percent).

At district level, Ntchisi had the highest proportion of individuals (39.6 percent) who suffered from an illness or injury the last 2 weeks and Chitipa had the lowest proportion of individuals (17.9 percent) who suffered from an illness or injury.

4.1.1: Major Types of Illnesses

The survey also looked at the major illnesses that people suffered from. Among those who suffered, 34.1 percent suffered from fever and malaria followed by Cough at 11.8 percent and Sore throat and flue at 9.5 percent.

At regional level, Southern region had highest percentage of individuals who suffered from fever and malaria at 36.7 and Northern Region had the lowest proportion at 31.4 percent.

In terms of districts, the highest percentage of individuals who suffered from fever and malaria was Chikwawa at 46.6 percent and the lowest was Rumphi 19.0 percent (Annex Table 4.1).

Table 4-1: Proportion of Persons Reporting Illness/Injury and Percentage Distribution of Most Commonly Reported Diseases in Malawi by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Proportion who suffered	Top most diseases suffered from								Total
		Fever and Malaria	Cough	Sore throat and Flu	Headache	Stomach Ache	Body and Joint Pains	Diarrhoea	Other	
Malawi	26.9	34.1	11.8	9.5	9.0	8.2	4.8	3.3	19.3	100
Place of Residence										
Rural	27.9	35.2	11.6	8.8	9.0	8.1	4.9	3.0	19.3	100
Urban	21.3	26.0	13.0	14.0	9.1	9.1	4.2	5.3	19.4	100
Region										
Northern	24.3	31.4	18.9	8.1	8.7	9.3	4.2	2.0	17.4	100
Central	27.4	36.7	12.8	7.5	7.9	7.6	4.6	3.5	19.4	100
Southern	27.1	32.2	8.9	11.9	10.2	8.5	5.2	3.5	19.7	100
Sex										
Female	28.6	33.1	11.3	9.2	10.0	8.4	5.3	3.0	19.7	100
Male	25	35.3	12.4	9.9	7.9	7.9	4.2	3.7	18.8	100
Education										
None	26.1	33.6	10.2	8.5	10.7	9.0	5.7	1.7	20.6	100
Primary	23.4	28.9	13.6	9.3	11.4	9.4	6.6	1.8	19.1	100
Secondary	22.2	29.1	12.7	8.6	10.9	8.4	5.5	2.4	22.3	100
Tertiary	17.7	24.4	7.1	16.6	7.7	11.4	5.6	1.5	25.6	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

4.1.2: Action Taken in the Face of Illness or Injury

The survey collected data on the actions taken by individuals who suffered illness or injured in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey.

About 51 percent of the individuals sought treatment at a government health facility, 23.1 percent bought medicine from local pharmacy or grocery, 5.8 percent sought treatment from private health facility, 3.2 percent sought treatment at church/mission facility and 0.2 percent sought treatment at traditional healer. However, there were 6.6 percent of individuals who did nothing because they felt that the illness or injury was not serious and 3.6 percent did nothing because they had no money for the treatment at the health facility.

In terms of place of residence, 51.4 percent of the individuals sought treatment from government health facilities in the rural areas compared to 44.1 percent in the urban areas.

Analysing data by sex, 52.2 percent of females sought treatment at a government health facility compared to 48.5 percent of males (Table 4.2).

Table 4-2: Actions Taken in Face of Illness/Injury by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Sought treatment at govt health facility	Local pharmacy or grocery	Did Nothing, not serious	Sought treatment at private health facility	Had medicine, known remedies	Did Nothing, no money	Sought treatment at Mission health facility	Sought treatment at village health facility	Sought treatment with traditional healer	Other
Malawi	50.5	23.1	6.6	5.8	4.6	3.6	3.2	0.9	0.2	1.4
Place of Residence										
Rural	51.4	22.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.5	0.9	0.3	1.6
Urban	44.1	27.3	6.8	11.6	6.6	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Region										
Northern	56.8	18.7	5.9	4.5	4.6	2.0	4.8	1.5	0.1	1.2
Central	47.1	23.7	6.7	6.9	5.6	4.7	2.9	0.8	0.3	1.2
Southern	52.2	23.7	6.8	5.1	3.7	2.9	2.9	0.7	0.2	1.7
Sex										
Female	52.2	22.2	6.8	5.3	4.1	3.8	2.9	0.9	0.4	1.4
Male	48.5	24.2	6.4	6.4	5.3	3.4	3.4	0.8	0.1	1.4
Education										
None	49.4	24.3	7.2	4.7	4.8	4.4	2.7	0.6	0.3	1.7
Primary	49.7	24.8	7.9	6.8	4.2	1.2	3.1	1.0	0.2	1.1
Secondary	47.6	25.2	6.2	9.4	6.0	1.6	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.6
Tertiary	29.6	25.8	11.6	18.4	12.6	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

4.2: Incidence of Chronic Illnesses

Chronic illnesses are of relatively long duration, usually with a slow onset, with long-term negative effects on health.

This survey aimed at getting an insight on the overall prevalence of chronic illnesses, proportion of those chronically ill and diagnosed with chronic illnesses.

The overall prevalence of reported chronic illnesses in Malawi was 8.7 percent. There was higher proportion of individuals (10.8 percent) who suffered from chronic illnesses in female-headed households compared to 7.9 percent in male-headed households.

At regional level, 9.7 percent of individuals in the Southern region suffered from chronic illnesses followed by 8.4 in Central region and 6.0 percent in Northern Region.

Across the districts, 12.7 percent of individuals in Ntcheu suffered from chronic illnesses

followed by 12.5 percent in Blantyre City. Chitipa had the lowest proportion of individuals that suffered from chronic illnesses (4.7 percent) (Annex Table 4.3).

4.2.1: Major Types of Chronic Illnesses

The survey established various types of chronic illnesses that individuals suffered from. The main chronic illnesses which individuals suffered from during IHS 5 were: HIV and AIDS at 23.8 percent, Asthma at 20.9 percent, Stomach disorder at 8.0 percent, Epilepsy at 7.3 percent and Malaria at 4.1 percent (Table 4.3).

Table 4-3: Proportion of Reported Chronic Illness and its Distribution by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Proportion chronically ill	Type of Chronic Illness reported										Total
		HIV/AIDS	Asthma	Stomach Disorder	Epilepsy	Chronic Malaria / Fever	Arthritis/Rheumatism	Mental Illness	Diabetes	TB	Other	
Malawi	8.7	23.8	20.9	8.0	7.3	4.1	3.4	2.9	2.3	1.9	25.2	100
Residence												
Rural	8.7	23.0	20.5	8.0	8.2	4.3	3.7	3.1	1.8	2.0	25.2	100
Urban	8.7	27.9	23.5	8.1	2.5	3.0	1.7	1.6	4.8	1.5	25.3	100
Region												
Northern	6.0	16.8	21.7	7.1	10.9	1.7	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.1	31.1	100
Central	8.4	13.9	21.9	12.0	8.1	3.9	4.5	2.7	2.0	2.2	28.8	100
Southern	9.7	33.3	20.0	4.9	6.0	4.8	2.8	3.0	2.4	1.7	21.2	100
Sex of household head												
Female	10.8	27.5	19.0	6.3	8.0	4.6	3.1	3.9	1.6	2.0	23.8	100
Male	7.9	21.9	21.9	9.0	7.0	3.8	3.6	2.3	2.7	1.9	26.0	100
Education												
None	9.4	25.8	17.5	8.1	8.3	4.1	4.0	3.4	1.7	2.0	25.1	100
Primary	9.2	23.8	20.0	8.3	3.8	4.1	1.0	1.4	4.1	2.7	30.8	100
Secondary	9.8	22.4	23.0	10.5	1.6	1.2	3.1	1.8	5.6	0.9	29.8	100
Tertiary	10.7	14.6	22.7	10.2	1.7	0.0	4.9	0.0	9.0	2.8	34.1	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

4.2.2: Diagnosis of Chronic Illnesses

The survey collected information on usage of health personnel in the diagnosis of chronic illnesses. The results indicate that 65.3 percent of the individuals were diagnosed by a medical worker at the hospital followed by 17.8 percent whose illnesses were diagnosed by a medical worker at other health facilities and 8.5 percent of individuals diagnosed themselves.

In terms of place of residence, there was higher proportion of individuals (79.7 percent) who were diagnosed by a medical worker at a hospital in urban areas compared to 62.6 percent in rural areas. The proportion of individuals who were diagnosed by a medical worker at other health facilities in rural areas was higher (19.7 percent) than 7.7 percent in urban areas.

The Northern and Southern regions had higher percentage of individuals whose illness were diagnosed by a medical worker at the hospital (71.1 percent and 70.8 percent) respectively compared to Central region at 57.4 percent.

Analysis by level of education, a higher proportion (80.9 percent) of individuals with tertiary education sought the services of a health personnel at the hospital compared to 63.4 percent of individuals with no education (Table 4.4).

Across the districts, 93.8 percent of individuals in Zomba City were diagnosed by health personnel at the hospital while the lowest (43.0 percent) was reported in Dowa (Annex Table 4.4).

Table 4-4: Percentage Distribution of those who Diagnosed Chronic Illnesses by Background Characteristics, IHS2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Medical Worker at hospital	Medical Worker at health facility	Self	Traditional Healer	Health Surveillance Assistant	Other	Total
Malawi	65.3	17.8	8.5	1.7	0.2	6.5	100.0
Place of Residence							
Rural	62.6	19.7	8.6	2.0	0.2	6.9	100.0
Urban	79.7	7.7	7.6	0.3	0.0	4.6	100.0
Region							
Northern	71.1	18.7	4.3	2.4	0.7	2.8	100.0
Central	57.4	22.6	11.1	1.2	0.3	7.4	100.0
Southern	70.8	13.6	7.0	2.0	0.1	6.5	100.0
Sex							
Female	66.3	18.7	6.8	1.1	0.3	6.8	100.0
Male	64.7	17.4	9.3	2.0	0.2	6.4	100.0
Education							
None	63.4	19.0	8.4	2.0	0.1	7.0	100.0
Primary	70.8	15.4	9.5	1.0	0.1	3.2	100.0
Secondary	73.5	11.5	10.8	1.0	0.3	2.9	100.0
Tertiary	80.9	8.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

4.3: Reproductive Health

The survey collected information from women aged between 12 and 49 years concerning the place of delivery and the type of assistance that they received during delivery. The information collected was for 12 months preceding the survey.

4.3.1: Place of Delivery

A high proportion of women (95.8 percent) gave birth at the hospital, followed by 3.9 percent at home and 0.3 percent at other places.

Analysing the data by place of residence, a higher proportion of women (98.5 percent) in urban areas gave birth at the hospital compared to 95.3 percent in rural areas. A higher proportion (4.3 percent) of women gave birth at home in rural areas compared to 1.5 percent in the urban areas.

Across regions, 97.0 percent of the women in the Northern region gave birth at the hospital at followed by 95.7 percent in Central region and 95.5 percent Southern region (Table 4.5).

At district level, all women (100.0 percent) gave birth at the hospital in Likoma and Blantyre City. The lowest proportion of women (90.2 percent) that delivered at the hospital was in Nsanje (Annex Table 4.5).

Table 4-5: Proportion of Women by Place of Delivery for Women Aged 12-49 years by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Place of delivery for the child born in the last 24 months			
	Hospital	Home	Other	Total
Malawi	95.8	3.9	0.3	100
Place of Residence				
Rural	95.3	4.3	0.4	100
Urban	98.5	1.5	0.1	100
Region				
Northern	97.0	2.6	0.4	100
Central	95.7	4.0	0.4	100
Southern	95.5	4.2	0.3	100
Sex of Household Head				
Female	94.3	5.4	0.4	100
Male	96.3	3.4	0.3	100
Education of Household Head				
None	95.3	4.4	0.3	100
Primary	97.8	2.1	0.1	100
Secondary	98.7	1.2	0.2	100
Tertiary	99.3	0.7	0.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

4.3.2: Type of Assistance during Delivery

During the survey, information on the type of assistance given to women during delivery was collected. About 68 percent of women were assisted by nurses or midwives while 28.2 percent were assisted by the doctors or clinical officers.

By place of residence, 71.4 percent of women in urban areas were assisted by nurses or midwives compared to 66.9 percent in the rural areas.

Across regions, 81.3 percent of women in Northern region were assisted by nurses and midwives followed by 67.2 percent in Central region and 63.8 percent in Southern region. The proportion of women who were assisted by doctors or clinicians in Southern region was 31.4 percent followed by 28.6 percent in Central region and 16.1 percent in the Northern region. Analysis by education shows that 72.5 percent of women with tertiary education were assisted by nurses or midwives compared to 67.3 percent for those with no education (Table 4.6).

Across districts, 89.0 percent of women in Mzimba were assisted by nurses or midwives during delivery followed by 86.4 percent in Mzuzu City and 84.4 percent in Lilongwe City. Likoma

had the lowest proportion of women (47.1 percent) who were assisted by nurses or midwives (Annex Table 4.6).

Table 4-6: Proportion of Births Assisted by Skilled Health Personnel by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Nurse/ Midwife	Doctor/ Clinician	Friend or relative	Traditional birth Attendant	Self	Patient Attendant	Other	Total
Malawi	67.5	28.2	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	100.0
Place of Residence								
Rural	66.9	28.4	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	100.0
Urban	71.4	27.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Region								
Northern	81.3	16.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
Central	67.2	28.6	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	100.0
Southern	63.8	31.4	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0
Sex of Household Head								
Male	67.4	29.0	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	100.0
Female	68.1	25.8	3.5	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0
Education of Woman								
None	67.3	28.0	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0
Primary	67.6	30.4	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0
Secondary	69.1	29.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
Tertiary	72.5	27.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

4.4: Use of Bed Nets

During the survey, information on whether members of households used bed nets was collected. The idea was to check on whether at some point in the year people are able to use bed nets to protect themselves and especially the children under the age of five from mosquitoes.

About 85 percent of households had at least a member who slept under a bed net to protect against mosquito bites at some time during the year.

In terms of place of residence, the proportion of households who had at least a member who slept under a bed net was 86.3 percent in urban areas compared 84.4 percent in rural areas.

By education levels of household head, 90.0 percent of the households with household heads with secondary education had at least one member sleeping under mosquito net compared to 83.3 percent of those with no education.

Among households with children under the age of five years, 96.9 percent reported the children slept under a bed net. In terms of place of residence, the proportion was higher at 97.5 percent in urban areas than 96.8 percent in rural areas.

Across regions, Southern region had higher proportion (97.7 percent) of households where children under the age of five slept under a mosquito net compared to 96.6 percent in the Northern region and 96.2 percent in the Central region (Table 4.7).

Across districts, all households (100.0 percent) in Likoma and Thyolo reported that children under the age of five slept under a mosquito net while Ntcheu had the lowest proportion of children under the age of five who slept under a mosquito net at 91.7 percent (Annex Table 4.7).

Table 4-7: Proportion of Households with Members Sleeping under a Bed Net, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Bed Net	Under 5 Years
Malawi	84.7	96.9
Place of Residence		
Rural	84.4	96.8
Urban	86.3	97.5
Region		
Northern	87.4	96.6
Central	81.1	96.2
Southern	87.3	97.7
Sex of Household Head		
Female	84.7	96.9
Male	84.6	97.0
Education of Woman		
None	83.3	96.5
Primary	86.5	97.4
Secondary	90.0	98.2
Tertiary	89.6	98.7

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

CHAPTER 5

5. CREDIT AND LOANS

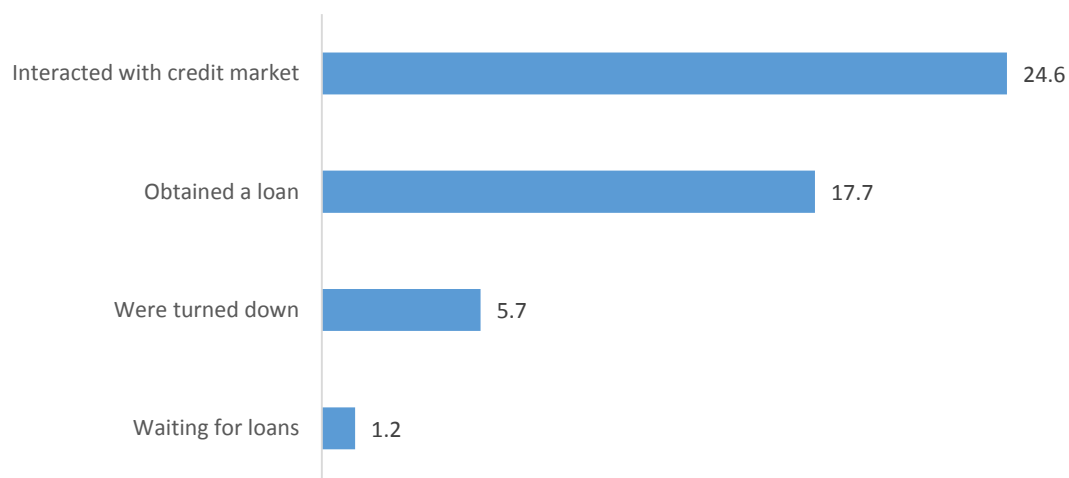
5.0: Introduction

The chapter provides information on access to credit and loans from either formal or informal sources and on the constraints faced in accessing credit during the 12 months preceding the interview. Formal loans include money borrowed from financial institutions with interest, security and conditions for payment well-laid down while informal loans refer to borrowing from friends, relatives, private money-lenders and communal groups without any formal agreement describing the terms of payment.

5.1: Households and the Credit Market

The results show that 23.1 percent of the households had interaction with the credit market. Out of these 17.7 percent of households successfully obtained a loan, 5.7 percent of all households tried to get a loan in the last 12 months but were turned down and 1.2 percent were still waiting for a response on their loan applications (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5-1: Proportion of Households that had Interaction with the Credit Market, IHS5 2019-2020



Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

5.2: Proportion of Households that Obtained Credit or Loans

The results show that 17.7 percent of the households had at least one member who obtained credit or loans for business or farming purposes in the 12 months prior to the interview.

Analysis by sex of household head shows that 18.4 percent of male-headed households obtained credit or loans compared to 16.0 percent of female-headed households.

At regional level, 22.1 percent of the households in the Northern region accessed credit or loans followed by Central region (17.6 percent) and 16.4 percent in Southern region.

Analysis by district, Ntcheu reported the highest proportion (33.4 percent) of households which obtained credit or loans while Chitipa reported the lowest at 9.1 percent (Annex Table 5.1)

5.3: Purpose of Obtaining Credit or Loans

The results show that the most common reason for obtaining credit or loans is to finance start-up costs of enterprises (52.6 percent) and 29.8 percent of households obtained loans to purchase agricultural inputs for food crops. The proportion of households reporting land purchase as the main reason for obtaining a loan was 1.4 percent.

A higher percentage of loan beneficiaries in urban areas (81.4 percent) reported to have accessed loans to set up businesses compared to 47.6 percent in rural areas. A higher proportion of households (32.4 percent) in rural areas obtained loans to purchase agricultural inputs for cash crops compared to 14.5 percent of the households in urban areas.

Higher proportion (60.1 percent) of female headed households borrowed for business start-up capital than 50.1 percent of male headed households.

The Central region had the highest proportion of households that obtained credit to finance business startup (54.1 percent) followed by the Southern region (52.6 percent) and the Northern region (48.2 percent). About 35 percent of loan beneficiaries in the Northern region used the loan to purchase farm inputs for food crops compared to 33.4 percent in the Southern region and 24.3 percent in the Central region.

In terms of education level of the household head, the highest proportion of households (77.5 percent) with the household head having tertiary education accessed credit to start up business and the lowest proportion of households (45.3 percent) were those with a household head who had no education (Table 5.1).

At district level, Likoma reported the highest proportion of loan recipients who accessed credit to startup businesses (100.0 percent) while Karonga reported the lowest proportion at 31.9 percent (Annex Table 5.1).

Table 5-1: Proportion of Households where at least One Member Obtained a Loan and Reasons for Obtaining the Loan by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Proportion that borrowed	Reasons for Obtaining a Loan							Total
		Business Start-Up Capital	Purchased Agricultural Inputs for			Purchased		Other	
			Food crops	Cash crops	Tobacco	non-farm inputs	Land		
Malawi	17.7	52.4	30.2	7.3	4.3	4.2	1.4	0.2	100.0
Place of Residence									
Rural	17.6	47.5	32.9	8.4	5.0	4.6	1.4	0.3	100.0
Urban	17.9	81.2	14.4	0.7	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.1	100.0
Region									
Northern	22.1	48.2	35.2	2.4	11.2	1.8	0.8	0.4	100.0
Central	17.6	53.9	25.1	10.0	5.7	3.4	1.9	0.0	100.0
Southern	16.4	52.4	33.5	6.3	0.5	5.8	1.1	0.4	100.0
Sex of Household Head									
Female	16.0	59.9	31.8	3.1	0.3	4.0	0.7	0.3	100.0
Male	18.4	49.9	29.6	8.7	5.6	4.2	1.7	0.2	100.0
Age of the Household Head									
15-24	13.8	53.3	27.8	10.3	1.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-34	20.7	50.9	29.5	8.8	5.2	4.6	0.9	0.1	100.0
35-44	21.4	56.0	27.4	6.4	5.0	4.0	0.9	0.4	100.0
45-54	18.8	53.1	32.7	6.7	1.1	3.2	3.0	0.0	100.0
55-64	15.5	41.8	36.9	7.4	6.1	5.5	1.5	0.9	100.0
65 and over	7.6	49.4	34.7	4.0	6.3	2.3	3.3	0.0	100.0
Education Status Of the Household Head									
None	17.2	51.4	30.9	8.4	4.0	3.5	1.5	0.2	100.0
Primary	26.6	45.2	34.9	5.6	7.9	5.4	0.4	0.7	100.0
Secondary	22.1	71.3	12.0	2.4	8.9	3.5	1.9	0.0	100.0
Tertiary	13.5	77.5	20.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
Marital status of head									
Never married	10.2	72.8	3.6	15.3	0.5	3.5	4.2	0.0	100.0
Married	19.1	49.9	30.8	8.1	5.1	4.3	1.6	0.2	100.0
Divorced/Separated	16.1	65.1	26.7	4.4	0.5	2.0	0.8	0.5	100.0
Widow/Widower	12.9	58.7	30.4	2.2	1.7	5.9	0.7	0.4	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

5.4: Sources of Credit and Loans

Households which reported to have obtained a loan were further asked about where they sought the loan. The results show that the highest proportion of loan recipients (42.1 percent) sought credit from village banks followed by relatives (15.1 percent) and neighbors (13.7 percent). The lowest proportion (0.4 percent) of households reported that they borrowed from MARDEF.

By place of residence, loans obtained from village banks were higher in rural areas (42.9 percent) compared to urban areas (37.9 percent). Relatives were a source of credit for 16.3 percent of households in rural areas compared to 8.9 percent in urban areas. Neighbors as a source of credit was higher in urban areas (19.8 percent) compared to rural areas (12.5 percent). The proportion of households that borrowed from commercial banks was higher in urban areas (3.7 percent) than 1.0 percent of rural areas.

Higher proportion of female headed households (42.7 percent) borrowed from village banks compared to 41.5 percent of male headed households.

In terms of regions, Southern region had the highest proportion of households (49.3 percent) that got loans from village banks followed by 40.7 percent of households in Northern region and 35.9 percent in Central region (Table 5.2).

At district level, Balaka had the highest proportion of households that borrowed from village banks (77.3 percent) followed by Likoma (76.2 percent) and Neno (63.3 percent). Zomba City reported the lowest proportion of households that sought credits from village banks at 17.7 percent (Annex Table 5.2).

Table 5-2: Percentage Distribution of Sources of Loans by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Village Bank	Relative	Neighbour	Money Lender (Katapila)	NGO	SACCO	MRFC	Bank	Employer	Grocery/ Local Merchant	Religious Institutions	Mardef	Other
Malawi	42.1	15.1	13.7	9.0	6.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	6.1
Place of Residence													
Rural	42.9	16.3	12.5	9.6	6.0	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	6.2
Urban	37.9	8.9	19.8	5.8	6.4	3.7	3.1	3.7	2.8	0.2	0.8	1.3	5.6
Region													
Northern	40.7	8.2	10.6	11.4	9.0	2.9	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	10.1
Central	35.9	17.5	15.1	8.6	6.5	2.5	2.7	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	7.3
Southern	49.3	15.4	13.4	8.4	4.4	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	3.3
Sex of Household Head													
Female	42.7	15.1	13.4	8.6	6.2	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	5.9
Male	41.5	15.2	14.0	9.4	6.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	6.3
Age of the Household Head													
15-24	42.1	30.3	11.6	11.2	6.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	6.1
25-34	34.2	17.9	14.3	12.7	5.4	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	7.0
35-44	43.9	16.4	13.6	7.6	6.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	6.9
45-54	47.6	9.6	12.6	7.2	7.9	1.8	1.8	3.7	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	3.9
55-64	40.8	10.4	14.4	7.6	6.2	2.5	4.2	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.9	7.6
65 and over	60.4	9.5	15.5	5.8	3.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.4
Education Status Of the Household Head													
None	42.1	15.9	13.9	8.8	6.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	6.1
Primary	32.8	15.3	14.9	9.2	8.4	3.5	0.0	1.2	4.6	1.9	0.2	0.4	7.6
Secondary	43.3	9.7	10.7	10.5	11.8	2.2	4.0	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.1	2.5
Tertiary	37.3	1.6	10.8	5.6	4.3	10.7	0.0	10.5	3.4	0.0	8.6	0.8	6.4
Marital Status of Household Head													
Never married	42.1	13.7	28.7	22.4	6.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Married	41.3	14.5	13.3	9.4	6.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	6.8
Divorced/Separated	43.4	19.1	16.2	6.5	5.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.2	0.4	3.8
Widow/Widower	50.0	15.8	12.1	6.7	4.8	0.2	0.5	3.7	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.1	3.2

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

5.5: Reasons for Not Applying for a Loan

In addition to the detailed information collected on loan recipients, the survey also investigated the reasons for not attempting to get a loan. Results show that the highest proportion of households (25.1 percent) cited that there was no need for obtaining a loan while 21.8 percent felt that the trouble they could go through to get a loan was not worth it.

By place of residence, the results show that 41.3 percent of the households in urban areas had no need for obtaining a loan compared to 21.7 percent in rural areas.

By sex of the household head, 26.8 percent of the male headed households reported that they did not need a loan as the main reason for not obtaining a loan compared to 21.7 percent for female headed households.

Across regions, Southern region had the highest proportion (29.6 percent) of households that reported that they did not need a loan followed by 28.0 percent for Northern region and 19.9 percent for Central region (Table 5.3).

Across districts, Zomba city had the highest proportion (54.3 percent) of households that reported that they did not need a loan followed by 50.6 percent of Blantyre City and 40.8 percent households of Lilongwe City (Annex Table 5.3).

Table 5-3: Proportion of Households that Never Applied for a Loan by Reasons for and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Proportion that never applied for a loan	Reasons for not Obtaining a loan							
		No need	Too much trouble for what's its worth	Do not like to be in debt	Believed would be refused	Too expensive	Inadequate collateral	Do not know any lender	Other
Malawi	76.9	25.1	21.8	16.9	12.2	8.5	7.7	7.3	0.5
Place of Residence									
Rural	75.8	21.7	22.2	17.4	12.9	9.2	8.3	7.7	0.5
Urban	82.7	41.3	19.8	14.2	9.3	4.8	4.9	5.2	0.4
Region									
North	83.6	28.0	28.1	10.3	14.5	3.6	9.7	4.6	1.1
Centre	80.0	19.9	24.3	20.2	12.1	9.1	5.4	8.5	0.5
South	72.4	29.6	17.3	15.5	11.7	9.4	9.5	6.8	0.3
Sex of Household Head									
Female	79.0	21.7	22.6	17.5	14.0	8.5	9.8	5.3	0.6
Male	76.0	26.8	21.4	16.6	11.4	8.5	6.8	8.1	0.5
Age of the Household Head									
15-24	72.1	25.8	22.8	16.0	12.4	9.9	7.4	5.1	0.6
25-34	75.0	27.5	23.1	16.2	10.6	7.9	6.9	7.4	0.4
35-44	74.1	26.3	20.6	16.8	12.6	7.1	7.9	8.2	0.4
45-54	76.6	21.5	20.7	16.7	13.2	10.3	8.1	9.1	0.3
55-64	79.2	25.4	22.1	16.6	12.3	7.0	7.1	8.7	0.6
65 and over	86.8	22.8	21.6	18.7	13.2	9.7	9.0	4.1	0.8
Education of the Household Head									
None	77.5	23.1	23.3	16.2	12.8	9.9	7.0	7.3	0.6
Primary	69.4	25.4	23.7	16.5	13.3	3.9	10.3	6.8	0.1
Secondary	76.9	38.8	17.9	16.5	8.8	3.9	6.9	6.6	0.6
Tertiary	85.7	55.3	9.1	18.6	3.7	8.3	1.2	2.5	1.2
Marital status of head									
Never married	80.4	39.1	20.3	12.7	12.9	5.8	5.5	3.7	0.0
Married	75.3	25.9	21.0	16.8	11.4	8.7	7.4	8.2	0.5
Divorced/Separated	77.7	21.0	23.9	16.2	15.1	7.7	8.7	6.8	0.7
Widow/Widower	83.7	22.7	23.5	19.2	12.9	8.7	8.7	3.9	0.4

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

CHAPTER 6

6. HOUSEHOLD NON FARM ENTERPRISES

6.0: Introduction

This chapter details information on the ownership and operation of any income-generating non-farm enterprises of households that were in operation the past 12 months. Household business or enterprise is defined as an organized commercial activity or a commercial establishment, owned and managed by household members. It can be formal or informal, with or without hired labour.

6.1: Households Operating Non-Farm Enterprises and Type of Industry

6.1.1: Household Operating Non-farm Enterprises

The proportion of households operating a non-farm enterprise was 39.0 percent. The proportion of households engaged in business operations in urban areas was 58.8 percent compared to 35.0 percent in rural areas.

The proportion of households operating non-farm enterprises was 40.0 percent in the Central region, 38.7 percent in the Southern region and 36.9 percent in the Northern region. Looking at the sex of household heads, the proportion of households that operated non-farm enterprise was higher in male-headed households at 42.3 percent than female-headed households at 31.3 percent.

By education level of household heads, the proportion of households operating a non-farm enterprise was higher (58.5 percent) among those with tertiary education than among those with no education at 36.9 percent.

In terms of marital status of the household head, the proportion of households operating a non-farm enterprise was highest for married household heads at 43.0 percent and lowest for widowed at 25.7 percent (Table 6.1).

At district level, Zomba city had the highest proportion of non-farm enterprises at 59.7 percent while Kasungu had lowest proportion at 22.3 percent (Annex Table 6.1)

6.1.2: Activities of Household Non-Farm Enterprises

For the IHS5, Non-farm enterprise activities include: Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity gas and air conditioning supply, Construction, Wholesale and retail trade, Transportation and storage, Accommodation and food services activities, Information and communication, Financial and insurance activities, Real estate activities, Professional, scientific and technical activities, Administrative and support service activities, Public administration, Education, Human health and social activities and all Other service activities.

Nationally, 63.1 percent of the non-farm enterprises are engaged in Wholesale, retail trade, Accommodation and food services followed by manufacturing at 15.6 percent. Transport, Information and Communication accounted for 9.0 percent and other service activities were at 6.5 percent. Mining and quarrying had the lowest share at 0.6 percent.

The percentage of Wholesale and retail trade activities was higher in urban areas at 67.9 percent than in rural areas at 59.6 percent, but manufacturing was more common in rural areas (17.3 percent) than in urban areas (10.5 percent). Other service activities were more common in urban areas (7.6 percent) than in rural areas (6.8 percent). The difference between urban and rural areas with regards to mining and quarrying activities was less than 1 percent.

In terms of sex of the household head, a greater proportion of wholesale, retail, accommodation and food services were operated by female-headed households (71.0 percent) as opposed to 58.9 percent in male-headed households. Female-headed households also dominated the manufacturing sector, recording 16.8 percent compared to male-headed households (15.1 percent).

Among households whose heads had no education, 16.6 percent ran a manufacturing business while among households whose heads had tertiary education, 13.1 percent operated a manufacturing business (Table 6.1).

Table 6-1: Proportion of Households that Operated Non- farm Enterprises by Industry, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Proportion that Operated a Non-farm Enterprise	Industry						
		Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Const- ruction	Wholesale and retail trade; Accommodation and food service activities	Transportation and storage; Information and communication	Real estate, Professional activities, Education and Health	Other service activities
Malawi	39.0	0.6	15.6	1.4	63.1	9.0	3.8	6.5
Place of residence								
Rural	35.0	0.6	17.3	1.3	59.6	9.5	4.9	6.8
Urban	58.8	1.2	10.5	1.3	67.9	8.8	2.7	7.6
Region								
Northern	36.9	0.4	15.3	2.2	64.7	7.1	4.6	5.8
Central	40.0	0.8	15.6	0.8	54.5	14.4	3.8	10.1
Southern	38.7	0.8	15.6	1.4	68.0	5.0	4.9	4.3
Sex of Household Head								
Female	31.3	0.3	16.8	0.7	71.0	4.5	2.8	4.0
Male	42.3	0.9	15.1	1.5	58.9	10.8	4.8	8.0
Education level of Household Head								
None	36.9	0.8	16.6	1.2	60.6	9.5	4.0	7.3
Primary	43.3	1.3	15.0	1.0	64.9	10.4	4.3	3.1
Secondary	48.9	0.5	13.2	1.4	61.9	8.8	4.0	10.2
Tertiary	58.5	0.0	13.1	3.4	66.4	3.8	6.1	7.2
Marital Status of Household Head								
Never married	31.5	0.0	10.7	1.0	68.5	9.3	0.7	9.9
Married	43.0	0.9	15.5	1.5	59.7	10.3	4.6	7.6
Divorced/Separated	32.0	0.5	16.3	0.3	68.0	6.3	3.3	5.4
Widow/Widower	25.7	0.2	16.3	0.2	71.1	4.4	4.9	3.0

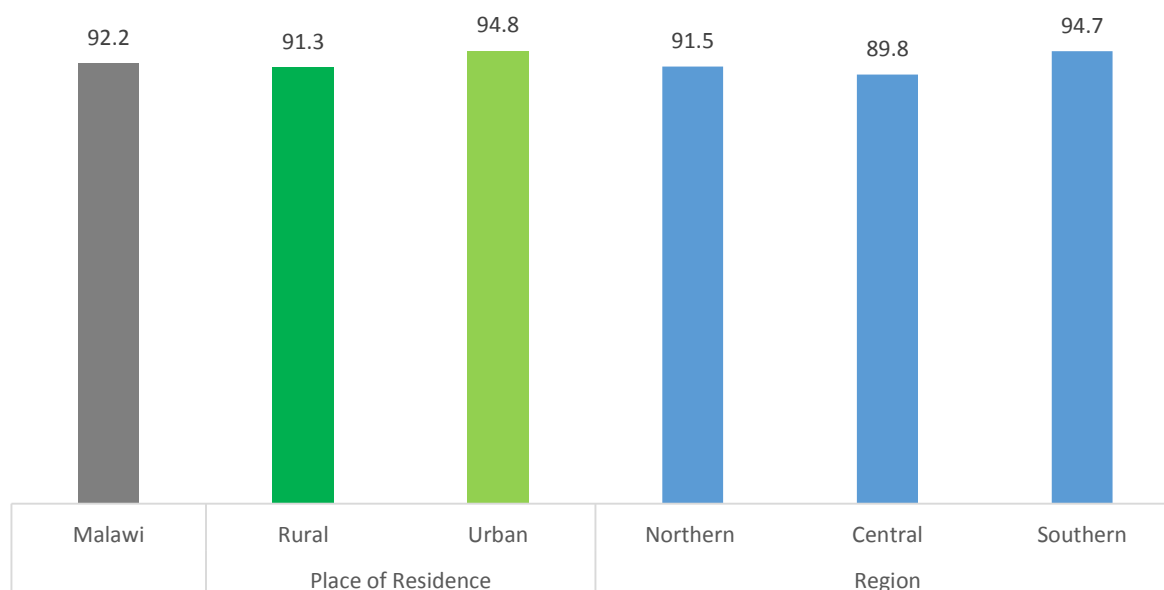
Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.2: Ownership of Enterprises

The survey results show that 92.2 percent of the enterprises were owned by a sole proprietor and 7.8 percent were partnerships. Sole proprietorship was higher in urban areas (94.8 percent) than in rural areas (91.3 percent).

Across regions, Southern Region had the highest proportion at 94.7 percent of sole proprietorship compared to Northern region at 91.5 percent and Central region at 89.8 percent (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6-1: Proportion of Non- farm Enterprises Owned by Sole Proprietors by Place of Residence and Region, IHS5 2019-2020

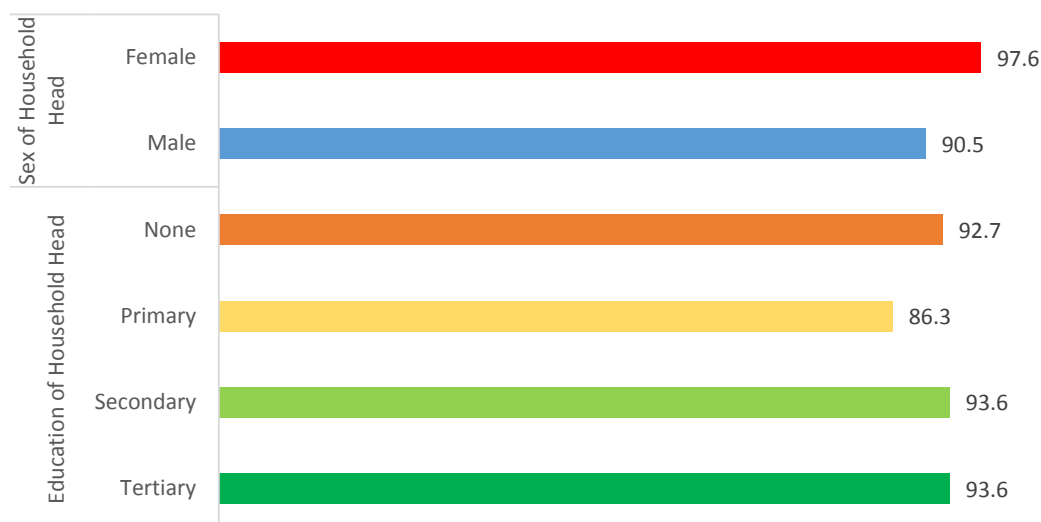


Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Approximately 98 percent of the household non-farm enterprises in female-headed households were sole proprietorship compared to 90.5 percent in male headed households.

The proportion of household non-farm enterprises owned by sole proprietors was highest in households whose head had either secondary or tertiary education at 93.6 percent and lowest in households whose heads had either primary at 86.3 percent (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6-2: Proportion of Non- farm Enterprises Owned by Pole Proprietors by Sex and Education of Household Head, IHS5 2019-2020



Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.3: Source of Start-Up Capital for Non-farm Enterprises

Savings from non-agricultural activities was the main financial source for starting an enterprise (32.4 percent), followed by own savings from agricultural activities (26.5 percent). Nearly 16 percent got start-up capital as a gift from family or friends, 6.6 percent got loans from family/friends, 4.9 percent got loans from money lenders, while 3.9 percent used proceeds from other businesses.

By place of residence, 32.8 percent of the non-farm enterprises in rural areas sourced their start-up capital mainly from own savings from agricultural activities compared to 10.9 percent in urban areas. About 49 percent of the enterprises mainly sourced their start-up capital from own savings from non-agricultural activities compared to 25.7 percent in rural areas.

In Northern region, the highest source of start-up capital was own savings from agricultural activities (32.0 percent) while in Central and Southern regions, the highest source was own savings from non-agricultural activities at 35.6 percent and 32.2 percent respectively.

Among male-headed households, the main source of start-up capital came from own savings from non-agricultural activities at 33.6 percent compared to female-headed households at 28.8 percent. The results show that 10.3 percent of the female headed households sourced their start-

up capital was from a loan from a family/friend compared to 5.4 percent in male-headed households (Table 6.2).

Sources of start-up capital at district level are available in the Annex (Annex Table 6.2).

Table 6-2: Percentage Distribution of Sources of Start-Up Capital of Non-Farm Enterprises, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Source of start-up capital											
	Own-savings from agric	Own-savings from non agric	Proceeds from other businesses	Loan from money lender	Loan from family/friends	Sale of assets owned	Agric input credit	Credit from bank or other institution	Savings club	Gift from family/friends	Other sources	Total
Malawi	26.5	32.4	3.9	4.9	6.6	1.8	0.1	0.7	2.6	15.7	4.9	100.0
Place of Residence												
Rural	32.8	25.7	4.3	5.2	7.1	1.9	0.2	0.8	3.3	12.8	5.9	100.0
Urban	10.9	49.2	2.8	4.0	5.5	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	22.8	2.3	100.0
Region												
Northern	32.0	21.7	4.4	4.0	5.5	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	20.1	5.4	100.0
Central	29.7	35.6	3.8	4.6	6.2	1.7	0.1	0.5	2.6	10.9	4.4	100.0
Southern	22.0	32.2	3.8	5.4	7.3	1.6	0.2	1.0	2.1	19.1	5.2	100.0
Sex of Household Head												
Female	22.1	28.8	2.5	6.4	10.3	2.0	0.1	1.3	3.8	17.4	5.3	100.0
Male	28.0	33.6	4.3	4.4	5.4	1.7	0.1	0.5	2.2	15.1	4.8	100.0
Age of Household Head												
15-24	17.7	34.0	3.5	3.8	9.8	1.5	0.0	0.4	2.7	21.5	5.2	100.0
25-34	24.4	33.6	4.9	4.9	6.5	1.8	0.1	0.3	3.8	15.7	3.9	100.0
35-44	26.2	33.1	3.5	5.1	6.1	2.6	0.1	0.8	1.8	15.2	5.3	100.0
45-54	29.7	31.6	3.8	5.4	6.7	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.4	15.1	3.5	100.0
55-64	32.3	30.6	2.7	3.7	5.5	1.1	0.0	0.9	3.3	13.2	6.7	100.0
65 and over	33.5	25.9	2.7	5.0	7.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	15.2	7.5	100.0
Education level of Household Head												
None	29.1	31.1	3.7	5.0	6.3	1.9	0.2	0.7	2.7	14.1	5.2	100.0
Primary	21.4	31.7	4.4	4.9	8.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.7	19.7	5.4	100.0
Secondary	16.9	38.4	8.0	5.2	5.8	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.4	18.2	2.8	100.0
Tertiary	14.5	54.5	0.3	1.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	22.1	1.5	100.0
Marital Status of Household Head												
Never married	14.9	48.9	0.2	1.6	4.8	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	20.9	5.2	100.0
Married	27.7	32.4	4.3	4.8	5.4	1.8	0.2	0.6	2.3	16.0	4.5	100.0
Divorced/Separated	22.1	30.6	2.5	6.3	12.3	2.7	0.0	1.2	4.8	12.9	4.7	100.0
Widowed	25.0	29.8	2.7	4.7	10.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	2.3	14.6	9.2	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.4: Business Operating Premises

Households with enterprises provided information on the place of operation. Overall, 30.3 percent of the non-farm enterprises were being operated in traditional markets followed by 25.0 percent at home (outside residence) and 13.9 percent operated through mobile vending.

In rural areas, those who operated inside residences were 12.0 percent compared to 6.9 percent in urban areas.

At regional level, the proportion of non-farm enterprises operating at traditional market place was highest in the Southern region at 35.8 percent followed by the Central region at 27.6 percent and Northern region at 19.4 percent.

By sex of head of household, 14.8 percent of male-headed households operated their enterprises through mobile vending compared to 11.2 percent of female-headed households (Table 6.3).

Among the districts, Karonga and Nkhata Bay recorded the highest proportion of roadside based enterprises at 18.1 percent each (Annex Table 6.3).

Table 6-3: Percentage Distribution of Non-farm Enterprises by Place of Operation and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Place of operation								
	Home (inside residence)	Home (outside residence)	Industrial site	Traditional market place	Commercial area shop	Road side	Other fixed places	Mobile	Total
Malawi	10.7	25.0	0.6	30.3	2.1	11.9	5.4	13.9	100.0
Place of residence									
Rural	12.0	26.0	0.4	29.8	1.2	11.8	4.9	13.8	100.0
Urban	6.9	21.9	1.1	31.6	4.8	12.2	7.0	14.4	100.0
Region									
Northern	16.2	23.8	0.5	19.4	3.7	14.0	6.4	16.1	100.0
Central	8.9	28.2	1.1	27.6	1.4	12.4	4.5	15.9	100.0
Southern	11.0	22.2	0.1	35.8	2.4	10.9	6.0	11.5	100.0
Sex of head									
Female	12.4	27.2	0.3	32.1	1.5	10.7	4.6	11.2	100.0
Male	10.2	24.3	0.7	29.7	2.3	12.3	5.7	14.8	100.0
Age of household head									
15-24	9.0	22.2	0.0	26.6	1.3	19.4	7.6	13.9	100.0
25-34	9.4	22.1	0.9	32.2	2.1	12.1	5.2	16.1	100.0
35-44	8.8	22.2	0.5	32.8	2.8	11.5	6.0	15.3	100.0
45-54	11.9	28.5	0.3	29.2	2.4	12.0	4.6	11.1	100.0
55-64	12.9	28.3	0.3	30.4	1.7	9.9	5.4	11.1	100.0
55 and over	20.0	38.3	1.2	19.2	0.7	7.3	3.5	9.7	100.0
Education level of household head									
None	10.5	26.2	0.4	29.7	1.6	11.4	5.6	14.6	100.0
Primary	9.8	21.4	2.0	25.6	4.6	18.0	4.2	14.4	100.0
Secondary	11.1	19.7	0.7	30.2	3.3	13.9	7.4	13.7	100.0
Tertiary	14.9	24.4	1.2	22.1	4.0	11.5	4.8	16.9	100.0
Marital status of head									
Never married	14.8	18.5	0.4	28.1	2.9	12.4	3.7	19.2	100.0
Married	10.3	24.8	0.6	29.6	2.2	12.3	5.5	14.6	100.0
Divorced/Separated	11.7	21.0	0.6	36.6	2.3	11.1	6.2	10.5	100.0
Widow/Widower	12.5	34.4	0.3	28.4	0.7	9.4	3.6	10.6	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.5: Principal Market for Products and Services

About 84 percent of the products and services of households' non-farm enterprises were sold to final consumers followed by traders at 9.1 percent and other small businesses at 4.8 percent.

The proportion of enterprises selling to final consumers was higher in rural areas (84.5 percent) than in urban areas (80.5 percent).

At the regional level, 86.4 percent of the enterprises in the Northern region were selling their products and services to final consumers followed by Central region at 83.9 percent and then Southern region at 82.3 percent.

Results by sex of household head show that 87.2 percent of female-headed households with non-farm enterprises sold their products to final consumers compared to male-headed households at 82.3 percent (Table 6.4).

At district level, Likoma registered the highest proportion (100.0 percent) of household enterprises that were selling products and services to final consumers seconded by Ntchisi at 95.1 percent. Blantyre recorded the lowest proportion (68.6 percent) of household enterprises that sold their products and services final consumers (Annex Table 6.4).

Table 6-4: Percentage Distribution of Market for Products and services of Non-Farm Enterprises, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Market for product or service							
	Final consumers	Traders	Other small businesses	Large established businesses/institutions	Manufacturer	Marketing board	Other	Total
Malawi	83.5	9.1	4.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	100.0
Place of residence								
Rural	84.5	9.0	4.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.8	100.0
Urban	80.5	9.6	6.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	2.1	100.0
Region								
Northern	86.4	8.2	2.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.8	100.0
Central	83.9	9.1	4.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.8	100.0
Southern	82.3	9.4	5.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.9	100.0
Sex of household head								
Female	87.2	7.5	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.8	100.0
Male	82.3	9.7	5.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.9	100.0
Education level of household head								
None	84.5	8.8	4.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.9	100.0
Primary	87.5	7.1	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
Secondary	78.1	10.8	6.8	1.9	0.1	0.0	2.3	100.0
Tertiary	78.5	8.0	7.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0
Marital status of head								
Never married	86.0	8.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0
Married	83.0	9.3	5.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.8	100.0
Divorced/Separated	83.8	8.4	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0
Widow/Widower	87.3	8.2	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.4	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.6: Registration of Non-farm Enterprises

6.6.1: Formal Registration of Non-farm enterprises

At national level, 7.4 percent of non-farm enterprises reported to have registered with official registration bodies.

The proportion of registered non-farm enterprises in urban areas was higher at 11.0 percent compared to 6.2 percent in rural areas.

Northern region had the highest proportion of formally registered non-farm enterprises at 10.6 percent seconded by Southern Region at 8.0 percent and then Central region at 6.0 percent.

Male-headed households had a higher proportion of registered non-farm enterprises (8.7 percent) than female-headed households (3.5 percent).

Among districts, Karonga district had the highest proportion of registered businesses (17.7 percent) followed by Mzuzu City and Chitipa at 17.3 percent (Annex Table 6.5).

6.6.2: Formal Registration Agencies

The results show that 6.2 percent of the enterprises were registered with local assemblies, 2.7 percent with Malawi Revenue Authority and 2.1 percent with the Registrar of Companies.

By place of residence, 9.3 percent of enterprises in urban area were registered with the Local Assembly compared to 5.2 percent in rural areas (Table 6.5).

6.6.3: Business Associations

Household non-farm enterprise owners or managers were also asked if they belonged to any registered business association. Across the nation, 2.4 percent of business owners/managers registered with business association.

Urban areas had a higher proportion (4.0 percent) of enterprise owners who belonged to business association compared to rural areas (1.8 percent).

As regards to education level of household heads, 6.3 percent of enterprise owners/managers in households whose heads had tertiary education belonged to a registered business association compared to 2.1 percent for those with no education (Table 6.5).

Phalombe district had the highest proportion of owners who belonged to a registered business association (7.8 percent) followed by Mzuzu City at 5.8 percent (Annex Table 6.5).

Table 6-5: Proportion of Registered Enterprises and Owners by Registration Agencies, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Proportion of registered enterprises	Registration agencies			Proportion of enterprise owners or managers who belong to registered business association
		Registrar of Companies	Malawi Revenue Authority	Local Assembly	
Malawi	7.4	2.1	2.7	6.2	2.4
Place of residence					
Rural	6.2	1.2	1.8	5.2	1.8
Urban	11.0	4.6	5.1	9.3	4.0
Region					
Northern	10.6	2.2	3.0	8.8	2.0
Central	6.0	1.2	1.8	5.0	2.0
Southern	8.0	2.9	3.4	6.7	2.8
Sex of head					
Female	3.5	1.1	0.8	2.6	1.1
Male	8.7	2.4	3.2	7.4	2.8
Age of household head					
15-24	2.3	0.5	0.8	2.3	0.5
25-34	7.8	1.5	2.9	6.2	2.4
35-44	8.7	3.0	3.2	7.3	2.9
45-54	7.0	2.2	2.2	5.7	2.3
55-64	8.2	2.4	2.5	7.2	2.2
65 and over	6.5	1.2	2.6	6.4	2.4
Education level of household head					
None	6.4	1.5	1.8	5.5	2.1
Primary	5.5	2.4	1.6	4.2	2.5
Secondary	15.0	4.8	7.2	11.9	3.9
Tertiary	18.3	8.9	10.8	17.8	6.3
Marital status of head					
Never married	2.6	1.4	1.1	2.4	1.3
Married	8.3	2.3	3.0	7.0	2.7
Divorced/Separated	4.8	1.7	1.7	4.3	0.8
Widow/Widower	3.9	0.9	1.0	2.7	1.4

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.7: Enterprises Engaged in Sales of Forest-Based Products and Source of Forest Based Products

6.7.1: Enterprises Engaged in Sales of Forest-Based Products

Overall, 11.2 percent of non-farm enterprises were engaged in sales of forest-based products. The proportion was higher in rural areas (13.0 percent) compared to urban areas (6.2 percent).

By region, Central region had the highest proportion of non-farm enterprises that were engaged in sales of forest-based products (12.1 percent) followed by Southern Region (10.8 percent) and Northern Region (9.9 percent).

The proportion of enterprises selling forest-based products was higher in male-headed households (12.0 percent) than in female-headed households (8.9 percent).

In terms of education level of the household head, the proportion of enterprises selling forest-based products was highest for those with no education at 12.6 percent compared to 0.7 percent with tertiary education (Table 6.6).

6.7.1: Sources of Forest Based Products

The survey results further show that the highest source of forest-based products at the national level was from purchases from someone (43.7 percent) followed by forest/wild park reserve at 36.2 percent and then communal land at 14.1 percent.

In terms of place of residence, most of the non-farm enterprise households in urban areas purchased forest products from someone (82.0 percent) compared to 37.4 percent in rural areas. The most important source of forest-based products in rural areas is the forest or park reserve at 39.8 percent.

Northern Region had the highest proportion of enterprises that purchased forest products from someone at 58.2.0 percent, followed by Central Region at 43.3 percent and Southern region at 42.0 percent.

By sex of the household head, the proportion of enterprises that purchased forest based products from someone was higher in male-headed households (45.7 percent) than in female-headed households (35.3 percent) (Table 6.6).

Table 6-6: Proportion of Enterprises Engaged in Sales of Forest-based Products and Sources, IHS5 2019-2020

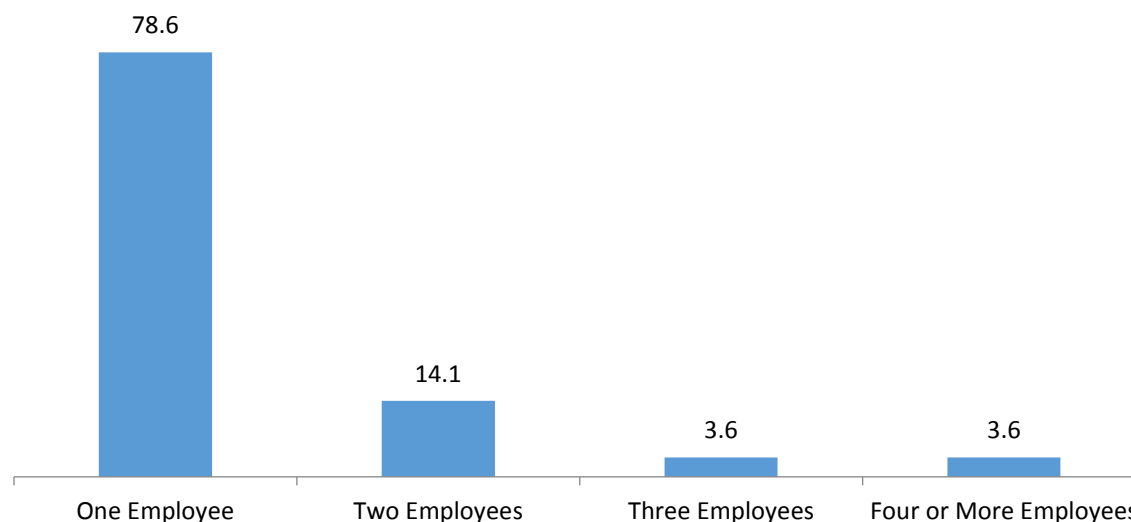
Background characteristics	Proportion of enterprises that sell forest-based products	Source of forest-based products					
		Own land	Forest/wild park reserve	Communal land	Purchased from someone	Other	Total
Malawi	11.2	3.9	36.2	14.1	43.7	2.1	100
Place of Residence							
Rural	13.0	4.2	39.8	16.4	37.4	2.2	100
Urban	6.2	1.9	14.2	0.4	82.0	1.5	100
Region							
Northern	9.9	6.9	20.4	18.0	52.8	1.9	100
Central	12.1	5.6	34.4	14.8	43.3	1.9	100
Southern	10.8	1.2	42.0	12.5	42.0	2.4	100
Sex of Household Head							
Female	8.9	5.7	42.9	12.7	35.3	3.4	100
Male	12.0	3.4	34.6	14.5	45.7	1.8	100
Age of Household Head							
15-24	10.0	0.0	72.5	0.6	27.0	0.0	100
25-34	9.9	1.5	36.1	13.1	46.9	2.5	100
35-44	10.1	3.3	34.7	8.8	53.0	0.2	100
45-54	14.1	7.7	36.9	10.7	42.7	2.0	100
55-64	9.9	3.2	14.4	23.4	49.2	9.8	100
65 and over	17.9	6.7	32.0	35.3	24.4	1.6	100
Education level of household head							
None	12.6	3.6	36.2	15.3	42.5	2.4	100
Primary	9.0	4.2	26.8	9.9	59.2	0.0	100
Secondary	7.0	0.0	31.0	10.9	58.1	0.0	100
Tertiary	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Marital status of head							
Never married	8.9	0.0	40.2	0.0	59.8	0.0	100
Married	11.9	4.0	34.5	12.9	46.7	1.9	100
Divorced/Separated	8.0	2.2	46.4	18.6	30.6	2.2	100
Widow/Widower	10.6	4.7	42.4	26.9	20.9	5.1	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.8: Persons Engaged in Non-Farm Household Enterprise

The typical non-farm enterprise is a one person operation with about 78.6 percent of all enterprises consisting of only the proprietor, 14.1 percent having two persons and 3.6 percent employing 4 or more persons (Figure 6.3).

Figure 6-3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Engaged in Non-Farm Enterprises, IHS5 2019-2020



Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.9: Non-Household Members Engaged in Enterprises

Most enterprises did not employ non-household members in their operations (90.4 percent). Almost 5 percent of enterprises had only one employee, 2.5 percent had two employees, 1.2 percent had three employees and 1.5 percent had four or more employees.

By place of residence, 92.3 percent of enterprises in rural areas had no non-household members engaged in the enterprises compared to 85.1 percent in urban areas. The proportion of enterprises with one employee was higher in urban areas at 7.6 percent than in rural areas at 3.3 percent.

Across regions, Southern region had a higher proportion (90.8 percent) of enterprises which did not engage non-household members in their operations, followed by Central region at 90.3 percent and Northern Region at 89.2 percent.

Female-headed households had a higher proportion (94.1 percent) of enterprises with no employees than in male-headed households (89.3 percent) (Table 6.7).

Table 6-7: Percentage Distribution of Non-Household Members Engaged in the Enterprise by Number of Employees, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Non- Household Members Engaged in Enterprise					
	None	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Malawi	90.4	4.5	2.5	1.2	1.5	100.0
Place of Residence						
Rural	92.3	3.3	2.2	1.0	1.1	100.0
Urban	85.1	7.6	3.3	1.6	2.4	100.0
Region						
Northern	89.2	5.3	2.6	1.0	1.9	100.0
Central	90.3	4.4	2.5	1.2	1.6	100.0
Southern	90.8	4.3	2.5	1.1	1.2	100.0
Sex of head						
Female	94.1	2.5	1.7	1.4	0.3	100.0
Male	89.3	5.0	2.7	1.1	1.8	100.0
Age of household head						
15-24	94.0	2.7	1.7	1.0	0.7	100.0
25-34	90.1	4.7	3.1	0.7	1.5	100.0
35-44	88.5	5.5	2.6	1.6	1.9	100.0
45-54	89.7	4.9	2.3	1.8	1.3	100.0
55-64	91.7	3.4	3.2	0.7	0.9	100.0
65 and over	95.6	1.8	0.5	0.8	1.4	100.0
Education level of household head						
None	92.3	3.5	2.2	0.9	1.1	100.0
Primary	86.8	6.9	3.6	0.6	2.0	100.0
Secondary	81.7	8.5	5.0	2.2	2.7	100.0
Tertiary	69.2	12.0	6.0	8.5	4.4	100.0
Marital status of head						
Never married	89.7	5.2	3.7	0.4	1.0	100.0
Married	89.8	4.7	2.6	1.2	1.6	100.0
Divorced/Separated	92.8	2.9	2.1	1.4	0.9	100.0
Widow/Widower	93.0	3.7	1.6	0.9	0.8	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.10: Costs of Operating Household Non-Farm Enterprises

The survey collected data on costs of operating non-farm household enterprises. The two largest categories of costs were the purchasing of goods that are resold (inventories) and raw materials. Raw materials and inventories accounted for 42.0 percent and 31.7 percent of the total expenses respectively. Transport costs, accounted for 11.3 percent of the enterprises' total expenses.

Results for urban areas show that 33.8 percent of the expenses were on inventories and 32.4 percent were on raw materials. In rural areas, 45.6 percent of the expenses were for raw materials and 30.8 percent were for inventories.

Across regions, expenditure on raw materials was 43.3 percent in the Southern region, 42.3 percent in the Central region and 35.7 percent in the Northern region.

Almost 51 percent of the total expense in female-headed households was spent on raw materials whereas 39.0 percent of the business expenses in male headed households were spent on raw materials. About 32 percent of business expenditure by male headed households was on inventories compared to 29.9 percent for the female headed households (Table 6.8).

Table 6-8: Percentage Distribution of Enterprise Total Expenditure by Item, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Raw materials	Inventory	Freight/Transport	Fuel/Oil	Electricity	Water	Insurance	Other	Total
Malawi	42.0	31.7	11.3	3.4	1.6	0.7	1.0	8.3	100.0
Place of Residence									
Rural	45.6	30.8	10.6	3.3	1.3	0.5	0.9	7.0	100.0
Urban	32.4	33.8	13.1	3.8	2.5	1.2	1.2	11.8	100.0
Region									
Northern	35.7	34.1	15.3	3.5	2.3	0.6	0.3	8.3	100.0
Central	42.3	32.1	13.0	3.9	1.2	0.7	0.6	6.2	100.0
Southern	43.3	30.6	8.8	3.0	1.9	0.8	1.5	10.1	100.0
Sex of head									
Female	50.8	29.9	9.1	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	6.2	100.0
Male	39.0	32.2	12.0	4.0	1.9	0.6	1.2	9.0	100.0
Education level of household head									
None	44.6	31.7	10.4	3.2	1.2	0.6	1.0	7.2	100.0
Primary	40.0	28.8	13.7	4.8	1.6	0.6	0.3	10.2	100.0
Secondary	31.5	34.3	13.8	3.8	3.6	1.5	1.1	10.4	100.0
Tertiary	29.4	29.7	17.8	5.7	3.7	1.4	2.9	9.4	100.0
Marital status of head									
Never married	25.1	40.7	20.0	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.4	9.0	100.0
Married	40.6	32.1	11.3	3.9	1.9	0.6	1.1	8.6	100.0
Divorced/Separated	50.1	28.5	9.6	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.9	7.8	100.0
Widow/Widower	48.1	30.0	11.5	2.0	0.6	1.7	0.6	5.6	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.11 Income Generating Activities

All persons 5 years of age and above were asked if they had worked for any household income generating activities. This section focuses on the working age population between 15 and 64 years old.

Overall, 91.0 percent of individuals were engaged in some income generating activities. A higher proportion of individuals in rural areas (94.8 percent) participated in income generating activities compared to 73.5 percent in urban areas.

Analysis by sex of individuals shows a higher proportion of females (91.8 percent) who participated in income generating tasks than males at 90.7 percent.

In terms of age groups, the highest proportion (96.7 percent) of individuals who were engaged in some income generating activities were in the age group 35-49 years while the lowest proportion of individuals (84.4 percent) was in the age group 15-24 years.

The highest proportion of individuals (78.1 percent) was engaged in household agricultural or fishing activities, 50.0 percent were engaged in casual, part-time or ganyu labour, and 16.4 percent were engaged in non-agricultural and non-fishing business. The lowest proportion of individuals (9.6 percent) was engaged in wage, salary and commission activities.

Analysis by place of residence shows that 88.3 percent of individuals in rural areas participated in agricultural or fishing activities compared to 31.2 percent of individuals in urban areas.

By level of education, 84.7 percent of individuals with no education participated in agricultural or fishing activities compared to 28.9 percent of individuals with tertiary education.

A higher proportion (63.3 percent) of individuals with tertiary education was engaged in wage, salary and commission activities compared to 5.6 percent for those with no education (Table 6.9).

Table 6-9: Proportion of Individuals Aged between 15 and 64 Years Engaged in Income Generating Activities by Type of Tasks and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Income generating tasks	Various tasks			
		Household agricultural or fishing activities	Non-agricultural and non-fishing business	Casual, part time or ganyu labour	Wage, salary commission or any payment in kind
Malawi	91.0	78.1	16.4	50.0	9.6
Place of Residence					
Rural	94.8	88.3	14.7	55.7	6.7
Urban	73.5	31.2	24.3	24.0	22.8
Region					
Northern	90.7	80.1	14.3	39.6	11.0
Central	90.9	76.8	16.0	53.2	8.9
Southern	91.2	78.8	17.5	50.1	9.9
Sex					
Female	91.8	81.7	15.5	58.2	6.6
Male	90.7	76.9	16.7	47.4	10.6
Age group					
15-24	84.4	75.6	6.3	47.2	3.6
25-34	93.5	74.1	22.8	53.2	14.0
35-49	96.7	81.2	24.9	53.2	14.6
50-64	96.1	88.4	19.3	46.2	10.1
Education					
None	93.5	84.7	14.7	57.3	5.6
Primary	85.9	73.2	16.9	41.2	7.9
Secondary	85	59.2	23.1	30.5	21.8
Tertiary	86.3	28.9	18.2	11.0	63.3

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.12 Average Weekly Hours Worked

On average, 35.2 hours per week were spent on wage, salary and commission (not including ganyu) activities, 24.4 hours on non-agricultural and non-fishing household business, 14.8 hours on casual or part time or ganyu labour and 14.4 hours on household agricultural activities

Analysis by place of residence, individuals in urban areas spent 39.8 hours per week on wage, salary and commission compared to 31.5 hours in rural areas. Individuals in rural areas spent 14.6 hours per week on household agricultural or fishing activities compared to 10.9 hours in urban areas.

In terms of sex, males spent 35.4 hours per week on wage, salary and commission activities compared to 34.4 hours for females (Table 6.10).

Across districts, individuals from Zomba City spent 45.5 hours per week on wage, salary and commission activities followed by individuals from Lilongwe City (44.7 hours). Individuals in Dowa spent 22.6 hours on wage, salary and commission activities followed by Nkhotakota (23.6 hours) (Annex Table 6.7)

Table 6-10: Proportion of Persons Aged between 15 and 64 Years by Tasks and Average Weekly Hours Worked by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Average Weekly Hours by Tasks			
	Household agricultural or fishing activities	Non-agricultural and non fishing business	Casual, part time or ganyu labour	Wage, salary commission or any payment
Malawi	14.4	24.4	14.8	35.2
Place of Residence				
Rural	14.6	21.3	14.2	31.5
Urban	10.9	31.5	20.1	39.8
Region				
Northern	12.8	21.6	13.2	34.8
Central	15.2	25.1	14.1	36.3
Southern	14.1	24.6	16	34.4
Sex				
Female	13.3	21.6	14.3	34.4
Male	14.8	25.2	15	35.4
Age Group				
15-24	11.5	21.7	13.1	33.7
25-34	15	26.6	16.7	36.1
35-49	16.3	24.9	15.5	35.4
50-64	16.8	20.1	13.9	34
Education				
None	14.7	22.5	14.5	32.1
Primary	13.7	24.6	14	37
Secondary	13.3	28.5	18.8	38.1
Tertiary	13.7	29.7	14.7	35

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

6.13 Domestic Activities

Individuals were asked if they collected water or firewood during the past 24 hours. They were further asked to indicate the total time spent in collecting water and firewood. About 41 percent of the population aged between 15 and 64 years collected water and 14.5 percent collected firewood.

By place of residence, 43.9 percent of individuals collected water in rural areas compared to 27.5 percent in urban areas. The proportion of individuals that collected firewood in rural areas was 17.1 percent compared to 2.5 percent in urban areas.

Among females, 49.5 percent collected water compared to 38.2 percent among males. The proportion of females that collected firewood was 16.8 percent compared to 13.7 percent of males.

Analysis by education shows that 44.9 percent of individuals with no education collected water compared to 12.4 percent of those with tertiary education. The proportion of individuals with no education that collected firewood was 17.2 percent compared to 2.1 percent of those with tertiary education.

Across regions, Northern region had the highest proportion of persons (46.6 percent) that collected water followed by 43.1 percent in Central region and 36.9 percent in Southern region.

The survey results show that among persons collecting water and firewood, 27 minutes were spent on collecting water and 12 minutes collecting firewood. Analysis by place of residence, individuals in rural areas spent 30 minutes on collecting water compared to 15 minutes in urban areas. The amount of time spent collecting firewood was 14 minutes in rural areas and 2 minutes in urban areas.

Analysis by level of education shows that 30 minutes were spent to collect water among persons with no education while 7 minutes were spent to collect water among persons with tertiary education. The amount of time spent collecting firewood among those with no education was 14 minutes and among those with tertiary education was 1 minute (Table 6.11).

Across districts, household members in Kasungu spent 38 minutes to collect water followed by Chitipa (35 minutes). Individual household members from Phalombe spent 21 minutes to collect firewood while individuals from Blantyre City spent 1 minute to collect firewood (Annex Table 6.8).

Table 6-11: Proportion of Persons Aged between 15 and 64 Years who Collected Water and Firewood and Average Daily Hours Worked by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Proportion that collected water	Proportion that collected firewood	Average hours spent on		
			Collecting water	Collecting firewood	Total
Malawi	40.9	14.5	26.9	11.6	38.5
Residence					
Rural	43.9	17.1	29.6	13.7	43.3
Urban	27.5	2.5	14.6	1.9	16.5
Region					
Northern	46.6	14.7	27.7	10	37.7
Central	43.1	14.8	29.6	11.9	41.5
Southern	36.9	14.1	24	11.7	35.7
Sex					
Female	49.5	16.8	31.5	13.4	44.9
Male	38.2	13.7	25.5	11	36.4
Age group					
15-24	44.3	13.6	28.3	10.9	39.2
25-34	42.1	15.2	28.4	12	40.5
35-49	37.7	15.2	25.6	12.4	37.9
50-64	33.6	14.5	21.9	11.1	32.9
Education					
None	44.9	17.2	30.2	14	44.2
Primary	38.9	11.4	24.2	8.2	32.5
Secondary	28.5	6.6	17.2	4.8	22
Tertiary	12.4	2.1	6.9	1.4	8.3

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

CHAPTER 7

7. HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

7.0: Introduction

The survey collected data on housing characteristics such as the type of dwelling occupied by the households, tenure status and the main construction materials of the roof, wall, and floor. The survey further gathered data on sources of drinking water, type of toilet facilities, the type of fuel used for lighting and cooking, means of disposal of garbage and ownership of household assets.

7.1: Type of Housing Tenure

The results show that 74.3 percent of the dwelling units were owned, 12.4 percent were rented, 10.4 percent were free authorized, and 0.8 percent were in the process of being purchased.

By place of residence, 81.8 percent of the dwelling units in rural areas were owned compared to 36.1 percent in urban areas. In urban areas 52.8 percent of the dwelling units were rented compared to 4.5 percent in rural areas.

At regional level, 75.7 percent of the dwelling units in the Northern region were owned followed by 74.6 percent in the Central region and 73.7 percent in Southern region.

Analysis by age of head of household shows that 89.8 percent of the dwelling units were owned by households with household heads aged 65 years and above compared to 57.8 percent in the age group 15-24 years (Table 7.1).

At district level, 90.9 percent of the dwelling units in Ntchisi were owned followed by Likoma (90.3 percent) and Dowa (90.2 percent). Lilongwe City recorded the lowest proportion (29.7 percent) of households which owned a dwelling unit (Annex Table 7.1).

Table 7-1: Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Type of Housing Tenure and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Owned	Being Purchased	Employer provides	Free, authorized	Free, not authorized	Rented	Total
Malawi	74.3	0.8	1.5	10.4	0.6	12.4	100
Place of Residence							
Rural	81.8	0.6	1.5	11.0	0.6	4.5	100
Urban	36.1	1.8	1.5	7.3	0.5	52.8	100
Region							
Northern	75.7	0.3	3.9	8.0	0.2	11.9	100
Central	74.6	0.4	1.4	9.1	0.7	13.7	100
Southern	73.7	1.4	0.9	12.2	0.6	11.2	100
Sex of Household Head							
Female	77.5	0.7	0.3	13.6	0.7	7.3	100
Male	72.9	0.9	2.0	8.9	0.5	14.6	100
Age of Household Head							
15-24	57.8	0.4	0.3	27.7	1.5	12.4	100
25-34	63.4	0.5	1.8	12.4	0.3	21.6	100
35-44	73.4	1.0	2.1	7.2	0.7	15.5	100
45-54	82.3	1.0	1.9	6.8	0.4	7.6	100
55-64	87.2	1.2	1.2	6.6	0.6	3.2	100
65+	89.8	0.8	0.4	7.3	0.6	1.2	100
Marital Status of Household Head							
Never married	36.7	0.5	4.3	22.3	-	36.2	100
Married	74.8	0.9	1.7	8.9	0.5	13.2	100
Divorced/Separated	70.5	0.5	0.9	15.6	1.2	11.2	100
Widow/Widower	85.6	0.7	0.2	9.5	0.6	3.3	100
Education Level of Household Head							
None	81.6	0.6	0.7	10.6	0.6	5.9	100
Primary	70.9	1.1	1.3	11.4	0.3	15.0	100
Secondary	53.8	1.3	3.8	9.5	0.6	31.0	100
Tertiary	31.4	3.4	7.8	5.4	0.8	51.3	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

7.2: Types of Dwelling Structure

Dwelling structures are classified into three major groups based on construction materials of the roof and wall; permanent, semi-permanent and traditional.

A permanent structure is made of durable roofing materials such as iron sheets and strong walling materials such as burned bricks.

A semi-permanent structure lacks one of the materials of the permanent structure such as having a roof made of iron sheets with the wall made up of unburned bricks.

A traditional structure lacks both materials of the permanent structure. For example, a grass thatched house having its walls made of unburned bricks is regarded as a traditional structure.

The survey results show that 45.9 percent of the main dwelling units in Malawi were permanent structures followed by traditional structures (29.1 percent) and semi-permanent structures (25.0 percent).

Analysis by place of residence indicates that 67.3 percent of main dwelling units in urban areas were permanent structures compared to 41.7 percent in rural areas. In rural areas, 33.8 percent of dwelling units were traditional structures compared to 5.2 percent in urban areas.

Northern region had the highest proportion (61.0 percent) of permanent structures followed by Southern region at 50.6 percent and Central region at 36.2 percent.

Analysis by education level of the head of households shows that 87.6 percent of permanent dwelling units were owned by households with household heads having tertiary education compared to 38.3 percent with no education (Table 7.2)

At district level, Mzuzu city recorded the highest proportion (83.2 percent) of permanent structures followed by Zomba city at 81.1 percent and Karonga at 66.3 percent. Dowa recorded the lowest proportion (28.7 percent) of permanent structures (Annex Table 7.2).

Table 7-2: Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Type of Dwelling Structure, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Traditional	Total
Malawi	45.9	25.0	29.1	100
Place of residence				
Rural	41.7	24.5	33.8	100
Urban	67.3	27.5	5.2	100
Region				
Northern	61.0	26.2	12.8	100
Central	36.2	26.7	37.1	100
Southern	50.6	23.1	26.4	100
Sex of Household Head				
Female	43.6	24.2	32.2	100
Male	46.9	25.3	27.8	100
Age of Household Head				
15-24	26.9	24.4	48.8	100
25-34	40.5	26.1	33.3	100
35-44	50.5	24.5	25.0	100
45-54	49.7	25.7	24.6	100
55-64	53.8	23.8	22.5	100
65+	50.3	24.2	25.5	100
Marital Status of Household Head				
Never married	56.4	22.6	20.9	100
Married	46.7	25.1	28.2	100
Divorced/Separated	37.8	25.7	36.4	100
Widow/Widower	48.5	23.7	27.8	100
Education Level of Household Head				
None	38.3	26.3	35.4	100
Primary	51.8	25.6	22.6	100
Secondary	66.4	21.7	12.0	100
Tertiary	87.6	10.3	2.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

7.3: Room Occupancy

Overall, 46.0 percent of the households had two persons sharing one room followed by 28.2 percent of the households with only one person per room.

At regional level, the highest proportion (48.0 percent) of households with two persons sharing one room was reported in the Northern region followed by Central region at 47.6 percent and Southern region at 43.9 percent (Table 7.3).

At district level, Likoma recorded the highest proportion (60.2 percent) of households with two people sharing a room followed by Kasungu at 51.4 percent and Nkhata Bay at 50.3 percent (Annex Table 7.3).

Table 7-3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Persons per Room and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Number of persons per room				Total
	1	2	3	4 and Over	
Malawi	28.2	46.0	16.9	8.9	100
Place of Residence					
Rural	27.7	46.0	17.2	9.1	100
Urban	31.0	46.0	15.3	7.7	100
Region					
Northern	34.5	48.0	13.0	4.5	100
Central	22.5	47.6	18.9	11.0	100
Southern	31.8	43.9	16.2	8.1	100
Sex of Household Head					
Female	36.6	41.4	15.3	6.6	100
Male	24.5	48.0	17.6	9.9	100
Marital Status of Household Head					
Never married	77.8	18.6	2.1	1.6	100
Married	20.1	50.7	18.8	10.4	100
Divorced/Separated	40.8	37.6	15.2	6.4	100
Widow/Widower	47.9	35.4	11.9	4.9	100
Education Level of Household Head					
None	26.7	44.4	18.6	10.3	100
Primary	29.1	49.2	13.9	7.8	100
Secondary	31.1	50.9	13.3	4.7	100
Tertiary	44.7	43.5	8.9	3.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

7.4: Main Fuels Used for Lighting

A higher proportion (79.7 percent) of households was using dry cell battery/torches for lighting followed by 11.2 percent that were using electricity and 3.9 percent candles.

By place of residence, a higher proportion (87.9 percent) of households in the rural areas was using torches for lighting compared to 37.6 percent of the households in the urban areas. About 44.6 percent of the households in the urban areas were using electricity for lighting compared to 4.5 percent of the households in the rural areas.

Analysis by level of education of the head of household shows that 77.4 percent of the households with household head having tertiary education were using electricity for lighting compared to 4.1 percent with no education (Table 7.4).

Analysing by district shows that Phalombe registered the highest proportion (93.4 percent) of households that were using battery/dry cell torches for lighting followed by Machinga (92.6 percent) and Mangochi (90.9 percent) (Annex Table 7.4).

Table 7-4: Proportion of Households by Main Fuels Used for Lighting and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Firewood	Paraffin	Electricity	Battery Dry Cell (Torch)	Candles	Solar	Other	Total
Malawi	3.1	0.4	11.2	79.7	3.9	1.2	0.6	100
Place of Residence								
Rural	3.7	0.4	4.5	87.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	100
Urban	0.1	0.4	45.5	37.6	15.4	0.9	0.2	100
Region								
Northern	3.5	0.0	14.9	73.3	2.8	5.1	0.4	100
Central	4.2	0.0	8.9	82.1	3.2	0.7	0.9	100
Southern	2.0	0.8	12.3	79.2	4.7	0.4	0.4	100
Sex of Household Head								
Female	5.1	0.7	7.5	80.8	4.2	0.7	1.0	100
Male	2.2	0.3	12.9	79.2	3.7	1.3	0.4	100
Marital Status of household head								
Never married	5.3	1.0	25.7	57.0	8.2	1.9	0.9	100
Married	2.1	0.3	12.3	80.2	3.3	1.3	0.4	100
Divorced/Separated	4.1	0.5	6.2	82.5	5.4	0.5	0.7	100
Widow/Widower	7.2	0.5	7.9	78.4	3.8	0.7	1.4	100
Education Level of household head								
None	4.1	0.4	4.1	87.0	3.1	0.7	0.7	100
Primary	1.6	0.2	10.9	78.6	5.8	2.6	0.3	100
Secondary	0.6	0.5	29.5	60.7	6.2	2.2	0.3	100
Tertiary	0.2	0.0	77.4	19.1	2.6	0.9	0.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

7.5: Main Fuels Used for Cooking

Overall, 98.8 percent of the households were using solid fuels as the main fuel used for cooking. A higher proportion (79.1 percent) of households was using firewood followed by 18.5 percent that were using charcoal and 1.2 percent electricity.

By place of residence, a higher proportion (90.9 percent) of households in the rural areas was using firewood as a fuel for cooking as compared to 18.9 percent of the households in the urban areas. About 75 percent of the households in the urban areas were using charcoal as their main fuel for cooking compared to 7.5 percent of the households in the rural areas.

Analysis by level of education, a higher proportion (88.6 percent) of the households with household heads having no education were using firewood compared to 16.5 percent with tertiary education (Table 7.5).

Analysis by district, Mulanje registered the highest proportion (96.1 percent) of households which used firewood for cooking followed by Mzimba and Mchinji both at 95.1 percent (Annex Table 7.5).

Table 7-5: Proportion of Households by Main Fuels Used for Cooking and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Solid fuel	Firewood	Electricity	Charcoal	Crop residue/Saw dust	Other	Total
Malawi	98.8	79.1	1.2	18.5	1.2	0.0	100
Place of Residence							
Rural	99.8	90.9	0.2	7.5	1.3	0.0	100
Urban	93.7	18.9	6.1	74.5	0.3	0.2	100
Region							
Northern	98.4	82.5	1.5	15.9	0.0	0.1	100
Central	98.9	77.9	1.1	19.7	1.2	0.0	100
Southern	98.7	79.3	1.2	18.0	1.4	0.0	100
Sex of Household Head							
Female	99.3	84.7	0.7	12.9	1.8	0.0	100
Male	98.5	76.7	1.4	20.9	0.9	0.1	100
Marital Status of Household Head							
Never married	93.3	50.9	6.7	41.7	0.7	0.0	100
Married	98.8	78.2	1.1	19.6	1.0	0.1	100
Divorced/Separated	99.1	82.8	0.8	14.9	1.4	0.0	100
Widow/Widower	99.3	86.9	0.7	10.6	1.9	0.0	100
Education Level of Household Head							
None	99.9	88.6	0.1	9.8	1.5	0.0	100
Primary	99.8	75.7	0.2	23.1	1.0	0.0	100
Secondary	97.8	52.9	2.2	44.7	0.2	0.0	100
Tertiary	74.9	16.5	24.2	58.4	0.0	0.9	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

7.6: Water and Sanitation

7.6.1: Access to Improved Water Sources

A household is considered to have access to improved drinking water source if it's piped into the dwelling, piped into the yard or plot, collected from a communal standpipe, a protected well in yard or plot, protected public well, borehole, tanker truck or bowser and bottled water.

Overall, 88.3 percent of the households had access to improved water sources with 64.5 percent of the households using boreholes as their main source of drinking water followed by 17.8 percent with stand pipes.

The proportion of households with access to improved water sources was higher (97.1 percent) in urban areas than in rural areas at 86.5 percent. Stand pipes were the main source of drinking water for the households in urban areas (64.9 percent) while boreholes were the main source of drinking water for the rural areas (73.9 percent).

Analysis by region, 90.8 percent of households in Southern region had access to improved water sources followed by Northern region (86.9 percent) and Southern region (86.0 percent) (Table 7.6).

At district level, Phalombe recorded the highest proportion (95.6 percent) of households with access to improved water sources followed by Balaka (95.3 percent) and Nsanje (95.1 percent). Likoma recorded the lowest proportion (70.1 percent) of households with access to improved water sources (Annex Table 7.6).

Table 7-6: Proportion of Households with Access to Improved Water Source of Drinking Water and Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Access to improved water source	Water Sources							
		Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard/plot/communal standpipe	Borehole	Protected well in yard/plot/public well	Open well in yard/plot/open public well	Spring/River/Stream/Dam/Pond/Lake/Rain water	Other	Total
Malawi	88.3	2.4	17.8	64.5	3.6	6.8	4.9	0.1	100
Place of residence									
Rural	86.5	0.6	8.6	73.9	3.5	7.7	5.7	0.1	100
Urban	97.1	12.0	64.9	16.0	4.2	2.1	0.7	0.1	100
Region									
Northern	86.9	3.3	21.6	58.9	3.1	4.6	8.5	0.0	100
Central	86.0	2.0	16.3	62.5	5.2	9.4	4.5	0.1	100
Southern	90.8	2.6	18.1	67.8	2.3	4.9	4.2	0.1	100
Sex of Household Head									
Female	89.3	1.7	14.9	68.9	3.8	5.7	4.9	0.0	100
Male	87.8	2.8	19.0	62.5	3.5	7.2	4.9	0.1	100
Marital Status of Household Head									
Never married	93.0	6.4	34.9	49.3	2.5	3.6	3.4	0.0	100
Married	87.8	2.4	18.0	63.6	3.8	7.2	4.9	0.1	100
Divorced/Separated	87.3	1.9	15.7	66.0	3.7	6.9	5.7	0.1	100
Widow/Widower	90.9	2.2	14.6	71.2	2.9	4.8	4.2	0.0	100
Education Level of Household Head									
None	86.6	0.4	12.0	70.7	3.6	7.7	5.6	0.1	100
Primary	88.3	1.3	21.2	60.8	5.0	6.5	5.2	0.0	100
Secondary	93.4	5.0	36.4	48.7	3.3	4.1	2.4	0.1	100
Tertiary	98.0	40.0	37.8	19.8	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

7.6.2: Access to Improved Toilet Facility

Improved sanitation (toilet) facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. They include flush or pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, and pit latrine) ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab and compost toilet.

Overall, 35.2 percent of the households had access to improved toilet facility. About 55 percent of the households were using pit latrine without slab, 31.7 percent were using latrine with a slab and 8.9 percent had no toilet facility.

Analysis by place of residence shows that 65.5 percent of the households in urban areas had access to improved toilet facility compared to 29.3 percent of the households in rural areas. About 12 percent of the households in urban areas were using flush toilets compared to 0.4 percent of the households in rural areas. The proportion of households which were using pit latrine with slab was 52.5 percent in urban areas compared to 27.7 percent of the households in rural areas.

At regional level, 40.4 percent of the households in the Northern region were using pit latrine with slab followed by Central region at 35.2 percent and Southern region at 26.0 percent (Table 7.7).

At district level, Lilongwe City registered the highest proportion (78.6 percent) of households with access to improved toilet facility followed by Zomba City at 64.7 percent and Mzuzu City at 64.0 percent. Ntchisi registered the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation at 7.7 percent (Annex Table 7.7).

Table 7-7: Proportion of Households with Access to Toilet facility and Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Access to improved toilet facility	Type of toilet facility						
		Flush Toilet	VIP latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab	None	Other	Total
Malawi	35.2	2.3	1.2	31.7	54.7	8.9	1.3	100
Place of residence								
Rural	29.3	0.4	1.2	27.7	59.1	10.2	1.4	100
Urban	65.5	11.7	1.3	52.5	32.0	1.9	0.6	100
Region								
Northern	43.7	2.7	0.6	40.4	46.6	9.3	0.4	100
Central	38.0	2.3	0.5	35.2	52.7	8.6	0.8	100
Southern	30.2	2.1	2.0	26.0	58.8	9.0	2.0	100
Sex of household head								
Female	30.8	1.3	0.9	28.6	54.9	12.8	1.5	100
Male	37.2	2.7	1.3	33.1	54.6	7.1	1.2	100
Marital Status of household head								
Never married	46.5	7.4	0.3	38.8	47.9	5.0	0.6	100
Married	36.7	2.3	1.3	33.1	54.9	7.2	1.2	100
Divorced/Separated	30.4	1.5	0.8	28.1	53.4	14.8	1.4	100
Widow/Widower	29.5	1.8	1.1	26.5	56.4	12.4	1.7	100
Education Level of household head								
None	28.5	0.3	0.9	27.3	59.2	11.0	1.3	100
Primary	38.6	1.5	1.1	35.9	53.3	6.7	1.4	100
Secondary	52.3	4.2	2.1	45.9	43.6	2.9	1.2	100
Tertiary	83.8	38.6	3.5	41.7	14.4	0.8	1.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

7.6.3: Use of Rubbish Disposal Facility

The results show that 59.2 percent of the households used rubbish pits as a kind of disposal facility, 8.5 percent used public rubbish heap and 4.4 percent were burning the garbage. However, 22.3 percent of the households did not have any rubbish disposal facility.

By place of residence, 62.2 percent of households in urban areas used rubbish pit compared to 58.6 percent in rural areas. In rural areas, 24.6 percent of the households did not have a rubbish disposal facility compared to 10.4 percent in urban areas.

At regional level, 63.9 percent of households in the Northern region used a rubbish pit followed by Central region at 59.5 percent and Southern regions at 57.6 percent (Table 7.8).

Analysing by districts, 77.7 percent) of the households in Mzuzu City used a rubbish pit followed by Karonga at 70.4 percent and Chikwawa at 68.1 percent (Annex Table 7.8).

Table 7-8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Kind of Rubbish Disposal Facility Used by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Type of rubbish disposal						Total
	Rubbish bin	Rubbish pit	Burning	Public rubbish heap	Other	None	
Malawi	3.8	59.2	4.9	8.5	1.4	22.3	100
Place of residence							
Rural	2.1	58.6	4.9	8.6	1.3	24.6	100
Urban	12.4	62.2	5.2	7.8	1.9	10.4	100
Region							
Northern	8.1	63.9	0.7	2.1	1.7	23.4	100
Central	3.1	59.5	5.7	10.7	1.1	19.9	100
Southern	3.2	57.6	5.4	8.2	1.6	24.1	100
Sex of Household Head							
Female	2.6	54.8	5.8	8.7	1.6	26.5	100
Male	4.3	61.1	4.5	8.4	1.3	20.4	100
Marital Status of Household Head							
Never married	8.9	55.6	6.5	7.4	0.4	21.2	100
Married	3.9	61.3	4.6	8.3	1.5	20.3	100
Divorced/Separated	3.0	53.7	6.1	9.1	1.1	27.1	100
Widow/Widower	2.4	54.6	4.8	8.8	1.6	27.8	100
Education Level of Household Head							
None	2.2	56.8	4.9	9.1	1.4	25.6	100
Primary	3.7	60.5	5.6	8.1	1.6	20.4	100
Secondary	7.4	67.6	4.4	6.8	0.9	12.8	100
Tertiary	20.3	64.2	4.6	4.8	2.3	3.7	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

7.7: Household Assets

The survey collected data on ownership of durable goods and farm implements.

7.7.1: Proportion of Households Owning Durable Goods and Appliances

The results show that 37.4 percent of households owned chairs, 37.1 percent households owned mortars, 34.6 percent owned bicycles, 31.6 percent owned beds, 26.5 percent owned tables and 24.0 percent owned radios.

By place of residence, 51.2 percent of urban households owned beds compared to 34.7 percent of rural households. About 25 percent of urban households owned radios compared to 23.8

percent of rural households. Almost 39 percent of rural households owned mortars compared to 27.5 percent of urban households. The proportion of households that owned bicycles was 36.6 percent in urban areas compared to 24.6 percent in rural areas.

At regional level, 49.8 percent of households in the Northern region owned motors compared to 39.5 percent in Southern region and 30.5 percent in the Central region. Northern region had 57.8 percent of households that owned beds compared to 30.7 percent in Southern region and 24.7 percent in the Central region.

Analysis by sex of household head shows that 34.9 percent of male-headed households owned beds compared to 24.2 percent of female-headed households. The proportion of male-headed households who owned tables was 29.9 percent compared to 18.6 percent for female-headed households.

About 44 percent of female-headed households owned mortars compared to 34.2 percent for male-headed households (Table 7.9).

Table 7-9: Proportion of Household which own Durable Goods by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Mortar	Bed	Table	Chair	Air Conditioner	Radio	CD Player	TV	Bicycle	Clock	Iron	Computer
Malawi	37.1	31.6	26.5	37.4	0.1	24.0	7.0	11.0	34.6	5.5	13.9	2.2
Place of Residence												
Rural	38.9	25.3	22.7	34.7	0.0	23.8	3.7	5.9	36.6	3.4	9.4	0.7
Urban	27.5	64.4	45.8	51.2	0.6	25.1	24.1	37.3	24.6	16.1	36.6	10.2
Region												
Northern	49.8	57.8	35.9	51.4	0.0	25.1	12.0	18.4	33.2	8.7	17.5	2.8
Central	30.5	24.7	24.3	31.5	0.3	25.4	4.6	8.9	34.3	4	11.3	2
Southern	39.5	30.7	25.8	38.9	0.0	22.4	7.8	10.9	35.3	6	15.2	2.3
Sex of Household Head												
Female	43.5	24.2	18.6	28.8	0.0	11.9	3.6	5.9	14.6	3.1	8.5	1
Male	34.2	34.9	29.9	41.2	0.1	29.3	8.5	13.3	43.4	6.5	16.2	2.8
Education of Household Head												
None	37.0	26.4	23.9	35.7	0.1	24.0	4.5	7.3	36.1	3.6	10.6	0.9
Primary	38.5	42.8	32.5	43.9	0.0	25.9	8.7	15.1	31.7	7.7	16.8	2.7
Secondary	34.6	60.8	42.8	48.1	0.5	28.0	22.6	33.2	31.7	16.2	33.2	8.9
Tertiary	37.1	78.3	44.1	63.3	0.9	23.1	35.0	53.7	27.7	31.6	58.6	29.8

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

7.7.2: Proportion of Households Owning Agricultural Tools and Equipment

Results show that 86.9 percent of households owned hoes, 49.2 percent owned pangas and 15.6 percent owned watering cans.

By place of residence, results show that a higher proportion of rural households (93.2 percent) owned hoes compared to 54.6 percent of urban households. Rural areas had a higher proportion (50.9 percent) of households who owned pangas compared to 40.1 percent of urban households.

At regional level, Northern region had the highest proportion of households (88.4 percent) who owned hoes followed by 87.3 percent in Southern region and 85.9 percent in Central region. Southern region had the highest proportion of households (52.8 percent) who owned pangas followed by 48.0 percent in Central region and 40.1 percent in Northern region. For the kraal, Central region had the highest proportion (10.9 percent) of households that owned a kraal followed by 9.8 percent in Northern region and 7.4 percent in Southern region.

A higher proportion (88.0 percent) of female-headed households owned hoes than 86.4 percent of male-headed households. About 55 percent of male-headed households owned pangas compared to 36.1 percent of female-headed households (Table 7.10).

Table 7-10: Proportion of households which own agricultural tools and equipment by background characteristics, Malawi 2019/2020

Background Characteristics	Hoe	Slasher	Axe	Panga	Sickle	Pump	Water Can	Oxcart	Kraal	Granary
Malawi	86.9	15.4	41.4	49.2	34.7	0.5	15.6	1.5	9.2	2.8
Place of Residence										
Rural	93.2	14.8	43.7	50.9	40.0	0.5	17.4	1.7	10.7	3.3
Urban	54.6	18.1	29.5	40.1	7.5	0.3	6.3	0.3	1.8	0.3
Region										
Northern	88.4	31.8	69.3	40.1	45.2	0.5	18.5	2.4	9.8	3.1
Central	85.9	14.3	38.0	48.0	31.4	0.4	18.7	2.5	10.9	4.7
Southern	87.3	11.7	36.6	52.8	34.7	0.5	11.9	0.3	7.4	0.9
Sex of Household Head										
Female	88.0	8.3	32.0	36.1	32.1	0.3	7.3	0.4	5.1	2.4
Male	86.4	18.5	45.5	54.9	35.8	0.5	19.3	2.0	11.0	3.0
Education of Household Head										
None	89.9	14.3	41.3	49.9	36.3	0.4	15.5	1.7	9.7	3.3
Primary	85.4	20.6	51.4	50.6	36.4	0.3	21.4	0.9	11.8	2.2
Secondary	72.5	23.5	41.0	46.7	23.2	1.1	14.8	2.0	6.8	1.3
Tertiary	62.5	28.6	32.7	44.0	16.7	1.8	15.8	0.6	4.3	0.7

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

CHAPTER 8

8. AGRICULTURE

8.0: Introduction

The Agriculture questionnaire collected data from households which were involved in any agricultural activity during the 2018/2019 rainy or dry seasons (Dimba) and the 2019/2020 rainy or dry seasons. This chapter presents information on households' participation in crop and animal husbandry and information on extension services.

In this survey, a garden is defined as a continuous piece of land that is not split by a river or a path wide enough to fit an ox-cart or vehicle. A garden can be made up of one or more plots.

A plot is defined as a continuous piece of land on which a unique crop or a mixture of crops is grown under a uniform, consistent crop management system. It must have to be a continuous piece of land and must not be split by a path of more than one metre in width. Plot boundaries are defined according to the crops grown and the operator.

Livestock refers to all animals, birds and insects kept or reared by the agricultural holdings mainly for agricultural purposes.

8.1: Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities

Results show that 84.7 percent of households in Malawi were engaged in agricultural activities during IHS5 (2018/2019).

The proportion of households that owned or cultivated a plot during the rainy season was 78.7 percent, 18.4 percent owned or cultivated a plot during the dimba season, 35.2 percent cultivated tree crops while 43.4 percent owned or kept livestock.

By place of residence, 92.8 percent of households in rural areas were engaged in agricultural activities compared to 43.7 percent in urban areas. The proportion of households which cultivated rainy season crops was 88.0 percent in rural areas compared to 31.2 percent in urban areas.

Across regions, 58.4 percent of households in the Northern region owned livestock, 41.5 percent in the Central region and 40.9 percent in the Southern region.

By sex of household head, 88.6 percent of female-headed households were engaged in agricultural activities compared to 82.7 percent of male-headed households. The proportion of those who owned livestock was higher among male-headed households (45.6 percent) than female-headed households (38.3 percent) (Table 8.1)

Table 8-1: Proportion of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Type, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Agricultural Households	Agricultural Activities			
		Cultivation of Rain Season Crops	Cultivation of Dry Season Crops	Cultivation of Tree Crops	Livestock production
Malawi	84.7	78.7	18.4	35.2	43.4
Place of Residence					
Rural	92.8	88.0	21.2	39.6	48.1
Urban	43.7	31.2	3.7	12.8	19.2
Region					
Northern	86.2	74.4	16.5	42.9	58.4
Central	83.5	78.8	22.6	29.9	41.5
Southern	85.5	79.9	14.9	37.9	40.9
Sex of Household Head					
Female	88.6	83.6	14.3	37.5	38.3
Male	83.0	76.6	20.2	34.2	45.6
Marital Status of Household Head					
Never Married	52.0	45.3	5.5	19.0	21.4
Married	83.0	76.6	20.2	34.2	45.6
Divorced/Separated	82.9	78.0	13.6	33.5	32.1
Widowed	91.9	85.7	14.5	44.1	42.2
Education of Household Head					
None	87.8	82.6	19.6	36.3	44.7
Primary	83.3	76.8	20.8	36.0	48.3
Secondary	66.7	56.0	9.2	24.7	37.9
Tertiary	47.2	33.4	6.1	24.1	26.6

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS52019-2020

8.2: Garden acquisition

The survey collected information from agricultural households on how they acquired their gardens.

About 56 percent of the gardens were allocated by a family member, 13.6 percent were inherited from a family member, 9.2 percent were granted by local leaders, 8.4 percent were rented for a short term, 5.3 percent were given by a non- household member and 3.7 percent were purchased.

Renting a garden for a short term was a common means of acquiring a garden among households in urban areas (15.7 percent) compared to 8.0 percent in rural areas.

Across regions, the proportion of gardens allocated through family member was 64.0 percent in the Central region, 50.1 percent in the Northern region and 49.6 percent in the Southern region (Table 8.2).

Table 8-2: Percentage Distribution of Gardens by Means of Acquiring them, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Allocated by a family member	Inherited	Rent short term	Granted by Local Leaders	Gift from Non-Household member	Purchased	Borrowed	Other
Malawi	56.1	13.6	8.4	9.2	5.3	3.7	2.5	1.1
Place of Residence								
Rural	57.0	13.3	8.0	9.4	5.4	3.3	2.4	1.1
Urban	40.5	19.1	15.7	5.5	2.3	10.9	4.4	1.8
Region								
Northern	50.1	10.6	7.8	18.3	5.1	1.8	5.2	0.9
Central	64.0	8.4	10.0	6.0	4.5	4.2	1.8	1.0
Southern	49.6	19.9	6.9	10.0	6.1	3.6	2.6	1.3
Sex of Household Head								
Female	56.7	16.5	5.8	9.9	5.3	2.3	2.5	0.9
Male	55.9	12.4	9.5	8.9	5.3	4.2	2.6	1.2
Marital Status of Household Head								
Never Married	44.6	11.8	9.6	9.1	12.1	3.8	5.5	3.5
Married	57.3	11.7	9.3	8.7	5.1	3.9	2.6	1.3
Divorced/Separate	58.7	15.4	6.0	7.6	6.2	2.7	2.7	0.8
Widowed	47.2	23.8	5.2	14.1	4.3	3.1	1.8	0.5
Education of Household Head								
None	56.0	13.6	8.2	9.5	6.0	3.4	2.4	1.0
Primary	54.5	16.7	9.2	7.3	4.1	3.0	3.4	1.7
Secondary	51.6	13.0	14.2	7.3	3.0	4.4	3.3	3.2
Tertiary	32.6	27.7	8.8	3.7	4.1	16.3	5.1	1.6

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

8.3: Average Size of Cultivated Garden

During the survey, information on plot size was collected using a hand held GPS device. Overall, the average plot size for the cultivated plots was 1.3 acres. About 48 percent of the plots measured 1 acre and 31.2 percent measured 1-2 acres (Table 8.3).

Table 8-3: Average Cultivated Plot Size (Acres) and Percentage Distribution of Plots by Size (Acres), IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Plot size (Acres)	Plot sizes in Acres				
		0-1	1-2	2-4	4-6	6 and above
Malawi	1.3	47.9	31.2	16.4	3.0	1.5
Place of Residence						
Rural	1.3	47.4	31.6	16.4	3.1	1.5
Urban	1.3	55.5	25.1	16.0	1.9	1.6
Region						
Northern	1.6	45.0	26.0	20.7	5.7	2.5
Central	1.8	39.7	33.8	20.2	3.9	2.4
Southern	0.8	56.1	30.3	11.8	1.4	0.4
Sex of household head						
Female	0.9	55.7	30.4	11.9	1.3	0.8
Male	1.5	45.0	31.5	18.1	3.6	1.8
Education household head						
None	1.4	46.9	31.7	16.9	3.0	1.5
Primary	1.5	44.6	33.4	16.4	2.5	3.1
Secondary	1.2	44.2	33.1	17.8	4.1	0.8
Tertiary	1.4	47.2	33.3	10.6	2.6	6.4
Marital Status of household head						
Never Married	0.9	51.5	36.8	9.9	1.7	0.1
Married	1.5	45.0	45.0	31.5	18.1	3.6
Divorced/Separated	0.7	59.4	29.0	10.3	1.1	0.1
Widowed	1.0	50.3	34.5	12.3	1.5	1.5

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

8.4: Use of Labour Inputs

This section provides information on the type of labour force used in various non-harvest agricultural activities at plot level. The labour force type included labour from household members, hired labour and other exchanged labour that worked on a particular plot for any non-harvest activity during the 2018/19 agriculture season.

Overall, 95.4 percent of the plots were worked on by female members of the households for any non-harvest activity compared to 83.4 percent of the male members. About 32 percent of the plots were worked on by children, 14.7 percent used exchange labour and 11.6 percent used hired labour (Table 8.4).

Table 8-4: Proportion of Plots by Type of Labour Input Used in Various Non-harvest Agricultural Activities, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Male household labour	Female household labour	Child household labour	Hired labour	Exchanged labour
Malawi	83.4	95.4	32.1	11.6	14.7
Place of Residence					
Rural	83.9	95.8	32.8	10.4	14.5
Urban	72.2	88.0	18.3	35.1	18.7
Region					
Northern	88.0	94.4	29.4	14.3	17.0
Central	86.4	95.2	30.2	11.1	14.7
Southern	78.8	96.1	34.7	11.2	14.1
Sex of Household Head					
Female	52.5	99.6	38.4	9.1	19.3
Male	96.5	93.7	29.4	12.6	12.8
Age of Household Head					
15-24	76.8	89.6	5.9	7.6	19.1
25-34	81.8	95.6	19.6	11.1	16.5
35-44	88.3	96.7	45.5	12.6	11.5
45-54	87.3	97.4	40.5	10.7	12.0
55-64	83.7	95.5	33.7	11.1	14.2
65and above	75.0	93.1	27.4	13.5	19.5
Education of Household Head					
None	84.2	95.8	33.3	10.4	14.2
Primary	80.6	95.3	22.3	16.3	16.4
Secondary	83.4	89.3	26.5	22.6	17.1
Tertiary	84.7	84.0	26.7	38.1	9.7
Marital Status of Household Head					
Never Married	93.2	97.3	31.1	12.2	13.2
Married	93.2	97.3	31.1	12.2	13.2
Divorced/Separated	53.8	90.1	37.0	7.8	17.0
Widowed	56.7	94.8	34.9	10.9	20.3

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

8.5: Household Farming practices

This section presents plot level information on land preparation methods used for planting, use of farm implements, use of organic and inorganic fertilizers, use of chemicals for disease and pest control, irrigation, cropping and intercropping systems.

8.5.1: Land Preparation Methods

About 90 percent of the plots were prepared using traditional ridges followed by 4.1 percent using tied or box ridges. Minimum tillage was the least land preparation method used (0.9 percent).

Across regions, 4.8 of the plots in the Southern region were prepared using tied or box ridges, 4.0 in the Northern region and 3.5 in the Central region (Table 8.5).

At district level, use of box ridging was high in Ntcheu (18.4 percent) and Mulanje (12.9 percent) (Annex Table 8.5).

Table 8-5: Percentage Distribution of Plots by Method of Land Preparation for Planting on [Plot] during the 2018/2019 Rainy Season, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Traditional Ridging	Tied or Box Ridging	Planting Pits	Zero Tillage	Ripping	Minimum Tillage	Other
Malawi	90.1	4.1	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.5
Place of Residence							
Rural	90.0	4.1	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.5
Urban	92.4	3.3	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.5
Region							
Northern	92.8	4.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.1
Central	94.8	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Southern	84.5	4.8	4.1	3.0	0.7	1.9	1.1
Sex of Household Head							
Female	89.2	4.2	2.4	2.1	0.6	1.0	0.5
Male	90.4	4.1	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.5
Education of Household Head							
None	90.3	4.0	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.6
Primary	89.0	4.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.1
Secondary	89.2	4.8	2.8	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.3
Tertiary	92.5	3.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.3	0.6
Marital Status of Household Head							
Never Married	94.9	2.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Married	90.2	4.0	2.3	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.6
Divorced/Separated	89.9	4.1	2.2	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.3
Widowed	89.1	5.0	2.0	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.4

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

8.5.2: Farm Implements Used in Land Preparations

In terms of the implements used for preparing plots, results show that 98 percent of the plots were prepared using a hand hoe while 1.2 percent of the plots were prepared using animal power e.g. Animal Mould board plough, Animal Disc plough and Animal ripper.

Table 8-6: Percent of Plots by Equipment Used for Land Preparation, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Hand Hoe	Animal power	Mechanical power	Total
Malawi	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0
Place of Residence				
Rural	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Urban	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Region				
Northern	92.4	7.6	0.0	100.0
Central	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
Southern	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
Sex of Household Head				
Female	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Male	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Education of Household Head				
None	99.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Primary	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0
Secondary	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0
Tertiary	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
Marital Status of Household Head				
Never Married	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Married	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Divorced/Separated	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
Widowed	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS52019-2020

8.5.3: Non Labour Input Use

Respondents were asked if they used any of the following non labour inputs on their plot during the 2018/2019 agricultural rainy season: organic and inorganic fertilizers, insecticides/herbicides and any irrigation system.

Results show that inorganic fertilizers were applied to 49.7 percent of the cultivated plots while organic fertilizers were applied to 21.3 percent of the cultivated plots. Pesticides or herbicides were applied in 5.0 percent of the cultivated plots.

The survey findings show that 0.8 percent of the cultivated plots were irrigated during the 2018/2019 agricultural rainy season.

Across regions, use of organic fertilizers was 27.7 percent in the Southern region, 18.2 percent in the Central region and 10.5 percent in the Northern region (Table 8.7).

Table 8-7: Proportion of Plots by Various Non Labour Input Use, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Organic fertilizers	Inorganic Fertilizers	No Fertilizers	Pesticides	Irrigation
Malawi	21.3	49.7	42.6	5.0	0.8
Place of Residence					
Rural	21.3	49.0	43.2	5.0	0.8
Urban	20.6	62.9	30.8	5.0	0.3
Region					
Northern	10.5	53.9	43.3	6.4	0.7
Central	18.2	48.1	45.9	4.7	0.4
Southern	27.7	50.2	39.0	4.9	1.1
Sex of Household Head					
Female	23.4	46.2	44.1	3.1	1.0
Male	20.4	51.2	41.9	5.8	0.7
Education of Household Head					
None	21.4	48.5	43.7	4.7	0.6
Primary	19.8	54.1	39.1	8.1	0.9
Secondary	17.7	57.8	36.8	7.8	0.8
Tertiary	15.8	55.1	41.4	14.0	0.4
Marital Status of Household Head					
Never Married	15.7	41.9	50.8	2.9	0.5
Married	20.9	51.2	41.8	5.7	0.7
Divorced/Separated	25.0	46.5	42.5	3.0	0.7
Widowed	20.4	45.4	46.1	2.8	1.5

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS52019-2020

8.5.4 Cropping systems

The survey also collected information on the type of cropping systems practiced by the household farmers during the reference rainy season.

Results indicate that 64.8 percent of the cultivated plots had a mixed cropping system and 21.2 percent had a pure stand cropping system. The least practiced cropping system was relay intercropping which recorded 1.6 percent of the plots.

About 71 percent of plots in the Southern region were under mixed intercropping system, 59.5 percent in the Central region and 52.2 percent in the Northern region.

By sex of household head, female headed households had more plots under mixed intercropping system (70.5 percent) than male-headed households (61.9 percent) (Table 8.8).

Table 8-8: Percentage Distribution of Cultivated Plots by Type of Crop Stand, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Mixed intercrop	Pure stand	Strip intercrop	Row intercrop	Relay intercrop	Total
Malawi	64.8	21.2	5.7	6.8	1.6	100.0
Residence						
Rural	64.8	21.0	5.7	6.8	1.7	100.0
Urban	64.0	24.6	5.4	5.5	0.6	100.0
Region						
Northern	52.9	38.1	0.4	7.6	1.1	100.0
Central	59.5	32.4	4.3	1.9	1.9	100.0
Southern	70.7	10.2	7.6	10.0	1.5	100.0
Sex of Household head						
Female	70.5	14.7	5.5	7.3	2.0	100.0
Male	61.9	24.4	5.7	6.5	1.4	100.0
Education of Household head						
None	63.5	21.9	6.4	6.9	1.4	100.0
Primary	63.6	24.1	5.2	5.7	1.4	100.0
Secondary	61.5	25.5	5.2	6.5	1.4	100.0
Tertiary	57.9	30.8	9.3	2.0	-	100.0
Marital Status Household head						
Never Married	63.4	24.0	5.3	5.8	1.5	100.0
Married	61.9	24.4	5.7	6.5	1.4	100.0
Divorced/Separated	70.4	13.5	6.1	7.9	2.1	100.0
Widowed	65.4	17.3	7.6	7.7	2.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

8.5.5: Intercropping

The results show that 83.4 percent of plots were intercropped, 38.2 Percent were intercropped with 3 crops and 33.5 percent were intercropped with two or four crops.

Across regions, the Southern region registered the highest proportion of plots that were intercropped (91.6 percent) compared to the Northern and Central regions at 63.5 percent and 72.6 percent respectively (Table 8.9).

Table 8-9: Proportion of Plots Intercropped during the 2018/2019 Rainy Season and Number of Crops Intercropped, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Intercropped plots	Number of crops			
		Second Crop	Third Crop	Fourth Crop	Fifth Crop
Malawi	83.4	33.5	38.2	19.0	8.0
Residence					
Rural	83.5	33.5	38.1	19.0	7.9
Urban	79.6	30.9	38.5	19.1	10.0
Region					
Northern	63.5	70.7	20.5	4.8	1.0
Central	72.6	46.9	36.4	9.4	4.3
Southern	91.6	24.5	40.5	24.3	10.2
Sex of Household head					
Female	88.6	29.0	37.3	22.2	10.4
Male	80.7	36.0	38.6	17.3	6.6
Education of Household Head					
None	82.6	33.9	38.5	18.4	7.9
Primary	80.3	40.4	35.0	15.1	6.9
Secondary	78.2	35.4	35.1	22.3	5.5
Tertiary	79.7	20.0	40.1	23.7	14.8
Marital Status of Household Head					
Never Married	83.6	38.1	35.6	17.4	6.0
Married	80.7	36.0	38.6	17.3	6.6
Divorced/Separated	89.9	30.1	35.6	23.2	9.6
Widowed	87.4	27.5	36.0	24.3	11.3

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS52019-2020

8.6: Farm Input Subsidy Programme

The survey also collected information on whether agricultural households received coupons and how they were used.

Overall, 50.6 percent of agricultural households received input coupons.

By sex of household head, 53.9 percent of female headed households received input coupons compared to 48.9 percent of male headed households.

In terms of marital status of household head, results show that 54.6 percent of widowed household heads received input coupons whilst married and unmarried household heads recorded 49.2 percent and 36.5 percent respectively.

Respondents who received a coupon were further asked if they redeemed a coupon for an agricultural input. Results show that 81.2 percent of households redeemed a coupon for an agricultural input.

By place of residence, 81.8 percent of households in rural areas redeemed a coupon compared to 72.1 percent in urban areas.

About 28 percent of the households shared the input purchased using a coupon with a fellow farmer.

Across regions, 34.7 percent of households in the Southern region shared an input purchased with a coupon with a fellow farmer followed by the Central region (18.5 percent) and the Northern region (10.6 percent).

By marital status of the household head, 37.0 percent of the heads of the households who were divorced or separated shared an input purchased with a coupon, followed by the widowed household heads (34.8 percent), never married (28.4 percent) and the married household heads (23.6 percent) (Table 8.10).

Table 8-10: Proportion of Households which Received any Input Coupon and Use Status of the Coupon, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Received coupon	Redeemed coupon	Shared input purchased with a fellow farmer
Malawi	50.6	81.2	27.5
Place of Residence			
Rural	50.8	81.8	27.0
Urban	47.3	72.1	37.3
Region			
Northern	54.5	80.8	10.6
Central	33.8	87.4	18.5
Southern	59.5	79.2	34.7
Sex of Household Head			
Female	53.9	80.7	35.0
Male	48.9	81.5	23.3
Education of Household Head			
None	49.6	82.1	25.2
Primary	50.1	87.8	20.6
Secondary	46.9	74.6	34.9
Tertiary	55.8	100.0	39.7
Marital Status of Household Head			
Never Married	36.5	96.1	28.4
Married	49.2	81.6	23.6
Divorced/Separated	54.3	79.8	37.0
Widowed	54.6	80.1	34.8

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

8.7: Plots by Type of Maize Seed

The survey collected information from household farmers on the type of maize seed planted during the 2018/2019 rainy season.

Results show that 53.2 percent of the plots were planted with local maize seed, 36.5 percent with hybrid seed, 8.3 percent with recycled seed and 1.4 percent with Open Pollinated Variety (OPV) seed.

By place of residence, 53.9 percent of the plots in rural areas were planted with local maize compared to 42.7 percent in urban areas. Results also show that 47.9 percent of plots in urban areas were planted with hybrid maize compared to 36.3 percent in rural areas.

Across regions, 62.0 percent of plots in the Southern region were planted with local maize seed, 46.1 percent in the Central region and 43.8 percent in the Northern region.

By sex of household head, 62.8 percent of the plots cultivated by female headed households were planted with local maize seed compared to 49.4 percent of male-headed households (Figure 8.11).

Table 8-11: Percentage Distribution of Cultivated Plots by Maize Seed Variety, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Local	Hybrid	OPV	Recycled	Total
Malawi	53.2	37.0	1.3	8.5	100.0
Place of Residence					
Rural	53.9	36.3	1.3	8.5	100.0
Urban	42.7	47.9	1.2	8.2	100.0
Region					
Northern	44.7	47.9	1.6	5.7	100.0
Central	46.9	41.7	0.8	10.6	100.0
Southern	60.8	30.2	1.7	7.3	100.0
Sex of Household Head					
Female	61.4	28.8	1.5	8.3	100.0
Male	49.2	41.0	1.3	8.5	100.0
Education of Household Head					
None	53.8	36.1	1.1	9.0	100.0
Primary	46.1	44.1	3.1	6.7	100.0
Secondary	44.2	46.1	1.2	8.5	100.0
Tertiary	36.1	52.0	0.4	11.4	100.0
Marital Status					
Never Married	57.2	31.6	0.6	10.6	100.0
Married	49.2	41.0	1.3	8.5	100.0
Divorced/Separated	58.0	31.2	1.5	9.4	100.0
Widowed	65.8	27.4	1.1	5.7	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

8.8: Harvested Maize Storage

Respondents were asked if they had the harvested maize crop in storage at the time of the interview. Respondents who had the harvested maize crop in storage were further asked the main method they used to store the maize.

Overall, 16.2 percent of the households had the maize crop in storage. About 18 percent of male headed households had the maize crop in storage compared to 13.3 percent of female headed households.

About 21 percent of never married heads of households had the harvested maize crop in storage compared to 12.5 percent for the divorced or separated (Table 8.12).

8.8.1: Storage Methods

About 96 percent of the households stored harvested maize crop in bags kept inside the house while 0.3 percent used Chitandala inside the house (Table 8.12)

Table 8-12: Proportion of Households that had the Harvested Maize Crop in Storage by Storage Method Used, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Harvested crop in storage	Storage methods						Total
		Bags in house	Heaped in house	Un protected pile	Chitandala in house	Traditional Nkhokwe	Other	
Malawi	16.2	96.2	1.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	100.0
Place of Residence								
Urban	17.1	96.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0
Rural	16.2	96.2	1.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1	100.0
Region								
Northern	21.1	97.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0
Central	18.4	96.8	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
Southern	13.1	94.9	2.3	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	100.0
Sex of Household Head								
Male	17.7	96.4	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
Female	13.3	95.8	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.3	100.0
Education of Household Head								
None	15.3	96.7	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.1	100.0
Primary	21.9	97.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Secondary	33.3	96.4	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tertiary	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital Status of Household Head								
Never Married	21.1	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Married	17.2	96.3	1.8	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
Divorced/Separated	12.5	94.8	1.7	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
Widowed	14.7	97.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

8.8.2: Treatment Methods for Maize under Storage

Respondents who had the harvested maize crop in storage were asked about treatment methods used to protect the crop from damage.

Results indicate that dusting was the mostly used treatment method to protect maize crop under storage (58.6 percent) followed by use of liquid pesticides (33.9 percent). Use of granules was the least treatment method used at 2.6 percent.

Across regions, 70.4 percent of households in the Northern region used dust to treat maize, 60.3 percent in the Central region and 52.1 percent in the Southern region (Table 8.13).

Table 8-13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Treatment Methods Used to Protect the Harvested Maize Crop under Storage

Background Characteristics	Treatment methods					
	Dust	Liquid Pesticides	Fumigants	Granules	Other	Total
Malawi	58.6	33.9	3.9	2.6	1.0	100.0
Place of Residence						
Rural	59.2	33.9	3.2	2.6	1.1	100.0
Urban	50.7	33.9	12.2	3.2	0.0	100.0
Region						
Northern	70.4	24.7	2.6	1.9	0.4	100.0
Central	60.3	29.7	3.8	4.2	2.0	100.0
Southern	52.1	41.7	4.5	1.4	0.3	100.0
Sex of Household Head						
Female	59.5	36.1	2.9	0.9	0.6	100.0
Male	58.3	33.3	4.2	3.2	1.1	100.0
Education of Household Head						
None	58.6	35.6	3.0	1.8	1.0	100.0
Primary	70.4	26.5	0.0	2.4	0.7	100.0
Secondary	71.6	15.8	8.3	4.2	0.0	100.0
Tertiary	24.3	25.1	0.0	50.6	0.0	100.0
Marital Status of Household Head						
Never Married	42.4	40.8	8.3	8.5	0.0	100.0
Married	58.3	33.3	4.2	3.2	1.1	100.0
Divorced/Separated	58.1	37.0	3.9	0.0	1.0	100.0
Widowed	54.2	40.8	0.6	1.9	2.5	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

8.9: Cultivation of Tree Crops

Results indicate that 37.3 percent of the plots were planted with mango trees, 11.4 percent with cassava and 11.6 percent with bananas (Table 8.14).

Table 8-14: Percentage Distribution of Plots Planted with Trees by Type, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Mango	Other Fruits	Cassava	Banana	Folder/Fertilizer and fuel wood	Tea& Coffee	Other trees	Total
Malawi	37.3	25.6	18.4	11.6	2.0	0.4	4.7	100.0
Residence								
Rural	37.6	24.2	19.2	11.9	2.0	0.4	4.6	100.0
Urban	32.7	45.6	7.0	6.2	1.9	0.1	6.6	100.0
Region								
Northern	26.1	21.1	29.8	18.9	0.4	1.3	2.3	100.0
Central	45.0	18.9	7.3	15.3	2.6	0.0	10.9	100.0
Southern	36.0	30.8	21.6	7.2	2.2	0.4	1.8	100.0
Sex of Household Head								
Female	38.8	26.6	20.0	9.4	1.8	0.2	3.2	100.0
Male	36.6	25.1	17.6	12.6	2.1	0.5	5.4	100.0
Education of Household Head								
None	38.5	24.2	17.9	12.3	1.9	0.4	4.7	100.0
Primary	33.5	24.8	18.6	15.7	3.6	1.3	2.5	100.0
Secondary	33.9	29.6	15.1	9.3	2.4	0.2	9.5	100.0
Tertiary	42.3	36.9	9.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0
Marital Status of Household Head								
Never Married	43.7	20.3	23.4	4.9	2.6	0.9	4.3	100.0
Married	36.9	24.3	18.3	12.5	2.3	0.4	5.2	100.0
Divorced/Separated	38.5	29.0	18.0	9.2	1.4	0.3	3.7	100.0
Widowed	37.6	28.3	18.8	10.4	1.2	0.4	3.3	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS52019-2020

8.10: Livestock production

The survey collected data from agricultural households on livestock owned or raised by the households during a 12-month period preceding the interview.

This section presents findings on the core livestock types: cattle, goats, pigs, sheep and chickens.

Results indicate that 55.1 percent of the households had chickens, 21.4 percent had goats, 8.5 percent had pigs and 7.3 percent kept cattle.

By place of residence, 63.6 percent of households in urban areas raised chickens compared to 54.8 percent in rural areas.

About 62 percent of female headed households kept chickens compared to 52.9 percent of male headed households (Table 8.15).

Table 8-15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Livestock, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Chickens	Other poultry	Total
Malawi	7.3	21.4	0.3	8.5	55.1	7.3	100.0
Place of Residence							
Rural	7.3	21.7	0.3	8.6	54.8	7.3	100.0
Urban	7.1	13.5	0.1	7.5	63.6	8.2	100.0
Region							
Northern	14.3	13.8	0.1	12.6	54.1	5.1	100.0
Central	7.1	24.2	0.6	10.3	52.1	5.8	100.0
Southern	5.3	21.6	0.1	5.9	57.8	9.2	100.0
Sex of Household Head							
Female	4.4	21.5	0.1	5.9	61.6	6.6	100.0
Male	8.3	21.4	0.4	9.4	52.9	7.6	100.0
Education of Household Head							
None	7.4	22.3	0.3	8.4	53.9	7.7	100.0
Primary	8.1	14.7	0.5	13.6	55.1	8.0	100.0
Secondary	5.8	18.3	0.0	10.6	60.4	4.8	100.0
Tertiary	14.6	12.2	0.1	4.5	62.5	6.0	100.0
Marital Status of Household Head							
Never Married	6.0	29.2	0.0	8.1	44.2	12.4	100.0
Married	8.3	21.4	0.4	9.3	52.8	7.8	100.0
Divorced/Separated	3.2	20.0	0.1	4.9	67.7	4.1	100.0
Widowed	3.6	22.7	0.1	6.1	61.2	6.3	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS52019-2020

8.11: Extension Services

Extension services are a means of transferring agricultural knowledge to people through informal education processes. This section presents information on households' access to extension services during the 2018/2019 rainy season.

Results show that 13.9 percent of the households received advice on composting, 11.5 on new seed varieties, 9.3 percent on fertiliser use, 7.8 percent on irrigation and 7.5 percent on pest control (Table 8.10A).

Table 8-16: Proportion of Households by Various Extension Services Received, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Composting	New Seed Varieties	Fertilizer use	Irrigation	Pest Control	General Animal Care	Animal Diseases/ Vaccination	Pit Planting
Malawi	13.9	11.5	9.3	7.8	7.5	6.4	5.8	5.6
Place of Residence								
Rural	14.2	11.3	9.3	7.6	7.5	6.4	5.7	5.7
Urban	11.0	14.0	9.3	10.2	7.6	6.5	7.1	4.1
Region								
Northern	9.6	13.0	9.9	8.0	8.9	7.2	7.5	5.7
Central	13.5	8.2	8.2	7.5	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.5
Southern	16.3	15.4	10.4	8.2	8.0	6.4	5.3	5.6
Sex of Household head								
Female	15.6	12.6	9.2	7.8	7.2	5.9	5.2	5.3
Male	13.4	11.1	9.3	7.8	7.6	6.6	6.0	5.7
Education of Household head								
None	14.8	11.8	9.1	7.6	7.4	6.2	5.6	5.6
Primary	10.3	11.9	10.7	8.4	9.0	7.1	6.4	5.4
Secondary	11.3	12.4	10.6	8.6	7.6	8.2	6.8	5.3
Tertiary	11.2	13.0	9.9	7.5	8.1	6.0	7.1	5.4
Marital Status of Household head								
Never Married	16.4	12.1	10.0	9.9	8.8	6.2	5.0	4.9
Married	13.4	11.1	9.3	7.8	7.6	6.6	6.0	5.7
Divorced/Separated	15.8	11.1	9.2	7.9	6.8	5.7	5.1	5.8
Widowed	16.0	13.2	9.5	7.4	7.3	5.8	5.3	5.3

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS52019-2020

Table 8.16: Proportion of Households by Various Extension Services Received, IHS5 2019-2020 Continued

Background Characteristics	Agro-forestry	Forestry	Growing/ Selling Tobacco	Access to Credit	Marketing /Crop Sales	Fishery Production	Contract Farming	Other
Malawi	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.1	2.9	2.2
Place of Residence								
Rural	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.1	3	2.3
Urban	5.1	5.1	4	4.2	4.6	3.3	2.3	1.5
Region								
Northern	6.3	3.3	5.5	3.9	3.5	3	2.5	2.3
Central	6	5.2	6	5.5	5.4	3.9	3.8	2.7
Southern	4.6	5	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.1	1.9	1.5
Sex of Household head								
Female	7.8	4.7	3.8	4.4	4.3	2.9	5.3	2.6
Male	7.8	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.2	5.7	2.1
None	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.1	3	2.1
Primary	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.3	2.8	2.1	2.2
Secondary	5.2	4.7	5.0	4.2	3.7	2.4	2.3	1.6
Tertiary	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.2	5	4	3	1.1
Marital Status of Household head								
Never Married	4.9	4.2	4.5	3.4	3.6	2.5	2	1.6
Married	5.5	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.2	2.9	2.1
Divorced/Separated	5.5	4.8	4.0	4.9	4.5	3.2	3.1	2.5
Widowed	5.3	5.1	3.9	4.2	4.3	2.6	2.7	2.1

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS52019-2020

CHAPTER 9

9. WELFARE

9.0: Introduction

Welfare is defined as availability of resources and presence of conditions required for reasonably comfortable, healthy, and secure living. This chapter highlights the general welfare indicators of the household, measured by the household's subjective assessment of well-being.

9.1: Food Adequacy

Overall, 63.5 percent of the households felt they had inadequate food in the last 30 days prior to the survey, 36.5 percent felt they had adequate food.

By place of residence, 67.8 of households in rural areas reported to have inadequate food compared to 41.4 percent in urban areas.

Across regions, 66.6 percent in the Southern region reported to have inadequate food followed by the Central region (65.1 percent) and the Northern region (47.7 percent).

At district level, 77.7 percent of households in Machinga felt they had inadequate food followed by Chikwawa at 77.6 percent and Phalombe at 75.6 percent (Table 9.1).

9.2: Housing Adequacy

Overall, 52.1 percent of the households felt they had inadequate housing and 47.9 percent felt they had adequate housing.

In rural areas, 54.8 percent of the households felt they had inadequate housing compared to 38.3 percent in urban areas.

At regional level, 53.8 percent of households in the Central region felt they had inadequate housing followed by the Southern and the Northern regions at 52.9 percent and 43.8 percent, respectively.

At district level, 64.7 percent of households in Mwanza felt they had inadequate housing followed by Machinga at 63.9 percent and Neno at 60.2 percent (Table 9.1).

9.3: Health Care Adequacy

Nationally, 52.3 percent of the households felt that they had inadequate health care.

By place of residence, 55.9 percent of households in rural areas felt they had inadequate health care compared to 34.4 percent in urban areas.

Across regions, 55.8 percent of households in the Central region felt they had inadequate health care followed by the Southern region (51.0 percent) and the Northern region at (45.9 percent) (Table 9.1).

At district level, 64.6 percent of households in Chikwawa felt they had inadequate health care, Nsanje at 62.1 percent and Nkhata Bay at 61.3 percent (Annex Table 9.1).

Table 9-1: Proportion of Households by Adequacy of Food, Housing and Health Care by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Food Security		Housing		Health Care	
	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate
Malawi	63.5	36.5	52.1	47.9	52.3	47.7
Place of residence						
Rural	67.8	32.2	54.8	45.2	55.9	44.1
Urban	41.4	58.6	38.3	61.7	34.4	65.6
Region						
Northern	47.7	52.3	43.8	56.2	45.9	54.1
Central	65.1	34.9	53.8	46.2	55.8	44.2
Southern	66.6	33.4	52.9	47.1	51.0	49.0
Sex of Household Head						
Female	71.1	28.9	54.8	45.2	57.2	42.8
Male	60.1	39.9	50.9	49.1	50.2	49.8
Age of Household Head						
15-24	64.3	35.7	53.7	46.3	52.8	47.2
25-34	60.0	40.0	51.6	48.4	49.1	50.9
35-44	63.1	36.9	51.0	49.0	50.1	49.9
45-54	65.5	34.5	56.1	43.9	54.2	45.8
55-64	62.8	37.2	50.1	49.9	53.1	46.9
65+	69.1	30.9	50.1	49.1	59.9	40.1
Marital Status of Household Head						
Never married	43.8	56.2	35.3	64.7	41.8	58.2
Married	61.6	38.4	51.6	48.4	50.6	49.4
Divorced/Separated	71.2	28.8	56.5	43.5	57.3	42.7
Widow/Widower	69.8	30.2	53.7	46.3	58.8	41.2
Education Level of Household Head						
None	70.7	29.3	57.5	42.5	57.0	43.0
Primary	58.1	41.9	46.7	53.3	48.9	51.1
Secondary	45.1	54.9	38.3	61.7	40.9	59.1
Tertiary	17.5	82.5	22.9	77.1	20.3	79.7

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

9.4: Assessment on Current Economic Well-Being

The examination of perceived economic wellbeing of households employed three methods (personal, friends and neighbours) of assessment each having six categories. Respondents were asked to consider a photo of a ladder with six steps. The first step stood for the extremely poor and the sixth and highest represented the richest. In the analysis of data for personal assessment, the categories were reduced to four categories with the lowest category being very poor (step 1), followed by poor (step 2), average (steps 3 and 4) and rich (steps 5 and 6).

On assessment of the household against their neighbours and friends, the categories were broken down into three. The categories are whether the household placed themselves on the same, lower or higher level against their neighbours or friends.

9.4.1: Self-Assessment on Current Economic Well-Being

About 77 percent of the households perceived themselves to be poor, 36.6 percent very poor and 5.7 rich.

In rural areas, 40.7 percent of the households in rural areas perceived themselves to be very poor compared to 15.9 percent of the households in urban areas.

In terms of regions, 37.9 percent of households in the Southern region perceived themselves to be very poor followed by 35.8 percent in the Central and 34.6 percent in the Northern regions.

About 47 percent of female headed households perceived themselves to be very poor compared to 32.1 percent of male headed households.

At district level, 53.0 percent of households in Phalombe perceived themselves to be very poor followed by 52.7 percent in Mchinji and 48.6 percent in Karonga (Annex Table 9.2).

9.4.2: Assessment of Own Welfare against Neighbours

In comparison with their neighbours, 43.9 percent of households perceived themselves to be on the same level while 41.4 percent perceived themselves to be on a higher level compared to their neighbours.

By place of residence, 43.4 percent of the households in urban areas felt to be on a higher level than their neighbours compared to 40.9 percent in rural areas.

In terms of regions, 46.6 percent of households in the Northern region felt to be on the higher level than their neighbours followed by the Southern and the Central regions at 43.9 percent and 37.0 percent, respectively.

Analysis by sex of household heads shows that 48.5 percent of female headed households felt to be on a higher level than their neighbours compared to 38.2 percent of male headed

households.

At district level, 61.9 percent of the households in Likoma felt to be on a higher level than their neighbours followed by 60.3 percent in Karonga and 51.1 percent in Mzuzu City (Annex Table 9.2).

9.4.3: Assessment against Friends

In comparison with friends, 49.4 percent of the households in Malawi felt they were just on the same level as their friends with 38.2 percent feeling that they were on a higher level compared to their friends.

About 51 percent of households in the Central region felt they were on the same level as their friends followed by the Southern region (48.4 percent) and the Northern region (46.8 percent).

The proportion of male headed households that felt to be on the same level as their friends was higher at 50.0 percent than 48.1 percent of their female counterparts.

At district level, 61.0 percent of the households in Neno felt to be on the same level as their friends followed by Salima (57.6 percent) and Phalombe (55.8 percent) (Annex Table 9.2).

Table 9-2: Percentage Distribution of Households Perceived Current Economic Well-being by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Self-Assessment				Against Neighbours			Against Friends		
	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Rich	Lower	Same	Higher	Lower	Same	Higher
Malawi	36.6	39.9	17.8	5.7	14.7	43.9	41.4	12.4	49.4	38.2
Place of Residence										
Rural	40.7	40.1	15.3	3.9	14.8	44.2	40.9	12.2	49.5	38.3
Urban	15.9	38.5	31.0	14.6	14.3	42.1	43.6	13.3	49.3	37.4
Region										
Northern	34.6	41.1	19.5	4.8	12.7	40.7	46.6	11.8	46.8	41.4
Central	35.8	40.8	18.0	5.4	14.6	48.4	37.0	12.2	51.4	36.5
Southern	37.9	38.6	17.3	6.2	15.4	40.6	43.9	12.8	48.4	38.8
Sex of Household Head										
Female	46.8	36.2	13.4	3.6	11.0	40.5	48.5	10.3	48.1	41.6
Male	32.1	41.5	19.8	6.6	16.4	45.4	38.2	13.3	50.0	36.6
Age of Household Head										
15-24	44.0	38.9	14.9	2.2	9.7	45.1	45.2	9.1	49.8	41.2
25-34	32.3	43.3	18.3	6.1	14.4	45.7	39.9	12.4	51.8	35.9
35-44	31.3	41.2	20.7	6.7	15.8	42.9	41.3	12.9	48.7	38.4
45-54	37.1	37.4	19.0	6.5	16.5	42.7	40.8	13.5	46.9	39.6
55-64	36.0	42.4	15.3	6.2	17.3	45.4	37.3	13.9	49.3	36.8
65+	50.2	31.9	14.0	3.9	12.8	41.6	45.6	11.4	49.1	39.5
Marital Status of Household Head										
Never married	29.1	39.0	23.8	8.2	12.0	45.9	42.1	10.3	52.7	37.1
Married	32.4	41.7	19.5	6.5	16.7	45.3	38.0	13.8	49.9	36.4
Divorced/Separated	46.2	37.3	13.2	3.3	10.1	39.4	50.4	9.4	48.8	41.8
Widow/Widower	51.1	32.8	12.7	3.3	9.8	40.8	49.3	8.8	46.8	44.4
Education Level of Household Head										
None	44.5	39.5	13.0	2.9	12.3	43.4	44.3	10.4	49.3	40.3
Primary	27.8	47.1	18.9	6.2	17.0	43.2	39.7	14.2	46.9	38.9
Secondary	15.0	40.9	32.8	11.3	21.6	44.0	34.4	18.4	50.3	31.4
Tertiary	4.0	16.0	43.4	36.6	24.9	56.7	18.4	19.6	57.8	22.6

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

9.5: Adequacy of Households' Current Income

Overall, 41.5 percent of the households reported that their current income only met their expenses and 19.2 percent reported that their income was not sufficient so they needed to use savings. About 6 percent of the households reported that their current income allowed them to build savings.

By place of residence, 42.0 percent of the households in rural areas reported that their current income only met their expenses compared to 38.5 percent in urban areas.

At regional level, 42.5 percent of households in the Southern region reported that their current income only met their expenses followed by 40.9 percent in the Central region and 39.6 percent in the Northern region (Table 9.3).

At district level, Thyolo registered the highest proportion (56.9 percent) of households which reported that their current income only met their expenses followed by Zomba rural and Blantyre rural at 56.1 percent and 55.7 percent, respectively (Annex Table 9.3).

Table 9-3: Percentage Distribution of Perceived Adequacy of Households' Current Income by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Income allows to build savings	Income allows to save just a little	Income only just meets the expenses	Income not sufficient so need to use savings	Income really not sufficient so need to borrow	Total
Malawi	5.8	14.8	41.5	19.2	18.7	100
Place of Residence						
Rural	4.2	13.0	42.0	20.8	20.0	100
Urban	14.2	24.5	38.5	11.1	11.8	100
Region						
Northern	6.2	19.1	39.6	18.1	17.1	100
Central	5.6	13.6	40.9	17.2	22.6	100
Southern	5.9	14.8	42.5	21.3	15.5	100
Sex of Household Head						
Female	3.7	12.4	41.3	20.9	21.7	100
Male	6.8	15.9	41.5	18.4	17.4	100
Marital Status of Household Head						
Never married	8.2	22.3	39.3	15.1	15.1	100
Married	6.4	15.7	41.6	18.6	17.7	100
Divorced/Separated	3.8	12.7	41.4	20.3	21.9	100
Widow/Widower	4.2	10.7	41.3	22.5	21.3	100
Education Level of Household Head						
None	3.5	12.0	42.2	21.3	20.9	100
Primary	5.5	17.6	42.9	17.8	16.2	100
Secondary	11.4	22.2	40.1	13.0	13.3	100
Tertiary	29.6	29.5	26.0	9.4	5.5	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

9.6: Welfare in terms of Changes of Clothing and Types of Sleeping Materials

The survey collected data on the number of clothing owned by household heads. Men were

asked about the number of trousers owned and for women number of dresses or skirts.

9.6.1: Adequacy of Clothing

At national level, 89.3 percent of the heads of households had at least three changes of clothes.

By place of residence, 97.9 percent of the heads of households in urban areas had at least three changes of clothes compared to 87.6 percent in rural areas.

At regional level, 89.9 percent of heads of households in the Southern region had at least three changes of clothes followed by 89.3 percent in the Central region and 87.2 percent in the Northern region.

Analysis by sex of heads of households shows that 90.6 percent of male heads of households had at least three changes of clothes compared to 86.2 percent of the female heads of households.

At district level, 99.0 percent of heads of households in Blantyre City had at least three changes of clothes followed by 98.0 percent in Lilongwe City. Phalombe district registered the lowest proportion (79.2 percent) of heads of households with at least three changes of clothes (Annex Table 9.4).

9.6.2: Adequacy of Sleeping on Materials

Overall, 58.3 percent of the heads of households slept on mats on the floor, followed by 23.0 percent that slept on mattresses on a bed.

By place of residence, 64.8 percent of the heads of households in rural areas slept on mats on the floor compared to 25.2 percent in urban areas. About 58 percent of the heads of households in the urban areas slept on mattresses on a bed compared to 16.2 percent in rural areas.

Across regions, the Central region reported the highest proportion (64.4 percent) of heads of households that slept on mats on the floor followed by 59.9 percent in the Southern region and 33.2 percent in the Northern region (Table 9.4).

About 77 percent of the households in Dowa, Phalombe and Chikwawa reported that their heads of households that slept on mats on the floor (Annex Table 9.4).

Table 9-4: Proportion of Household Heads with At Least Three Changes of Clothes and Sleeping Materials Used by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Head had at least three changes of Clothes	Sleeping materials							
		Mat on floor	Mattress on bed	Mattress on floor	Mat on bed	Bed only	Cloth/sack on floor	Other	Total
Malawi	89.3	58.3	23.0	7.7	6.7	0.9	3.0	0.4	100
Place of residence									
Rural	87.6	64.8	16.2	7.2	7.2	0.8	3.5	0.5	100
Urban	97.9	25.2	57.8	10.4	4.6	1.4	0.6	0.0	100
Region									
Northern	87.2	33.2	42.0	8.7	12.6	1.0	1.7	0.8	100
Central	89.3	64.4	18.9	8.2	4.2	0.9	3.1	0.4	100
Southern	89.9	59.9	21.4	7.0	7.5	0.8	3.3	0.2	100
Sex of Household Head									
Female	86.2	63.2	16.4	7.6	5.9	0.9	5.6	0.4	100
Male	90.6	56.2	26.0	7.7	7.1	0.9	1.8	0.3	100
Age of Household Head									
15-24	90.4	70.7	10.4	9.6	5.1	0.7	2.7	0.8	100
25-34	91.9	61.2	20.4	9.4	5.7	0.8	2.2	0.3	100
35-44	91.8	53.6	28.6	7.6	6.7	0.9	2.5	0.2	100
45-54	88.3	55.5	25.9	6.5	7.6	0.7	3.3	0.4	100
55-64	86.9	55.9	26.7	5.7	7.3	1.1	3.1	0.3	100
65+	81.5	58.1	20.1	6.2	8.5	1.2	5.3	0.4	100
Marital Status of Household Head									
Never married	93.8	48.2	35.5	8.2	4.0	1.6	2.5	0.0	100
Married	90.4	56.8	25.1	7.8	7.3	0.8	1.8	0.3	100
Divorced/Separated	88.8	64.9	13.9	9.0	4.8	1.1	5.7	0.7	100
Widow/Widower	82.3	61.4	18.8	5.3	6.2	1.0	6.6	0.6	100
Education Level of Household Head									
									-
None	88.4	68.2	12.9	6.8	6.9	0.9	4.0	0.4	100
Primary	92.5	51.1	27.0	10.1	9.2	1.1	1.5	0.0	100
Secondary	94.8	31.5	51.3	10.6	5.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	100
Tertiary	97.8	4.6	88.2	4.8	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

9.6.3: Sleeping Materials Used in Cold Season

Overall, 64.3 percent of heads of households slept under blankets only during cold season while 20.5 percent slept under blankets and bed sheets.

In rural areas 67.9 percent of heads of households slept under blankets only during cold season compared to 46.0 percent in urban areas. About 47 percent heads of households in

urban slept under blankets and bed sheets during cold season compared to 15.3 percent in rural areas.

By region, Southern region registered the highest proportion (66.3 percent) of heads of households that slept under blankets only during cold season followed by 63.7 percent in the Central region and 59.7 percent in the Northern region (Table 9.5).

By sex, 22.9 percent of male heads of households slept under blankets and bed sheets compared to 14.9 percent of female heads of households.

At district level, Machinga registered the highest proportion (77.9 percent) of heads of households slept under blankets only during cold season (Annex Table 9.5).

Table 9-5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sleeping Materials for the Head of Household during Cold Season and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Blankets & sheets	Blankets only	Sheets only	Chitenje cloth	Nothing	Other	Total
Malawi	20.5	64.3	9.7	5.1	0.1	0.4	100
Place of residence							
Rural	15.3	67.9	10.4	6.0	0.1	0.3	100
Urban	46.7	46.0	6.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	100
Region							
Northern	31.4	59.7	7.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	100
Central	20.4	63.7	10.1	5.4	0.1	0.4	100
Southern	17.4	66.3	10.0	5.8	0.1	0.4	100
Sex of Household Head							
Female	14.9	63.3	11.9	9.2	0.2	0.5	100
Male	22.9	64.8	8.7	3.2	0.0	0.4	100
Marital Status of Household Head							
Never married	34.4	51.0	8.0	5.6	0.2	0.8	100
Married	22.0	65.5	8.7	3.4	0.0	0.3	100
Divorced/Separated	14.3	63.5	14.4	7.3	0.1	0.5	100
Widow/Widower	15.7	61.7	9.9	11.5	0.4	0.7	100
Education Level of Household Head							
None	13.2	68.6	11.0	6.7	0.1	0.4	100
Primary	24.9	61.8	10.3	2.6	0.0	0.4	100
Secondary	39.5	54.1	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	100
Tertiary	66.6	31.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

9.6.4: Sleeping Materials used in Hot Season

At National level, 42.9 percent of heads of households slept under sheets only during hot season followed by 21.4 percent that slept under blankets only.

About 69 percent of the heads of households in urban areas slept under sheets only during hot season compared to 37.8 percent in rural areas.

Across regions, Northern region registered the highest proportion (50.6 percent) of heads of households that slept under sheets only during hot season followed by 42.4 percent in the Central region and 41.2 percent in the Southern region (Table 9.6).

Analysis by district level, Karonga registered the highest proportion (73.8 percent) of heads of households that slept under sheets only during hot season followed by 73.3 percent in Blantyre City and 70.6 percent in Zomba City (Annex Table 9.6).

Table 9-6: Proportion of Households by Sleeping Materials for the Head of Household during Hot Season and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Blankets & sheets	Blankets only	Sheets only	Chitenje cloth	Nothing	Other	Total
Malawi	3.2	21.4	42.9	23.5	8.3	0.8	100
Place of Residence							
Rural	3.0	22.4	37.8	27.0	9.1	0.7	100
Urban	3.8	15.9	69.4	5.3	4.3	1.3	100
Region							
Northern	9.4	26.2	50.6	10.0	2.8	1.0	100
Central	3.7	24.7	42.4	24.4	4.1	0.6	100
Southern	0.9	16.9	41.2	26.5	13.7	0.9	100
Sex of Household Head							
Female	2.0	20.2	35.6	32.8	8.5	0.9	100
Male	3.7	21.9	46.2	19.3	8.2	0.8	100
Age of Household Head							
15-24	2.3	27.1	37.5	20.9	11.0	1.2	100
25-34	3.4	23.1	44.7	19.1	9.0	0.8	100
35-44	3.2	19.9	47.2	21.6	7.4	0.7	100
45-54	3.0	17.9	45.0	25.4	7.8	1.0	100
55-64	3.4	19.7	43.3	26.7	6.4	0.5	100
65+	3.2	21.9	32.4	33.0	8.6	1.0	100
Marital Status of Household Head							
Never married	4.8	23.5	49.6	12.2	8.7	1.2	100
Married	3.5	21.2	45.5	20.6	8.5	0.7	100
Divorced/Separated	1.8	22.2	36.8	29.8	8.1	1.2	100
Widow/Widower	2.3	20.7	34.0	35.4	6.9	0.8	100
Education Level of Household Head							
None	2.4	22.5	35.7	29.1	9.5	0.7	100
Primary	3.5	22.4	49.1	16.6	7.4	0.9	100
Secondary	5.6	17.9	62.5	8.5	4.6	0.9	100
Tertiary	5.7	9.3	79.8	0.6	3.0	1.5	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

9.7. Shocks and Mitigation Measures

9.7.1: Households Affected by Shocks

Nationally, 58.9 percent of the households were affected by unusual high prices of food in the markets, 46.5 percent by unusual high cost of agricultural inputs and 45.6 percent by irregular rains.

By place of residence, 60.9 percent of the households in rural areas were affected by unusual high prices of food in the markets compared to 48.7 percent in urban areas. About 52 percent

of the households in rural areas were affected by unusual high cost of agricultural inputs compared to 17.8 percent in urban areas.

At regional level, 63.3 percent of the households in the Southern region were affected by unusual high prices of food in the markets followed by 60.7 percent in the Central region and 37.4 percent in the Northern region.

Sixty percent of the female headed households were affected by unusual high prices of food compared to 58.4 percent of the male headed households (Table 9.7).

Table 9-7: Proportion of Households Affected by Shocks during the Last 12 Months by Location, Sex and Region, IHS5 2019-2020

SHOCKS	Malawi	Place of Residence		Region			Sex	
		Urban	Rural	Northern	Central	Southern	Male	Female
Unusually High Prices for Food	58.9	48.7	60.9	37.4	60.7	63.3	58.4	60.0
Unusually High Costs of Agricultural Input	46.5	17.8	52.1	32.5	52.0	45.4	45.4	49.1
Irregular Rains	45.6	22.3	50.1	23.7	42.8	54.4	44.0	49.3
Unusually High Level of Crop Pests or Diseases	42.9	14.4	48.4	22.3	40.2	51.2	41.4	46.2
Drought	31.1	14.4	34.3	14.0	25.2	41.4	29.9	33.7
Floods	27.6	10.0	31.0	12.7	16.4	42.1	26.2	30.6
Unusually Low Prices for Agricultural Output	23.5	6.0	26.9	10.5	32.3	18.9	25.0	19.9
Unusually High Level of Livestock Diseases	17.3	6.0	19.5	16.8	16.8	17.9	18.1	15.6
Serious Illness or Accident of Household	15.7	14.1	16.0	18.1	16.8	14.0	15.5	16.1
Theft of Money/Valuables/Assets/Agriculture	11.0	11.6	10.9	9.9	13.2	9.3	11.4	10.1
Death of Other Household Member(s)	8.4	10.4	8.0	7.7	9.9	7.1	7.7	9.8
Break-Up of Household	8.0	6.5	8.2	3.3	9.7	7.7	5.1	14.5
Reduction in the Earnings from Household	7.1	8.9	6.7	3.8	7.5	7.6	7.3	6.5
Household (Non-Agricultural) Business	6.9	8.6	6.5	5.6	7.7	6.5	7.0	6.5
End of Regular Assistance/Aid/Remittance	6.8	5.2	7.1	2.8	6.5	8.2	6.2	8.2
Conflict/Violence	6.5	6.2	6.6	5.7	8.2	5.1	6.1	7.4
Death of Income Earner(s)	6.3	3.8	6.8	3.4	6.1	7.3	4.6	10.3
Birth in the Household	6.3	5.4	6.5	3.2	7.2	6.3	6.4	6.2
Landslides	5.3	3.2	5.8	1.3	4.1	7.7	5.1	5.9
Loss of Employment of Previously Salaries	4.5	6.2	4.1	2.3	5.8	3.8	4.7	4.0
Earthquakes	3.9	2.8	4.1	1.4	3.5	4.9	3.4	4.8
Reduction in the Earnings of Currently Salary	3.4	3.8	3.4	1.2	4.7	2.9	3.4	3.4
Other	4.1	3.1	4.3	3.0	5.3	3.2	3.9	4.5

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

9.7.2: Number Shocks Experienced by Households

The results show that the highest proportion (46.9 percent) of the households experienced more than three shocks in the last 12 months preceding the interviews, 14.8 percent

experienced three shocks and 14.0 percent experienced one shock. Nearly 11 percent of the households experienced no shock in the 12 months preceding the interviews.

By place of residence, 51.7 percent of the households in the rural areas experienced more than three shocks compared to 22.0 percent in urban areas.

Southern region reported the highest proportion (54.3 percent) of households that experienced more than three shocks followed by 45.6 percent in the Central region and 24.7 percent in the Northern region (Table 9.8).

At district level, Phalombe reported the highest proportion (83.2 percent) of households that experienced more than three shocks followed by 71.2 percent in Mulanje and 65.8 percent in Salima (Annex Table 9.7).

Table 9-8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Shock Experienced in the Last 12 Months, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Number of Shocks Experienced					Total
	None	One	Two	Three	>Three	
Malawi	10.7	14.0	13.7	14.8	46.9	100
Place of Residence						
Rural	8.1	12.2	12.7	15.4	51.7	100
Urban	24.0	23.3	19.0	11.7	22.0	100
Region						
Northern	19.6	20.8	19.2	15.6	24.7	100
Central	9.5	17.1	14.8	13.0	45.6	100
Southern	9.2	9.1	11.2	16.2	54.3	100
Sex of Household Head						
Female	9.0	11.9	13.1	15.9	50.1	100
Male	11.4	14.9	14.0	14.2	45.4	100
Marital Status of Household Head						
Never married	19.5	20.0	18.2	12.3	29.9	100
Married	11.1	14.2	13.7	14.3	46.7	100
Divorced/Separated	9.9	12.3	11.7	16.6	49.5	100
Widow/Widower	7.2	13.1	15.6	15.5	48.6	100
Education Level of Household Head						
None	8.2	12.1	13.2	15.6	50.8	100
Primary	11.0	14.7	15.2	14.2	44.9	100
Secondary	17.4	19.4	15.1	12.5	35.6	100
Tertiary	28.6	24.5	13.8	9.5	23.6	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

9.7.3: Mitigation Measures for Overcoming Shocks by Households

Overall, 36.0 percent of households reported that they used their own savings to overcome various shocks, 25.6 percent did nothing and 12.3 percent received assistance from their relatives and friends.

By place of residence, 48.1 percent of households in urban areas used their own savings to overcome various shocks compared to 34.6 percent in rural areas.

About 43 percent of households in the Northern region used their own savings to overcome various shocks followed by 36.5 percent in the Central region and 34.3 percent in the Southern region.

The proportion of male headed households that reported to have used their own savings to mitigate various shocks was higher at 38.8 percent compared to 30.5 percent of the female headed households (Table 9.9).

At district level, Chitipa reported the highest proportion (67.0 percent) of households that used their own savings to mitigate various shocks with the lowest proportion (7.4 percent) of households reported for Salima (Annex Table 9.8).

Table 9-9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Mitigation Measures for Overcoming Shocks by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Own-savings	Help from relatives/friends	Changed dietary patterns	Help from govt, NGOs, etc.	More work	Got credit	Sold assets	Spiritual efforts	Did nothing	Other
Malawi	36.0	12.3	5.9	4.6	3.1	2.5	3.0	0.8	25.6	6.2
Place of Residence										
Rural	34.6	12.3	5.9	4.9	2.5	2.3	3.2	0.8	26.9	6.6
Urban	48.1	12.7	5.8	1.6	7.5	4.2	1.9	1.0	14.4	2.7
Region										
Northern	42.6	9.8	12.8	1.3	2.4	2.9	4.4	1.5	17.7	4.6
Central	36.5	12.8	5.0	2.3	4.4	2.7	4.4	0.4	24.3	7.0
Southern	34.3	12.4	5.3	7.1	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.0	28.1	5.9
Sex of Household Head										
Female	30.5	17.0	5.9	6.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	0.9	26.9	5.3
Male	38.8	9.9	5.9	3.8	3.2	2.6	3.5	0.8	24.9	6.7
Marital Status of Household Head										
Never married	42.2	18.6	6.9	2.8	2.8	0.5	1.4	0.4	21.8	2.7
Married	38.0	10.0	5.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	3.4	0.8	25.3	6.6
Divorced/Separated	33.5	13.6	6.5	4.4	2.7	2.6	2.2	0.8	26.5	7.0
Widow/Widower	27.7	21.3	6.0	8.3	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.0	26.4	3.8
Education Level of Household Head										
None	33.8	12.8	5.9	5.2	2.8	2.3	2.8	0.8	27.2	6.6
Primary	37.6	11.4	6.2	3.8	4.7	3.1	3.7	1.2	22.0	6.3
Secondary	45.4	10.8	6.1	2.2	3.4	3.1	3.7	0.8	19.9	4.5
Tertiary	53.5	7.7	4.0	0.9	2.2	2.7	4.3	1.1	21.0	2.5

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

9.8: Social Safety Nets

Social safety nets are programs that are implemented by government, donors or private sector organizations to move the poorest and most vulnerable people out of extreme poverty. These social safety nets come in many forms but not limited to; food aid, cash transfers, education bursaries and scholarships and healthcare assistance.

9.8.1: Benefits from Food Related Programmes

Food-based safety net programs support adequate consumption and contribute to improving nutrition.

Overall, 30.0 percent of the households benefited from free maize distribution programme, 26.4 percent benefited from supplementary feeding for malnourished children programme and 10.4 percent from MASAF public works programme.

In rural areas, 31.6 percent of the households benefited from free maize distribution compared to 13.7 percent in the urban areas. Nearly 55 percent of the households in urban areas benefited from supplementary feeding for malnourished children programme compared to 23.6 percent in rural areas.

At regional level, a higher proportion (33.1 percent) of the households in the Central region benefited from free maize distribution followed by 30.7 percent in the Southern region and 16.4 percent in the Northern region. Northern region reported the highest proportion (35.3 percent) of households that benefited from supplementary feeding for malnourished children programme followed by the Central region (25.7) percent and the Southern region (25.3 percent). .

The proportion of male headed households that benefited from free maize distribution programme was higher (38.0 percent) than the female headed households (21.5 percent) (Table 9.10).

At district level, Ntchisi recorded the highest proportion (44.1 percent) of households that benefited from free maize distribution while Chitipa registered the lowest proportion at 10.9 percent (Annex Table 9.9).

Table 9-10: Proportion of Households by Food Programmes and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Free Maize	Supplementary Feeding for Malnourished Children	MASAF Public Works	Inputs For Work	Free Food other than maize	Inputs For Work	School Feeding	Free Distribution of Likuni Phala
Malawi	30.0	26.4	10.4	7.9	7.0	7.9	3.5	0.7
Place of Residence								
Rural	31.6	23.6	11.2	7.9	7.2	7.9	3.7	0.8
Urban	13.7	54.5	2.4	8.3	5.2	8.3	2.1	0.0
Region								
Northern	16.4	35.3	12.4	14.6	1.5	14.6	3.0	0.1
Central	33.1	25.7	14.1	7.9	6.4	7.9	1.5	0.7
Southern	30.7	25.3	8.4	6.9	8.2	6.9	4.6	0.8
Sex of Household Head								
Female	21.5	27.2	11.4	8.2	11.7	8.2	4.2	0.6
Male	38.0	25.6	9.4	7.7	2.6	7.7	2.9	0.7
Age of Household Head								
15-24	32.2	19.0	4.2	8.0	10.3	8.0	6.2	0.0
25-34	29.4	32.2	4.1	6.9	7.6	6.9	4.0	0.7
35-44	26.6	31.0	6.8	9.9	6.0	9.9	3.8	0.6
45-54	30.0	26.7	9.7	8.4	8.1	8.4	2.8	1.0
55-64	31.7	24.2	12.3	8.2	5.9	8.2	3.7	1.0
65+	33.5	16.5	23.6	5.5	6.7	5.5	2.5	0.5
Marital Status of Household Head								
Never married	25.9	23.4	14.6	7.3	9.1	7.3	3.7	0.0
Married	30.3	29.2	5.8	9.0	7.1	9.0	4.1	0.7
Divorced/Separated	29.0	24.7	14.2	6.6	6.8	6.6	2.4	0.6
Widow/Widower	29.8	16.6	25.5	4.8	6.6	4.8	2.3	0.8
Education Level of Household Head								
None	33.9	29.0	10.5	5.8	8.1	5.8	2.2	0.7
Primary	47.7	18.9	2.6	6.2	12.2	6.2	1.1	1.2
Secondary	60.7	13.2	3.7	3.1	7.5	3.1	2.8	0.4
Tertiary	70.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

9.8.2: Benefits from Education Related Programmes

Overall, 4.2 percent of the households benefited from scholarship for tertiary education compared to 1.7 percent that benefited from scholarships for secondary education.

In rural areas, 4.3 percent of the households benefited from tertiary education compared to 3.3 percent in urban areas. In urban areas, 2.4 percent of the households benefited from the scholarship for secondary education compared to 1.6 percent from the rural areas.

About 2 percent of households in the Central region benefited from scholarships for secondary education followed by the Southern region at 1.7 percent and the Northern region at 1.1 percent.

The proportion of households that reported to have benefited from scholarships for secondary education was higher (2.1 percent) for female headed households than 1.3 percent for male headed households. Female headed households reported a higher proportion (4.5 percent) of households that benefited from scholarships for tertiary education than 3.3 percent among male headed households (Table 9.11).

At district level, Chitipa reported the highest proportion (4.0 percent) of households which benefited from scholarships for secondary education followed by Salima at 3.3 percent and Blantyre City at 2.7 percent. About 25 percent of the households in Chitipa benefited from scholarship for tertiary education followed by Karonga at 21.3 percent and Lilongwe City at 10.2 percent (Annex Table 9.10).

Table 9-11: Proportion of Households by Education Programmes and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Scholarship/Bursaries for Secondary Education	Scholarship for Tertiary Education
Malawi	1.7	4.2
Place of Residence		
Rural	1.6	4.3
Urban	2.4	3.3
Region		
Northern	1.1	9.5
Central	1.9	3.4
Southern	1.7	3.8
Sex of Household Head		
Female	2.1	4.5
Male	1.3	3.9
Age of Household Head		
15-24	3.8	4.8
25-34	2.8	5.2
35-44	2.1	5.1
45-54	1.4	2.9
55-64	0.6	4.1
65+	0.5	3.3
Marital Status of Household Head		
Never married	0.0	3.8
Married	2.0	4.1
Divorced/Separated	1.4	4.7
Widow/Widower	0.7	4.3
Education Level of Household Head		
None	1.1	2.7
Primary	0.3	2.1
Secondary	0.2	3.3
Tertiary	2.9	0.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

9.8.3: Benefits from Cash Transfer and Other Programmes

Overall, 1.6 percent of the households benefited from direct cash transfers from non-governmental agencies, 0.7 percent that benefited from direct cash transfers from the government and 0.5 percent that benefited from other programmes (Table 9.12).

Table 9-12: Proportion of Households by Cash Transfer and Other Programmes and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Direct Cash Transfers from Non-Govt Agencies	Direct Cash Transfers from Govt	Other Programmes
Malawi	1.6	0.7	0.5
Place of residence			
Rural	1.5	0.7	0.3
Urban	2.6	0.3	2.5
Region			
Northern	2.2	1.5	1.6
Central	1.6	1.0	0.7
Southern	1.5	0.5	0.2
Sex of Household Head			
Female	1.9	0.7	0.5
Male	1.2	0.7	0.4
Age of Household Head			
15-24	1.1	1.0	0.1
25-34	0.3	1.3	0.4
35-44	1.8	1.1	0.4
45-54	2.8	0.4	0.8
55-64	1.7	0.0	0.7
65+	1.3	0.3	0.2
Marital Status of Household Head			
Never married	4.1	0.0	1.5
Married	1.6	0.6	0.4
Divorced/Separated	1.4	1.3	0.3
Widow/Widower	1.5	0.5	0.6
Education Level of Household Head			
None	1.3	0.3	0.3
Primary	3.7	0.3	1.3
Secondary	2.2	0.0	2.8
Tertiary	0.0	0.0	4.7

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

CHAPTER 10

10. FOOD SECURITY

10.0: Introduction

This chapter provides comprehensive information and a descriptive analysis about food security at the household level. **Food Security** is defined as: when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2014).

The survey collected data on a variety of specific conditions, experiences, and behavioral characteristic of a wide range of severity of household food insecurity including its intermediate and underlying causes. Availability of food is of paramount importance in the country.

The survey questions followed a progressive scale of severity ranging from high to very low food security. Placement on this scale was determined by the extent of food deprivation perceived, experienced and described by the respondents. The implemented scale classifies households into four categories, each representing a different degree of food severity: high food security, marginal food security, low food security and very low food security.

10.1: Definitions of Categories of Food Severity

High Food Security-Households that did not experience any concern about accessing enough food and did not alter the quality, variety, and quantity or eating patterns.

Marginal Food Security- Households have concerns about adequacy of the food supply but the quantity, the quality, the variety and the eating patterns were not disrupted.

Low food security— Households might have been concerned about not having access to enough food, they reduced the quality and the variety of the food consumed but quantity of food intake and normal eating patterns were not disrupted.

Very low food security— Households experience multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake. They report reduction in food quality, variety, quantity and frequency of food consumed. Consumption by adults could have been restricted in order for small children to eat and could also depend on food assistance from relatives and friends.

10.2: Food Security Assessment

Overall, 62.6 percent of the households reported that they experienced very low food security a week prior to the survey, 23.8 percent experienced high food security and 9.9 percent experienced low food security.

By place of residence, 67.9 percent of the households in rural areas reported that they experienced very low food security compared to 40.7 percent in urban areas.

At regional level, 68.4 percent of households in the Southern region experienced very low food security, 60.8 percent in the Central region and 50.3 percent in the Northern region.

By sex of household head, 72.2 percent of female headed households experienced very low food security compared to 58.7 percent of male headed households (Table 10.1).

At district level, Zomba registered the highest proportion (78.6 percent) of households that experienced very low food security followed by Machinga at 74.8 percent and Chikwawa at 74.4 percent (Annex Table 10.1).

Table 10-1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Food Security Status and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Food Security Status				
	High	Marginal	Low	Very low	Total
Malawi	23.8	3.4	9.9	62.9	100
Place of Residence					
Rural	20.3	2.9	9.6	67.2	100
Urban	42.1	5.8	11.4	40.7	100
Region					
Northern	35.9	3.8	10.0	50.3	100
Central	26.2	2.5	10.5	60.8	100
Southern	18.2	4.2	9.2	68.4	100
Sex of Household Head					
Female	15.6	3.5	8.7	72.2	100
Male	27.5	3.3	10.4	58.7	100
Age of Household Head					
15-24	19.9	2.6	9.2	68.3	100
25-34	26.0	3.4	10.0	60.6	100
35-44	25.2	3.7	9.3	61.8	100
45-54	23.7	3.3	9.7	63.4	100
55-64	24.5	4.1	9.6	61.8	100
65+	19.1	3.1	11.5	66.2	100
Marital Status of Household Head					
Never married	34.8	4.9	9.3	51.0	100
Married	25.7	3.4	10.3	60.7	100
Divorced/Separated	18.1	3.2	8.2	70.5	100
Widow/Widower	17.5	3.6	9.5	69.4	100
Education Level of Household Head					
None	17.9	3.3	9.1	69.7	100
Primary	26.6	2.9	11.1	59.3	100
Secondary	39.1	3.8	12.5	44.7	100
Tertiary	66.0	4.6	9.7	19.7	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

10.3: Food Security and Coping Strategies

Households vulnerable to food insecurity employ a variety of coping and adaptive mechanisms intended to mitigate or scale down food hardships. This section highlights some of the coping strategies employed by households when faced with scarcity of food (Table 10.2).

10.3.1: Relying on Less Preferred or Less Expensive Foods

Overall, 62.6 percent of households reported that they relied on less preferred or less expensive foods as a coping mechanism for food insecurity.

By place of residence, 65.7 percent of households in the rural areas relied on less preferred or less expensive foods compared to 45.7 percent in the urban areas.

At regional level, 65.1 percent of households in the Southern region relied on less preferred or less expensive foods followed by Central region at 63.4 percent and Northern region at 51.8 percent (Table 10.2).

At district level, Ntchisi reported the highest proportion (78.0 percent) of the households that relied on less preferred or less expensive foods followed by Mangochi at 75.6 percent and Balaka at 73.2 percent (Annex Table 10.2).

10.3.2: Limiting Portions of Food

Nationally, 50.0 percent of the households reported that they reduced portions of food as a coping mechanism for food insecurity.

By place of residence, 53.4 percent of the households in rural areas reduced portions of food compared to 31.7 percent in urban areas.

At regional level, 55.0 percent of households in the Southern region reduced portions of food, 48.4 percent in the Central region and 38.4 percent in the Northern region (Table 10.2).

At district level, Phalombe registered the highest proportion (69.1 percent) of households that reduced portions of food followed by Zomba at 63.0 percent and Chiradzulu at 62.2 percent (Annex Table 10.2).

10.3.3: Reduced Number of Meals Taken in a Day

About 46 percent of households reported that they reduced number of meals taken in a day as a coping mechanism for food insecurity.

By place of residence, 50.1 percent of households in rural areas reported that they reduced number of meals taken in a day compared to 26.7 percent in urban areas.

Analysis by region shows that 51.9 percent of households in the Southern region reduced number of meals taken in a day followed by the Central region (44.6 percent) and the Northern region (33.8 percent) (Table 10.2).

At district level, Phalombe registered the highest proportion (62.5 percent) of households that reduced number of meals followed by Chiradzulu at 60.4 percent and Zomba 60.2 percent (Annex Table 10.2).

10.3.4: Restricting Consumption of Food by Adults

Overall, 24.4 percent of households reported that they restricted consumption of food by adults in order for small children to eat as a coping mechanism for food insecurity.

By place of residence, 26.1 percent of the households in rural areas restricted consumption of food by adults compared to 15.3 percent in urban areas.

Across regions, 27.5 percent of households in the Southern region restricted consumption of food by adults followed by 23.1 percent in the Central region and 18.3 percent in the Northern region (Table 10.2).

At district level, Chiradzulu registered the highest proportion (38.6 percent) of households that restricted consumption of food by adults followed by Zomba at 37.4 percent and Chikwawa at 35.6 percent (Annex Table 10.2).

10.3.5: Borrowed Food or Relied on Assistance from Others

In times of food hardship households may seek assistance or increase reliance on borrowed food from relatives or friends to offset the shortfall.

About 30 percent of households reported that they borrowed food or depended on assistance from relatives or friends as a coping mechanism for food insecurity.

By place of residence, 31.8 percent of the households in rural areas reported that they borrowed food or depended on assistance from relatives or friends compared to 17.4 percent in urban areas.

At regional level, 31.9 percent of households in the Southern region borrowed food or depended on assistance from relatives or friends followed by the Central region (29.7 percent) and Northern region (21.3 percent) (Table 10.2).

At district level, Ntchisi reported the highest proportion (78.0 percent) of households that borrowed food, or relied on help from a friend or relative followed by Mangochi at 75.6 percent and Balaka at 73.2 percent (Annex Table 10.2).

Table 10-2: Proportion of Households that was Food Insecure by Coping Mechanisms and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Coping mechanisms				
	Relied on less preferred or less expensive foods	Limit portions	Reduced number of meals taken in a day	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative
Malawi	62.6	50.0	46.4	24.4	29.6
Place of residence					
Rural	65.7	53.4	50.1	26.1	31.8
Urban	45.7	31.7	26.7	15.3	17.4
Region					
Northern	51.8	38.4	33.8	18.3	21.3
Central	63.4	48.4	44.6	23.1	29.7
Southern	65.1	55.0	51.9	27.5	31.9
Sex of Household Head					
Female	70.3	57.7	56.2	28.9	37.1
Male	59.7	47.1	42.8	22.8	26.8
Age of Household Head					
15-24	67.6	51.4	49.3	18.0	38.4
25-34	61.0	48.6	44.1	24.1	31.5
35-44	61.0	49.2	46.2	25.4	28.7
45-54	64.1	52.8	47.7	28.1	28.6
55-64	61.6	47.7	45.0	22.7	23.7
65+	66.2	51.7	49.7	21.1	30.9
Marital Status of Household Head					
Never married	51.8	40.4	40.1	24.4	29.6
Married	60.7	48.3	43.8	23.3	27.6
Divorced/Separated	70.9	58.1	58.4	31.4	36.7
Widow/Widower	68.9	54.7	53.2	26.5	35.7
Education Level of Household Head					
None	64.4	51.2	48.1	24.5	30.3
Primary	60.5	44.9	40.6	23.7	26.8
Secondary	44.7	35.6	28.2	18.0	19.0
Tertiary	37.8	26.6	20.0	13.9	10.8

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

10.4: Household Food Consumption Profile

The survey collected data on the number of meals consumed in a typical day by adult household members and children under-five years of age. In a country where consumption of three or more meals in a day is customary, household food rationing in the face of food shortages include reduction in the number of meals consumed by both adults and children.

10.4.1: Number of Meals Taken by Adults

About 55 percent of the households reported that adult members of the households were taking two meals per day followed by 41.0 percent of them taking three or more meals per day.

Analysis by place of residence shows that 77.4 percent of urban households reported that adults were taking three or more meals a day compared to 33.9 percent of households in rural areas.

At regional level, Northern region recorded the highest proportion (56.8 percent) of the households that reported that adults were taking three or more meals a day followed by Central region at 39.6 percent and Southern region at 37.7 percent (Table 10.3).

At district level, Likoma reported the highest proportion (82.0 percent) of households that were taking three or more meals a day followed by Lilongwe city at 81.8 percent and Mzuzu City at 78.4 percent. Phalombe registered the lowest proportion (20.5 percent) of households reporting that adults were taking three or more meals a day (Annex Table 10.3).

10.4.2: Number of Meals Taken by Children Under Five Years of Age

Overall, 48.7 percent of the households reported that children aged 6-59 months were taking two meals per day followed by 48.2 percent of them taking three or more meals per day.

By place of residence, 83.0 percent of households in urban areas reported that children aged 6-59 months were taking three or more meals a day compared to 42.0 percent of households in rural areas.

Analysis by region shows that 63.7 percent of households in the Northern region reported that children aged 6-59 months were taking three or more meals a day followed by the Central region (46.6 percent) and the Southern region (45.7 percent) (Table 10.3).

At district level, Mzuzu City recorded the highest proportion (84.3 percent) of households reporting that children aged 6-59 months were taking three or more meals a day followed by Lilongwe City at 86.2 percent and Likoma at 82.7 percent. Phalombe registered the lowest proportion (24.3 percent) of households that reported that children aged 6-59 months were taking three or more meals a day (Annex Table 10.3).

Table 10-3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Meals Taken per Day by Adults and Children Under 5 Years of Age and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Number of meals (adults)				Number of meals (children aged 6-59 months)			
	1	2	3 or more	Total	1	2	3 or more	Total
Malawi	4.2	54.8	41.0	100	3.1	48.7	48.2	100
Place of Residence								
Rural	4.8	61.3	33.9	100	3.5	54.5	42.0	100
Urban	1.1	21.5	77.4	100	0.4	16.6	83.0	100
Region								
Northern	2.4	40.8	56.8	100	1.4	35.0	63.7	100
Central	4.7	55.7	39.6	100	3.7	49.7	46.6	100
Southern	4.3	58.0	37.7	100	2.9	51.4	45.7	100
Sex of Household Head								
Female	5.7	62.3	32.0	100	4.0	57.8	38.2	100
Male	3.6	51.5	45.0	100	2.6	44.4	53.0	100
Age of Household Head								
15-24	4.1	60.4	35.5	100	3.4	50.6	46.0	100
25-34	2.6	51.2	46.3	100	1.4	46.5	52.1	100
35-44	3.8	50.8	45.5	100	2.4	44.5	53.1	100
45-54	5.0	54.5	40.6	100	3.6	49.3	47.1	100
55-64	5.1	57.7	37.2	100	5.1	51	43.9	100
65+	6.8	63.9	29.3	100	5.4	60.2	34.4	100
Marital Status of Household Head								
Never married	6.2	43.7	50.0	100	5.0	56.2	38.9	100
Married	3.3	52.3	44.4	100	2.4	44.8	52.7	100
Divorced/Separated	6.0	63.3	30.7	100	4.7	60.4	34.9	100
Widow/Widower	6.7	61.8	31.6	100	4.8	57.5	37.8	100
Education Level of Household Head								
None	5.3	64.0	30.7	100	3.9	56.9	39.2	100
Primary	2.6	46.5	50.9	100	1.5	41.3	57.2	100
Secondary	1.6	29.8	68.6	100	0.7	23.8	75.5	100
Tertiary	0.1	8.4	91.5	100	0.0	5.4	94.6	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

10.5: Food Shortages

The section provides information on the proportion of the population that did not have enough food throughout the past twelve months preceding the interviews and the underlying causes of households not to have enough food.

10.5.1: Households that Experience Food Shortages

Overall, 70.2 percent of the households reported that they did not have enough food 12 months prior to the interviews.

By place of residence, 75.0 percent of the households in rural areas reported that they did not have enough food 12 months prior to the interviews compared to 44.6 percent in urban areas.

Across regions, 73.3 percent of households in the Southern region reported that they did not have enough food 12 months prior to the interviews followed by the Central region (69.8 percent) and the Northern region (61.3 percent).

Analysis by district, Machinga reported the highest proportion (86.1 percent) of households which reported not to have enough food 12 months prior to the interviews followed by Chikwawa at 81.9 percent and Phalombe at 81.7 percent (Table 10.4).

10.5.2: Causes of Food Shortages

About 29 percent of the households experienced food shortage because of lack of farm inputs, 28.2 percent due to high prices of food and 20.1 percent due to drought, poor rains, floods and water logging.

About 56 percent of households in urban areas reported that high prices of food in the market as the main cause of their food shortage compared to 25.5 percent in rural areas. A higher proportion (31.1 percent) of households in the rural areas reported lack of farm inputs as the underlying cause of food shortage compared to 8.3 percent in urban areas.

Across regions, 38.8 percent of the households in the Northern region experienced food shortages due to lack of farm implements followed by 35.9 percent in the Central region and 21.6 percent in the Southern region (Table 10.4).

At district level, 54.2 percent of the households in Mzimba reported that they experienced food shortages due to lack of farm implements followed by 49.6 percent of the households in Chitipa and 42.7 percent of the households in Ntchisi. (Annex Table 10.4)

Table 10-4: Proportion of the Households that Experienced Food Shortage and Distribution of causes of Food Shortages by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020.

Background characteristics	No enough food	Causes of food shortage						Total
		Drought, poor rains, floods, water logging	Crop pest damage	Small land size	Lack of farm inputs	Food in the market was very expensive	Other	
Malawi	70.2	21.1	3.6	10.4	29.1	28.2	7.5	100
Place of Residence								
Rural	75.0	22.4	3.8	10.9	31.1	25.5	6.3	100
Urban	44.6	7.6	2.2	5.4	8.3	56.1	20.5	100
Region								
Northern	61.3	11.6	2.9	11.2	38.8	21.6	13.9	100
Central	69.8	11.7	4.4	14.0	35.9	28.5	5.6	100
Southern	73.3	30.9	3.1	7.2	21.6	29.2	7.9	100
Sex of Household Head								
Female	78.3	22.1	3.6	9.8	30.3	27.5	6.7	100
Male	67.3	20.6	3.6	10.7	28.5	28.6	7.9	100
Age of Household Head								
15-24	70.6	17.0	3.2	11.8	24.6	34.7	8.8	100
25-34	69.4	18.4	3.2	10.8	28.8	29.6	9.1	100
35-44	69.2	21.1	3.7	9.9	28.3	29.5	7.4	100
45-54	71.8	23.6	4.3	9.8	30.9	25.2	6.3	100
55-64	69.3	23.4	3.3	10.9	30.6	26.0	5.8	100
65+	73.0	24.0	3.9	9.8	30.7	7.0	7.0	82
Marital Status of Household Head								
Never married	58.8	15.4	1.2	10.8	26.8	34.9	10.9	100
Married	68.1	21.2	3.6	10.6	28.9	28.0	7.6	100
Divorced/Separated	80.3	20.7	3.5	9.4	29.6	30.1	6.7	100
Widow/Widower	76.4	22.2	4.0	10.3	29.9	25.7	7.8	100
Education Level of Household Head								
None	73.4	21.8	3.6	10.8	30.2	27.1	6.5	100
Primary	62.5	17.8	3.6	9.6	29.7	30.0	9.3	100
Secondary	50.5	20.0	3.8	8.3	22.2	33.6	12.1	100
Tertiary	38.7	8.8	1.8	4.5	15.3	46.7	22.9	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

10.5.3: Number of Months Households experienced Food Shortages

The survey collected data on the number of months that households experienced food insufficiency twelve months prior to the survey.

At national level, the highest proportion (26.7 percent) of the households experienced food shortages for two months followed by 24.0 percent for one month and 19.9 percent for three months. The lowest proportion (5.0 percent) of households experienced food shortages for 6 months.

By place of residence, 35.5 percent of the households in urban areas reported that they experienced food shortages for one month compared to 22.7 percent of the households in rural areas.

At regional level, Northern region reported the highest proportion (31.0 percent) of households that reported that they experienced food shortages for one month followed by Central region at 28.2 percent and Southern region at 18.7 percent (Table 10.5).

At district level, Likoma reported the highest proportion (57.8 percent) of households that experienced food shortages for one month followed by Mzuzu City at 48.1 percent and Nkhata Bay at 47.3 percent (Annex Table 10.5).

Table 10-5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Months they Experienced Food Shortage, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Number of months							Total	Average number of months
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven and more		
Malawi	24.0	26.7	19.9	11.5	7.4	5.0	5.6	100	3
Place of Residence									
Rural	22.7	26.8	20.1	12.0	7.8	5.2	5.5	100	3
Urban	35.5	25.8	18.2	6.8	4.4	3.0	6.3	100	3
Region									
Northern	30.0	36.4	15.5	10.8	3.3	1.4	2.6	100	2
Central	28.2	24.5	21.2	10.4	6.2	3.8	5.7	100	3
Southern	18.7	26.3	19.8	12.6	9.5	6.9	6.3	100	3
Sex of Household Head									
Female	20.3	25.9	19.6	12.8	9.2	5.5	6.7	100	3
Male	25.9	27.1	20.1	10.7	6.5	4.7	5.0	100	3
Age of Household Head									
15-24	25.8	24.4	20.1	12.9	5.5	4.4	6.8	100	3
25-34	27.7	27.0	18.6	10.3	7.1	3.9	5.6	100	3
35-44	22.1	28.2	21.4	11.2	7.2	5.4	4.5	100	3
45-54	22.1	25.2	21.0	12.0	9.0	5.3	5.4	100	3
55-64	22.7	25.9	18.9	13.6	7.9	5.4	5.5	100	3
65+	22.4	27.2	19.1	10.8	7.6	5.9	7.0	100	3
Marital Status of Household Head									
Never married	30.1	27.7	17.3	13.2	5.3	2.4	4.0	100	3
Married	25.1	27.1	20.3	11.0	6.9	4.6	5.1	100	3
Divorced/Separated	20.8	24.6	19.5	13.3	8.5	6.2	7.1	100	3
Widow/Widower	21.1	26.8	19.0	11.4	9.4	5.7	6.6	100	3
Education Level of Household Head									
None	22.8	26.1	20.0	12.2	7.8	5.2	5.9	100	3
Primary	26.3	28.7	20.0	8.5	6.9	4.9	4.7	100	3
Secondary	29.1	27.6	19.7	9.7	6.1	3.6	4.1	100	3
Tertiary	30.8	37.1	18.7	4.4	0.0	2.2	6.7	100	3

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

CHAPTER 11

11. ANTHROPOMETRY

11.0: Introduction

The survey collected data on age, weight and height for children aged 0 to 59 months to evaluate their nutritional status.

The children were assessed by comparing the height, weight and age of each child to reference standard distributions of height-for-age, height-for-weight and weight-for-age developed in 2006 by the World Health Organization Multicenter Growth Reference Study Group (WHO Child Growth Standards Methods and Development).

A child is considered stunted (height for age) if the child is too short for his/her age, which indicates chronic malnutrition. A child is considered wasted (height for weight) if he/she is too thin, i.e. weighs too little for his/her height. Wasting is an indicator of acute or recent nutritional deficits. Finally, a child is considered underweight (weight for age) if he/she weighs too little for his/her age either because of acute or chronic malnutrition.

11.1: Extent and Distribution of Malnutrition

11.1.1: Incidence of Underweight among Children Aged 0-59 Months

Results from the survey show that 12.4 percent of children aged 0-59 months were underweight. Among these 3.2 percent were severely underweight and 9.2 percent moderately underweight (Table 11.1).

The incidence of severely underweight children was 3.5 percent in rural areas compared to 1.7 percent in urban areas.

The incidence of severely underweight children was highest (6.7 percent) in age group 48-59 months and lowest in the age group 0-11 months (1.3 percent). Children whose mothers had no formal education registered high proportion (3.9 percent) of severely underweight children than those whose mothers had secondary or higher education (1.4 percent).

At regional level, 3.4 percent of the children aged 0-59 months in the Central and Southern regions were severely underweight compared to the Northern region at 1.7 percent (Table 11.1).

At district level, Likoma reported the highest proportion of severely underweight children at 10.0 percent followed by Chikwawa at 7.0 percent. Chitipa, Nkhata Bay and Chiradzulu recorded less than 1 percent in incidences of severely underweight children (Annex Table 11.1).

11.1.2: Incidence of Stunting Among Children Aged 0-59 Months

Results show that 33.7 percent of children aged 0-59 months were stunted. Among these 14.2 percent severely stunted and 19.5 percent were moderately stunted.

The incidence of severe stunting amongst children aged 0-59 months was high in rural areas at 15.0 percent compared to 10.3 percent in urban areas

About 15 percent of the children in the Central region were severely stunted compared to the Southern region at 13.7 percent and the Northern region at 11.8 percent.

About 16 percent among children of uneducated mothers were severely stunted compared to 11.0 percent among children of mothers with a secondary or more education (Table 11.1).

At district level, Zomba reported the lowest proportion of severely stunted children at 6.7 percent, followed by Zomba City at 6.9 percent while Likoma registered the highest proportion at 40.1 percent. (Annex Table 11.1).

11.1.3: Incidence of Wasting Among Children Aged 0-59 Months

Wasting, affected 3.7 percent of children aged 0 to 59 months. The results indicate that among these children, 2.5 percent were moderately wasted and 1.2 percent had severe

wasted. Severe wasting was higher in rural areas (1.3 percent) compared to urban areas (0.7 percent).

Across regions, the incidence of severe wasting was 1.5 percent in the Southern region followed by the Northern region (1.2 percent) and Central region was at 0.9 percent (Table 11.1).

Analysis by district shows that severe wasting is highest among children aged 0-59 months in Mulanje (3.8 percent) Phalombe and Mwanza (3.9 percent each) (Annex Table 11.1).

Table 11-1: Nutritional Status of Children Aged 0-59 Months by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Underweight			Stunted			Wasted		
	Severe (z<-3)	Moderate (z<-2)	Total	Severe (z<-3)	Moderate (z<-2)	Total	Severe (z<-3)	Moderate (z<-2)	Total
Malawi	3.2	9.2	12.4	14.2	19.5	33.7	1.2	2.5	3.7
Place of Residence									
Urban	1.7	7.5	9.2	10.3	17.8	28.1	0.7	2.2	2.9
Rural	3.5	9.5	13.0	15.0	19.7	34.7	1.3	2.5	3.8
Region									
Northern	1.7	7.6	9.3	11.8	18.3	30.1	1.2	1.4	2.6
Central	3.4	9.4	12.8	15.4	19.5	34.9	0.9	2.3	3.2
Southern	3.4	9.3	12.7	13.7	19.7	33.4	1.5	3.0	4.5
Sex of Child									
Female	3.2	8.2	11.4	12.9	17.2	30.1	1.3	1.9	3.2
Male	3.2	10.2	13.4	15.7	21.7	37.4	1.1	3.1	4.2
Age of Child (months)									
0-11	1.3	3.6	4.9	8.0	8.0	16.0	1.6	2.6	4.2
12-23	1.6	9.0	10.6	12.7	18.1	30.8	1.1	4.3	5.4
24-35	3.5	8.5	12.0	15.9	23.5	39.4	0.9	1.6	2.5
36-47	3.1	12.4	15.5	15.9	24.2	40.1	1.0	1.5	2.5
48-59	6.7	11.8	18.5	17.8	20.8	38.6	1.5	2.3	3.8
Mothers/Guardian Education									
None	3.9	10.2	14.1	15.6	20.3	35.9	1.2	2.8	4.0
Primary	2.3	8.5	10.8	12.2	20.6	32.8	0.9	1.6	2.5
Secondary+	1.4	6.4	7.8	11.0	16.3	27.3	1.2	1.9	3.1

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

11.2: Nutritional and Under Five Clinic Programmes

11.2.1: Nutritional Programmes

Nutritional programmes were introduced in the country to among other things address problems of morbidity and mortality among malnourished children aged less than 5 years, by improving their nutritional status through an appropriate and sustainable nutritional rehabilitation programme.

The survey collected information on participation of children aged 0-59 months in these nutritional programmes to determine the extent of utilization of these facilities in the country.

The results indicate that 3.8 percent of children aged 0-59 months participated in the nutritional programmes. Analysis by place of residence shows that 3.8 percent of children in rural areas and 3.6 percent in urban areas were beneficiaries of the programmes.

By level of education of the mother, 3.9 percent among children of mothers with no education participated in the nutritional programmes compared to 4.2 percent among children whose mothers had primary education.

Across regions, 4.6 percent of children aged 0-59 months in the Northern region participated in nutritional programmes followed by the Central region (4.0 percent) and the Southern region 3.4 percent.

The results further show that the levels of participation in the programme were 3.0 percent in children aged 0-11 months and 3.2 percent for children aged 36-47 months and 48-59 months (Table 11.2).

Analysis by district shows that Chitipa and Karonga districts recorded highest rates in the number of children enrolled in the Nutritional programme (9.9 percent) (Annex Table 11.2).

11.2.2: Under-Five Clinic Participation

Under-five clinics are an important part of comprehensive health care programs and were established to monitor growth and development of children up to 5 years of age and to identify factors that may hinder their growth potential.

The results show that 71.7 percent of children aged 0-59 months attended under-five clinics. The proportion of children who participated in under-five clinic programmes was 73.8 percent in rural areas compared to 60.2 percent in urban areas.

A higher proportion of children participating under-five the programmes at the age of 0-11 months (78.4 percent) compared to the age group of 48-59 months (55.4 percent).

Northern region reported the highest proportion of children who participated in under-five clinic programmes (80.3 percent) compared to Central (71.8 percent) and Southern regions (69.4 percent) (Table 11.2).

Mwanza district registered high proportion of participation in under five clinics at about 89.9 percent followed by Rumphi at 88.1 percent. Blantyre city had the lowest proportion at 49.1 percent (Annex Table 11.2).

Table 11-2: Proportion of Children Aged 0-59 months who participated in Nutrition and Under-Five Clinic Programmes by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Nutritional programme	Under-five Clinic programme
Malawi	3.8	71.7
Place of Residence		
Rural	3.8	71.3
Urban	3.6	72.1
Region		
Northern	4.6	80.3
Central	4.0	71.8
Southern	3.4	69.4
Sex of Child		
Female	3.6	71.3
Male	4.0	72.1
Age of Child (Months)		
0-11	3.0	78.4
12-23	4.4	81.3
24-35	4.9	77.3
36-47	3.2	63.8
48-59	3.2	55.4
Mother's/Guardian Education		
None	3.9	72.9
Primary	4.2	70.4
Secondary+	3.1	68.6

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

11.2.3: Measles Immunization Coverage

Measles is one of the most contagious diseases with the potential to be extremely severe. The disease is preventable through vaccine. The survey collected information on coverage of the immunisation on children aged 9 months and older.

Results show that 93.0 percent of the children were immunized against the disease. In urban areas, coverage was at 94.8 percent compared to 92.7 percent in rural areas (Table 11.3). Among the districts, 98.5 percent of the children 9 months and older in Rumphi were immunised. Nkhotakota district recorded the lowest proportion (67.9 percent) of children aged 9 months and above who were immunised (Annex Table 11.3).

11.2.4: Prevalence of Oedema

Information of prevalence of oedema was analysed for children aged 0-59 months. Oedema was reported in 2.5 percent of the children. Highest prevalence was recorded among children aged 12-23 months at 2.8 percent and lowest prevalence was registered among children aged 0-11 months and 48-59 months at 2.3 percent each (Table 11.3).

The proportion of oedema was highest in Mulanje district (10.6 percent) followed by Thyolo (9.8 percent) and Phalombe (9.7 percent) (Annex Table 11.3).

Table 11-3: Proportion of Children aged 0-59 Months who were Oedematic and Children who Received Measles Vaccine by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Measles Vaccine (Aged 9 Years or Older)	Oedematic
Malawi	93.0	2.5
Place of Residence		
Rural	92.7	2.7
Urban	94.8	1.5
Region		
Northern	94.4	2.2
Central	90.0	2.0
Southern	94.7	3.1
Sex of Child		
Female	93.3	2.7
Male	92.7	2.4
Age of a Child (Months)		
00-11		2.3
12-23		2.8
24-35		2.7
36-47		2.5
40-59		2.3
Mother/Guardian Education		
None	93.0	2.7
Primary	90.5	2.3
Secondary and above	94.6	2.1

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

ANNEXES: SURVEY DESIGN AND RESULTS BY DISTRICT

ANNEX 1: SURVEY DESIGN AND ORGANISATION

Annex 1.1: Sampling Design

A stratified two-stage sample design was used for the IHS5. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first sampling stage were the census enumerations areas (EAs) defined for the 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census.. An EA is the smallest operational area established for the census with well-defined boundaries, corresponding to the workload of one census enumerator. The EAs have an average of about 235 households each.

Annex 1.2: Questionnaires

There were four types of questionnaires used during the IHS5. The Household Questionnaire is a multi-topic survey instrument and is near-identical to the content and organization of the IHS4. It encompasses economic activities, demographics, welfare and other sectoral information of households. It covers a wide range of topics, dealing with the dynamics of poverty (consumption, cash and non-cash income, savings, assets, food security, health and education, vulnerability and social protection). Although the IHS5 household questionnaire covers a wide variety of topics in detail, it intentionally excludes in-depth information on topics covered in other surveys that are part of the NSO's statistical plan (such as maternal and child health issues covered at length in the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey).

The second type was an agricultural questionnaire. All IHS5 households that are identified as being involved in agricultural or livestock activities were administered the agriculture questionnaire. The agriculture questionnaire allows, among other things, for extensive agricultural productivity analysis through the diligent estimation of land areas, owned and cultivated, labour and non-labour input use and expenditures, and production figures in crops, and livestock. Although one of the major foci of the agriculture data collection effort was to produce smallholder production estimates for major crops, it is also possible to disaggregate the data by gender and main geographical regions.

The third type was a fisheries questionnaire. This questionnaire was also developed to cover

in detail fish farming for those households engaged in fish farming.

The fourth type of questionnaire was the community questionnaire which was administered to a group of representatives at the community level. A community was defined as the village or urban location surrounding the enumeration area selected for inclusion in the sample and which most residents recognize as being their community. The IHS5 community questionnaire was administered in each of the sample EAs to a group of several knowledgeable residents such as the village headman, the headmaster of the local school, the agricultural field assistant, religious leaders, local merchants, health workers and long-term knowledgeable residents. The instrument gathers information on a range of community characteristics, including religious and ethnic background, physical infrastructure, access to public services, economic activities, communal resource management, organization and governance, investment projects, and local retail price information for essential goods and services.

Annex 1.3: Organization of the survey

Annex 1.3.1: Training

Training of enumerators was conducted from 21st February 2019 through 25th March 2019. The training took place at The Village @ Mandevu in Machinga, Malawi. A total of one hundred and ten people were trained. Out of these, eighteen were earmarked for team leaders and ninety two were earmarked for data collection. Out of the ninety two enumerators, twenty were to be kept on reserve to replace those who would leave in the process of the fieldwork.

Annex 1.3.2: Fieldwork

There were eighteen mobile teams each covering approximately two districts. Each team had a team leader, four enumerators, and a driver. Fieldwork commenced on the 15th April 2019 although there was slight variation in the actual commencement dates due to traveling by teams.

Annex 1.4: Data Processing

To ensure data quality and timely availability of data, IHS5 was implemented using the World Bank's *Survey Solutions* CAPI software. To carryout IHS5, 1 laptop computer and a wireless router were assigned to each team supervisor and each enumerator had an 8-inch GPS- enabled Lenovo tablet computer. Headquarters (NSO management) assigned work to supervisors based on the regions of coverage. Supervisors then made assignments to the enumerators linked to their Supervisor account. The work assignments and syncing of completed interviews took place through a Wi-Fi connection to the IHS5 server. Because the data was available in real time it was monitored closely throughout the entire data collection period and upon receipt of the data at headquarters, data was exported to STATA for further consistency checks, data cleaning and analysis.

Annex 1.5: Sample results

The total sample size for the IHS5 was 12, 000 households sampled from a total of 750 EAs. At the end of the survey, a total of 11, 434 households were interviewed due to COVID19 pandemic representing a response rate of 94.5 percent. However, it is important to note that the survey allowed replacement of households. Of the 11, 434 interviewed households, 583 were replacements (5.0 percent) for various reasons.

ANNEX 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Annex Table 2.1: Mean Household Size and Percentage Distribution of Usual Household Members by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Mean Household Size	Usual members				
		1 Person	2-3 Persons	4-5 Persons	6 or more Persons	Total
Chitipa	4.5	1.7	17.1	34.9	46.3	100
Karonga	4.7	2.0	13.3	32.8	52.0	100
Nkhata Bay	5.0	1.6	11.7	29.5	57.2	100
Rumphi	4.5	2.4	15.0	31.6	50.9	100
Mzimba	4.3	1.5	18.9	36.2	43.4	100
Likoma	5.2	1.3	6.8	32.1	59.8	100
Mzuzu City	4.0	3.5	21.0	33.9	41.6	100
Kasungu	4.6	0.8	15.7	40.2	43.3	100
Nkhotakota	5.1	0.8	13.3	26.5	59.5	100
Ntchisi	4.6	0.8	13.7	37.7	47.8	100
Dowa	4.4	1.6	16.6	40.5	41.3	100
Salima	4.8	0.7	14.6	34.0	50.7	100
Lilongwe	4.3	1.6	18.2	37.1	43.2	100
Mchinji	5.0	0.5	10.8	36.0	52.7	100
Dedza	4.4	1.2	17.2	43.6	38.1	100
Ntcheu	4.3	1.7	16.9	39.5	41.9	100
Lilongwe City	4.4	1.6	16.1	43.0	39.2	100
Mangochi	4.5	1.3	17.1	32.4	49.3	100
Machinga	4.3	1.2	20.0	33.5	45.2	100
Zomba	4.5	1.1	17.4	37.0	44.6	100
Chiradzulu	4.2	1.6	24.4	35.1	38.9	100
Blantyre	3.9	2.6	25.2	35.3	36.9	100
Mwanza	4.4	1.2	20.9	33.8	44.1	100
Thyolo	4.2	0.9	20.9	46.3	31.8	100
Mulanje	4.3	1.8	19.2	37.5	41.5	100
Phalombe	4.5	0.8	17.1	41.7	40.4	100
Chikwawa	4.4	1.1	16.0	46.1	36.9	100
Nsanje	4.2	2.5	19.0	32.9	45.6	100
Balaka	4.3	1.6	20.1	35.3	42.9	100
Neno	4.2	2.0	18.4	34.1	45.6	100
Zomba City	4.4	1.6	18.6	37.8	42.1	100
Blantyre City	4.0	2.5	20.3	41.2	36.1	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Sex of Household Head		
	Male	Female	Total
Chitipa	80.9	19.1	100.0
Karonga	81.9	18.1	100.0
Nkhata Bay	71.1	28.9	100.0
Rumphi	81.4	18.6	100.0
Mzimba	75.4	24.6	100.0
Likoma	68.6	31.4	100.0
Mzuzu City	80.5	19.5	100.0
Kasungu	82.2	17.8	100.0
Nkhotakota	79.5	20.5	100.0
Ntchisi	84.7	15.3	100.0
Dowa	77.2	22.8	100.0
Salima	72.5	27.5	100.0
Lilongwe	73.1	26.9	100.0
Mchinji	83.8	16.2	100.0
Dedza	74.0	26.0	100.0
Ntcheu	66.7	33.3	100.0
Lilongwe City	86.0	14.0	100.0
Mangochi	56.7	43.3	100.0
Machinga	58.0	42.0	100.0
Zomba	67.8	32.2	100.0
Chiradzulu	59.6	40.4	100.0
Blantyre	66.6	33.4	100.0
Mwanza	70.1	29.9	100.0
Thyolo	60.1	39.9	100.0
Mulanje	66.5	33.5	100.0
Phalombe	72.2	27.8	100.0
Chikwawa	74.9	25.1	100.0
Nsanje	74.7	25.3	100.0
Balaka	66.4	33.6	100.0
Neno	71.8	28.2	100.0
Zomba City	69.5	30.5	100.0
Blantyre City	78.9	21.1	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 2.3: Dependency Ratio by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	IHS4	IHS5
Chitipa	1.2	1.2
Karonga	1.1	1.0
Nkhata Bay	1.2	1.2
Rumphi	1.1	1.0
Mzimba	1.3	1.2
Likoma	1.0	1.0
Mzuzu City	0.8	0.8
Kasungu	1.4	1.1
Nkhotakota	1.3	1.2
Ntchisi	1.2	1.1
Dowa	1.3	1.1
Salima	1.4	1.2
Lilongwe	1.2	1.2
Mchinji	1.3	1.2
Dedza	1.3	1.2
Ntcheu	1.2	1.2
Lilongwe City	1.0	0.9
Mangochi	1.5	1.7
Machinga	1.6	1.5
Zomba	1.3	1.3
Chiradzulu	1.2	1.1
Blantyre	1.1	1.0
Mwanza	1.2	1.1
Thyolo	1.3	1.2
Mulanje	1.2	1.3
Phalombe	1.3	1.4
Chikwawa	1.3	1.2
Nsanje	1.3	1.2
Balaka	1.3	1.4
Neno	1.3	1.2
Zomba City	1.0	1.0
Blantyre City	0.8	0.8

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 2.4: Proportion of Orphans by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	IHS4	IHS5
Chitipa	7.6	7.6
Karonga	7.6	9.9
Nkhata Bay	15.2	10.0
Rumphi	7.8	8.4
Mzimba	7.7	8.8
Likoma	9.7	7.5
Mzuzu City	8.0	8.3
Kasungu	8.1	7.9
Nkhotakota	8.2	8.8
Ntchisi	7.6	5.5
Dowa	6.3	7.4
Salima	10.1	16.1
Lilongwe	7.8	8.3
Mchinji	9.6	4.7
Dedza	10.9	7.6
Ntcheu	11.1	11.2
Lilongwe City	8.2	7.7
Mangochi	10.8	9.4
Machinga	8.6	9.6
Zomba	10.5	9.8
Chiradzulu	13.9	9.8
Blantyre	11.5	9.8
Mwanza	8.2	12.6
Thyolo	10.1	8.7
Mulanje	16.5	12.7
Phalombe	13.4	8.1
Chikwawa	15.8	10.5
Nsanje	15.5	10.3
Balaka	6.0	10.8
Neno	6.2	9.0
Zomba City	12.4	14.5
Blantyre City	12.4	6.9

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 2.5: Orphan Hood Status by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Father died		Mother died		Both parents died	
	IHS4	IHS5	IHS4	IHS5	IHS4	IHS5
Chitipa	66.6	76.8	28.1	16.7	5.3	6.5
Karonga	64.1	64.2	12.4	23.2	23.5	12.6
Nkhata Bay	66.8	51.4	16.7	36.0	16.5	12.7
Rumphi	75.1	71.9	13.0	22.2	11.8	6.0
Mzimba	61.0	62.0	22.3	27.5	16.7	10.5
Likoma	59.1	56.4	14.2	0.0	26.7	43.6
Mzuzu City	74.3	76.0	10.6	13.8	15.1	10.2
Kasungu	58.1	70.9	29.9	20.7	12.0	8.4
Nkhotakota	75.2	56.8	18.2	39.0	6.6	4.2
Ntchisi	71.1	79.9	26.2	13.9	2.7	6.2
Dowa	54.1	79.1	34.8	19.2	11.2	1.6
Salima	58.5	63.4	23.6	14.5	17.9	22.1
Lilongwe	76.2	65.9	9.1	22.9	14.7	11.2
Mchinji	51.1	66.8	26.4	21.3	22.5	11.9
Dedza	83.5	88.1	8.6	6.3	7.9	5.6
Ntcheu	56.1	59.3	26.8	25.3	17.1	15.4
Lilongwe City	55.2	67.9	32.3	22.9	12.5	9.2
Mangochi	62.2	62.1	16.0	22.0	21.7	16.0
Machinga	68.0	62.9	23.0	32.4	9.0	4.7
Zomba	57.0	62.2	33.5	25.5	9.6	12.3
Chiradzulu	61.3	53.3	26.6	33.4	12.1	13.2
Blantyre	64.3	61.2	23.7	21.4	12.0	17.4
Mwanza	74.5	69.5	12.0	23.4	13.5	7.1
Thyolo	43.6	70.5	43.3	24.3	13.1	5.2
Mulanje	56.3	63.0	21.9	17.4	21.8	19.6
Phalombe	61.8	61.7	25.4	15.2	12.8	23.1
Chikwawa	67.7	74.6	20.5	16.8	11.8	8.6
Nsanje	69.6	84.6	12.3	8.6	18.1	6.8
Balaka	58.1	71.4	23.4	18.1	18.5	10.5
Neno	73.7	77.0	11.6	21.0	14.7	2.0
Zomba City	64.3	72.4	25.3	16.0	10.4	11.6
Blantyre City	63.4	63.4	20.8	29.5	15.8	7.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 2.6: Proportion of In-migrants by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	IHS4	IHS5
Chitipa	11.6	7.5
Karonga	16.2	9.6
Nkhata Bay	8.6	15.5
Rumphi	8.8	15.7
Mzimba	18.8	11.1
Likoma	8.6	3.5
Mzuzu City	27.8	26.6
Kasungu	10.6	8.9
Nkhotakota	17.7	8.7
Ntchisi	12.5	6.8
Dowa	7.8	7.2
Salima	7.3	8.5
Lilongwe	6.4	8.4
Mchinji	5.8	5.3
Dedza	4.7	5.6
Ntcheu	3.9	5.1
Lilongwe City	20.4	15.4
Mangochi	5.0	7.5
Machinga	3.1	6.1
Zomba	2.8	7.5
Chiradzulu	7.8	9.9
Blantyre	9.9	5.6
Mwanza	4.3	3.9
Thyolo	7.6	3.8
Mulanje	11.1	2.1
Phalombe	8.3	1.5
Chikwawa	4.3	3.1
Nsanje	6.6	4.1
Balaka	4.7	8.9
Neno	3.7	5.4
Zomba City	14.0	23.6
Blantyre City	20.6	15.9

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 2.7: Proportion of In-migrants by Movement Pattern by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Movement pattern of migrants						Total
	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Outside Malawi to rural	Outside Malawi to urban	
Chitipa	66.2	14.4	3.5	8.9	5.5	1.6	100.0
Karonga	48.9	38.0	9.2	2.5	0.6	0.7	100.0
Nkhata Bay	80.4	5.9	0.7	6.6	6.4	0.0	100.0
Rumphi	72.8	11.9	2.5	12.4	0.0	0.3	100.0
Mzimba	75.5	0.0	0.0	16.8	7.7	0.0	100.0
Likoma	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	100.0
Mzuzu City	0.0	75.3	22.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Kasungu	79.3	10.6	1.2	8.3	0.6	0.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	89.2	7.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ntchisi	91.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dowa	84.9	5.1	0.6	4.4	5.0	0.0	100.0
Salima	81.8	8.0	5.9	2.9	1.5	0.0	100.0
Lilongwe	90.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	3.9	0.0	100.0
Mchinji	74.4	10.8	0.0	1.2	13.7	0.0	100.0
Dedza	82.5	5.9	3.4	2.2	5.0	0.8	100.0
Ntcheu	71.8	6.2	0.9	15.2	5.1	0.9	100.0
Lilongwe City	0.0	80.4	17.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0
Mangochi	70.6	17.4	1.2	3.9	6.2	0.9	100.0
Machinga	83.9	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	100.0
Zomba	84.4	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chiradzulu	77.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
Blantyre	69.4	0.0	0.0	28.4	2.2	0.0	100.0
Mwanza	76.2	17.6	0.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Thyolo	68.0	21.3	0.0	5.9	4.8	0.0	100.0
Mulanje	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Phalombe	82.1	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chikwawa	77.8	5.9	0.0	8.8	7.5	0.0	100.0
Nsanje	63.4	5.5	0.0	16.5	14.5	0.0	100.0
Balaka	75.0	13.5	9.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Neno	76.2	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zomba City	0.0	65.3	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0
Blantyre City	0.0	63.4	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

ANNEX 3: EDUCATION

Annex Table 3.1: Literacy Rate for Population Aged 5 Years and Above by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Total	Female	Male
Chitipa	76.8	74.6	79.0
Karonga	79.3	77.9	80.6
Nkhata Bay	69.0	67.8	70.4
Rumphi	78.6	75.9	81.1
Mzimba	67.1	66.2	67.9
Likoma	79.9	76.6	83.4
Mzuzu City	87.1	86.3	88.0
Kasungu	69.3	68.4	70.3
Nkhotakota	64.6	61.2	68.0
Ntchisi	61.5	60.1	63.0
Dowa	62.7	56.4	69.1
Salima	58.8	53.6	64.2
Lilongwe	56.9	54.2	59.7
Mchinji	61.4	58.0	64.7
Dedza	58.5	53.0	65.0
Ntcheu	71.1	69.5	73.0
Lilongwe City	85.2	83.3	87.1
Mangochi	46.3	44.4	48.5
Machinga	51.1	46.2	56.7
Zomba	65.8	63.6	68.8
Chiradzulu	71.9	68.3	75.8
Blantyre	74.6	74.1	75.2
Mwanza	64.3	62.3	66.6
Thyolo	63.7	61.6	66.2
Mulanje	63.5	61.2	66.2
Phalombe	55.1	52.2	58.6
Chikwawa	60.8	55.2	66.5
Nsanje	59.3	52.0	67.3
Balaka	65.6	64.8	66.4
Neno	71.1	70.5	71.7
Zomba City	85.3	85.0	85.6
Blantyre City	86.7	86.5	87.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 3.2: Literacy Rate for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by District, IHS5 2019-2020

Districts	Literacy		
	Total	Female	Male
Chitipa	86.5	80.9	92.1
Karonga	87.6	83.4	91.8
Nkhata Bay	80.4	76.5	84.7
Rumphi	89.6	85.8	93.1
Mzimba	80.0	73.8	87.2
Likoma	82.6	77.0	88.4
Mzuzu City	94.7	92.9	96.4
Kasungu	80.8	76.1	85.9
Nkhotakota	77.8	70.4	85.6
Ntchisi	73.3	66.5	81.0
Dowa	73.7	66.6	80.7
Salima	69.0	59.6	79.1
Lilongwe	67.2	59.2	76.1
Mchinji	71.4	64.0	78.7
Dedza	65.8	56.8	77.1
Ntcheu	80.6	75.1	87.4
Lilongwe City	92.6	88.0	96.8
Mangochi	57.8	49.5	69.1
Machinga	61.7	53.1	72.2
Zomba	74.5	69.0	81.6
Chiradzulu	79.5	73.4	86.7
Blantyre	81.3	79.2	84.0
Mwanza	73.3	65.8	82.1
Thyolo	74.0	67.1	82.9
Mulanje	71.7	65.3	79.6
Phalombe	66.8	61.4	73.4
Chikwawa	66.9	55.7	79.3
Nsanje	65.5	52.8	80.7
Balaka	76.8	71.3	83.7
Neno	84.7	79.5	90.6
Zomba City	91.6	88.7	94.9
Blantyre City	92.1	91.6	92.7

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 3.3: Proportion of Individuals that Never Attended School and Reasons for Not Attending School for Population Aged 5 Years and Above by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Never Attended School	Reasons for not attending school							Total
		No money for fees, uniform	Still too young to attend school	Parents did not let me	Not interested, lazy	Illness or Disability	School too far from home	Other	
Chitipa	7.3	10.2	43.7	10.4	4.7	8.6	16.2	6.2	100.0
Karonga	6.4	11.0	53.2	11.4	9.8	8.5	2.4	3.7	100.0
Nkhata Bay	9.3	12.9	51.9	8.1	11.5	6.6	6.1	2.9	100.0
Rumphi	6.8	8.0	65.3	7.1	4.6	4.6	3.7	6.8	100.0
Mzimba	10.9	17.0	43.6	7.3	11.6	3.1	11.8	5.6	100.0
Likoma	5.3	34.2	40.1	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	14.4	100.0
Mzuzu City	4.4	19.2	46.8	4.5	13.1	8.8	3.6	4.0	100.0
Kasungu	11.3	29.5	24.2	16.0	17.0	4.3	6.4	2.6	100.0
Nkhotakota	12.0	31.0	31.3	4.6	21.9	2.8	4.6	3.9	100.0
Ntchisi	14.4	36.3	25.9	5.2	18.3	5.6	4.5	4.2	100.0
Dowa	12.4	41.0	17.7	14.7	9.3	5.6	6.8	4.8	100.0
Salima	18.8	45.1	29.4	5.8	12.3	3.7	1.3	2.5	100.0
Lilongwe	16.6	42.5	26.1	9.6	13.6	4.6	0.9	2.8	100.0
Mchinji	17.9	28.8	20.1	26.1	15.4	3.9	2.5	3.1	100.0
Dedza	19.7	40.6	22.3	10.7	16.3	4.4	3.0	2.7	100.0
Ntcheu	13.1	38.9	36.2	10.0	7.8	4.8	1.9	0.5	100.0
Lilongwe City	4.4	25.9	41.7	11.1	12.7	3.6	0.0	5.0	100.0
Mangochi	24.9	23.7	26.2	25.4	15.3	3.5	4.1	1.8	100.0
Machinga	18.7	38.4	28.9	16.9	6.5	2.2	6.5	0.6	100.0
Zomba	12.1	36.8	23.8	12.5	21.3	2.9	0.7	2.0	100.0
Chiradzulu	12.8	35.8	25.1	10.8	18.6	4.4	3.3	2.0	100.0
Blantyre	10.4	39.1	23.1	22.8	4.7	6.0	1.9	2.3	100.0
Mwanza	13.8	33.0	24.1	19.1	8.6	5.2	8.0	2.0	100.0
Thyolo	10.9	43.1	22.3	11.6	8.5	7.6	1.4	5.6	100.0
Mulanje	10.0	38.7	28.6	15.9	11.4	3.3	1.4	0.7	100.0
Phalombe	11.4	38.6	28.0	15.6	9.4	3.5	3.0	1.9	100.0
Chikwawa	21.4	36.0	27.4	15.7	13.3	2.0	3.2	2.5	100.0
Nsanje	22.8	32.4	23.3	15.0	19.6	2.2	5.2	2.2	100.0
Balaka	14.1	37.1	32.0	13.0	10.0	4.2	2.6	1.2	100.0
Neno	9.0	27.2	41.9	11.0	5.8	7.3	5.3	1.6	100.0
Zomba City	6.6	37.2	22.6	10.6	22.7	2.7	0.0	4.3	100.0
Blantyre City	6.5	30.3	33.8	13.7	16.4	2.3	2.5	1.1	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 3.4: Proportion of Individuals who Never Attended School and Reasons for Not Attending School for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Never Attended School	Reasons for not attending school							Total
		No money for fees, uniform	Parents did not let me	Not interested, lazy	Illness or Disability	School too far from home	Had to work or help at home	Other	
Chitipa	5.8	19.7	19.9	9.1	9.1	30.3	11.9	-	100.0
Karonga	4.0	26.2	27.3	17.8	11.6	5.6	6.7	4.7	100.0
Nkhata Bay	6.0	29.0	18.9	23.9	9.6	13.5	3.8	1.4	100.0
Rumphi	3.3	24.9	22.1	14.4	11.8	9.0	17.7	0.0	100.0
Mzimba	7.7	33.1	15.6	23.5	4.0	14.6	6.4	2.8	100.0
Likoma	4.2	57.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	100.0
Mzuzu City	2.4	31.8	11.0	32.3	6.2	8.9	4.6	5.2	100.0
Kasungu	11.7	43.5	23.4	19.1	4.7	5.2	1.6	2.5	100.0
Nkhotakota	10.7	53.2	8.2	24.1	-	6.3	5.4	2.8	100.0
Ntchisi	13.5	53.9	8.7	21.7	5.7	2.9	7.0	0.0	100.0
Dowa	13.6	53.6	19.5	12.1	7.1	2.5	4.8	0.4	100.0
Salima	19.0	63.7	8.9	16.2	5.6	1.4	3.8	0.3	100.0
Lilongwe	16.8	57.9	14.7	18.4	3.0	1.4	3.8	0.7	100.0
Mchinji	20.5	37.2	35.7	15.8	4.8	1.5	0.5	4.6	100.0
Dedza	21.1	55.5	15.4	17.7	5.0	2.1	1.8	2.4	100.0
Ntcheu	11.4	65.0	17.7	9.3	6.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	100.0
Lilongwe City	3.1	46.9	22.4	17.8	5.6	0.0	2.2	5.1	100.0
Mangochi	26.1	35.1	41.4	12.0	3.7	4.7	2.1	1.1	100.0
Machinga	20.4	56.3	26.3	4.7	2.7	9.1	1.0	0.0	100.0
Zomba	13.2	48.4	18.8	24.4	4.4	1.0	0.6	2.4	100.0
Chiradzulu	11.7	54.5	14.2	20.8	7.2	2.3	1.0	0.0	100.0
Blantyre	10.5	56.5	27.3	6.7	3.4	2.8	1.8	1.5	100.0
Mwanza	15.5	45.2	25.2	10.9	6.6	10.3	1.2	0.7	100.0
Thyolo	11.1	61.5	16.5	6.0	7.7	0.9	2.9	4.6	100.0
Mulanje	10.5	53.6	24.2	14.2	4.1	0.9	0.0	3.0	100.0
Phalombe	12.1	59.2	23.2	7.8	2.2	4.6	1.4	1.6	100.0
Chikwawa	22.3	52.5	22.9	14.7	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.9	100.0
Nsanje	23.1	47.8	22.6	17.9	2.5	5.2	1.7	2.3	100.0
Balaka	13.3	61.9	21.4	8.5	5.0	1.1	0.5	1.5	100.0
Neno	7.3	53.0	21.6	7.4	7.8	7.0	3.1	-	100.0
Zomba City	5.7	54.1	17.6	19.1	2.1	0.0	2.0	5.2	100.0
Blantyre City	5.3	48.9	22.0	18.8	4.0	4.3	0.0	2.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 3.5: Enrolment Rates at Primary School by District, IHS5 2019-2020

Districts	Gross Enrolment Rate			Net Enrolment Rate		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Chitipa	117.9	130.8	124.2	93.8	93.9	93.8
Karonga	136.2	146.4	141.4	95.5	94.8	95.2
Nkhata Bay	120.6	125.6	122.9	90.5	86.9	88.8
Rumphi	125.1	139.8	132.4	90.5	94.0	92.3
Mzimba	117.5	133.9	125.8	87.9	89.6	88.8
Likoma	140.0	150.0	144.8	94.3	84.1	89.5
Mzuzu City	119.0	120.8	119.9	93.6	91.3	92.5
Kasungu	128.6	130.7	129.6	94.2	90.9	92.5
Nkhotakota	127.6	124.5	126.0	89.2	82.8	85.9
Ntchisi	129.7	121.3	125.4	92.4	84.2	88.2
Dowa	126.2	134.2	129.9	89.6	90.6	90.1
Salima	122.4	123.3	122.8	83.1	83.9	83.5
Lilongwe	121.9	120.7	121.3	87.0	82.4	84.6
Mchinji	127.5	131.4	129.5	91.8	86.7	89.3
Dedza	129.8	122.7	126.3	87.5	82.9	85.2
Ntcheu	118.0	131.5	124.3	86.8	88.1	87.4
Lilongwe City	123.4	130.2	126.5	92.8	95.0	93.8
Mangochi	107.4	104.6	106.0	81.4	74.7	78.1
Machinga	115.6	115.9	115.8	86.4	85.5	85.9
Zomba	117.1	125.8	120.8	90.7	89.6	90.2
Chiradzulu	126.2	126.0	126.1	87.2	84.1	85.6
Blantyre	126.9	125.6	126.3	93.1	93.1	93.1
Mwanza	130.8	127.6	129.2	92.8	91.2	92.0
Thyolo	122.2	132.2	127.3	93.5	89.6	91.6
Mulanje	120.1	139.0	129.1	91.4	91.4	91.4
Phalombe	127.8	110.2	119.2	91.4	83.8	87.8
Chikwawa	117.8	114.1	115.9	87.1	81.5	84.2
Nsanje	109.1	108.1	108.6	84.6	78.7	81.5
Balaka	117.0	125.5	121.0	92.2	86.1	89.2
Neno	124.6	134.1	129.4	94.5	94.3	94.4
Zomba City	121.3	119.5	120.4	89.0	86.8	87.9
Blantyre City	117.4	120.0	118.6	91.9	90.6	91.3

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 3.6: Enrolment Rates at Secondary School by District, IHS5 2019-2020

Districts	Gross enrolment rate			Net enrolment rate		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Chitipa	55.6	59.3	57.7	25.2	20.7	22.7
Karonga	57.3	41.6	49.1	28.1	18.3	22.9
Nkhata Bay	27.0	49.3	37.0	17.2	16.0	16.7
Rumphi	68.6	61.9	65.3	35.1	24.5	30.0
Mzimba	47.5	29.3	37.5	27.8	9.6	17.7
Likoma	87.5	70.0	77.8	36.8	21.8	28.6
Mzuzu City	94.8	94.8	94.8	45.5	44.1	44.8
Kasungu	38.5	40.2	39.3	16.5	7.9	12.4
Nkhotakota	35.4	27.3	31.3	16.1	7.4	11.7
Ntchisi	30.2	32.8	31.3	14.7	3.4	10.0
Dowa	19.7	23.7	22.2	6.2	9.8	8.6
Salima	27.8	21.9	24.7	15.3	10.2	12.4
Lilongwe	18.6	26.3	22.7	5.2	6.2	5.7
Mchinji	23.5	23.8	23.7	8.1	7.4	7.7
Dedza	32.1	21.9	27.2	10.5	9.0	9.8
Ntcheu	27.0	30.5	28.7	17.3	9.2	13.5
Lilongwe City	65.6	68.5	67.0	28.1	30.3	29.2
Mangochi	17.7	16.7	17.2	10.8	4.2	7.5
Machinga	27.5	22.7	25.0	10.1	3.7	6.8
Zomba	40.2	28.4	34.4	17.3	7.0	12.2
Chiradzulu	27.0	44.7	36.5	11.8	17.4	14.8
Blantyre	52.9	61.3	56.4	23.3	20.5	22.2
Mwanza	36.2	59.3	46.9	11.2	17.4	14.1
Thyolo	30.8	33.7	32.4	18.2	6.3	11.9
Mulanje	33.7	27.0	30.1	13.5	13.5	13.5
Phalombe	14.8	35.2	23.9	9.2	9.1	9.1
Chikwawa	20.7	49.4	35.2	8.5	13.9	11.2
Nsanje	33.8	41.8	37.4	15.5	11.9	13.8
Balaka	33.3	22.7	27.8	11.8	10.5	11.1
Neno	39.0	42.5	40.8	25.8	8.7	16.0
Zomba City	74.0	63.6	69.2	27.3	32.6	29.7
Blantyre City	75.0	93.6	81.9	53.2	31.5	45.4

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 3.7: Type of School Attended by Pupils According to District, IHS5 2019-2020

Districts	Primary				Secondary			
	Public	Private /Other	Religious	Total	Public	Private /Other	Religious	Total
Chitipa	84.4	3.8	11.8	100.0	73.0	15.7	11.3	100.0
Karonga	84.5	0.8	14.7	100.0	84.5	11.8	3.7	100.0
Nkhata Bay	90.3	0.6	9.0	100.0	82.1	16.4	1.5	100.0
Rumphi	90.0	1.7	8.4	100.0	82.6	11.5	5.9	100.0
Mzimba	90.8	0.7	8.6	100.0	69.0	22.0	9.0	100.0
Likoma	85.3	2.1	12.6	100.0	72.6	0.0	27.4	100.0
Mzuzu City	85.4	8.4	6.2	100.0	52.3	38.9	8.8	100.0
Kasungu	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	85.9	4.5	9.5	100.0
Nkhotakota	97.3	1.0	1.7	100.0	88.2	4.6	7.2	100.0
Ntchisi	95.7	0.8	3.5	100.0	90.7	3.8	5.4	100.0
Dowa	97.9	0.8	1.3	100.0	85.7	4.8	9.5	100.0
Salima	94.4	2.3	3.3	100.0	75.7	19.4	4.9	100.0
Lilongwe	93.8	1.6	4.6	100.0	79.6	12.2	8.2	100.0
Mchinji	95.5	1.5	3.0	100.0	83.8	3.0	13.2	100.0
Dedza	88.5	1.0	10.5	100.0	87.2	1.5	11.3	100.0
Ntcheu	85.3	1.5	13.2	100.0	72.7	25.4	1.9	100.0
Lilongwe City	78.9	16.2	4.9	100.0	66.7	25.3	8.0	100.0
Mangochi	90.6	1.6	7.9	100.0	90.4	7.2	2.4	100.0
Machinga	92.5	0.9	6.7	100.0	82.1	8.5	9.3	100.0
Zomba	87.7	3.2	9.1	100.0	62.5	20.3	17.2	100.0
Chiradzulu	83.7	3.0	13.3	100.0	79.3	17.1	3.6	100.0
Blantyre	89.8	2.2	7.9	100.0	78.1	18.7	3.1	100.0
Mwanza	85.3	4.5	10.1	100.0	69.3	18.0	12.6	100.0
Thyolo	86.8	1.0	12.2	100.0	78.3	20.4	1.3	100.0
Mulanje	74.7	1.4	23.9	100.0	84.3	5.9	9.8	100.0
Phalombe	81.1	0.7	18.2	100.0	78.1	18.8	3.1	100.0
Chikwawa	97.4	1.0	1.6	100.0	88.9	5.5	5.6	100.0
Nsanje	95.5	0.9	3.6	100.0	65.5	27.1	7.4	100.0
Balaka	81.6	1.2	17.2	100.0	56.4	11.8	31.8	100.0
Neno	90.8	3.5	5.6	100.0	68.8	23.8	7.4	100.0
Zomba City	87.8	6.7	5.5	100.0	73.4	20.2	6.4	100.0
Blantyre City	69.8	22.5	7.7	100.0	42.5	38.6	19.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 3.8: Proportion of Individuals Aged 5 years and Above by Highest Education Qualification Acquired and District, IHS5 2019-2020

Districts	None	PSLC	JCE	MSCE	Tertiary	Total
Chitipa	73.2	13.0	7.3	5.5	0.9	100.0
Karonga	72.9	13.7	6.1	6.5	0.8	100.0
Nkhata Bay	77.0	10.1	6.6	5.4	0.9	100.0
Rumphi	65.5	16.6	9.8	6.6	1.5	100.0
Mzimba	74.4	15.0	5.9	4.0	0.7	100.0
Likoma	69.4	10.8	9.3	9.3	1.2	100.0
Mzuzu City	48.1	15.7	10.9	16.0	9.3	100.0
Kasungu	82.7	8.8	5.6	2.6	0.3	100.0
Nkhotakota	79.8	10.1	4.7	5.1	0.4	100.0
Ntchisi	85.4	7.4	3.9	2.8	0.4	100.0
Dowa	87.1	6.9	3.9	2.0	0.2	100.0
Salima	87.2	4.9	3.0	3.0	1.9	100.0
Lilongwe	87.4	6.1	3.2	2.8	0.4	100.0
Mchinji	87.8	6.8	3.1	2.0	0.3	100.0
Dedza	88.0	6.3	3.0	2.4	0.3	100.0
Ntcheu	83.2	9.7	4.1	2.8	0.2	100.0
Lilongwe City	55.9	12.4	11.2	14.3	6.1	100.0
Mangochi	93.0	3.3	1.4	2.0	0.3	100.0
Machinga	90.3	5.4	2.1	2.0	0.1	100.0
Zomba	84.6	7.3	3.6	3.9	0.6	100.0
Chiradzulu	80.7	9.8	4.7	4.0	0.7	100.0
Blantyre	73.6	13.8	5.6	4.7	2.3	100.0
Mwanza	83.6	9.6	2.5	3.6	0.7	100.0
Thyolo	86.1	7.7	2.9	2.9	0.4	100.0
Mulanje	87.8	6.7	3.6	1.4	0.5	100.0
Phalombe	90.7	4.3	2.7	2.2	0.1	100.0
Chikwawa	85.3	6.9	4.9	2.6	0.3	100.0
Nsanje	84.2	7.2	4.3	3.6	0.6	100.0
Balaka	84.2	8.4	3.0	3.4	1.0	100.0
Neno	82.3	10.1	3.8	3.3	0.5	100.0
Zomba City	59.3	11.7	8.2	14.0	6.8	100.0
Blantyre City	52.4	16.6	11.9	14.0	5.1	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 3.9: Proportion of Highest Education Qualification Acquired by Population Aged 15 Years and Above and District, IHS5 2019-2020

Districts	None	PSLC	JCE	MSCE	Tertiary	Total
Chitipa	59.7	19.2	11.1	8.5	1.4	100.0
Karonga	59.8	20.1	9.2	9.7	1.3	100.0
Nkhata Bay	65.5	14.8	10.1	8.3	1.4	100.0
Rumphi	49.8	23.5	14.5	9.8	2.3	100.0
Mzimba	61.9	22.2	8.8	6.1	1.1	100.0
Likoma	60.3	13.4	12.3	12.4	1.6	100.0
Mzuzu City	30.2	20.6	14.7	21.8	12.7	100.0
Kasungu	73.6	13.2	8.8	4.0	0.4	100.0
Nkhotakota	68.4	15.6	7.3	8.0	0.7	100.0
Ntchisi	77.4	11.5	6.0	4.4	0.7	100.0
Dowa	80.5	10.2	6.0	3.0	0.3	100.0
Salima	80.4	7.3	4.6	4.7	2.9	100.0
Lilongwe	80.8	9.3	4.9	4.4	0.6	100.0
Mchinji	81.0	10.4	5.0	3.1	0.5	100.0
Dedza	81.7	9.6	4.6	3.7	0.5	100.0
Ntcheu	74.3	14.6	6.3	4.4	0.3	100.0
Lilongwe City	38.2	16.5	16.0	20.5	8.8	100.0
Mangochi	88.2	5.5	2.3	3.4	0.5	100.0
Machinga	84.4	8.6	3.5	3.3	0.2	100.0
Zomba	75.3	11.4	6.0	6.3	1.0	100.0
Chiradzulu	71.1	14.8	7.1	6.1	0.9	100.0
Blantyre	62.1	19.5	8.2	6.9	3.4	100.0
Mwanza	75.2	14.4	3.8	5.5	1.1	100.0
Thyolo	78.6	11.7	4.6	4.5	0.6	100.0
Mulanje	81.5	9.8	5.7	2.3	0.8	100.0
Phalombe	84.8	7.0	4.4	3.7	0.2	100.0
Chikwawa	77.3	10.5	7.6	4.1	0.5	100.0
Nsanje	76.2	10.7	6.7	5.5	0.9	100.0
Balaka	74.6	13.4	4.8	5.6	1.6	100.0
Neno	72.2	15.8	6.0	5.2	0.8	100.0
Zomba City	42.6	15.6	11.9	20.1	9.8	100.0
Blantyre City	34.0	21.9	16.8	20.0	7.3	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

ANNEX 4: HEALTH

Annex Table 4.1: Proportion of Persons Reporting Illness/Injury and Percentage Distribution of Top Most Reported Diseases in Malawi by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Proportion who suffered	Top most diseases suffered from								
		Fever and Malaria	Cough	Sore throat and Flu	Headache	Stomach Ache	Body and Joint Pains	Diarrhoea	Other	Total
Chitipa	17.9	23.7	28.5	1.0	12.5	13.5	4.9	1.4	14.5	100
Karonga	19.0	22.2	32.1	1.9	10.0	5.9	6.6	1.8	19.5	100
Nkhata Bay	29.6	38.2	19.5	2.2	5.1	11.9	4.6	1.2	17.4	100
Rumphi	21.9	19.0	35.3	1.2	9.2	9.8	3.8	2.9	18.9	100
Mzimba	27.8	36.8	11.1	12.3	8.7	8.9	3.6	2.4	16.2	100
Likoma	37.5	27.0	15.3	1.4	10.0	7.1	12.8	1.4	24.9	100
Mzuzu City	20.4	23.7	15.2	18.6	9.0	8.5	2.7	1.3	20.9	100
Kasungu	24.5	40.3	20.1	2.0	6.6	6.7	2.5	5.4	16.4	100
Nkhotakota	36.3	31.2	16.9	4.8	8.6	8.0	6.6	3.0	20.9	100
Ntchisi	39.6	21.3	26.3	6.7	6.6	6.5	9.7	4.2	18.7	100
Dowa	27.1	37.1	20.1	4.5	6.4	5.9	4.3	2.3	19.3	100
Salima	18.2	41.3	2.6	11.9	7.9	7.9	2.4	2.3	23.7	100
Lilongwe	25.7	43.1	5.2	9.6	6.8	6.6	4.4	3.7	20.6	100
Mchinji	27.9	37.2	14.7	2.8	10.1	9.4	5.6	1.8	18.4	100
Dedza	32.2	33.1	10.0	10.3	11.3	9.2	4.5	4.0	17.7	100
Ntcheu	32.7	43.9	10.2	6.0	7.1	8.3	3.5	1.9	18.9	100
Lilongwe City	21.9	27.7	12.2	13.0	8.1	8.2	3.9	5.4	21.4	100
Mangochi	30.4	28.3	11.6	11.2	11.1	11.3	4.5	3.8	18.2	100
Machinga	27.0	27.7	12.9	14.0	9.6	9.3	4.9	1.8	19.9	100
Zomba	24.9	37.2	12.7	9.3	6.6	6.5	3.7	1.4	22.5	100
Chiradzulu	24.8	31.2	14.9	3.9	10.1	7.4	6.0	4.8	21.7	100
Blantyre	27.8	40.2	7.4	7.7	12.4	7.8	6.9	3.3	14.3	100
Mwanza	24.0	32.8	9.8	9.2	13.7	9.5	6.3	2.6	16.1	100
Thyolo	27.3	27.6	7.7	13.5	10.8	8.5	4.2	5.2	22.6	100
Mulanje	29.3	33.8	0.8	20.1	7.9	5.7	4.9	3.6	23.1	100
Phalombe	31.6	24.2	0.5	23.6	11.9	7.0	7.6	3.8	21.3	100
Chikwawa	28.3	46.6	6.3	2.5	13.6	4.3	7.9	3.3	15.6	100
Nsanje	23.3	32.6	3.8	5.1	12.5	12.2	7.1	4.2	22.5	100
Balaka	31.3	43.7	10.7	6.6	6.6	7.3	3.3	3.5	18.3	100
Neno	25.6	38.8	15.0	5.3	9.9	8.9	6.9	1.5	13.7	100
Zomba City	19.0	30.8	14.9	5.9	7.8	4.8	2.6	5.8	27.3	100
Blantyre City	20.5	20.0	10.4	18.2	11.2	12.8	4.6	4.1	18.6	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 4.2: Actions Taken in Face of Illness/Injury by District IHS5 2019-2020

District	Sought treatment at gvt health facility	Local pharmacy or grocery	Sought treatment at other health facility	Did Nothing, not serious	Had medicine, known remedies	Did Nothing, no money	Other	Total
Chitipa	65.0	11.3	9.3	5.6	6.9	1.6	0.4	100
Karonga	64.5	17.2	6.8	4.8	4.4	1.6	0.8	100
Nkhata Bay	59.7	17.9	8.7	6.4	2.9	3.8	0.5	100
Rumphi	61.3	12.6	10.3	7.8	5.3	2.4	0.3	100
Mzimba	53.4	20.5	12.9	4.7	4.8	1.5	2.2	100
Likoma	65.8	3.2	10.0	13.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	45.5	27.0	11.0	10.4	3.6	2.0	0.5	100
Kasungu	56.3	25.6	7.2	5.6	1.6	2.9	0.8	100
Nkhotakota	46.5	20.5	10.2	7.8	11.3	2.3	1.4	100
Ntchisi	59.2	13.9	3.3	7.4	11.6	3.2	1.3	100
Dowa	48.5	23.0	10.5	5.8	6.3	3.5	2.3	100
Salima	43.1	30.0	14.8	4.5	3.0	3.3	1.4	100
Lilongwe	44.8	22.1	9.0	7.0	4.9	10.0	2.0	100
Mchinji	60.5	15.4	6.1	7.2	5.9	3.8	1.1	100
Dedza	39.3	28.1	14.8	7.0	4.4	4.4	2.1	100
Ntcheu	48.2	24.5	13.9	5.9	4.1	2.8	0.6	100
Lilongwe City	34.5	31.2	15.7	7.2	7.0	3.6	0.7	100
Mangochi	39.8	37.2	10.3	2.5	3.1	4.5	2.6	100
Machinga	46.5	36.6	6.0	4.5	2.3	1.1	3.0	100
Zomba	52.0	21.5	11.5	4.2	5.3	2.5	2.9	100
Chiradzulu	54.4	19.5	13.4	4.5	4.5	2.0	1.7	100
Blantyre	58.8	19.0	6.0	6.5	4.9	3.8	1.0	100
Mwanza	60.4	23.9	6.8	5.0	2.1	0.3	1.4	100
Thyolo	59.3	13.0	8.4	11.0	2.5	4.6	1.3	100
Mulanje	66.4	11.4	4.0	12.7	1.5	2.6	1.3	100
Phalombe	53.3	11.7	8.5	19.1	1.3	4.4	1.7	100
Chikwawa	61.6	18.5	5.9	4.3	4.4	2.7	2.5	100
Nsanje	57.6	21.6	6.7	5.1	2.6	4.6	1.8	100
Balaka	49.5	27.5	11.4	4.3	2.9	2.4	2.0	100
Neno	72.1	14.5	3.4	4.8	3.9	0.7	0.5	100
Zomba City	58.0	14.0	12.2	6.5	7.0	0.3	2.0	100
Blantyre City	37.8	31.0	14.2	6.7	9.8	0.4	0.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 4.3: Proportion of Reported Chronic Illness and its Distribution by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Proportion chronically ill	Type of Chronic Illness reported										Total
		HIV/AIDS	Asthma	Stomach Disorder	Epilepsy	Chronic Malaria/Fever	Arthritis/Rheumatism	Mental Illness	Diabetes	TB	Other	
Chitipa	4.7	14.5	33.5	7.5	17.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.0	22.5	100
Karonga	5.3	13.6	37.7	1.3	15.4	2.5	0.0	3.0	7.4	3.8	15.3	100
Nkhata Bay	7.0	13.4	21.9	10.5	9.7	1.7	8.7	2.7	4.4	2.5	24.5	100
Rumphi	5.9	14.3	41.4	4.3	0.9	4.3	3.2	4.9	2.3	0.0	24.5	100
Mzimba	6.1	20.9	11.7	8.0	14.0	1.6	0.0	2.8	1.2	2.5	37.4	100
Likoma	8.9	5.9	20.9	0.0	5.9	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	52.2	100
Mzuzu City	7.4	15.3	13.1	8.8	0.9	0.0	3.5	4.1	7.3	1.8	45.2	100
Kasungu	5.0	22.6	22.5	15.3	9.1	1.8	0.0	1.9	4.3	2.1	20.4	100
Nkhotakota	7.7	16.1	31.3	8.3	5.9	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	31.4	100
Ntchisi	7.7	9.1	12.6	3.8	16.1	2.3	3.2	1.5	3.4	2.5	45.6	100
Dowa	8.3	14.8	31.2	5.7	11.0	2.3	0.0	2.7	3.6	3.1	25.5	100
Salima	9.5	12.7	26.2	6.4	9.3	4.8	16.5	2.3	0.9	0.0	20.8	100
Lilongwe	9.3	10.4	14.9	11.9	10.5	1.8	10.1	3.2	1.2	2.9	33.1	100
Mchinji	6.8	22.9	19.0	7.6	13.6	0.5	1.6	2.1	0.0	2.5	30.3	100
Dedza	10.3	8.4	16.5	21.5	6.6	5.3	1.8	6.8	0.0	2.8	30.4	100
Ntcheu	12.7	18.4	25.7	12.4	2.5	10.3	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.6	24.2	100
Lilongwe City	6.4	13.1	29.2	15.0	2.1	3.5	2.0	0.0	5.9	0.6	28.6	100
Mangochi	9.0	40.8	16.7	4.3	7.3	4.7	3.2	6.9	0.0	1.4	14.9	100
Machinga	9.2	26.4	19.8	7.4	4.4	7.7	6.8	4.2	2.4	0.5	20.4	100
Zomba	8.0	28.4	12.9	7.8	7.6	9.1	8.0	0.0	2.7	0.5	23.0	100
Chiradzulu	9.0	45.3	13.5	3.2	8.1	1.3	0.0	6.7	1.0	1.2	19.7	100
Blantyre	12.2	25.2	16.8	5.6	8.7	3.7	4.1	1.1	4.2	1.1	29.5	100
Mwanza	8.0	11.5	36.3	5.6	15.4	0.7	0.0	4.7	0.7	3.8	21.3	100
Thyolo	9.7	41.8	18.2	2.7	10.0	1.6	0.7	2.2	2.4	3.6	17.0	100
Mulanje	10.2	44.0	14.4	2.7	4.4	0.6	0.6	2.3	1.6	1.5	27.9	100
Phalombe	10.4	28.0	19.1	3.5	3.9	3.4	0.5	5.0	2.4	2.6	31.5	100
Chikwawa	8.4	25.8	35.9	2.3	6.4	13.5	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	11.1	100
Nsanje	8.3	29.4	28.0	1.6	4.5	5.6	1.0	0.0	2.1	7.4	20.5	100
Balaka	11.1	25.9	30.1	8.5	2.8	6.4	5.8	3.2	1.1	0.3	15.9	100
Neno	9.4	34.7	21.9	4.3	5.4	0.9	0.0	1.2	3.1	1.6	27.0	100
Zomba City	7.5	19.8	35.3	6.6	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.0	2.6	2.7	28.5	100
Blantyre City	12.5	34.2	19.6	6.2	3.2	3.9	1.3	1.2	5.8	1.6	22.9	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of those who Diagnosed Chronic Illnesses by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Medical worker at hospital	Medical worker at health facility	Self	Traditional healer	Health Surveillance Assistant	Other	Total
Chitipa	83.7	13.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.3	100.0
Karonga	73.6	18.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.6	100.0
Nkhata Bay	70.9	15.8	11.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
Rumphi	78.2	11.7	6.3	1.2	0.8	1.8	100.0
Mzimba	61.7	25.7	3.8	3.4	0.8	4.5	100.0
Likoma	43.4	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	100.0
Mzuzu City	88.5	6.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
Kasungu	62.2	18.7	15.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0
Nkhotakota	61.0	26.6	5.7	0.0	0.5	6.2	100.0
Ntchisi	60.6	26.4	5.4	3.5	0.0	4.1	100.0
Dowa	43.0	42.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0
Salima	59.0	28.9	6.7	3.2	1.5	0.6	100.0
Lilongwe	48.7	24.1	15.1	1.7	0.0	10.5	100.0
Mchinji	56.6	21.0	14.7	0.5	0.0	7.2	100.0
Dedza	58.2	16.4	12.1	1.6	0.0	11.7	100.0
Ntcheu	72.6	14.5	7.0	1.4	1.0	3.5	100.0
Lilongwe City	64.7	14.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	7.2	100.0
Mangochi	71.5	12.0	7.7	4.9	0.0	3.9	100.0
Machinga	76.1	2.7	11.9	2.1	0.0	7.1	100.0
Zomba	65.7	9.0	10.2	3.1	0.0	12.0	100.0
Chiradzulu	77.3	14.3	2.5	0.7	0.0	5.1	100.0
Blantyre	79.9	5.8	6.3	1.2	0.5	6.3	100.0
Mwanza	61.4	23.9	7.7	1.7	0.0	5.3	100.0
Thyolo	68.3	20.6	2.6	1.3	0.0	7.3	100.0
Mulanje	58.3	25.1	3.8	3.1	0.0	9.7	100.0
Phalombe	56.2	26.2	6.2	2.3	0.0	9.1	100.0
Chikwawa	68.5	21.9	4.7	0.6	0.0	4.3	100.0
Nsanje	62.1	26.7	5.0	2.0	0.0	4.3	100.0
Balaka	66.5	11.3	13.5	2.2	0.2	6.2	100.0
Neno	69.0	20.8	6.3	0.3	0.0	3.6	100.0
Zomba City	93.8	3.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Blantyre City	84.2	3.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 4.5: Proportion by Place of Delivery for Women Aged 12-49 by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Place of delivery for the child born in the last 24 months			
	Hospital	Home	Other	Total
Chitipa	97.6	1.6	0.8	100
Karonga	96.9	3.1	0.0	100
Nkhata Bay	97.0	3.0	0.0	100
Rumphi	99.1	0.9	0.0	100
Mzimba	96.4	2.8	0.8	100
Likoma	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	97.4	2.6	0.0	100
Kasungu	97.1	2.9	0.0	100
Nkhotakota	94.0	5.8	0.2	100
Ntchisi	94.2	3.0	2.8	100
Dowa	96.4	3.6	0.0	100
Salima	96.5	3.5	0.0	100
Lilongwe	92.3	6.8	0.9	100
Mchinji	96.8	3.2	0.0	100
Dedza	97.3	2.2	0.5	100
Ntcheu	96.9	3.1	0.0	100
Lilongwe City	97.1	2.9	0.0	100
Mangochi	93.2	6.5	0.3	100
Machinga	93.5	6.2	0.3	100
Zomba	96.6	3.4	0.0	100
Chiradzulu	98.1	1.9	0.0	100
Blantyre	97.7	1.2	1.1	100
Mwanza	98.7	0.9	0.4	100
Thyolo	98.2	1.8	0.0	100
Mulanje	96.6	3.1	0.3	100
Phalombe	91.2	8.1	0.6	100
Chikwawa	94.9	4.8	0.3	100
Nsanje	90.2	9.8	0.0	100
Balaka	95.6	4.4	0.0	100
Neno	98.3	1.3	0.4	100
Zomba City	98.1	0.0	1.9	100
Blantyre City	100.0	0.0	0.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 4.6: Proportion of Births Assisted by Skilled Health Personnel by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Nurse/ Midwife	Doctor/ Clinician	Friend or relative	Traditional birth Attendant	Self	Patient Attendant	Other	Total
Chitipa	72.7	25.3	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karonga	80.3	16.9	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nkhata Bay	73.2	24.3	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rumphi	69.1	30.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mzimba	89.0	7.4	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	100.0
Likoma	47.1	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mzuzu City	86.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kasungu	55.5	41.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
Nkhotakota	76.1	18.9	2.6	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ntchisi	72.5	22.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Dowa	78.5	16.9	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Salima	55.4	41.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	100.0
Lilongwe	65.9	27.7	1.7	3.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
Mchinji	60.2	34.1	1.3	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Dedza	64.6	31.6	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0
Ntcheu	60.2	36.5	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Lilongwe City	84.4	14.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mangochi	67.7	25.1	5.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Machinga	70.3	23.8	3.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0
Zomba	55.9	38.7	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.4	0.0	100.0
Chiradzulu	64.5	33.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
Blantyre	57.0	40.7	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mwanza	76.1	23.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Thyolo	62.6	35.9	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mulanje	71.7	25.5	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Phalombe	57.4	35.7	4.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chikwawa	50.4	42.3	4.3	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Nsanje	54.6	35.8	6.9	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
Balaka	72.4	23.0	2.5	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0
Neno	82.9	15.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Zomba City	54.3	43.4	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Blantyre City	62.6	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 4.7: Proportion of Households with Members Sleeping under a Bed Net, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Bed Net	Under 5 Years
Chitipa	89.7	97.7
Karonga	95.1	97.9
Nkhata Bay	83.4	99.1
Rumphi	92.3	98.1
Mzimba	83.1	93.9
Likoma	90.0	100.0
Mzuzu City	90.6	98.2
Kasungu	81.3	94.9
Nkhotakota	64.3	92.2
Ntchisi	79.9	94.2
Dowa	80.3	96.0
Salima	81.5	98.6
Lilongwe	80.7	97.6
Mchinji	90.3	97.8
Dedza	74.9	96.5
Ntcheu	87.7	91.7
Lilongwe City	84.5	97.5
Mangochi	85.7	95.7
Machinga	92.6	97.9
Zomba	92.0	96.7
Chiradzulu	90.6	99.4
Blantyre	84.4	99.6
Mwanza	84.7	98.3
Thyolo	86.6	100.0
Mulanje	84.0	96.7
Phalombe	89.5	99.7
Chikwawa	85.4	98.4
Nsanje	85.3	97.3
Balaka	86.8	98.0
Neno	75.0	98.8
Zomba City	91.0	98.8
Blantyre City	87.1	96.9

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

ANNEX 5: CREDIT AND LOANS

Annex Table 5.1: Proportion of Households where at least One Member Obtained a Loan and Reasons for Obtaining the Loan by Districts IHS5 2019-2020

Districts	Proportion that borrowed	Reasons for Obtaining a Loan							Total
		Business Start-Up Capital	Purchased Agricultural Inputs for			Purchased		Other	
			Food crops	Cash crops	Tobacco	non-farm inputs	Land		
Chitipa	9.1	32.1	53.7	4.2	2.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	100.0
Karonga	10.6	31.9	62.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.8	0.0	100.0
Nkhata Bay	17.5	87.3	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Rumphi	11.4	53.1	17.0	11.8	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mzimba	33.0	38.7	39.4	2.3	17.3	2.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Likoma	25.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mzuzu City	22.6	69.7	23.6	0.3	0.0	4.7	1.7	0.0	100.0
Kasungu	16.3	34.0	18.3	14.0	25.2	5.4	3.0	0.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	21.4	51.9	36.6	4.3	1.7	1.8	3.7	0.0	100.0
Ntchisi	22.0	39.2	31.1	14.5	6.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dowa	15.5	47.7	32.7	9.1	8.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Salima	15.7	65.7	26.1	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lilongwe	14.0	63.3	21.9	1.3	7.2	2.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
Mchinji	14.3	50.5	22.0	14.3	3.1	6.5	3.5	0.0	100.0
Dedza	19.9	41.3	28.4	23.1	0.0	6.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Ntcheu	33.4	49.2	31.7	16.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lilongwe City	14.0	90.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.0	100.0
Mangochi	11.6	56.4	38.3	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Machinga	16.8	39.7	45.3	5.0	2.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zomba	16.2	50.1	27.7	9.7	0.0	10.4	2.1	0.0	100.0
Chiradzulu	19.9	39.0	46.3	7.7	0.0	5.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Blantyre	16.9	73.7	21.2	1.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mwanza	22.1	39.9	52.2	3.0	0.0	2.6	2.4	0.0	100.0
Thyolo	16.1	37.5	48.8	6.2	0.0	5.3	2.1	0.0	100.0
Mulanje	14.5	63.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	13.8	3.6	0.0	100.0
Phalombe	14.9	62.4	20.2	4.0	2.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chikwawa	22.5	52.5	13.3	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	100.0
Nsanje	13.9	54.7	38.3	4.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Balaka	14.7	36.6	45.1	11.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Neno	26.6	49.1	40.4	4.6	0.0	4.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Zomba City	14.1	75.4	15.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.5	2.5	100.0
Blantyre City	18.6	76.6	19.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.9	0.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 5. 2: Percentage Distribution of Sources of Loans by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Village Bank	Relative	Neighbour	Money Lender (Katapila)	NGO	SACCO	MRFC	Bank	Employer	Grocery/ Local Merchant	Religious Institutions	MARDEF	Other
Chitipa	39.8	2.0	12.4	10.1	0.0	12.5	2.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	12.0
Karonga	56.7	10.6	10.8	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0
Nkhata Bay	36.0	11.4	3.1	12.7	15.2	1.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5
Rumphi	32.6	6.0	5.7	8.9	8.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	23.8
Mzimba	40.6	8.3	11.2	12.5	8.7	2.7	0.0	1.2	3.0	0.9	1.5	0.4	8.9
Likoma	76.2	16.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mzuzu City	37.0	5.4	16.7	4.6	15.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.5	10.1
Kasungu	26.8	11.8	12.4	5.4	11.2	7.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6
Nkhotakota	45.3	18.5	17.3	7.4	0.0	1.8	4.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.6	1.0
Ntchisi	37.5	15.7	11.6	13.5	7.6	0.9	3.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
Dowa	32.4	13.1	16.7	17.9	2.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.1
Salima	33.9	9.7	13.2	8.2	0.0	3.1	7.7	5.4	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	8.9
Lilongwe	41.1	10.0	11.4	8.6	12.4	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7
Mchinji	38.3	15.6	16.5	7.7	7.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	7.7
Dedza	20.9	37.8	18.6	5.2	7.2	0.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.5	2.2
Ntcheu	49.2	27.6	10.2	5.0	4.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Lilongwe City	30.1	5.2	26.5	12.1	4.6	7.1	1.0	6.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
Mangochi	40.7	16.1	25.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machinga	32.0	29.1	21.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.8	0.0	4.3
Zomba	49.0	11.9	13.0	7.4	4.7	1.8	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8
Chiradzulu	51.0	12.3	12.0	10.1	7.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Blantyre	59.2	17.4	10.9	3.7	4.4	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.4
Mwanza	46.9	25.7	13.8	3.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.2
Thyolo	51.8	10.6	5.2	11.5	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.4	1.7
Mulanje	46.7	14.8	7.2	17.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.9
Phalombe	39.3	10.1	2.8	35.6	2.9	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Chikwawa	57.1	15.9	9.1	9.3	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5
Nsanje	56.8	12.3	17.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.4
Balaka	77.3	5.8	10.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8
Neno	63.3	21.4	2.7	1.9	5.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Zomba City	17.7	1.3	16.0	3.9	18.3	6.2	1.7	9.7	1.4	0.0	9.8	1.7	12.2
Blantyre City	47.2	16.5	18.5	1.7	3.2	1.4	0.0	2.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

ANNEX 6: NON-FARM ENTERPRISES

Annex Table 6.1: Proportion of Households that Operated Non-Farm Enterprises and Percentage Distribution of Household Non- Farm Enterprises by Industry by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Proportion of households that operated nonagricultural enterprises	Industry							
		Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; Accommodation and food service activities	Transportation and storage; Information and communication	Real estate, Professional activities, Education and Health	Other service activities	Total
Chitipa	39.5	0.0	23.3	4.1	55.8	7.8	2.4	6.7	100
Karonga	30.0	0.0	19.4	4.1	53.9	12.6	5.1	4.8	100
Nkhata Bay	34.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	75.1	9.7	0.7	8.4	100
Rumphi	34.6	0.0	17.3	0.0	60.5	16.0	0.6	5.6	100
Mzimba	34.7	0.9	16.8	1.9	66.6	1.9	7.2	4.7	100
Likoma	41.6	0.0	13.9	0.0	86.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	56.0	0.0	8.2	2.9	69.3	8.4	4.3	6.9	100
Kasungu	22.3	0.0	35.9	0.9	50.2	8.8	0.0	4.1	100
Nkhotakota	46.1	3.3	12.7	0.0	68.9	8.3	1.5	5.3	100
Ntchisi	43.0	1.8	23.4	2.0	63.7	4.8	1.5	2.8	100
Dowa	34.4	2.1	21.6	2.9	49.6	8.5	3.8	11.6	100
Salima	46.5	2.2	15.9	0.0	43.2	10.6	2.6	25.4	100
Lilongwe	40.4	0.0	14.1	0.9	54.4	7.0	7.3	16.4	100
Mchinji	32.5	2.0	38.0	1.3	45.1	7.7	0.0	5.9	100
Dedza	39.1	0.0	7.6	0.0	42.2	33.1	8.3	8.8	100
Ntcheu	35.9	0.0	2.3	1.3	34.6	53.2	4.5	4.1	100
Lilongwe City	58.4	0.3	11.1	0.3	72.9	8.4	0.8	6.4	100
Mangochi	30.9	0.0	34.4	0.9	56.2	5.0	0.7	2.7	100
Machinga	27.6	0.0	22.8	0.0	64.3	6.0	2.2	4.8	100
Zomba	36.9	0.0	12.0	0.0	75.0	10.4	0.0	2.6	100
Chiradzulu	35.2	0.0	25.8	1.6	65.4	0.8	3.2	3.3	100
Blantyre	37.8	1.4	13.8	4.5	74.2	1.8	2.3	2.0	100
Mwanza	42.6	0.0	34.3	4.1	51.2	5.2	1.3	4.0	100
Thyolo	38.0	0.0	18.8	1.2	63.6	2.8	8.8	4.9	100
Mulanje	43.1	0.5	3.0	0.0	70.8	2.4	19.4	3.9	100
Phalombe	35.7	0.0	4.9	0.0	74.2	2.1	12.4	6.4	100
Chikwawa	39.5	0.0	6.6	2.5	86.1	3.8	0.0	1.0	100
Nsanje	40.2	1.6	9.9	1.8	78.6	1.9	1.1	5.2	100
Balaka	30.3	0.0	21.5	2.0	49.0	16.2	4.1	7.2	100
Neno	46.1	0.0	44.1	0.2	45.8	2.3	2.0	5.5	100
Zomba City	59.7	0.7	9.6	0.0	70.5	11.7	2.4	5.1	100
Blantyre City	58.1	3.7	7.5	2.6	70.1	5.2	4.0	6.9	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Sources of Start-Up Capital of Non-Farm Enterprises, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Own-savings from agriculture	Own-savings from non agriculture	Proceeds from another business	Loan from money lender	Loan from family/friends	Gift from family/friends	Other sources- Sale of assets, savings club, credit from bank/institution, inherited	Total
Chitipa	49.2	18.0	2.7	6.1	2.7	13.4	7.9	100
Karonga	37.6	19.3	4.1	2.8	5.3	16.1	14.9	100
Nkhatabay	25.8	17.5	6.9	2.6	10.3	30.4	6.4	100
Rumphi	44.6	14.5	4.0	5.7	5.6	15.1	10.4	100
Mzimba	33.9	19.8	2.4	3.7	6.1	17.2	16.9	100
Likoma	0.0	52.6	0.0	0.0	8.8	38.6	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	12.8	34.5	8.5	4.3	3.0	28.4	8.4	100
Kasungu	44.4	22.8	3.2	5.8	7.4	4.0	12.4	100
Nkhotakota	33.3	31.5	1.5	8.3	7.8	11.5	6.1	100
Ntchisi	49.2	22.2	3.1	6.7	5.9	7.4	5.7	100
Dowa	45.2	23.5	3.8	7.7	4.9	5.3	9.7	100
Salima	28.3	29.1	4.2	6.6	7.7	8.1	16.0	100
Lilongwe	29.8	26.4	5.0	4.8	7.9	10.2	15.8	100
Mchinji	44.1	29.2	0.9	7.7	2.7	7.8	7.6	100
Dedza	31.5	36.6	5.1	3.7	7.4	6.7	9.1	100
Ntcheu	35.2	32.0	9.5	2.9	7.4	8.0	5.1	100
Lilongwe City	10.3	59.8	1.7	1.3	4.1	20.0	2.8	100
Mangochi	23.9	23.9	6.8	9.0	5.5	25.5	5.5	100
Machinga	35.4	19.3	1.7	4.6	13.3	10.8	15.0	100
Zomba	19.2	31.7	4.5	4.4	9.9	22.7	7.7	100
Chiradzulu	15.1	31.1	5.0	6.9	11.5	23.7	6.5	100
Blantyre	11.5	47.1	1.7	3.2	4.2	25.9	6.4	100
Mwanza	25.3	28.7	6.1	2.4	9.1	16.5	11.9	100
Thyolo	36.5	22.4	4.4	5.9	7.6	13.0	10.3	100
Mulanje	34.3	18.2	5.4	4.2	4.2	12.2	21.5	100
Phalombe	43.2	17.4	0.9	3.8	7.2	14.3	13.1	100
Chikwawa	22.1	29.3	3.2	6.1	6.8	13.4	19.1	100
Nsanje	13.9	32.7	8.4	6.2	5.4	20.6	12.7	100
Balaka	21.2	23.9	5.5	6.9	8.2	19.1	15.1	100
Neno	30.4	23.8	4.0	2.2	14.1	16.9	8.5	100
Zomba City	5.7	38.8	9.2	3.7	4.7	29.7	8.2	100
Blantyre City	6.4	55.7	0.8	5.7	6.1	22.3	2.9	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Place of Operation of Non-Farm Enterprises by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Place of operation								
	Home (inside residence)	Home (outside residence)	Industrial site	Traditional market place	Commercial area shop	Road side	Other fixed places	Mobile	Total
Chitipa	7.5	19.7	0.0	37.2	3.8	11.8	2.3	17.6	100.0
Karonga	10.9	25.4	0.0	18.9	3.3	18.1	4.6	18.8	100.0
Nkhata Bay	17.6	18.7	0.7	17.5	1.7	18.1	7.5	18.1	100.0
Rumphi	11.7	21.2	0.0	22.1	4.3	15.8	9.2	15.7	100.0
Mzimba	23.9	29.0	0.0	14.9	1.3	12.0	5.9	13.0	100.0
Likoma	33.9	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	12.3	100.0
Mzuzu City	9.2	17.3	2.7	18.5	10.4	13.5	9.4	19.1	100.0
Kasungu	12.5	38.5	0.0	18.7	1.1	5.2	9.7	14.3	100.0
Nkhotakota	17.5	25.8	0.0	29.0	1.9	16.0	3.6	6.3	100.0
Ntchisi	17.6	27.5	0.0	23.7	3.4	11.4	1.2	15.1	100.0
Dowa	16.0	27.1	0.0	28.8	1.4	16.6	1.9	8.2	100.0
Salima	3.4	26.6	0.6	19.3	0.0	16.3	8.2	25.7	100.0
Lilongwe	6.9	24.2	2.4	29.8	0.0	12.0	4.9	19.8	100.0
Mchinji	19.6	23.4	0.0	20.9	0.0	12.6	3.4	20.1	100.0
Dedza	5.9	38.5	0.0	24.2	2.7	12.7	5.8	10.2	100.0
Ntcheu	8.2	20.7	0.0	32.3	0.0	13.8	7.3	17.7	100.0
Lilongwe City	3.6	30.1	2.3	32.3	3.0	10.5	2.0	16.2	100.0
Mangochi	9.1	26.5	0.6	38.9	1.6	9.3	1.1	12.9	100.0
Machinga	17.8	25.7	0.0	25.3	4.4	12.2	5.2	9.4	100.0
Zomba	5.7	23.6	0.0	39.5	0.0	13.9	3.1	14.2	100.0
Chiradzulu	8.4	24.2	0.0	42.7	1.6	11.7	3.3	8.0	100.0
Blantyre	12.0	21.8	0.7	30.1	1.8	16.3	5.6	11.8	100.0
Mwanza	13.5	24.7	0.6	30.5	1.3	9.7	6.4	13.3	100.0
Thyolo	11.7	18.0	0.0	45.9	1.2	9.0	6.3	7.8	100.0
Mulanje	12.6	26.6	0.0	36.0	0.6	11.4	7.1	5.7	100.0
Phalombe	16.2	25.4	0.0	30.0	1.6	10.8	8.0	8.1	100.0
Chikwawa	5.6	23.6	0.0	35.4	1.6	9.2	2.1	22.5	100.0
Nsanje	9.7	21.6	0.0	46.3	0.7	7.7	3.9	10.0	100.0
Balaka	23.0	13.9	0.0	29.5	5.3	8.7	3.4	16.1	100.0
Neno	8.7	25.4	0.0	37.3	2.4	2.1	8.0	16.2	100.0
Zomba City	8.7	27.0	0.0	25.3	2.7	8.8	8.7	18.7	100.0
Blantyre City	9.6	16.3	0.0	33.6	6.1	12.1	12.6	9.7	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of Market for Products and Services of Non-Farm Enterprises by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Market for product or service							
	Final consumers	Traders	Other small businesses	Large established businesses/institutions	Manufacturer	Marketing board	Other	Total
Chitipa	85.4	8.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0
Karonga	90.3	4.5	4.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Nkhata Bay	86.1	7.3	4.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rumphi	84.1	9.9	4.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	100.0
Mzimba	88.3	7.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0
Likoma	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mzuzu City	81.4	11.6	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0
Kasungu	75.4	7.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	84.6	7.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0
Ntchisi	95.1	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Dowa	90.0	2.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0
Salima	89.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.3	100.0
Lilongwe	85.9	8.0	4.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0
Mchinji	71.0	15.8	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0
Dedza	77.1	17.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0
Ntcheu	83.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lilongwe City	84.3	7.0	4.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0
Mangochi	90.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0
Machinga	89.4	9.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
Zomba	81.8	7.0	7.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0
Chiradzulu	86.8	6.3	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Blantyre	68.6	15.9	10.5	2.2	0.6	0.0	2.2	100.0
Mwanza	80.6	18.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Thyolo	87.7	4.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mulanje	89.1	2.9	3.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	2.7	100.0
Phalombe	81.0	11.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.7	100.0
Chikwawa	89.3	8.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nsanje	79.7	13.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0
Balaka	85.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0
Neno	69.9	21.6	5.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.7	100.0
Zomba City	84.7	4.2	4.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0
Blantyre City	71.8	13.5	11.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 6.5: Proportion of Registered Enterprises and Owners by Registration Agencies by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Proportion of registered enterprises	Registration agencies			Owners or managers who belong to registered business association
		Registrar of Companies	Malawi Revenue Authority	Local Assembly	
Chitipa	17.3	2.5	2.4	16.4	0.9
Karonga	17.7	2.1	9.1	13.6	0.0
Nkhata Bay	9.1	2.6	0.7	7.2	1.2
Rumphi	13.8	1.7	3.5	11.8	0.9
Mzimba	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.9
Likoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mzuzu City	17.3	7.3	6.8	13.0	5.8
Kasungu	7.7	1.0	1.0	5.7	1.4
Nkhotakota	9.6	0.7	1.2	9.6	1.9
Ntchisi	5.9	0.5	0.7	5.4	1.3
Dowa	6.3	1.3	0.0	5.8	2.1
Salima	6.9	0.6	1.1	6.4	1.3
Lilongwe	3.5	0.3	2.0	3.1	0.8
Mchinji	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.1
Dedza	4.7	0.6	0.8	3.3	1.6
Ntcheu	4.3	0.5	2.6	2.5	0.3
Lilongwe City	9.2	3.7	4.1	7.6	4.8
Mangochi	5.6	0.9	0.9	4.7	2.0
Machinga	4.9	0.8	3.3	4.9	1.8
Zomba	4.3	1.4	1.2	3.0	2.9
Chiradzulu	3.5	0.5	0.0	2.9	1.7
Blantyre	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7
Mwanza	8.4	0.6	3.8	7.1	1.3
Thyolo	13.0	4.0	4.1	10.7	4.6
Mulanje	14.1	3.9	3.9	10.9	4.6
Phalombe	16.0	6.1	7.5	14.6	7.8
Chikwawa	3.4	1.0	1.7	2.7	0.0
Nsanje	3.8	0.0	1.9	3.1	0.7
Balaka	10.2	3.5	4.6	9.7	3.7
Neno	4.3	2.1	3.3	3.7	0.9
Zomba City	9.1	6.1	4.0	6.8	3.7
Blantyre City	10.0	6.0	6.6	9.0	3.1

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Non-Household Members Engaged in the Enterprise by Number of Employees at District Level, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Non-Household Members Engaged in Enterprise					
	None	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Chitipa	94.1	3.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karonga	90.2	3.9	3.0	2.0	0.9	100.0
Nkhata Bay	86.8	5.5	6.1	0.0	1.6	100.0
Rumphi	94.9	3.3	0.9	0.0	1.0	100.0
Mzimba	91.9	4.6	1.6	0.9	1.1	100.0
Likoma	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mzuzu City	77.9	9.6	3.5	2.5	6.4	100.0
Kasungu	95.4	3.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	91.9	4.7	1.8	0.4	1.2	100.0
Ntchisi	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dowa	91.4	3.8	1.1	0.0	3.7	100.0
Salima	90.2	3.3	1.9	3.4	1.2	100.0
Lilongwe	88.9	3.9	1.8	3.1	2.3	100.0
Mchinji	91.5	4.4	3.3	0.8	0.0	100.0
Dedza	91.1	2.0	6.4	0.0	0.5	100.0
Ntcheu	87.1	8.0	1.5	0.0	3.4	100.0
Lilongwe City	88.2	6.2	3.0	1.1	1.6	100.0
Mangochi	93.2	1.4	2.8	0.8	1.7	100.0
Machinga	92.0	0.8	4.8	0.8	1.6	100.0
Zomba	93.7	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.7	100.0
Chiradzulu	96.1	1.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Blantyre	96.5	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0
Mwanza	84.9	8.0	3.1	1.5	2.6	100.0
Thyolo	94.5	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mulanje	89.5	6.5	2.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Phalombe	96.8	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Chikwawa	90.9	4.1	2.7	2.3	0.0	100.0
Nsanje	93.8	3.7	1.3	1.2	0.0	100.0
Balaka	98.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	100.0
Neno	93.4	2.4	2.5	0.2	1.5	100.0
Zomba City	87.3	8.0	2.1	1.1	1.5	100.0
Blantyre City	79.8	10.4	3.8	2.5	3.5	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 6.7: Proportion of Individuals Aged between 15 and 64 Years doing different Income Generating Tasks and Types of Tasks done in the Past 7 Days by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Income generating tasks	Various tasks			
		Household agricultural or fishing activities	Non-agricultural and non-fishing business	Casual, part time or ganyu labour	Wage, salary commission or any payment in kind
Chitipa	94.4	89.7	13.9	37.8	5.6
Karonga	89.8	80.7	10.3	34.8	7.2
Nkhata Bay	92.4	83.9	12.4	41.0	9.2
Rumphi	90.7	79.2	13.7	33.5	15.9
Mzimba	95.5	91.0	14.8	47.7	9.5
Likoma	83.8	67.4	15.5	29.4	7.3
Mzuzu City	71.3	31.5	21.2	24.7	23.7
Kasungu	95.8	85.6	9.9	58.0	8.3
Nkhotakota	91.6	83.8	16.7	54.4	7.8
Ntchisi	96.2	92.2	14.7	60.8	4.5
Dowa	95.1	85.0	16.0	61.5	5.8
Salima	91.8	83.8	17.0	53.1	9.4
Lilongwe	92.7	80.8	16.7	64.6	6.1
Mchinji	94.5	86.2	12.1	53.9	6.3
Dedza	94.2	89.2	15.4	55.4	3.6
Ntcheu	95.8	92.1	11.9	51.9	4.9
Lilongwe City	72.5	26.4	23.8	24	24.4
Mangochi	96.2	90.5	12.7	57.6	3.3
Machinga	95.5	91.7	13.8	66.3	2.1
Zomba	96.2	89.8	17.0	60.8	8.7
Chiradzulu	96.4	91.5	15.1	50.0	10.1
Blantyre	87.3	71.5	18.6	46.6	12.6
Mwanza	95.9	91.0	22.8	50.2	7.7
Thyolo	95.5	89.8	16.6	47.4	15.1
Mulanje	96.0	90.5	19.2	50.2	7.4
Phalombe	96.2	92.2	15.0	60.0	5.0
Chikwawa	92.3	85.6	18.6	47.7	7.7
Nsanje	90	78.5	17.8	50.4	6.5
Balaka	93.5	86.0	13.2	60.7	5.2
Neno	95.6	87.0	24.0	50.5	7.9
Zomba City	78.6	43.3	25.2	27.0	28.3
Blantyre City	69.1	19.5	25.0	21.2	24.5

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 6.8: Proportion of Persons Aged between 15 and 64 Years doing different Types of Tasks past 7 days by Average Weekly Hours by District, IHS5 2019-2020

Background characteristics	Average Weekly Hours			
	Household agricultural or fishing activities	Non-agricultural and non fishing business	Casual, part time or ganyu labour	Wage, salary commission or any payment
Chitipa	13.5	16.9	12.3	26.3
Karonga	11.7	23.8	13.1	29.8
Nkhata Bay	12.3	21.4	13.2	37.7
Rumphi	12.2	24.6	14.9	35.6
Mzimba	13.6	17.8	11.3	35.0
Likoma	15.3	17.7	22.3	34.4
Mzuzu City	8.5	27.9	21.9	37.2
Kasungu	14.3	15.1	13.1	26.4
Nkhotakota	10.6	14.4	10.5	23.6
Ntchisi	12.5	12.2	10.0	26.1
Dowa	14.0	19.6	12.8	22.6
Salima	19.4	25.0	15.6	36.4
Lilongwe	18.0	24.8	14.9	33.8
Mchinji	16.1	21.1	11.6	29.5
Dedza	16.0	21.4	15.0	31.1
Ntcheu	14.3	22.0	13.4	34.2
Lilongwe City	9.4	36.2	21.5	44.7
Mangochi	13.6	23.1	14.6	25.5
Machinga	12.6	25.2	15.3	30.3
Zomba	17.7	26.9	21.5	41.2
Chiradzulu	13.3	25.3	16.7	36.6
Blantyre	17.5	20.9	14.9	33.2
Mwanza	17.6	20.4	15.5	37.0
Thyolo	12.4	20.6	13.3	35.8
Mulanje	13.0	25.6	14.7	29.9
Phalombe	13.9	26.6	16.6	27.8
Chikwawa	13.4	19.2	14.7	30.5
Nsanje	15.0	19.3	14.1	38.0
Balaka	13.9	21.0	15.0	34.8
Neno	16.0	18.5	15.0	37.7
Zomba City	14.5	36.2	30.1	45.4
Blantyre City	12.8	28.8	19.5	34.4

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 6.9: Proportion of Persons Aged between 15 and 64 Years who Collected Water and Firewood and Average Daily Hours Worked by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Proportion that collected water	Proportion that collected firewood	Average hours spent on		
			Collecting water	Collecting firewood	Total
Chitipa	60.5	18.4	34.7	10.0	44.7
Karonga	57.2	13.0	28.2	6.2	34.4
Nkhata Bay	51.3	25.3	27.4	17.0	44.4
Rumphi	53.4	18.8	25.1	10.1	35.3
Mzimba	41.1	13.0	30.1	11.6	41.7
Likoma	42.7	12.4	17.7	5.0	22.7
Mzuzu City	27.3	4.8	15.9	3.1	19.1
Kasungu	49.9	20.8	38.4	16.0	54.4
Nkhotakota	47.4	20.2	30.3	15.6	45.9
Ntchisi	44.6	20.3	27.0	16.5	43.6
Dowa	43.7	20.3	33.1	16.6	49.7
Salima	43.3	16.7	30.1	13.2	43.3
Lilongwe	45.5	15.0	32.5	11.5	44.0
Mchinji	48.3	21.4	33.1	16.1	49.2
Dedza	43.9	13.0	29.7	11.2	41.0
Ntcheu	42.6	12.7	27.8	12.4	40.2
Lilongwe City	29.1	0.9	15.8	0.8	16.6
Mangochi	31.4	9.1	22.3	9.5	31.8
Machinga	42.0	12.1	30.3	11.2	41.5
Zomba	43.6	20.1	27.3	16.5	43.9
Chiradzulu	45.1	20.2	25.1	11.6	36.7
Blantyre	33.5	12.2	18.2	7.8	26.0
Mwanza	42.1	13.8	24.2	12.9	37.1
Thyolo	44.6	19.8	32.0	16.1	48.1
Mulanje	43.0	21.4	29.2	16.8	46.0
Phalombe	44.2	25.9	32.2	21.0	53.2
Chikwawa	36.6	15.8	24.4	14.7	39.1
Nsanje	38.8	17.7	24.4	16.6	41.0
Balaka	40.4	10.5	28.1	9.5	37.5
Neno	36.0	10.0	20.4	8.7	29.2
Zomba City	25.3	3.2	12.1	2.4	14.5
Blantyre City	18.1	1.8	7.6	1.2	8.8

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

ANNEX 7: HOUSING

Annex Table 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Type of Housing Tenure and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Owned	Being Purchased	Employer provides	Free, authorized	Free, not authorized	Rented	Total
Chitipa	83.2	0.4	2.8	4.6	0.2	8.8	100
Karonga	73.7	0.8	1.8	11.8	0.4	11.5	100
Nkhata Bay	71.3	0.0	4.0	12.6	0.3	11.9	100
Rumphi	71.7	0.0	7.2	7.7	0.3	13.2	100
Mzimba	86.2	0.3	3.7	6.0	0.0	3.8	100
Likoma	90.3	0.0	2.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	38.8	0.5	5.8	8.7	0.3	45.9	100
Kasungu	79.2	0.2	3.6	9.3	0.0	7.7	100
Nkhotakota	73.5	0.0	6.6	8.6	0.9	10.3	100
Ntchisi	90.9	0.3	1.3	3.8	1.7	2.1	100
Dowa	90.2	0.2	0.6	5.7	0.0	3.3	100
Salima	79.5	0.6	1.4	8.6	0.2	9.8	100
Lilongwe	77.7	0.5	0.9	12.2	1.0	7.7	100
Mchinji	81.5	0.0	2.2	10.5	0.9	4.9	100
Dedza	83.4	0.9	0.5	9.6	1.0	4.6	100
Ntcheu	84.2	0.2	0.0	11.7	0.9	3.0	100
Lilongwe City	29.7	0.6	0.6	5.6	0.8	62.6	100
Mangochi	73.6	0.0	1.1	19.4	0.0	5.8	100
Machinga	79.9	0.0	0.4	15.5	0.3	3.8	100
Zomba	74.1	1.0	0.4	14.9	0.3	9.3	100
Chiradzulu	80.3	0.5	0.7	12.4	0.9	5.2	100
Blantyre	73.0	1.4	0.5	12.5	0.6	12.1	100
Mwanza	83.7	0.8	1.6	5.0	0.0	8.9	100
Thyolo	83.3	2.2	0.3	10.1	0.2	3.9	100
Mulanje	79.3	3.2	1.8	10.9	2.7	2.0	100
Phalombe	85.3	0.7	0.2	10.1	0.9	2.7	100
Chikwawa	86.8	1.1	0.9	6.0	0.0	5.2	100
Nsanje	75.9	1.1	0.6	10.1	0.3	12.0	100
Balaka	76.6	0.3	0.9	11.7	0.9	9.5	100
Neno	78.5	0.6	1.2	11.2	0.0	8.5	100
Zomba City	32.5	1.9	0.7	9.2	0.8	54.8	100
Blantyre City	38.7	4.1	1.9	8.1	0.3	46.9	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Type of Dwelling Structure and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Traditional	Total
Chitipa	66.0	22.5	11.5	100
Karonga	66.3	14.4	19.3	100
Nkhata Bay	57.0	30.0	13.0	100
Rumphi	53.3	22.3	24.5	100
Mzimba	55.3	34.3	10.4	100
Likoma	30.5	49.3	20.2	100
Mzuzu City	83.2	13.5	3.3	100
Kasungu	30.6	33.8	35.6	100
Nkhotakota	38.8	38.1	23.0	100
Ntchisi	31.5	14.4	54.1	100
Dowa	28.7	18.7	52.7	100
Salima	37.9	24.9	37.2	100
Lilongwe	29.2	24.8	46.0	100
Mchinji	38.9	32.4	28.7	100
Dedza	29.5	14.1	56.4	100
Ntcheu	44.7	25.0	30.2	100
Lilongwe City	56.1	39.5	4.4	100
Mangochi	35.3	21.5	43.3	100
Machinga	35.2	31.6	33.2	100
Zomba	46.8	27.3	25.9	100
Chiradzulu	59.8	14.0	26.2	100
Blantyre	55.6	23.8	20.6	100
Mwanza	47.1	25.8	27.1	100
Thyolo	62.2	19.9	17.8	100
Mulanje	65.9	14.2	19.8	100
Phalombe	42.7	22.2	35.0	100
Chikwawa	42.8	16.6	40.6	100
Nsanje	54.5	15.3	30.2	100
Balaka	49.1	29.8	21.1	100
Neno	49.8	18.1	32.2	100
Zomba City	81.1	13.9	5.0	100
Blantyre City	62.7	33.0	4.3	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Persons per Room and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Number of persons per room				
	1	2	3	4 and Over	Total
Chitipa	37.5	47.1	12.2	3.3	100
Karonga	34.4	50.1	12.8	2.7	100
Nkhata Bay	25.1	50.3	16.3	8.3	100
Rumphi	41.3	44.4	10.5	3.8	100
Mzimba	33.8	48.6	12.9	4.6	100
Likoma	27.0	60.5	6.3	6.3	100
Mzuzu City	38.0	43.6	14.0	4.4	100
Kasungu	23.9	51.4	18.4	6.3	100
Nkhotakota	23.3	45.7	20.3	10.8	100
Ntchisi	21.0	46.1	21.9	11.0	100
Dowa	24.8	48.2	18.7	8.4	100
Salima	20.2	46.9	17.3	15.7	100
Lilongwe	25.2	46.4	19.5	8.9	100
Mchinji	15.0	46.2	20.9	17.9	100
Dedza	19.1	46.9	19.8	14.1	100
Ntcheu	22.2	47.2	16.1	14.5	100
Lilongwe City	23.4	49.2	18.0	9.4	100
Mangochi	25.0	40.3	19.5	15.2	100
Machinga	24.6	46.1	19.4	10.0	100
Zomba	29.3	40.3	21.6	8.7	100
Chiradzulu	38.8	44.3	11.5	5.4	100
Blantyre	38.0	42.3	14.9	4.8	100
Mwanza	30.9	48.4	12.1	8.6	100
Thyolo	43.8	44.9	7.1	4.2	100
Mulanje	40.6	40.8	15.6	3.1	100
Phalombe	32.9	48.6	10.7	7.8	100
Chikwawa	23.4	48.0	20.3	8.4	100
Nsanje	27.1	43.1	20.9	8.9	100
Balaka	29.4	47.8	17.6	5.2	100
Neno	30.7	38.4	18.5	12.4	100
Zomba City	31.7	47.1	15.1	6.1	100
Blantyre City	33.0	44.7	13.9	8.4	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 7.4: Proportion of Households by Main Fuels Used for Lighting and District, IHS5 2019-2020

Background Characteristics	Firewood	Paraffin	Electricity	Battery Dry Cell (Torch)	Candles	Solar	Other	Total
Chitipa	4.3	0.0	12.3	72.5	1.0	9.1	0.9	100
Karonga	2.6	0.0	11.4	81.2	1.3	3.3	0.2	100
Nkhata Bay	2.0	0.0	9.4	85.7	0.3	2.2	0.4	100
Rumphi	3.5	0.0	14.2	76.8	2.0	2.6	0.8	100
Mzimba	4.8	0.0	7.0	78.4	2.3	7.4	0.2	100
Likoma	0.0	0.0	50.0	47.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	100
Mzuzu City	0.3	0.0	57.2	29.8	11.7	0.3	0.8	100
Kasungu	5.4	0.0	2.6	88.6	1.2	1.5	0.7	100
Nkhotakota	6.1	0.0	10.0	82.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	100
Ntchisi	13.3	0.0	2.1	80.8	1.3	0.9	1.6	100
Dowa	5.4	0.0	2.8	88.9	1.9	0.2	0.8	100
Salima	2.5	0.0	9.1	87.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100
Lilongwe	4.2	0.0	2.5	89.6	2.1	0.5	1.2	100
Mchinji	3.5	0.0	1.7	90.5	2.2	1.5	0.6	100
Dedza	3.4	0.3	4.8	88.5	0.7	0.3	1.8	100
Ntcheu	5.2	0.0	6.5	85.0	1.2	1.6	0.5	100
Lilongwe City	0.0	0.0	39.4	45.3	14.4	0.5	0.3	100
Mangochi	2.9	0.5	4.4	90.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	100
Machinga	2.6	0.4	2.5	92.6	1.3	0.0	0.5	100
Zomba	0.4	0.0	8.7	89.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	100
Chiradzulu	0.4	3.4	7.5	81.1	5.5	1.3	0.9	100
Blantyre	1.0	2.0	14.0	70.5	9.9	1.3	1.3	100
Mwanza	0.4	0.0	9.6	82.5	1.5	3.7	2.2	100
Thyolo	1.5	1.2	6.1	88.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	100
Mulanje	2.4	2.6	5.6	86.5	2.3	0.0	0.6	100
Phalombe	2.5	0.0	2.8	93.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	100
Chikwawa	5.4	0.0	3.3	89.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	100
Nsanje	4.1	0.0	8.8	84.1	2.1	0.7	0.2	100
Balaka	2.4	0.0	9.6	85.8	1.4	0.6	0.1	100
Neno	1.4	0.0	8.5	83.9	1.0	2.1	3.1	100
Zomba City	0.5	0.0	59.0	29.9	10.6	0.0	0.0	100
Blantyre City	0.0	0.9	54.9	20.2	23.3	0.7	0.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 7.5: Proportion of Households by Main Fuels Used for Cooking and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Solid fuel	Firewood	Electricity	Charcoal	Crop residue/Saw dust	Other	Total
Chitipa	98.9	89.0	0.6	9.9	0.0	0.4	100
Karonga	98.4	80.9	1.6	17.4	0.0	0.0	100
Nkhata Bay	99.5	88.7	0.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	100
Rumphi	98.1	82.6	1.9	15.4	0.0	0.0	100
Mzimba	100.0	95.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	100
Likoma	100.0	67.4	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	90.7	24.9	8.6	65.8	0.0	0.7	100
Kasungu	99.5	93.5	0.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	100
Nkhotakota	99.0	79.9	1.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	100
Ntchisi	100.0	94.6	0.0	5.1	0.2	0.0	100
Dowa	99.8	94.6	0.2	5.0	0.2	0.0	100
Salima	99.0	80.6	1.0	16.1	2.2	0.0	100
Lilongwe	100.0	83.3	0.0	12.8	3.9	0.0	100
Mchinji	99.7	95.1	0.3	4.2	0.5	0.0	100
Dedza	100.0	89.1	0.0	10.1	0.8	0.0	100
Ntcheu	100.0	92.2	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	100
Lilongwe City	93.4	8.9	6.4	83.8	0.6	0.2	100
Mangochi	99.8	89.5	0.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	100
Machinga	100.0	89.4	0.0	10.3	0.3	0.0	100
Zomba	100.0	84.3	0.0	14.7	1.0	0.0	100
Chiradzulu	98.8	79.0	1.2	8.7	11.1	0.0	100
Blantyre	98.4	78.5	1.6	17.7	2.2	0.0	100
Mwanza	99.5	85.1	0.5	14.4	0.0	0.0	100
Thyolo	98.7	88.4	1.3	4.8	5.6	0.0	100
Mulanje	100.0	96.1	0.0	3.3	0.6	0.0	100
Phalombe	99.5	94.4	0.3	4.5	0.6	0.2	100
Chikwawa	100.0	91.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	100
Nsanje	99.7	86.9	0.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	100
Balaka	99.6	82.4	0.4	16.8	0.4	0.0	100
Neno	99.7	84.0	0.3	15.7	0.0	0.0	100
Zomba City	93.4	20.9	6.6	72.5	0.0	0.0	100
Blantyre City	92.8	17.8	7.1	74.8	0.2	0.2	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 7.6: Proportion of Households with Access to Improved Water Source and Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Proportion with access to improved water source	Water Sources							
		Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard/plot/communal standpipe	Borehole	Protected well in yard/plot/public well	Open well in yard/plot/open public well	Spring/River/Stream/Dam/Pond/Lake/Rain water	Other	Total
Chitipa	82.7	2.5	18.3	61.9	3.9	3.7	9.7	0.0	100
Karonga	81.1	6.0	17.4	57.7	4.2	4.5	10.2	0.0	100
Nkhata Bay	75.3	1.0	13.9	60.4	0.9	11.9	11.9	0.0	100
Rumphi	77.9	2.5	36.4	39.0	2.0	4.2	15.9	0.0	100
Mzimba	86.0	0.0	11.6	74.5	3.9	3.7	6.4	0.0	100
Likoma	70.1	2.8	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	94.0	15.5	60.8	17.6	1.6	2.2	2.0	0.2	100
Kasungu	67.9	0.5	4.1	63.4	4.9	19.9	7.2	0.0	100
Nkhotakota	76.5	1.8	13.5	61.2	6.1	11.5	5.9	0.0	100
Ntchisi	82.2	0.0	12.9	69.3	4.0	10.9	3.0	0.0	100
Dowa	80.2	0.5	6.7	72.9	5.9	7.9	5.3	0.8	100
Salima	90.6	3.5	7.6	79.6	2.1	2.8	4.5	0.0	100
Lilongwe	77.9	0.1	4.4	73.4	6.8	11.0	4.2	0.0	100
Mchinji	78.2	0.3	8.0	69.9	7.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	100
Dedza	75.7	0.2	6.0	69.5	5.9	9.5	8.9	0.0	100
Ntcheu	88.0	0.7	10.6	76.7	1.4	4.4	5.9	0.2	100
Lilongwe City	94.0	10.9	75.4	7.6	4.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100
Mangochi	84.8	0.0	7.8	77.0	0.9	5.9	8.3	0.0	100
Machinga	85.1	0.5	10.4	74.2	5.1	4.8	5.1	0.0	100
Zomba	91.4	0.0	15.7	75.7	2.3	5.2	1.1	0.0	100
Chiradzulu	92.4	0.5	1.8	90.1	0.9	2.8	4.0	0.0	100
Blantyre	90.5	1.6	17.1	71.9	3.4	3.3	2.8	0.0	100
Mwanza	91.1	1.4	12.1	77.6	1.1	4.4	3.4	0.0	100
Thyolo	73.3	0.3	4.0	69.1	1.5	17.0	8.2	0.0	100
Mulanje	91.3	2.4	30.6	58.4	2.3	3.4	3.0	0.0	100
Phalombe	95.6	0.8	22.5	72.4	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.0	100
Chikwawa	94.2	0.3	11.9	82.1	0.0	2.3	3.5	0.0	100
Nsanje	95.1	1.3	10.4	83.5	0.7	1.5	2.5	0.1	100
Balaka	95.3	1.4	8.3	85.7	0.9	0.5	3.3	0.0	100
Neno	66.4	0.0	1.6	64.8	4.3	8.9	19.8	0.6	100
Zomba City	93.9	17.1	70.9	5.9	1.0	4.8	0.3	0.0	100
Blantyre City	90.9	15.9	56.7	18.2	5.6	2.6	0.7	0.3	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 7.7: Proportion of Households with Access to Improved Sanitation and Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Access improved to improved sanitation	Type of toilet facility						
		Flush Toilet	VIP latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab	None	Other	Total
Chitipa	37.7	1.5	1.3	34.8	60.5	1.8	-	100
Karonga	41.4	1.3	0.9	39.2	48.4	10.0	0.2	100
Nkhata Bay	22.8	0.9	1.4	20.5	69.1	7.1	1.0	100
Rumphi	26.6	2.1	0.5	24.1	68.3	4.6	0.5	100
Mzimba	50.4	-	-	50.4	34.9	14.5	0.2	100
Likoma	26.4	-	-	26.4	51.3	22.2	-	100
Mzuzu City	64.0	18.6	1.4	44.0	33.8	1.4	0.9	100
Kasungu	12.5	0.5	-	12.0	80.6	7.0	-	100
Nkhotakota	14.2	2.7	0.6	10.9	68.3	16.7	0.7	100
Ntchisi	7.7	1.0	-	6.6	78.7	13.2	0.4	100
Dowa	17.7	0.5	-	17.2	74.4	7.6	0.3	100
Salima	32.6	3.5	1.0	28.1	55.7	7.9	3.8	100
Lilongwe	38.1	0.1	0.9	37.1	51.4	9.4	1.1	100
Mchinji	10.5	0.3	0.6	9.6	69.4	19.8	0.3	100
Dedza	56.2	0.5	0.5	55.2	34.7	8.9	0.2	100
Ntcheu	59.0	-	0.5	58.5	33.0	7.2	0.8	100
Lilongwe City	78.6	12.2	0.7	65.7	20.1	0.2	1.0	100
Mangochi	54.8	0.6	-	54.2	39.7	5.5	-	100
Machinga	29.4	0.4	0.2	28.8	54.6	15.4	0.5	100
Zomba	21.9	0.4	0.9	20.6	64.5	10.3	3.3	100
Chiradzulu	27.0	1.6	0.7	24.7	62.1	9.5	1.4	100
Blantyre	22.4	1.1	1.8	19.5	67.8	8.1	1.7	100
Mwanza	27.0	1.4	0.5	25.1	57.4	4.7	10.9	100
Thyolo	10.6	0.3	0.9	9.5	79.3	7.8	2.3	100
Mulanje	11.4	-	1.5	9.9	72.2	10.8	5.7	100
Phalombe	8.7	-	1.2	7.6	74.0	11.2	6.1	100
Chikwawa	20.6	0.3	11.3	9.1	68.5	10.6	0.3	100
Nsanje	18.5	1.2	8.2	9.1	60.5	20.1	0.9	100
Balaka	41.4	1.4	1.7	38.3	48.5	10.1	-	100
Neno	27.2	-	2.1	25.2	58.7	6.1	8.0	100
Zomba City	64.7	19.0	4.5	41.2	32.5	0.6	2.2	100
Blantyre City	56.2	12.6	1.4	42.1	41.4	2.4	-	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Kind of Rubbish Disposal Facility Used by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Type of rubbish disposal						Total
	Rubbish bin	Rubbish pit	Burning	Public rubbish heap	Other	None	
Chitipa	23.8	69.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.9	100
Karonga	22.1	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	100
Nkhata Bay	3.3	62.5	0.6	0.9	1.6	31.1	100
Rumphi	11.1	67.9	1.3	0.2	0.7	18.7	100
Mzimba	0.8	56.1	0.9	4.5	3.0	34.7	100
Likoma	0.0	66.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	29.9	100
Mzuzu City	4.4	77.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	14.0	100
Kasungu	0.5	53.7	4.5	5.6	4.3	31.4	100
Nkhotakota	1.7	59.8	0.8	16.6	1.0	20.1	100
Ntchisi	0.2	60.3	2.2	15.2	0.3	21.8	100
Dowa	0.8	54.5	3.8	5.6	1.8	33.5	100
Salima	0.5	52.7	2.4	15.8	0.4	28.2	100
Lilongwe	1.0	61.7	5.8	12.8	0.5	18.2	100
Mchinji	0.0	62.7	3.6	9.4	0.0	24.4	100
Dedza	0.5	64.4	10.8	10.9	0.0	13.4	100
Ntcheu	0.9	64.3	11.5	8.9	0.2	14.2	100
Lilongwe City	17.9	58.2	4.9	11.8	1.7	5.5	100
Mangochi	0.6	58.3	4.5	16.3	0.6	19.6	100
Machinga	1.2	63.7	6.1	6.7	0.5	21.8	100
Zomba	0.5	63.7	5.2	2.9	0.9	26.8	100
Chiradzulu	0.5	52.9	5.6	4.6	3.8	32.5	100
Blantyre	3.6	57.0	12.8	3.5	1.3	21.9	100
Mwanza	20.4	47.5	2.9	14.2	0.7	14.3	100
Thyolo	0.4	47.1	4.3	5.3	5.5	37.3	100
Mulanje	0.0	53.4	1.0	8.7	0.0	36.8	100
Phalombe	0.7	47.5	1.4	9.5	0.0	40.9	100
Chikwawa	3.3	68.1	6.2	9.2	0.0	13.2	100
Nsanje	2.9	65.4	7.3	8.6	0.5	15.4	100
Balaka	1.3	65.7	3.1	8.1	1.6	20.2	100
Neno	19.5	42.1	3.6	17.9	1.3	15.7	100
Zomba City	10.1	64.8	5.1	6.3	4.2	9.4	100
Blantyre City	12.4	55.2	8.9	5.9	3.4	14.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 7.9: Proportion of Households which Own Durable Goods by District, IHS5 2019-2020

Bckground characteristics	Maortar	Bed	Table	Chair	Air Conditioner	Radio	CD Player	TV	Bicycle	Clock	Iron	Computer
Chitipa	56.4	63.9	40.3	53.3	0.0	19.8	6.6	12.1	36.0	3.5	11.9	1.3
Karonga	54.4	58.4	30.2	42.8	0.0	18.0	7.8	12.1	33.6	4.2	11.9	2.3
Nkhata Bay	64.8	67.5	39.0	52.6	0.0	24.2	14.1	18.9	21.8	7.8	20.8	2.3
Rumphi	48.7	64.0	43.7	46.9	0.0	28.1	9.3	15.1	34.1	10.3	19.4	1.7
Mzimba	47.2	46.0	31.3	51.9	0.0	28.4	9.6	16.1	35.9	8.3	14.1	0.6
Likoma	57.6	84.0	45.8	59.7	0.0	22.2	9.0	24.3	11.8	20.8	11.1	0.0
Mzuzu City	33.2	79.9	46.3	62.2	0.0	25.7	32.4	44.4	31.3	20.1	39.0	14.5
Kasungu	30.6	19.8	28.1	36.5	0.0	38.4	0.4	4.5	33.3	1.9	8.0	0.2
Nkhotakota	48.2	41.3	25.4	31.5	0.3	26.0	5.9	11.4	39.6	4.2	12.6	1.2
Ntchisi	34.1	18.1	26.4	33.0	0.0	25.5	1.4	3.2	20.3	1.1	9.5	0.0
Dowa	31.0	14.9	22.5	29.6	0.0	31.2	1.6	3.5	31.8	2.8	11.1	0.0
Salima	36.8	27.2	19.5	27.0	0.0	28.6	7.1	9.4	44.3	3.3	10.7	3.0
Lilongwe	28.8	16.0	15.5	23.6	0.1	18.9	1.8	3.4	37.3	1.3	4.6	0.6
Mchinji	26.8	15.3	16.0	23.3	0.0	23.0	3.1	5.5	36.6	3.3	5.5	0.3
Dedza	37.3	19.4	27.7	35.5	0.0	27.0	0.7	3.3	48.1	2.1	4.0	0.0
Ntcheu	38.1	19.7	24.3	33.4	0.0	23.6	3.1	4.5	25.6	3.7	12.2	0.6
Lilongwe City	17.4	59.8	42.9	46.6	1.6	21.9	18.7	35.2	26.9	13.6	33.5	11.0
Mangochi	37.8	36.3	14.1	23.5	0.0	19.1	3.2	5.1	34.8	3.4	11.2	1.0
Machinga	44.1	23.6	15.4	21.8	0.0	22.6	1.6	3.4	40.0	2.3	12.0	0.0
Zomba	34.4	24.1	20.3	26.5	0.0	27.2	7.2	7.9	37.0	6.5	14.1	2.0
Chiradzulu	32.1	26.2	27.4	28.5	0.0	26.6	4.8	7.7	36.4	6.5	13.9	1.4
Blantyre	35.9	33.4	33.2	41.3	0.0	27.4	9.6	13.5	23.2	8.2	17.4	2.6
Mwanza	43.4	23.2	30.2	44.2	0.2	24.0	8.4	9.4	27.1	3.1	11.9	0.7
Thyolo	42.3	23.8	31.9	48.5	0.0	21.7	4.3	6.1	24.2	3.0	9.2	0.9
Mulanje	48.0	22.8	35.4	56.3	0.0	18.5	2.8	5.9	49.7	2.4	7.4	0.9
Phalombe	43.6	14.1	21.2	35.7	0.0	20.4	1.4	3.1	61.6	0.4	7.6	0.7
Chikwawa	37.6	14.8	15.0	55.6	0.0	18.1	3.3	3.5	49.3	2.5	6.9	0.0
Nsanje	43.9	17.8	18.2	60.3	0.0	17.8	5.5	5.9	31.7	0.8	7.9	1.2
Balaka	39.6	24.8	17.9	27.7	0.0	23.6	3.9	7.8	40.6	2.9	11.5	0.7
Neno	43.7	25.8	29.9	35.9	0.0	20.2	4.8	6.5	35.1	5.7	14.8	1.8
Zomba City	38.1	78.2	34.8	42.0	0.0	23.0	33.0	43.0	29.7	25.7	49.4	14.5
Blantyre City	34.7	70.1	50.6	53.5	0.0	26.1	33.8	44.5	13.0	22.7	45.0	11.5

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 7.10: Proportion of Household which own Agricultural Tools and Equipment by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Hoe	Slasher	Axe	Panga	Sickle	Pump	Water can	Oxcart	Kraal	Granary
Chitipa	91.0	39.9	73.0	18.3	41.4	0.0	13.6	2.2	9.8	3.2
Karonga	79.1	23.2	54.5	20.0	41.2	0.5	4.9	2.4	3.9	0.2
Nkhata Bay	92.0	31.8	76.1	41.8	48.3	0.0	10.6	0.0	6.6	1.1
Rumphi	91.3	41.4	75.8	47.8	43.9	1.4	25.3	0.5	10.8	0.8
Mzimba	95.4	29.4	75.6	51.3	55.7	0.3	27.2	4.3	14.3	5.9
Likoma	76.3	15.3	40.3	63.2	19.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	9.8	0.0
Mzuzu City	66.9	37.7	51.4	35.4	13.5	0.8	10.7	0.0	3.6	0.2
Kasungu	93.4	12.2	46.3	44.3	37.6	0.0	22.1	2.0	10.7	0.0
Nkhotakota	88.0	34.8	41.5	48.7	45.6	0.8	12.5	0.3	18.3	3.7
Ntchisi	95.9	19.7	45.3	50.2	35.1	0.4	23.2	2.4	23.3	12.7
Dowa	92.3	19.7	46.1	48.6	37.0	0.9	35.0	4.6	17.9	3.0
Salima	92.5	19.2	44.7	58.8	38.3	0.5	9.6	0.7	12.9	8.8
Lilongwe	89.3	10.8	33.3	44.4	26.6	0.6	18.1	2.0	8.0	5.6
Mchinji	95.7	11.7	36.1	52.3	32.4	0.5	13.7	2.5	9.6	7.3
Dedza	94.8	8.4	42.7	47.1	40.0	0.1	27.1	9.2	13.8	8.7
Ntcheu	93.9	10.8	40.6	60.9	47.4	0.0	20.4	2.5	13.8	4.5
Lilongwe City	44.9	14.1	24.0	39.2	4.8	0.1	7.3	0.4	1.0	0.5
Mangochi	91.8	8.2	35.6	56.2	45.5	0.5	6.0	0.0	7.0	4.0
Machinga	94.3	12.1	32.5	45.1	49.4	0.3	8.6	0.0	6.8	0.3
Zomba	93.3	17.7	28.8	52.7	39.5	0.8	22.6	1.1	7.6	0.3
Chiradzulu	92.7	9.9	36.7	53.4	38.5	0.0	19.3	0.0	12.2	0.5
Blantyre	85.0	14.2	31.2	56.0	31.6	0.2	12.9	0.0	7.1	0.8
Mwanza	93.0	10.3	58.7	49.0	41.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	19.6	0.0
Thyolo	90.3	11.5	44.6	54.1	33.3	0.4	23.5	0.0	8.9	0.5
Mulanje	92.9	8.2	43.4	53.9	37.4	0.6	10.3	0.2	6.5	0.0
Phalombe	97.0	3.4	43.6	53.8	46.1	1.1	18.7	0.4	8.4	0.0
Chikwawa	92.3	11.9	39.4	59.7	28.2	0.7	5.7	1.9	10.2	0.4
Nsanje	86.9	7.8	33.8	53.4	21.6	2.2	2.7	0.2	8.8	0.0
Balaka	89.2	12.2	38.2	54.5	40.2	0.0	8.0	0.0	6.0	1.7
Neno	93.2	11.4	54.2	67.4	46.4	2.5	15.1	0.2	17.9	0.4
Zomba City	70.4	28.8	33.3	49.6	11.0	0.9	11.9	0.0	2.0	1.0
Blantyre City	53.0	16.5	27.6	43.8	3.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.2	0.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

ANNEX 8: AGRICULTURE

Annex Table 8.1: Proportion of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities, IHS5 2019-2020

District		Agricultural activity
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	Agricultural households	Cultivation of Rainy season crops	Cultivation of Dimba season crops	Cultivation of Tree Crops	Livestock production
Chitipa	92.3	86.7	9.3	28.7	69.0
Karonga	81.6	60.0	2.6	45.9	55.5
Nkhata Bay	90.8	59.1	15.8	79.3	55.6
Rumphi	84.2	77.5	12.6	38.7	61.4
Mzimba	96.4	92.3	26.6	43.4	66.4
Likoma	89.5	61.7	2.8	80.5	61.8
Mzuzu City	44.9	28.0	9.0	15.0	21.9
Kasungu	89.8	86.5	13.9	47.5	46.9
Nkhotakota	89.0	78.1	16.4	53.9	55.6
Ntchisi	97.3	96.1	29.0	42.9	66.8
Dowa	91.7	86.3	23.4	30.1	58.1
Salima	86.2	82.6	10.6	9.4	39.2
Lilongwe	84.8	81.2	25.7	18.0	34.6
Mchinji	94.0	91.3	55.4	76.9	47.6
Dedza	94.9	93.0	31.4	22.7	38.8
Ntcheu	96.3	94.8	24.7	42.4	45.7
Lilongwe City	39.2	27.1	3.8	5.3	20.3
Mangochi	89.5	87.7	9.5	30.9	39.1
Machinga	93.0	90.6	4.2	38.2	38.5
Zomba	93.9	91.4	26.5	35.4	43.3
Chiradzulu	92.9	90.7	11.6	40.4	41.5
Blantyre	83.8	77.4	12.5	43.2	43.0
Mwanza	92.8	90.4	19.4	48.6	57.0
Thyolo	97.0	94.2	24.2	76.8	44.0
Mulanje	98.0	95.2	22.7	69.3	50.6
Phalombe	99.0	97.0	25.4	36.7	53.8
Chikwawa	89.2	75.8	19.0	10.4	48.3
Nsanje	83.5	64.0	25.0	10.1	45.6
Balaka	87.6	85.2	11.2	28.7	40.8
Neno	91.6	87.5	18.3	45.1	63.9
Zomba City	61.0	48.2	5.3	24.3	26.6
Blantyre City	35.2	21.0	0.6	17.2	13.4

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Gardens by Means of Acquiring them, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Allocated by a family member	Inherited	Granted by local leaders	Rested	Gift from non household member	Purchased	Borrowed for Free	Other	Total
Chitipa	39.0	17.0	27.9	8.0	0.7	1.6	5.2	0.6	100
Karonga	41.2	10.7	24.2	13.8	0.6	3.5	5.3	0.6	100
Nkhata Bay	40.5	14.6	32.6	4.2	0.6	2.8	4.3	0.4	100
Rumphi	35.5	18.3	30.4	10.5	1.0	0.9	3.1	0.2	100
Mzimba	61.5	6.8	9.1	6.6	9.1	0.5	5.5	1.0	100
Likoma	24.8	31.3	18.4	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.0	4.0	100
Mzuzu City	28.4	8.3	14.3	13.2	5.7	15.1	11.1	4.0	100
Kasungu	65.5	2.5	12.4	10.5	0.8	4.3	1.9	2.2	100
Nkhotakota	52.1	10.2	8.3	11.1	0.3	11.7	4.1	2.3	100
Ntchisi	62.0	12.6	7.8	11.9	0.2	2.4	1.7	1.3	100
Dowa	66.5	5.9	10.8	12.1	0.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	100
Salima	57.7	16.2	3.1	11.2	2.0	7.3	2.4	0.2	100
Lilongwe	65.8	13.8	5.2	7.8	1.1	4.0	1.4	0.8	100
Mchinji	75.3	1.1	1.3	12.7	3.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	100
Dedza	62.6	5.5	4.0	9.7	13.6	3.2	0.9	0.5	100
Ntcheu	62.5	5.7	4.3	5.8	17.0	1.7	2.6	0.5	100
Lilongwe City	43.6	19.5	2.5	16.7	0.0	13.6	2.6	1.5	100
Mangochi	51.3	16.6	18.4	6.2	1.8	0.8	4.0	1.0	100
Machinga	61.0	15.3	11.6	4.9	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	100
Zomba	58.1	11.6	12.6	7.2	3.2	4.9	2.5	0.0	100
Chiradzulu	56.2	13.2	12.8	6.6	5.3	2.4	3.4	0.2	100
Blantyre	51.7	29.4	5.1	6.5	3.0	1.5	1.7	1.1	100
Mwanza	62.6	13.5	9.7	6.3	0.8	3.4	2.0	1.6	100
Thyolo	49.2	23.6	3.2	4.9	11.3	4.5	2.0	1.3	100
Mulanje	35.4	35.3	2.8	3.7	16.6	2.6	2.6	1.1	100
Phalombe	34.4	31.3	3.4	5.6	17.4	5.4	1.6	0.9	100
Chikwawa	47.9	13.3	14.7	14.1	1.1	3.3	2.2	3.4	100
Nsanje	34.5	12.4	17.0	21.7	1.5	4.6	3.9	4.4	100
Balaka	57.1	15.0	10.3	5.5	5.3	4.6	1.4	0.8	100
Neno	65.6	9.7	11.2	5.8	0.3	3.6	2.1	1.6	100
Zomba City	48.2	7.8	11.8	13.8	6.0	4.4	4.6	3.4	100
Blantyre City	18.6	40.6	3.5	7.1	2.8	19.0	5.5	2.8	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.3: Average Cultivated Plot Size (Acres) and Percentage Distribution of Plots by Size (Acres) by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Average Plot size (acres)	Plot Size (Acres)				
		0-1	1-2	2-4	4-6	6 and above
Chitipa	1.5	37.0	23.7	31.4	7.0	0.8
Karonga	0.8	62.7	21.3	12.3	3.6	0.0
Nkhata Bay	0.7	66.1	23.6	7.9	1.6	0.8
Rumphi	1.7	36.3	32.7	21.0	5.6	4.3
Mzimba	2.0	39.7	26.1	23.7	7.0	3.4
Likoma	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mzuzu City	1.2	47.5	35.3	11.1	2.1	3.9
Kasungu	3.4	22.8	36.9	26.7	6.0	7.7
Nkhotakota	2.0	61.3	22.2	15.4	1.0	0.0
Ntchisi	2.2	31.6	30.2	26.4	6.2	5.7
Dowa	2.0	29.8	31.5	30.3	7.1	1.4
Salima	1.3	29.6	45.0	21.9	2.9	0.6
Lilongwe	1.4	44.1	33.8	17.1	3.8	1.2
Mchinji	2.9	30.6	28.0	31.9	4.1	5.4
Dedza	1.1	49.6	36.9	10.1	1.9	1.6
Ntcheu	1.2	46.0	29.6	18.3	5.5	0.6
Lilongwe City	2.2	46.8	37.9	12.1	0.0	3.2
Mangochi	0.8	36.0	44.5	18.7	0.8	0.0
Machinga	0.7	63.4	27.4	7.4	1.2	0.7
Zomba	1.1	51.0	34.6	11.6	1.8	1.1
Chiradzulu	0.6	64.9	29.6	3.7	1.4	0.3
Blantyre	0.6	69.9	26.0	3.4	0.5	0.3
Mwanza	1.7	35.9	37.5	19.3	6.4	0.9
Thyolo	0.4	85.3	12.1	2.6	0.0	0.0
Mulanje	0.6	75.1	16.4	8.1	0.4	0.0
Phalombe	1.1	55.6	29.3	14.6	0.5	0.0
Chikwawa	1.1	45.0	34.5	16.0	3.4	1.0
Nsanje	0.6	58.8	32.8	8.0	0.0	0.4
Balaka	1.1	42.6	32.6	21.3	2.7	0.9
Neno	0.9	42.8	36.2	17.7	3.0	0.3
Zomba City	0.7	61.9	26.7	9.6	1.6	0.2
Blantyre City	0.6	79.0	7.2	8.7	5.1	0.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.4: Proportion of Plots by Type of Labour Input Used in Various Non-harvest Agricultural Activities by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Male household labour	Female household labour	Child household labour	Hired labour	Exchanged labour
Chitipa	90.3	96.1	34.4	12.2	17.5
Karonga	89.8	92.1	35.8	12.6	15.3
Nkhata Bay	92.7	95.3	33.2	12.5	16.9
Rumphi	90.8	92.7	33.6	11.8	18.9
Mzimba	86.9	94.8	27.2	14.8	17.0
Likoma	63.5	96.3	21.6	7.5	7.5
Mzuzu City	81.4	89.6	18.4	28.1	13.7
Kasungu	90.4	96.3	27.0	5.4	14.2
Nkhotakota	89.8	95.0	29.0	11.9	13.7
Ntchisi	93.4	96.4	32.4	12.1	10.5
Dowa	89.6	95.4	32.2	11.1	14.7
Salima	88.6	96.9	39.0	11.3	16.0
Lilongwe	86.2	94.6	31.2	8.0	14.2
Mchinji	89.9	96.4	39.6	8.4	7.0
Dedza	82.3	96.4	24.2	14.2	17.5
Ntcheu	77.5	95.3	28.9	10.4	22.5
Lilongwe City	75.1	81.2	14.0	47.9	13.3
Mangochi	78.9	95.0	44.0	9.3	18.0
Machinga	76.4	96.9	44.2	7.7	14.0
Zomba	81.5	97.5	38.4	11.9	13.9
Chiradzulu	80.3	97.1	29.9	13.8	17.4
Blantyre	68.6	95.2	21.1	13.2	11.5
Mwanza	80.2	97.9	34.0	20.5	15.7
Thyolo	75.3	96.9	31.8	12.5	15.1
Mulanje	79.1	95.0	31.7	6.2	7.8
Phalombe	84.0	95.7	35.5	9.2	9.1
Chikwawa	85.1	96.9	22.2	13.6	17.4
Nsanje	77.5	96.9	19.9	9.2	15.8
Balaka	82.0	95.0	40.3	5.9	11.7
Neno	85.9	95.1	40.7	24.3	20.0
Zomba City	75.4	95.3	21.3	39.8	31.4
Blantyre City	59.3	89.5	22.5	35.4	27.4

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.5: Percentage Distribution of Plots by Method of Land Preparation for Planting on [Plot] during the 2018/2019 Rainy Season and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Traditional Ridging	Tied or Box Ridging	Planting Pits	Zero Tillage	Ripping	Minimum Tillage (only part of field till	Other
Chitipa	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Karonga	91.8	1.3	2.4	1.2	3.4	0.0	0.0
Nkhata Bay	84.3	3.3	4.1	2.9	3.0	0.8	1.6
Rumphi	99.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mzimba	91.8	5.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.0
Likoma	82.2	3.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	9.4	0.0
Mzuzu City	96.5	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kasungu	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nkhotakota	85.0	2.1	4.8	1.4	5.9	0.8	0.0
Ntchisi	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dowa	99.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salima	92.8	0.0	3.6	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Lilongwe	99.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mchinji	99.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Dedza	87.9	9.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ntcheu	80.0	18.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lilongwe City	95.3	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mangochi	91.4	0.4	2.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	4.1
Machinga	90.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.9
Zomba	86.5	3.8	1.3	0.4	1.0	5.1	1.7
Chiradzulu	96.7	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.2
Blantyre	85.5	7.1	4.2	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.2
Mwanza	82.8	3.0	8.3	3.8	0.0	1.9	0.2
Thyolo	86.3	7.9	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.3
Mulanje	83.0	12.9	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.6	0.0
Phalombe	80.1	9.3	0.5	6.4	0.0	3.6	0.0
Chikwawa	52.2	1.2	27.5	13.3	3.7	1.4	0.7
Nsanje	42.2	0.8	38.2	13.3	1.3	3.7	0.6
Balaka	93.0	1.9	3.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Neno	75.8	3.2	12.4	7.3	0.0	1.3	0.0
Zomba City	92.3	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4
Blantyre City	94.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.6: Percent of Plots by Equipment Used for Land Preparation and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Hand hoe	Animal power	Mechanical power	Total
Chitipa	98.7	1.3	0.0	100
Karonga	84.8	15.2	0.0	100
Nkhata Bay	97.6	2.4	0.0	100
Rumphi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mzimba	90.4	9.6	0.0	100
Likoma	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	97.2	2.8	0.0	100
Kasungu	99.0	1.0	0.0	100
Nkhotakota	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Ntchisi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Dowa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Salima	99.9	0.1	0.0	100
Lilongwe	99.9	0.0	0.1	100
Mchinji	98.1	1.9	0.0	100
Dedza	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Ntcheu	99.4	0.4	0.2	100
Lilongwe City	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mangochi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Machinga	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Zomba	99.3	0.7	0.0	100
Chiradzulu	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Blantyre	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mwanza	99.8	0.2	0.0	100
Thyolo	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mulanje	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Phalombe	99.9	0.1	0.0	100
Chikwawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Nsanje	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Balaka	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Neno	99.7	0.3	0.0	100
Zomba City	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Blantyre City	100.0	0.0	0.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.7: Proportion of Plots by Various Non Labour Input Use and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Organic fertilizers	Inorganic fertilizers	No fertilizers used	Pesticides	Irrigation
Chitipa	8.3	55.9	40.4	2.3	0.0
Karonga	5.0	36.9	59.8	14.2	1.2
Nkhata Bay	8.0	42.3	52.4	4.4	0.4
Rumphi	19.2	61.4	33.0	5.3	0.5
Mzimba	10.4	54.9	43.2	6.5	0.7
Likoma	3.7	82.2	17.8	3.7	0.0
Mzuzu City	13.3	73.8	22.0	2.9	0.7
Kasungu	18.3	45.4	50.4	2.6	0.0
Nkhotakota	8.5	47.0	48.3	6.4	0.1
Ntchisi	12.1	44.0	51.6	9.2	0.0
Dowa	20.2	48.3	45.5	6.2	0.0
Salima	24.2	38.7	52.1	11.2	0.6
Lilongwe	16.5	43.7	49.8	3.4	1.7
Mchinji	15.1	40.0	56.1	1.9	0.2
Dedza	18.7	54.3	37.8	3.7	0.1
Ntcheu	24.9	62.7	30.3	5.9	0.0
Lilongwe City	20.4	63.4	30.5	4.0	0.3
Mangochi	34.2	39.2	43.3	2.9	0.0
Machinga	36.6	52.1	34.1	1.8	0.5
Zomba	30.3	47.0	42.1	6.1	1.2
Chiradzulu	26.8	68.9	24.6	8.1	0.4
Blantyre	27.8	70.4	22.5	3.6	0.1
Mwanza	25.4	65.1	28.8	1.7	0.1
Thyolo	25.0	72.6	22.9	4.0	3.5
Mulanje	26.3	48.5	40.6	3.6	1.8
Phalombe	24.8	51.0	37.0	3.9	0.9
Chikwawa	3.6	6.4	90.6	16.2	0.0
Nsanje	5.7	7.0	88.2	7.1	0.2
Balaka	42.3	42.8	34.7	4.3	0.0
Neno	23.5	60.2	30.0	4.7	0.0
Zomba City	25.1	70.6	24.0	3.7	1.4
Blantyre City	20.7	66.5	24.4	3.8	0.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.8: Percentage Distribution of Cultivated Plots by Type of Crop Stand and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Mixed intercrop	Pure stand	Strip intercrop	Row intercrop	Relay intercrop	Total
Chitipa	44.7	26.7	0.7	26.6	1.3	100
Karonga	33.0	43.8	0.0	21.0	2.2	100
Nkhata Bay	59.8	34.4	0.1	4.4	1.3	100
Rumphi	48.1	37.1	0.9	13.9	0.1	100
Mzimba	58.3	37.9	0.5	2.0	1.3	100
Likoma	76.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	74.3	22.8	0.0	2.1	0.9	100
Kasungu	58.8	38.0	0.3	0.3	2.7	100
Nkhotakota	36.1	59.0	0.6	2.4	1.9	100
Ntchisi	38.8	60.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	100
Dowa	57.9	37.1	0.2	1.4	3.4	100
Salima	68.1	29.9	0.4	0.6	1.1	100
Lilongwe	69.8	22.2	3.1	3.8	1.1	100
Mchinji	57.3	39.9	0.1	0.4	2.4	100
Dedza	72.1	13.0	9.4	3.3	2.1	100
Ntcheu	70.7	14.5	9.5	1.5	3.7	100
Lilongwe City	45.0	41.4	10.8	2.5	0.3	100
Mangochi	83.0	10.1	0.8	4.0	2.0	100
Machinga	83.8	11.2	0.0	1.4	3.7	100
Zomba	69.1	13.0	1.2	13.6	3.1	100
Chiradzulu	84.0	4.9	0.9	10.1	0.1	100
Blantyre	79.6	4.8	8.1	6.8	0.7	100
Mwanza	72.4	6.5	8.3	11.8	1.0	100
Thyolo	69.0	3.8	12.4	14.4	0.5	100
Mulanje	55.3	5.2	23.5	15.1	0.9	100
Phalombe	58.4	8.6	19.2	13.2	0.5	100
Chikwawa	57.6	20.7	2.3	19.1	0.3	100
Nsanje	68.7	14.2	2.6	14.0	0.5	100
Balaka	80.2	13.2	3.4	1.7	1.5	100
Neno	59.9	9.6	13.1	17.1	0.4	100
Zomba City	67.4	11.4	1.1	20.0	0.2	100
Blantyre City	92.5	4.2	0.0	2.9	0.5	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.9: Proportion of Plots Intercropped during the 2018/2019 Rainy Season and Number of Crops Intercropped, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Intercropped	Number of crops			
		second crop	Third crop	Fourth crop	Fifth crop
Chitipa	73.3	57.4	27.1	11.5	3.0
Karonga	56.2	69.9	19.8	2.8	0.0
Nkhata Bay	65.6	70.6	15.4	4.2	0.4
Rumphi	62.9	59.0	28.6	2.5	2.4
Mzimba	62.1	76.2	18.1	3.4	0.7
Likoma	76.0	24.4	73.0	0.0	0.0
Mzuzu City	77.2	45.1	30.3	20.9	0.0
Kasungu	62.0	64.5	27.4	5.4	1.3
Nkhotakota	41.0	55.7	31.4	2.2	3.6
Ntchisi	39.6	73.3	23.3	3.2	0.0
Dowa	62.9	63.8	26.7	6.7	2.1
Salima	70.1	64.7	24.8	2.2	1.2
Lilongwe	77.8	40.5	35.1	7.2	11.2
Mchinji	60.1	51.9	31.9	12.2	1.3
Dedza	87.0	39.9	43.3	11.8	2.8
Ntcheu	85.5	34.7	46.8	14.7	2.3
Lilongwe City	58.6	61.0	24.0	10.6	0.0
Mangochi	89.9	30.5	46.6	17.6	5.0
Machinga	88.8	29.1	49.1	19.2	1.8
Zomba	87.0	28.7	38.6	21.6	10.1
Chiradzulu	95.1	18.1	32.5	25.6	22.6
Blantyre	95.2	17.9	37.0	38.3	6.2
Mwanza	93.5	19.2	38.6	34.2	6.7
Thyolo	96.2	21.6	42.9	24.9	10.9
Mulanje	94.8	21.1	37.8	29.8	10.9
Phalombe	91.4	23.1	43.1	20.9	11.5
Chikwawa	79.3	47.2	36.8	9.5	9.7
Nsanje	85.8	51.4	17.3	28.6	4.7
Balaka	86.8	30.0	40.2	23.5	5.5
Neno	90.4	26.7	43.4	23.3	4.8
Zomba City	88.6	24.3	51.8	20.7	2.5
Blantyre City	95.8	7.8	45.7	21.3	25.2

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.10: Proportion of Households which Received any Input Coupon and Use Status of the Coupon by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Received any coupon	Redeemed coupon	Shared purchased input with fellow farmer
Chitipa	58.2	93.9	13.2
Karonga	24.5	87.3	1.7
Nkhata Bay	46.3	87.4	24.3
Rumphi	64.2	93.8	8.0
Mzimba	57.9	74.2	9.5
Likoma	73.9	39.7	27.8
Mzuzu City	32.9	62.8	0.0
Kasungu	51.6	88.6	5.5
Nkhotakota	16.5	74.0	0.0
Ntchisi	53.9	87.2	2.4
Dowa	29.5	97.6	7.0
Salima	34.1	81.5	19.0
Lilongwe	30.2	91.3	36.3
Mchinji	27.6	91.5	10.4
Dedza	21.0	78.3	22.1
Ntcheu	36.0	77.3	50.1
Lilongwe City	13.9	100.0	30.4
Mangochi	38.0	71.4	28.3
Machinga	48.5	74.0	42.4
Zomba	59.7	87.1	26.1
Chiradzulu	60.2	81.8	32.8
Blantyre	74.3	92.4	49.1
Mwanza	74.4	89.0	42.9
Thyolo	73.8	68.5	21.4
Mulanje	66.2	81.2	35.0
Phalombe	74.0	75.7	28.7
Chikwawa	12.5	39.8	0.0
Nsanje	17.5	72.2	9.2
Balaka	48.7	86.0	57.8
Neno	65.0	88.2	33.7
Zomba City	64.9	79.9	43.1
Blantyre City	61.2	87.3	59.5

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.11: Percentage Distribution of Cultivated Plots by Maize Seed Variety, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Local	Hybrid	OPV	Recycled	Total
Chitipa	47.2	45.6	0.2	7.0	100
Karonga	38.5	54.7	0.0	6.8	100
Nkhata Bay	38.7	59.7	1.1	0.5	100
Rumphi	43.7	50.6	0.0	5.7	100
Mzimba	46.6	45.1	2.2	6.1	100
Likoma	22.4	72.9	4.7	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	39.6	49.7	5.8	4.9	100
Kasungu	49.9	46.3	0.0	3.8	100
Nkhotakota	36.8	53.9	0.0	9.3	100
Ntchisi	39.6	49.9	1.0	9.5	100
Dowa	49.3	45.0	0.0	5.7	100
Salima	46.9	43.3	1.9	7.9	100
Lilongwe	40.0	39.7	2.1	18.2	100
Mchinji	42.3	51.8	0.0	5.8	100
Dedza	63.3	25.9	0.5	10.4	100
Ntcheu	49.9	35.9	0.6	13.6	100
Lilongwe City	36.0	54.6	0.7	8.7	100
Mangochi	64.4	23.3	0.3	12.0	100
Machinga	53.0	41.0	0.0	6.0	100
Zomba	49.4	40.8	6.6	3.2	100
Chiradzulu	67.1	24.6	4.7	3.6	100
Blantyre	54.6	34.8	0.6	10.0	100
Mwanza	64.4	22.7	0.2	12.6	100
Thyolo	77.8	19.3	1.4	1.4	100
Mulanje	71.2	23.2	0.0	5.6	100
Phalombe	62.9	32.0	0.0	5.1	100
Chikwawa	47.0	35.4	6.9	10.8	100
Nsanje	40.5	40.2	4.9	14.4	100
Balaka	56.2	35.8	0.2	7.8	100
Neno	47.0	23.4	1.1	28.5	100
Zomba City	53.1	34.5	8.9	3.6	100
Blantyre City	58.1	30.1	0.0	11.7	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.12: Proportion of Households that had the Harvested Maize Crop in Storage by Storage Method Used and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Harvested crop in storage	Storage facilities						Total
		Bags in house	Heaped in house	Unprotected pile	Chitandala in house	Traditional Nkhokwe	Other	
Chitipa	25.4	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Karonga	5.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Nkhata Bay	8.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Rumphi	14.7	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mzimba	24.8	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	30.8	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.2	100
Kasungu	19.4	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Nkhotakota	20.2	97.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	100
Ntchisi	26.5	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Dowa	21.3	93.4	2.8	1.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	100
Salima	13.7	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100
Lilongwe	9.5	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mchinji	17.4	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100
Dedza	18.7	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Ntcheu	30.2	93.4	4.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100
Lilongwe City	19.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mangochi	10.4	83.6	2.1	2.7	2.7	9.0	0.0	100
Machinga	6.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Zomba	14.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Chiradzulu	17.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Blantyre	17.4	89.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100
Mwanza	25.6	96.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100
Thyolo	16.0	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100
Mulanje	14.4	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Phalombe	10.5	95.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100
Chikwawa	11.4	86.0	9.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Nsanje	14.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Balaka	6.9	94.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Neno	24.2	98.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100
Zomba City	31.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Blantyre City	13.3	79.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Treatment Methods Used to Protect the Harvested Maize Crop under Storage and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Treatment methods					Total
	Dust	Liquid Pesticides	Fumigants	Granules	Other	
Chitipa	52.9	45.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	100
Karonga	40.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	21.5	100
Nkhata Bay	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Rumphi	54.0	38.1	0.0	7.9	0.0	100
Mzimba	77.6	17.3	3.4	1.7	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	60.2	35.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	100
Kasungu	82.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Nkhotakota	73.4	21.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	100
Ntchisi	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Dowa	48.5	44.1	0.0	3.1	4.2	100
Salima	47.0	12.7	5.8	22.8	11.7	100
Lilongwe	92.5	3.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	100
Mchinji	88.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Dedza	50.8	36.7	1.6	11.0	0.0	100
Ntcheu	37.7	53.3	3.7	1.4	3.8	100
Lilongwe City	42.5	31.4	26.1	0.0	0.0	100
Mangochi	64.1	12.3	8.0	12.4	3.1	100
Machinga	49.8	36.6	0.0	10.9	2.7	100
Zomba	66.4	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Chiradzulu	33.6	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Blantyre	65.7	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mwanza	83.0	7.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	100
Thyolo	22.6	69.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	100
Mulanje	52.6	37.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	100
Phalombe	40.7	50.5	8.8	0.0	0.0	100
Chikwawa	87.9	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	100
Nsanje	58.6	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Balaka	69.3	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Neno	92.0	7.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100
Zomba City	51.8	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Blantyre City	42.6	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Plots Planted with Trees by Type and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Mango	Cassava	Banana	Other fruits	Folder/Fertilizer and fuel wood	Tea & Coffee	Other trees	Total
Chitipa	19.5	19.6	37.7	14.8	0.0	8.0	0.5	100
Karonga	16.8	58.2	14.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	100
Nkhata Bay	20.2	46.3	11.9	18.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	100
Rumphi	26.5	14.3	24.7	24.2	0.8	8.0	1.6	100
Mzimba	36.8	12.8	22.7	26.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	100
Likoma	17.7	53.2	15.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	100
Mzuzu City	20.1	3.8	14.5	43.7	7.4	1.1	9.5	100
Kasungu	54.9	3.9	18.5	10.8	2.7	0.0	9.2	100
Nkhotakota	28.0	47.0	9.9	14.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	100
Ntchisi	51.6	2.9	17.8	26.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	100
Dowa	49.8	0.2	21.2	19.9	0.6	0.0	8.2	100
Salima	25.5	7.0	12.0	25.8	14.7	0.0	15.0	100
Lilongwe	32.7	6.2	13.1	8.3	9.7	0.0	30.1	100
Mchinji	53.2	1.4	13.7	11.9	2.1	0.0	17.7	100
Dedza	46.0	2.1	22.7	27.9	0.7	0.0	0.6	100
Ntcheu	43.5	4.4	13.9	34.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	100
Lilongwe City	36.8	11.5	4.2	38.5	0.0	0.0	9.0	100
Mangochi	41.7	15.5	11.7	29.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	100
Machinga	50.4	18.7	12.9	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Zomba	37.4	10.7	10.3	38.0	1.6	0.0	2.0	100
Chiradzulu	28.3	25.6	6.6	25.3	12.0	0.0	2.2	100
Blantyre	41.8	5.5	4.3	36.9	9.4	0.0	2.1	100
Mwanza	36.8	7.9	13.9	39.7	0.2	0.0	1.6	100
Thyolo	31.9	33.4	3.0	28.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	100
Mulanje	30.0	38.4	5.5	23.8	0.0	1.5	0.8	100
Phalombe	58.3	6.2	11.4	22.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	100
Chikwawa	36.9	6.8	5.2	32.0	14.1	2.3	2.7	100
Nsanje	20.6	15.8	2.8	37.3	20.5	0.0	3.0	100
Balaka	45.8	11.0	8.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Neno	32.9	3.8	13.5	47.4	1.1	0.0	1.3	100
Zomba City	31.7	10.8	4.8	49.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	100
Blantyre City	30.4	1.6	7.0	52.0	0.8	0.0	8.3	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Livestock and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Chickens	Other poultry	Total
Chitipa	20.5	14.8	0.2	7.4	54.3	2.9	100
Karonga	23.3	13.0	0.1	13.4	41.2	9.0	100
Nkhata Bay	7.2	9.4	0.0	9.6	67.0	6.8	100
Rumphi	4.7	19.8	0.2	10.6	58.4	6.4	100
Mzimba	13.7	13.4	0.1	14.4	53.8	4.5	100
Likoma	15.7	31.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	17.4	100
Mzuzu City	13.1	3.4	0.3	4.6	73.4	5.1	100
Kasungu	4.9	18.6	0.0	13.0	55.6	8.0	100
Nkhotakota	1.8	22.0	1.7	4.6	64.2	5.6	100
Ntchisi	2.2	23.6	0.9	13.7	50.5	9.1	100
Dowa	4.3	26.2	1.2	10.7	49.6	8.0	100
Salima	5.4	30.1	0.0	11.0	40.6	12.9	100
Lilongwe	10.1	24.6	1.2	10.1	50.5	3.4	100
Mchinji	18.6	23.9	0.0	10.8	45.1	1.6	100
Dedza	5.9	26.1	0.0	9.1	54.2	4.7	100
Ntcheu	7.6	26.0	0.5	8.3	53.1	4.4	100
Lilongwe City	4.3	17.4	0.0	7.5	66.4	4.4	100
Mangochi	1.3	25.6	0.0	0.0	60.7	12.5	100
Machinga	0.9	16.3	0.0	0.9	69.3	12.7	100
Zomba	5.0	20.4	0.5	2.9	63.0	8.2	100
Chiradzulu	15.1	20.7	0.0	5.4	49.4	9.4	100
Blantyre	3.2	24.6	0.0	8.3	58.6	5.3	100
Mwanza	1.7	24.7	0.0	11.7	54.0	8.0	100
Thyolo	12.2	18.4	0.0	14.8	49.2	5.4	100
Mulanje	2.8	25.7	0.5	6.9	55.8	8.3	100
Phalombe	3.9	22.0	0.0	10.0	53.4	10.7	100
Chikwawa	12.8	18.7	0.0	4.2	53.9	10.4	100
Nsanje	7.0	18.1	0.4	1.7	55.6	17.2	100
Balaka	0.9	23.3	0.0	1.2	63.7	10.9	100
Neno	2.1	20.6	0.2	11.1	57.6	8.4	100
Zomba City	0.0	6.1	0.0	3.9	85.0	5.0	100
Blantyre City	0.0	9.4	0.0	1.0	88.4	1.2	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 8.16: Proportion of Households by Various Extension Services Received and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	New Seed Varieties	Fertilizer Use	Pest Control	Animal Diseases / Vaccination	Agroforestry	Marketing/Crop Sales	Fishery Production	Other
Chitipa	26.7	13.2	8.5	5.7	2.2	5.0	12.8	1.0
Karonga	24.7	13.1	11.8	4.7	0.9	2.3	11.4	0.7
Nkhata Bay	14.1	9.0	9.4	10.3	4.7	5.3	8.1	4.3
Rumphi	13.6	9.5	7.5	8.4	4.7	5.8	10.5	6.6
Mzimba	10.8	9.7	8.9	7.4	3.1	6.1	9.6	6.4
Likoma	6.2	11.9	9.0	6.5	4.1	4.1	12.2	2.7
Mzuzu City	11.4	10.0	8.3	10.8	4.1	6.3	7.6	5.1
Kasungu	8.9	9.5	8.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	13.7	8.3
Nkhotakota	10.9	10.7	8.7	7.3	4.8	7.1	15.6	3.4
Ntchisi	12.9	12.0	8.1	6.9	5.4	4.5	18.0	5.4
Dowa	8.8	8.7	7.9	7.6	6.3	4.8	16.4	8.3
Salima	5.1	5.5	5.0	8.2	5.7	5.1	11.0	5.0
Lilongwe	5.7	6.3	4.7	7.5	5.0	5.5	13.3	5.2
Mchinji	9.8	8.2	6.8	7.0	5.6	7.7	11.0	6.0
Dedza	9.3	7.0	8.6	8.2	4.7	4.6	12.5	3.2
Ntcheu	8.5	11.4	7.5	6.0	4.5	5.5	10.2	3.9
Lilongwe City	14.0	11.0	5.6	13.5	3.2	3.8	11.5	4.6
Mangochi	22.5	15.5	8.1	5.9	3.2	2.8	17.7	2.2
Machinga	17.9	8.4	8.7	7.5	1.7	5.7	22.1	1.3
Zomba	7.9	12.2	9.5	10.3	3.3	6.8	12.0	3.3
Chiradzulu	9.1	10.2	9.4	7.7	4.1	6.3	11.0	4.4
Blantyre	15.1	10.8	8.8	7.9	4.3	6.0	15.2	1.0
Mwanza	14.6	13.4	9.6	6.9	3.1	7.6	18.7	1.6
Thyolo	13.1	10.4	7.2	8.6	2.3	7.1	18.2	2.1
Mulanje	10.8	7.8	4.4	7.1	4.4	5.4	19.5	4.2
Phalombe	11.3	6.1	5.3	9.6	2.9	6.7	20.6	5.0
Chikwawa	22.6	8.9	13.3	11.7	1.7	8.4	11.2	0.5
Nsanje	21.8	6.8	8.9	8.5	3.1	8.1	10.2	1.0
Balaka	17.5	11.0	4.9	7.4	3.6	4.4	19.4	2.6
Neno	13.2	13.5	8.7	6.5	2.2	7.3	18.3	1.4
Zomba City	10.2	9.2	11.5	8.4	2.8	5.1	14.1	3.2
Blantyre City	14.6	7.3	9.5	10.7	6.2	3.5	10.4	3.6

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

ANNEX 9: WELFARE

Annex Table 9.1: Proportion of Households by Adequacy of Food, Housing and Health Care by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Food Security		Housing		Health Care	
	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate
Chitipa	30.4	69.6	32.0	68.0	29.5	70.5
Karonga	47.3	52.7	40.1	59.9	32.5	67.5
Nkhata Bay	48.7	51.3	47.1	52.9	61.3	38.7
Rumphi	37.5	62.5	37.8	62.2	46.0	54.0
Mzimba	57.7	42.3	49.9	50.1	51.4	48.6
Likoma	45.9	54.1	40.4	59.6	44.6	55.4
Mzuzu City	34.6	65.4	38.5	61.5	42.7	57.3
Kasungu	66.1	33.9	59.2	40.8	59.4	40.6
Nkhotakota	53.9	46.1	43.3	56.7	46.2	53.8
Ntchisi	63.0	37.0	46.4	53.6	55.5	44.5
Dowa	63.5	36.5	55.1	44.9	59.1	40.9
Salima	63.7	36.3	51.4	48.6	54.8	45.2
Lilongwe	74.2	25.8	56.1	43.9	59.0	41.0
Mchinji	72.8	27.2	60.4	39.6	56.1	43.9
Dedza	71.8	28.2	58.9	41.1	64.9	35.1
Ntcheu	67.0	33.0	57.5	42.5	54.6	45.4
Lilongwe City	44.5	55.5	41.4	58.6	41.7	58.3
Mangochi	72.8	27.2	56.1	43.9	56.3	43.7
Machinga	77.7	22.3	63.9	36.1	51.2	48.8
Zomba	73.1	26.9	59.1	40.9	54.6	45.4
Chiradzulu	69.9	30.1	56.7	43.3	57.4	42.6
Blantyre	58.5	41.5	42.8	57.2	45.2	54.8
Mwanza	75.0	25.0	64.7	35.3	53.0	47.0
Thyolo	68.0	32.0	54.1	45.9	54.9	45.1
Mulanje	61.7	38.3	44.3	55.7	50.3	49.7
Phalombe	75.6	24.4	55.3	44.7	56.0	44.0
Chikwawa	77.6	22.4	59.4	40.6	64.6	35.4
Nsanje	71.0	29.0	53.5	46.5	62.1	37.9
Balaka	71.5	28.5	54.2	45.8	48.9	51.1
Neno	66.4	33.6	60.2	39.8	49.6	50.4
Zomba City	41.7	58.3	37.7	62.3	36.4	63.6
Blantyre City	35.4	64.6	36.8	63.2	26.2	73.8

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 9.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Perceived Current Economic Well-being by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Self Assessment				Against Neighbours			Against Friends		
	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Rich	Lower	Same	Higher	Lower	Same	Higher
Chitipa	39.3	37.8	16.2	6.6	12.4	42.5	45.0	10.2	39.3	50.6
Karonga	48.6	34.5	11.6	5.4	9.3	30.4	60.3	6.2	35.9	58.0
Nkhata Bay	37.8	43.6	14.9	3.7	11.4	38.0	50.6	8.1	47.2	44.7
Rumphi	34.3	36.6	25.4	3.7	10.9	41.4	47.7	8.9	46.1	45.0
Mzimba	32.1	44.5	20.4	3.1	14.9	45.8	39.2	16.0	50.7	33.3
Likoma	27.2	41.0	20.1	11.8	6.3	31.9	61.9	3.5	38.8	57.7
Mzuzu City	18.4	41.5	29.2	10.8	12.7	36.2	51.1	11.7	55.0	33.3
Kasungu	40.5	40.9	14.4	4.2	17.1	50.3	32.6	12.4	54.4	33.2
Nkhotakota	32.0	44.8	15.9	7.3	15.2	39.5	45.3	6.2	47.0	46.8
Ntchisi	39.0	40.2	15.5	5.3	13.9	43.0	43.0	8.6	44.7	46.7
Dowa	29.2	48.4	19.4	3.1	12.9	53.0	34.1	12.0	49.4	38.6
Salima	30.8	46.1	18.5	4.6	13.4	56.9	29.7	12.2	57.6	30.2
Lilongwe	46.5	39.1	11.5	3.0	13.2	49.4	37.3	10.9	52.4	36.7
Mchinji	52.7	31.0	12.9	3.4	17.2	50.0	32.9	14.2	53.0	32.8
Dedza	44.5	35.6	15.0	4.8	15.0	42.3	42.7	12.4	47.3	40.4
Ntcheu	28.7	47.4	20.8	3.1	17.7	45.8	36.5	16.2	51.7	32.1
Lilongwe City	11.1	39.3	34.8	14.8	13.1	48.3	38.6	13.2	51.9	34.8
Mangochi	36.9	42.6	16.4	4.2	19.4	26.8	53.8	11.3	52.0	36.7
Machinga	43.5	39.4	12.9	4.2	16.3	35.9	47.8	11.1	52.4	36.5
Zomba	38.2	47.7	11.4	2.6	13.4	49.3	37.3	11.6	50.0	38.5
Chiradzulu	45.0	35.4	15.9	3.7	15.3	39.3	45.4	12.9	45.1	41.9
Blantyre	30.3	43.9	19.3	6.4	16.9	41.0	42.1	12.4	43.6	44.0
Mwanza	37.4	41.0	14.6	7.1	17.4	40.8	41.8	14.7	53.0	32.3
Thyolo	41.4	32.9	21.6	4.0	17.2	43.0	39.8	16.8	41.9	41.3
Mulanje	46.7	26.7	20.0	6.6	13.1	43.3	43.6	14.9	43.2	41.9
Phalombe	53.0	25.9	17.5	3.6	14.6	52.1	33.2	13.5	55.8	30.8
Chikwawa	44.5	44.3	7.9	3.3	12.9	44.6	42.5	9.6	49.5	40.9
Nsanje	44.2	40.5	10.8	4.5	8.6	44.4	47.0	6.5	51.4	42.1
Balaka	38.3	40.7	12.5	8.4	17.4	40.3	42.3	15.1	47.1	37.9
Neno	26.6	44.6	14.3	14.4	14.9	52.5	32.6	13.1	61.0	25.9
Zomba City	17.7	40.3	28.3	13.6	13.2	50.9	35.9	12.5	53.5	34.0
Blantyre City	15.7	37.3	30.9	16.1	14.4	38.8	46.8	14.9	44.5	40.7

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 9.3: Percentage Distribution of Perceived Adequacy of Households' Current Income by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Income allows to build savings	Income allows to save just a little	Income only just meets the expenses	Income not sufficient so need to use savings	Income really not sufficient so need to borrow	Total
Chitipa	8.2	16.0	35.9	29.2	10.8	100
Karonga	11.0	10.2	39.0	29.5	10.3	100
Nkhata Bay	2.7	12.1	36.8	23.7	24.6	100
Rumphi	6.7	14.6	33.9	27.1	17.7	100
Mzimba	3.3	23.9	42.1	10.6	20.0	100
Likoma	2.8	16.6	31.3	25.7	23.7	100
Mzuzu City	11.5	26.9	42.3	6.8	12.5	100
Kasungu	6.3	7.9	46.8	13.4	25.6	100
Nkhotakota	3.9	13.0	50.7	18.9	13.5	100
Ntchisi	3.7	10.9	43.4	20.3	21.6	100
Dowa	2.5	11.5	50.8	16.3	18.9	100
Salima	4.9	23.8	40.9	15.0	15.4	100
Lilongwe	4.0	13.1	41.7	17.1	24.2	100
Mchinji	8.3	8.4	51.8	8.9	22.6	100
Dedza	2.7	12.6	27.8	24.8	32.1	100
Ntcheu	1.4	13.2	32.0	22.6	30.8	100
Lilongwe City	15.6	21.0	34.4	15.0	14.0	100
Mangochi	2.7	10.8	22.7	34.9	28.9	100
Machinga	5.7	15.4	33.0	30.0	16.0	100
Zomba	6.3	9.0	56.1	10.4	18.2	100
Chiradzulu	7.6	5.6	51.3	11.7	23.7	100
Blantyre	7.5	16.6	55.7	10.9	9.3	100
Mwanza	3.0	6.5	29.9	42.9	17.7	100
Thyolo	1.8	11.5	56.9	19.9	9.9	100
Mulanje	4.4	15.7	47.3	21.6	10.9	100
Phalombe	4.6	14.9	41.9	26.9	11.8	100
Chikwawa	4.5	16.0	40.2	24.8	14.5	100
Nsanje	6.4	13.7	48.6	19.7	11.6	100
Balaka	5.9	15.8	31.3	29.0	18.0	100
Neno	0.2	14.5	31.1	41.5	12.6	100
Zomba City	13.2	18.2	47.7	7.3	13.6	100
Blantyre City	15.1	29.2	45.4	3.4	6.8	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 9.4: Proportion of Households Where the Head Had At Least Three Changes of Clothes, Sleeps On What and Under What by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Head had at least three changes	Sleeping materials							
		Matress on bed	Mat on bed	Bed only	Matress on floor	Mat on floor	Cloth/sack on floor	Other	Total
Chitipa	80.2	33.5	29.0	0.2	3.2	33.7	0.3	0.0	100
Karonga	80.5	42.3	15.6	0.9	6.1	35.1	0.0	0.0	100
Nkhata Bay	95.0	54.0	9.4	1.0	8.3	26.8	0.5	0.0	100
Rumphi	90.3	52.2	9.7	0.0	8.0	28.0	1.9	0.3	100
Mzimba	86.1	30.0	10.7	1.4	11.4	41.4	3.2	1.9	100
Likoma	96.5	67.3	13.9	2.8	7.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	96.5	73.0	6.3	1.1	8.0	11.1	0.4	0.0	100
Kasungu	90.6	14.1	3.3	1.0	6.4	72.7	2.5	0.0	100
Nkhotakota	84.0	27.7	13.1	2.3	5.2	51.3	0.3	0.0	100
Ntchisi	82.1	11.9	4.6	1.5	6.2	74.5	1.2	0.0	100
Dowa	89.4	10.4	3.0	0.3	5.2	77.2	3.6	0.4	100
Salima	90.9	17.4	7.0	1.7	10.7	61.0	1.8	0.3	100
Lilongwe	87.3	11.3	3.0	0.6	8.5	68.9	6.1	1.6	100
Mchinji	90.8	14.3	4.7	0.4	4.7	74.5	1.3	0.0	100
Dedza	83.9	10.7	4.0	0.7	7.8	72.5	4.3	0.0	100
Ntcheu	89.4	14.1	4.1	1.1	9.2	69.5	2.1	0.0	100
Lilongwe City	98.0	54.3	3.2	0.9	13.3	27.6	0.8	0.0	100
Mangochi	88.7	16.3	20.1	0.2	3.0	56.7	3.7	0.0	100
Machinga	86.1	14.1	7.2	0.2	6.7	66.6	5.3	0.0	100
Zomba	85.4	14.4	7.1	1.3	10.7	62.3	4.2	0.0	100
Chiradzulu	91.5	21.2	4.6	0.0	8.1	60.2	5.3	0.6	100
Blantyre	97.3	28.9	3.3	1.3	10.0	53.3	3.2	0.0	100
Mwanza	93.7	17.2	6.3	0.5	6.7	68.8	0.7	0.0	100
Thyolo	89.3	15.3	5.6	1.0	7.1	69.0	1.2	0.8	100
Mulanje	85.2	12.9	6.5	0.6	3.8	68.6	7.3	0.2	100
Phalombe	79.2	8.0	4.0	0.7	4.6	77.1	5.6	0.0	100
Chikwawa	90.7	8.2	3.5	0.6	8.6	76.7	1.6	0.9	100
Nsanje	93.4	12.3	5.0	0.3	6.0	73.8	2.2	0.3	100
Balaka	89.9	17.8	5.7	0.3	7.4	67.3	1.4	0.0	100
Neno	95.0	19.5	6.0	1.0	18.5	53.3	1.7	0.0	100
Zomba City	96.2	71.2	3.3	1.3	9.3	12.8	2.1	0.0	100
Blantyre City	99.0	63.4	4.7	2.6	7.2	21.9	0.2	0.0	100

Annex Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sleeping Materials for the Head of Household during Cold Season and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Blankets & sheets	Blankets only	Sheets only	Chitenje cloth	Nothing	Other	Total
Chitipa	31.0	62.8	4.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	100
Karonga	33.6	43.7	21.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	100
Nkhata Bay	23.9	69.9	5.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	100
Rumphi	42.7	50.4	5.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	100
Mzimba	25.9	67.3	4.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	100
Likoma	31.3	59.0	6.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	46.6	48.8	2.4	0.5	0.0	1.7	100
Kasungu	21.5	63.8	12.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	100
Nkhotakota	7.4	73.6	12.0	6.8	0.0	0.3	100
Ntchisi	5.7	77.4	5.3	10.8	0.0	0.8	100
Dowa	19.8	68.5	7.4	3.9	0.4	0.0	100
Salima	13.0	66.7	12.5	7.2	0.3	0.4	100
Lilongwe	12.9	67.5	12.3	6.6	0.0	0.6	100
Mchinji	13.2	69.2	13.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	100
Dedza	14.3	67.1	7.8	10.6	0.0	0.3	100
Ntcheu	18.2	63.3	12.2	5.7	0.0	0.6	100
Lilongwe City	54.4	39.2	5.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	100
Mangochi	9.7	77.3	9.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	100
Machinga	3.1	79.3	11.2	6.0	0.5	0.0	100
Zomba	12.5	67.1	12.4	6.8	0.0	1.3	100
Chiradzulu	20.3	63.4	9.0	6.2	0.4	0.7	100
Blantyre	22.8	57.9	14.2	4.3	0.0	0.9	100
Mwanza	20.8	67.0	7.1	4.8	0.0	0.3	100
Thyolo	23.6	62.1	8.4	5.6	0.0	0.2	100
Mulanje	17.6	68.8	5.9	7.4	0.3	0.0	100
Phalombe	15.5	68.2	8.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	100
Chikwawa	5.2	63.5	14.6	16.4	0.0	0.3	100
Nsanje	10.0	65.0	14.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	100
Balaka	7.7	74.7	12.4	5.0	0.0	0.2	100
Neno	17.7	67.8	10.7	2.9	0.0	0.8	100
Zomba City	42.4	44.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	100
Blantyre City	47.4	46.8	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sleeping Materials for the Head of Household during Hot Season and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Blankets & sheets	Blankets only	Sheets only	Chitenje Cloth	Nothing	Other	Total
Chitipa	8.8	24.2	53.8	10.1	2.4	0.6	100
Karonga	7.9	6.0	73.5	5.3	7.2	0.2	100
Nkhata Bay	4.3	32.5	47.7	11.8	2.8	0.9	100
Rumphi	8.3	23.1	58.5	7.5	2.3	0.3	100
Mzimba	10.5	32.7	40.4	13.4	1.7	1.3	100
Likoma	0.0	28.5	59.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100
Mzuzu City	14.4	27.6	50.0	3.8	2.0	2.2	100
Kasungu	8.8	33.5	40.5	15.6	1.7	0.0	100
Nkhotakota	0.7	19.1	49.8	22.6	7.9	0.0	100
Ntchisi	0.0	30.6	27.3	38.6	2.4	1.0	100
Dowa	14.2	43.0	28.7	12.7	1.3	0.0	100
Salima	2.1	9.4	41.2	33.4	13.6	0.3	100
Lilongwe	1.4	22.5	37.0	33.8	4.0	1.3	100
Mchinji	0.3	25.7	48.9	23.5	1.6	0.0	100
Dedza	1.2	23.1	32.7	35.3	6.8	0.9	100
Ntcheu	0.0	21.9	43.6	28.2	5.8	0.6	100
Lilongwe City	4.3	16.4	70.0	6.5	1.6	1.1	100
Mangochi	0.0	13.2	37.8	23.3	25.7	0.0	100
Machinga	0.0	18.3	35.3	30.1	14.8	1.5	100
Zomba	0.2	14.9	42.0	30.0	12.2	0.6	100
Chiradzulu	1.0	10.4	42.5	33.4	11.4	1.3	100
Blantyre	1.0	12.1	48.7	26.6	10.0	1.5	100
Mwanza	2.1	10.7	38.7	38.2	9.2	1.0	100
Thyolo	0.6	24.8	39.6	28.5	6.2	0.2	100
Mulanje	2.3	25.7	32.7	35.7	3.4	0.3	100
Phalombe	3.7	25.9	24.8	39.8	5.6	0.3	100
Chikwawa	0.5	13.4	24.2	26.4	34.9	0.5	100
Nsanje	0.0	12.4	26.4	31.3	26.8	2.9	100
Balaka	0.0	15.7	45.3	27.1	10.0	1.9	100
Neno	2.9	18.9	36.6	30.1	11.3	0.2	100
Zomba City	2.2	8.2	70.6	5.8	9.9	3.3	100
Blantyre City	1.3	15.3	73.3	3.2	5.3	1.6	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Shock Experienced in the Last 12 Months by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Number of Shocks Experienced					Total
	None	One	Two	Three	>Three	
Chitipa	24.4	28.4	21.6	12.1	13.5	100
Karonga	22.4	25.2	22.9	13.8	15.8	100
Nkhata Bay	6.1	15.4	20.0	20.6	37.9	100
Rumphi	17.1	25.3	17.7	16.5	23.4	100
Mzimba	21.7	16.7	16.5	16.2	28.8	100
Likoma	8.3	32.0	19.5	12.5	27.8	100
Mzuzu City	19.4	24.3	22.9	13.8	19.6	100
Kasungu	4.8	16.1	17.3	12.0	49.8	100
Nkhotakota	2.0	13.6	17.5	16.7	50.2	100
Ntchisi	1.9	8.3	18.4	20.2	51.3	100
Dowa	10.1	18.3	13.8	12.5	45.3	100
Salima	13.4	11.9	4.7	4.2	65.8	100
Lilongwe	10.1	16.8	13.2	13.9	46.0	100
Mchinji	0.9	9.2	17.6	13.1	59.2	100
Dedza	10.5	16.3	13.0	14.6	45.6	100
Ntcheu	10.8	9.2	7.0	15.1	58.0	100
Lilongwe City	17.9	34.0	24.1	10.2	13.8	100
Mangochi	3.6	6.8	8.4	19.5	61.7	100
Machinga	3.7	9.4	13.9	25.9	47.1	100
Zomba	2.0	3.3	15.8	23.7	55.2	100
Chiradzulu	7.2	10.5	14.6	13.2	54.5	100
Blantyre	23.3	15.7	9.5	6.4	45.1	100
Mwanza	5.5	10.4	10.1	15.4	58.5	100
Thyolo	6.5	11.8	14.5	12.1	55.1	100
Mulanje	0.8	3.9	6.8	17.2	71.2	100
Phalombe	-	0.7	4.0	12.2	83.2	100
Chikwawa	4.3	12.0	9.4	12.4	61.8	100
Nsanje	6.6	16.0	12.9	11.5	53.1	100
Balaka	5.7	6.9	11.6	23.9	52.0	100
Neno	1.9	10.7	14.0	19.8	53.5	100
Zomba City	13.9	19.8	21.0	14.6	30.7	100
Blantyre City	41.0	13.4	11.1	8.3	26.2	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 9.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Mitigation Measures for Overcoming Shocks by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Own-savings	Help from relatives/friends	Changed dietary patterns	Help from govt, NGOs, etc.	More work	Got credit	Sold assets	Spiritual efforts	Did nothing	Other
Chitipa	67.0	11.1	6.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	6.7	0.0	4.2	2.1
Karonga	61.2	13.3	10.3	2.4	2.2	1.0	6.1	0.0	1.5	2.0
Nkhata Bay	32.7	9.1	23.4	1.3	2.9	2.4	2.9	0.9	20.2	4.0
Rumphi	44.1	11.9	16.9	1.4	0.3	2.0	6.7	0.0	10.4	6.2
Mzimba	33.2	7.7	10.9	1.2	3.5	4.2	3.6	2.9	27.6	5.3
Likoma	43.2	22.6	13.3	1.3	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	4.3	11.9
Mzuzu City	40.7	9.9	12.9	0.1	1.4	4.0	2.2	2.4	19.8	6.5
Kasungu	56.0	15.9	4.6	1.6	0.5	2.8	3.1	0.0	13.1	2.3
Nkhotakota	34.0	8.7	0.4	3.1	2.0	3.8	3.5	0.4	21.4	22.8
Ntchisi	28.1	12.9	0.6	2.6	1.9	3.7	8.0	0.2	24.4	17.7
Dowa	44.1	15.5	4.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.5	0.2	19.5	9.1
Salima	7.4	10.0	8.4	3.1	0.2	0.4	2.4	1.2	62.8	4.2
Lilongwe	24.5	12.0	7.9	1.6	3.9	2.4	3.9	0.7	37.9	5.3
Mchinji	48.9	13.2	0.0	1.0	8.4	1.1	1.8	0.0	18.6	6.9
Dedza	37.1	10.9	7.4	1.2	3.7	3.8	7.6	0.2	21.1	7.0
Ntcheu	27.1	12.5	3.4	8.4	8.6	4.8	9.5	0.7	17.5	7.3
Lilongwe City	50.9	13.1	5.7	0.4	12.0	2.9	2.1	0.9	10.8	1.4
Mangochi	32.0	17.5	3.4	8.3	0.3	2.1	0.8	0.5	27.5	7.6
Machinga	22.7	7.7	9.4	6.0	0.5	2.5	1.7	0.5	41.1	8.0
Zomba	18.3	9.4	14.8	7.4	2.1	0.3	1.6	0.4	41.0	4.9
Chiradzulu	22.1	15.1	2.7	9.2	2.5	2.9	3.7	1.4	34.4	6.0
Blantyre	33.2	14.7	5.7	9.5	7.8	5.7	2.1	0.9	16.4	4.1
Mwanza	36.1	8.4	3.2	10.5	0.4	1.9	1.9	0.6	33.3	3.6
Thyolo	51.1	13.3	0.6	4.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.9	22.2	3.0
Mulanje	49.4	13.4	0.4	5.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.4	25.0	2.9
Phalombe	43.4	10.4	0.5	9.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.1	28.3	2.9
Chikwawa	35.2	10.9	6.2	9.0	4.8	3.7	3.0	0.0	16.0	11.1
Nsanje	25.7	14.3	9.4	9.0	5.0	3.8	3.2	0.1	17.5	11.9
Balaka	31.6	9.5	6.8	5.8	0.3	1.3	2.6	0.6	35.0	6.6
Neno	36.4	8.5	3.5	8.7	1.1	2.2	1.9	0.9	31.1	5.7
Zomba City	20.8	18.3	5.8	9.9	3.1	2.5	2.1	0.9	32.8	3.9
Blantyre City	46.7	12.6	5.5	1.5	11.7	8.4	1.4	0.3	11.1	0.9

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 9.9: Proportion of Households by Food Programmes and Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Free Maize	Supplementary Feeding for Malnourished Children	MASAF - Public Works	Inputs For Work	Free Food other than maize	Inputs For Work	School Feeding	Free Distribution of Likuni Phala
Chitipa	10.9	24.7	12.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	11.3	0.4
Karonga	18.9	35.6	9.3	2.6	0.0	2.6	7.9	0.0
Nkhata Bay	17.6	24.7	11.6	33.8	0.9	33.8	0.1	0.0
Rumphi	20.8	28.7	11.8	18.9	0.0	18.9	5.0	1.1
Mzimba	18.0	35.5	16.8	15.2	2.2	15.2	0.0	0.0
Likoma	35.1	36.6	5.7	8.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0
Mzuzu City	3.3	61.3	3.9	18.5	2.1	18.5	0.0	0.0
Kasungu	25.7	44.1	13.4	4.5	2.0	4.5	1.2	0.6
Nkhotakota	30.3	20.0	8.0	7.4	12.8	7.4	1.4	0.0
Ntchisi	44.1	6.3	22.1	9.3	10.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Dowa	30.1	32.1	22.5	5.5	1.0	5.5	0.0	0.2
Salima	43.0	21.9	11.5	10.0	0.8	10.0	0.0	0.7
Lilongwe	36.3	21.1	14.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	0.6	1.4
Mchinji	33.6	38.3	15.1	4.0	2.1	4.0	2.1	0.0
Dedza	25.5	26.1	11.7	13.1	9.6	13.1	3.4	1.2
Ntcheu	39.6	13.5	14.0	7.3	15.1	7.3	3.1	0.4
Lilongwe City	18.5	19.4	1.9	22.5	8.8	22.5	4.3	0.0
Mangochi	37.8	17.1	9.8	5.1	5.6	5.1	10.3	1.9
Machinga	40.3	9.8	17.4	9.4	4.5	9.4	6.4	0.0
Zomba	21.0	32.0	8.7	5.6	7.3	5.6	10.1	0.6
Chiradzulu	37.3	28.8	7.6	6.1	9.1	6.1	1.5	0.3
Blantyre	23.6	38.9	4.1	6.0	7.6	6.0	4.2	0.8
Mwanza	25.1	34.7	6.1	4.0	7.5	4.0	4.2	1.6
Thyolo	38.2	20.3	11.9	4.0	9.4	4.0	0.8	0.0
Mulanje	43.0	8.3	14.0	9.1	12.2	9.1	0.9	0.4
Phalombe	32.6	7.5	5.4	3.5	14.2	3.5	2.9	0.2
Chikwawa	25.9	27.0	7.9	9.2	7.1	9.2	5.5	1.3
Nsanje	24.6	27.8	5.7	14.7	9.1	14.7	4.2	1.8
Balaka	37.2	15.7	9.9	10.4	6.1	10.4	5.8	1.9
Neno	23.6	38.2	3.2	5.1	7.4	5.1	2.7	0.8
Zomba City	12.4	54.7	4.2	17.0	2.0	17.0	0.0	0.0
Blantyre City	11.6	67.0	0.0	4.4	7.1	4.4	0.7	0.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 9.10: Proportion of Households by Education Programmes and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Scholarship/Bursaries for Secondary Education	Scholarship for Tertiary Education
Chitipa	4.0	24.5
Karonga	0.9	21.3
Nkhata Bay	0.0	1.1
Rumphi	2.2	8.4
Mzimba	0.9	5.6
Likoma	0.0	0.0
Mzuzu City	0.5	1.7
Kasungu	2.6	3.4
Nkhotakota	1.2	5.4
Ntchisi	1.8	2.3
Dowa	2.1	2.5
Salima	3.3	2.5
Lilongwe	1.5	5.1
Mchinji	1.0	0.9
Dedza	1.2	2.7
Ntcheu	1.6	2.3
Lilongwe City	1.3	10.2
Mangochi	1.0	0.8
Machinga	0.7	4.1
Zomba	0.9	8.9
Chiradzulu	1.5	1.8
Blantyre	2.5	2.0
Mwanza	0.5	5.6
Thyolo	2.2	2.8
Mulanje	2.4	4.0
Phalombe	2.0	9.3
Chikwawa	2.1	2.9
Nsanje	2.0	0.9
Balaka	1.1	3.5
Neno	1.1	7.2
Zomba City	1.3	2.1
Blantyre City	2.7	0.4

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 9.11: Proportion of Households by Cash Transfers and Other Programmes and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Direct Cash Transfers from Non-Govt Agencies	Direct Cash Transfers from Govt	Other Programmes
Chitipa	1.7	0.0	1.8
Karonga	2.0	0.0	0.5
Nkhata Bay	5.8	0.1	3.6
Rumphi	3.3	0.0	0.0
Mzimba	1.4	3.5	0.0
Likoma	5.7	6.3	0.0
Mzuzu City	0.6	0.0	8.0
Kasungu	1.2	0.0	0.8
Nkhotakota	10.9	0.0	1.7
Ntchisi	1.9	0.0	0.0
Dowa	1.2	0.7	0.0
Salima	1.2	0.5	0.5
Lilongwe	0.0	2.4	0.0
Mchinji	1.0	1.0	0.0
Dedza	2.3	0.9	1.4
Ntcheu	1.3	0.9	0.0
Lilongwe City	2.4	2.2	8.4
Mangochi	0.5	1.5	0.0
Machinga	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zomba	1.4	0.3	0.0
Chiradzulu	1.3	0.3	0.3
Blantyre	0.8	0.0	0.0
Mwanza	1.2	0.0	0.2
Thyolo	4.7	0.9	0.0
Mulanje	1.1	0.9	0.6
Phalombe	0.0	0.2	0.2
Chikwawa	2.0	0.3	0.4
Nsanje	1.0	0.9	0.0
Balaka	0.5	0.0	0.4
Neno	1.6	0.0	0.0
Zomba City	5.5	0.0	0.7
Blantyre City	3.3	0.0	0.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

ANNEX 10: FOOD SECURITY

Annex Table 10.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Food Security Status and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	High	Marginal	Low	Very low	Total
Chitipa	53.8	3.9	11.9	30.4	100
Karonga	41.3	8.4	5.2	45.1	100
Nkhata Bay	33.7	2.7	12.0	51.5	100
Rumphi	53.3	2.9	7.7	36.1	100
Mzimba	23.3	2.9	11.6	62.3	100
Likoma	27.0	6.3	8.3	58.4	100
Mzuzu City	46.7	2.7	9.3	41.4	100
Kasungu	23.6	2.6	12.1	61.7	100
Nkhotakota	21.3	1.9	20.2	56.7	100
Ntchisi	15.3	-	19.3	65.4	100
Dowa	27.4	2.3	12.0	58.2	100
Salima	25.0	2.2	13.3	59.5	100
Lilongwe	21.5	2.1	10.6	65.7	100
Mchinji	24.6	0.6	7.1	67.6	100
Dedza	19.6	2.9	3.8	73.7	100
Ntcheu	18.3	3.8	9.1	68.8	100
Lilongwe City	52.4	3.7	8.9	35.0	100
Mangochi	14.9	4.4	13.7	66.9	100
Machinga	14.1	3.4	7.7	74.8	100
Zomba	9.5	3.9	8.0	78.6	100
Chiradzulu	19.0	1.5	5.5	74.1	100
Blantyre	20.7	5.9	8.7	64.8	100
Mwanza	23.4	1.7	8.1	66.8	100
Thyolo	18.7	2.6	7.6	71.1	100
Mulanje	18.7	3.4	5.1	72.8	100
Phalombe	10.7	2.4	5.0	82.0	100
Chikwawa	10.8	4.6	10.2	74.4	100
Nsanje	19.9	3.3	7.5	69.3	100
Balaka	14.9	1.5	9.5	74.1	100
Neno	26.4	0.8	7.6	65.2	100
Zomba City	34.6	2.8	13.3	49.2	100
Blantyre City	36.1	10.3	14.5	39.1	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 10.2: Proportion of households that was Food Insecure by Coping Mechanisms and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Coping mechanisms				
	Relied on less preferred or less expensive foods	Limit portions	Reduced number of meals taken in a day	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative
Chitipa	35.5	23.4	22.2	11.7	10.6
Karonga	45.2	38.6	35.7	24.8	22.2
Nkhata Bay	55.5	40.6	31.3	17.9	23.5
Rumphi	39.5	31.0	24.1	15.6	13.8
Mzimba	62.5	45.4	40.9	19.9	25.4
Likoma	51.7	34.1	22.7	19.4	20.8
Mzuzu City	42.8	29.7	27.6	11.1	19.7
Kasungu	66.8	46.8	45.2	21.8	29.2
Nkhotakota	69.4	47.1	40.3	26.4	22.0
Ntchisi	78.0	53.9	49.3	26.7	21.7
Dowa	62.9	44.7	39.6	19.1	24.1
Salima	68.2	46.4	37.6	21.2	25.8
Lilongwe	71.4	54.8	49.6	28.9	33.5
Mchinji	69.0	56.7	59.1	28.1	27.8
Dedza	65.2	60.9	56.7	25.4	47.6
Ntcheu	61.0	51.1	50.6	22.7	40.2
Lilongwe City	35.0	24.8	21.0	11.5	14.7
Mangochi	75.6	54.4	53.6	25.7	38.0
Machinga	71.3	60.8	53.2	30.9	34.3
Zomba	72.1	63.0	60.2	37.4	38.3
Chiradzulu	64.4	62.2	60.4	38.6	45.4
Blantyre	60.6	49.6	52.3	27.6	36.0
Mwanza	69.4	49.3	55.1	18.7	25.4
Thyolo	57.4	54.5	54.2	27.5	34.3
Mulanje	56.9	58.1	55.2	21.2	23.3
Phalombe	58.6	69.1	62.5	27.9	27.0
Chikwawa	68.6	59.4	52.6	35.6	32.0
Nsanje	64.1	57.0	50.2	29.7	36.1
Balaka	73.2	55.6	57.3	29.0	34.4
Neno	65.2	44.4	51.0	15.6	24.6
Zomba City	54.8	36.8	39.3	21.0	23.5
Blantyre City	51.5	33.4	24.3	15.0	15.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 10.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Meals Taken per Day by Adults and Children Under 5 years of Age and District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Number of meals (adults)				Number of meals (children aged 6-59 months)			
	1	2	3 or more	Total	1	2	3 or more	Total
Chitipa	1.2	33.2	65.6	100	0.4	28.7	70.9	100
Karonga	0.5	44.2	55.3	100	0.0	37.3	62.7	100
Nkhata Bay	0.9	39.1	60.0	100	0.9	30.8	68.3	100
Rumphi	2.1	31.3	66.5	100	1.2	25.3	73.5	100
Mzimba	4.1	49.9	46.0	100	2.6	44.1	53.3	100
Likoma	2.8	15.3	82.0	100	0.0	17.3	82.7	100
Mzuzu City	1.3	20.3	78.4	100	0.5	15.3	84.3	100
Kasungu	5.6	61.3	33.1	100	4.1	56.7	39.2	100
Nkhotakota	1.6	39.9	58.5	100	0.5	27.9	71.6	100
Ntchisi	3.9	53.0	43.2	100	3.0	42.8	54.2	100
Dowa	4.9	62.1	33.0	100	5.3	52.4	42.4	100
Salima	4.3	54.9	40.8	100	2.9	53.4	43.7	100
Lilongwe	5.8	65.8	28.5	100	4.1	61.4	34.5	100
Mchinji	8.5	63.7	27.7	100	8.0	48.5	43.5	100
Dedza	7.2	68.0	24.7	100	6.0	64.4	29.6	100
Ntcheu	2.0	62.5	35.5	100	1.0	56.6	42.3	100
Lilongwe City	1.2	17.1	81.8	100	0.6	13.2	86.2	100
Mangochi	2.8	62.7	34.5	100	0.5	49.5	50.0	100
Machinga	2.4	70.2	27.3	100	1.6	57.0	41.4	100
Zomba	7.3	67.1	25.7	100	5.6	60.3	34.2	100
Chiradzulu	10.0	60.2	29.8	100	7.1	54.7	38.3	100
Blantyre	4.4	55.7	39.9	100	2.8	52.8	44.4	100
Mwanza	1.1	47.2	51.8	100	0.0	39.5	60.5	100
Thyolo	3.2	68.5	28.3	100	1.4	61.1	37.5	100
Mulanje	5.6	64.0	30.3	100	3.7	60.3	36.0	100
Phalombe	8.3	71.1	20.5	100	8.2	67.5	24.3	100
Chikwawa	6.4	57.0	36.6	100	4.7	49.8	45.5	100
Nsanje	3.6	50.9	45.5	100	1.9	45.8	52.2	100
Balaka	3.2	62.8	34.0	100	2.4	55.8	41.9	100
Neno	1.6	38.1	60.3	100	1.7	31.3	67.0	100
Zomba City	1.8	26.5	71.7	100	0.0	22.2	77.8	100
Blantyre City	1.4	22.4	76.2	100	0.4	20.3	79.3	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 10.4: Proportion of the Households that Experienced Food Shortage and Distribution of causes of Food Shortages by District, IHS5 2019-2020.

District	No enough food	Causes of food shortage						Total
		Drought, poor rains, floods, water logging	Crop pest damage	Small land size	Lack of farm inputs	Food in the market was very expensive	Other	
Chitipa	39.2	10.6	0.8	11.2	49.6	17.4	10.3	100
Karonga	64.0	23.9	8.2	19.3	16.5	22.8	9.2	100
Nkhata Bay	62.0	14.8	2.0	16.9	20.5	22.8	23.0	100
Rumphi	48.3	11.5	0.8	12.3	40.9	22.1	12.4	100
Mzimba	72.4	8.0	2.1	6.9	54.2	18.1	10.8	100
Likoma	65.1	0.0	0.0	32.3	0.0	35.2	32.5	100
Mzuzu City	46.0	1.5	0.9	6.0	12.6	42.9	36.0	100
Kasungu	70.8	13.5	7.6	12.3	41.3	23.4	2.0	100
Nkhotakota	71.3	16.4	9.5	13.6	30.0	26.4	4.2	100
Ntchisi	81.2	8.8	3.6	16.2	42.7	26.1	2.6	100
Dowa	73.3	15.9	7.2	17.2	41.3	15.5	2.8	100
Salima	74.1	11.9	1.9	15.4	40.4	24.3	6.1	100
Lilongwe	79.0	6.1	3.3	15.4	35.7	33.4	6.0	100
Mchinji	74.9	5.7	1.6	17.4	39.0	32.5	3.8	100
Dedza	70.7	19.6	6.5	16.5	38.4	15.6	3.3	100
Ntcheu	69.8	24.2	3.0	8.6	38.4	19.8	6.0	100
Lilongwe City	41.1	3.6	-	1.5	3.3	69.6	21.9	100
Mangochi	81.0	20.5	0.8	6.8	35.1	32.1	4.7	100
Machinga	86.1	26.0	3.0	7.3	25.2	34.6	3.9	100
Zomba	81.5	40.3	3.4	6.6	21.6	20.0	8.1	100
Chiradzulu	71.8	35.6	3.9	10.5	35.0	6.0	9.0	100
Blantyre	58.3	28.1	5.7	8.7	21.7	23.6	12.2	100
Mwanza	78.8	27.8	1.6	4.5	29.8	26.3	10.0	100
Thyolo	68.1	26.7	1.8	10.1	27.8	26.1	7.4	100
Mulanje	72.6	35.9	2.6	8.3	15.2	27.9	10.2	100
Phalombe	81.7	45.3	2.2	6.4	10.0	26.3	9.8	100
Chikwawa	81.9	47.8	6.4	5.0	6.4	30.9	3.5	100
Nsanje	74.9	37.8	7.1	9.4	5.1	35.3	5.4	100
Balaka	80.9	30.2	3.7	6.1	22.3	33.5	4.3	100
Neno	72.1	29.0	2.4	5.0	29.2	26.8	7.5	100
Zomba City	45.8	13.7	1.6	4.3	15.1	23.8	41.5	100
Blantyre City	44.7	8.8	4.1	3.6	5.8	52.9	24.8	100

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Months they Experienced Food Shortage, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Number of months							Total	Average number of months
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven and more		
Chitipa	24.9	17.7	34.2	12.2	5.8	2.7	2.5	100	3
Karonga	15.2	29.7	23.5	13.0	8.9	3.6	6.2	100	3
Nkhata Bay	47.3	31.9	12.9	5.4	1.0	1.1	0.5	100	2
Rumphi	32.6	27.4	21.6	13.6	2.3	1.9	0.6	100	2
Mzimba	27.6	45.6	10.4	11.4	2.2	0.3	2.6	100	2
Likoma	57.8	19.6	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Mzuzu City	48.1	25.1	13.6	8.0	2.1	2.6	0.4	100	2
Kasungu	23.5	19.8	27.9	14.1	4.9	3.9	6.0	100	3
Nkhotakota	41.6	31.2	15.9	7.6	1.9	1.5	0.3	100	2
Ntchisi	41.6	28.0	18.0	4.0	6.1	1.4	0.9	100	2
Dowa	17.2	29.9	27.6	10.3	5.8	2.6	6.6	100	3
Salima	16.1	24.4	20.8	9.0	12.6	8.6	8.4	100	3
Lilongwe	23.8	20.1	24.7	11.3	7.4	4.6	8.1	100	3
Mchinji	47.0	18.1	15.8	4.9	3.3	3.4	7.6	100	2
Dedza	26.5	26.7	13.6	16.8	7.3	4.6	4.4	100	3
Ntcheu	24.5	28.8	18.5	12.0	6.6	4.7	4.9	100	3
Lilongwe City	45.6	29.2	15.9	3.4	4.0	0.8	1.2	100	2
Mangochi	13.6	30.2	17.6	15.3	10.0	7.2	6.2	100	3
Machinga	16.2	23.2	19.2	15.6	11.8	9.9	4.1	100	3
Zomba	12.2	23.4	17.0	16.8	14.7	5.7	10.2	100	4
Chiradzulu	16.1	27.4	22.0	11.9	10.4	5.3	6.9	100	3
Blantyre	23.5	20.1	14.5	14.9	8.7	8.2	10.3	100	3
Mwanza	18.0	21.2	24.6	14.9	7.6	7.5	6.2	100	3
Thyolo	21.5	29.2	23.4	12.5	5.8	6.5	1.2	100	3
Mulanje	24.0	23.2	21.5	7.4	10.0	9.3	4.6	100	3
Phalombe	22.1	24.8	22.3	9.6	9.1	5.1	6.8	100	3
Chikwawa	21.3	29.5	23.0	10.5	6.6	4.6	4.4	100	3
Nsanje	21.3	32.0	20.1	9.8	9.1	3.6	4.2	100	3
Balaka	16.2	26.7	16.9	13.3	10.9	9.5	6.5	100	3
Neno	16.3	22.2	23.0	12.3	13.9	9.3	3.1	100	3
Zomba City	24.9	34.2	21.6	4.4	6.8	3.0	5.1	100	3
Blantyre City	26.8	26.0	20.3	6.9	3.2	3.5	13.4	100	3

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

ANNEX 11: ANTHROPOMETRY

Annex Table 11.1: Nutritional Status of Children Aged 0-59 Months by District, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Underweight		Stunted		Wasted	
	Severe (z<-3)	Moderate (z<-2)	Severe (z<-3)	Moderate (z<-2)	Severe (z<-3)	Moderate (z<-2)
Chitipa	0.5	6.7	10.7	16.0	1.0	0.6
Karonga	3.0	4.4	10.3	12.0	0.0	3.1
Nkhatabay	0.6	10.1	15.7	13.4	0.0	2.7
Rumphi	1.3	5.8	10.0	20.6	0.0	0.7
Mzimba	1.7	9.1	12.5	22.7	2.1	0.6
Likoma	10.0	28.0	40.1	10.0	0.0	8.0
Mzuzu City	2.9	5.9	8.4	20.2	2.9	0.6
Kasungu	2.5	7.4	14.3	14.2	0.8	0.7
Nkhotakota	3.6	10.4	11.0	23.2	1.6	4.3
Ntchisi	2.7	6.6	8.1	22.7	0.3	2.1
Dowa	2.9	7.6	11.7	18.4	2.5	1.8
Salima	6.2	11.9	22.7	13.5	0.0	2.6
Lilongwe	3.8	10.0	18.6	17.5	1.1	3.0
Mchinji	4.3	8.7	17.2	18.1	0.2	1.9
Dedza	3.7	7.9	16.1	24.6	0.0	2.9
Ntcheu	3.2	13.8	18.6	26.2	0.6	0.6
Lilongwe City	2.0	9.7	10.7	20.0	1.1	2.7
Mangochi	4.4	13.0	17.8	18.2	1.1	3.7
Machinga	3.7	10.2	19.1	18.4	0.5	1.3
Zomba Non-City	1.6	6.4	6.7	24.7	0.4	1.7
Chiradzulu	0.7	6.8	8.4	20.0	0.7	4.9
Blantyre	2.5	6.9	13.8	19.2	0.6	3.2
Mwanza	6.0	6.1	9.5	20.4	3.9	1.8
Thyolo	3.2	7.5	10.0	20.3	2.9	3.9
Mulanje	2.5	11.8	11.5	26.8	3.8	2.6
Phalombe	4.2	12.9	12.6	19.5	3.9	3.5
Chikwawa	7.0	9.5	18.0	16.8	2.7	6.0
Nsanje	3.5	10.9	15.7	17.4	3.3	2.0
Balaka	2.4	6.4	15.9	20.0	0.6	3.6
Neno	3.1	8.5	7.8	14.8	0.6	0.8
Zomba City	1.3	6.5	6.9	18.8	0.0	0.5
Blantyre City	2.2	6.7	12.5	16.1	0.0	1.7

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 11.2: Proportion of Children Aged 0-59 months who participated in Nutrition and Under-Five Clinic Programmes by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Nutritional programme	Under-five Clinic programme
Chitipa	9.9	87.5
Karonga	9.5	80.8
Nkhatabay	3.2	83.5
Rumphi	1.1	88.1
Mzimba	2.6	75.3
Likoma	0.0	72.6
Mzuzu City	3.7	80.4
Kasungu	4.9	84.3
Nkhotakota	3.9	64.6
Ntchisi	2.3	81.8
Dowa	5.4	84.0
Salima	3.3	60.1
Lilongwe	4.7	64.8
Mchinji	3.2	82.8
Dedza	4.5	78.7
Ntcheu	2.5	73.4
Lilongwe City	3.0	57.8
Mangochi	4.4	71.2
Machinga	2.8	74.8
Zomba	1.8	78.3
Chiradzulu	2.2	65.2
Blantyre	3.4	49.4
Mwanza	0.0	89.9
Thyolo	0.6	71.5
Mulanje	7.9	74.1
Phalombe	4.4	64.8
Chikwawa	4.6	70.3
Nsanje	2.9	71.1
Balaka	2.6	80.3
Neno	3.4	79.4
Zomba City	1.8	70.5
Blantyre City	3.3	49.1

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

Annex Table 11.3. Proportion of Children aged 0-59 Months who were Oedematic and Children who Received Measles Vaccine by Background Characteristics, IHS5 2019-2020

District	Measles Vaccine (Aged 9 Years or Older)	Oedematic
Chitipa	95.6	1.3
Karonga	96.9	2.6
Nkhata Bay	94.7	1.9
Rumphi	98.5	1.9
Mzimba	91.9	2.5
Likoma	88.6	0.0
Mzuzu City	95.8	2.3
Kasungu	94.2	1.2
Nkhotakota	67.9	1.2
Ntchisi	73.1	3.0
Dowa	95.9	4.6
Salima	96.0	2.7
Lilongwe	93.3	0.9
Mchinji	91.3	1.1
Dedza	88.8	4.2
Ntcheu	93.3	0.8
Lilongwe City	93.9	1.7
Mangochi	96.6	1.8
Machinga	96.6	1.9
Zomba	92.3	0.0
Chiradzulu	91.6	2.8
Blantyre	92.6	1.0
Mwanza	94.0	0.0
Thyolo	96.6	9.8
Mulanje	97.2	10.6
Phalombe	94.6	9.7
Chikwawa	90.6	2.8
Nsanje	91.1	1.3
Balaka	96.4	0.0
Neno	93.8	1.0
Zomba City	87.3	1.2
Blantyre City	95.2	0.0

Source: National Statistical Office, IHS5 2019-2020

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