



A RELATIVE PROFILE OF POVERTY IN MALAWI, 1998

*A quintile-based poverty analysis of the
Malawi Integrated Household Survey, 1997-98*

Poverty Monitoring System
Government of Malawi

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report is a supplement to the *Profile of Poverty in Malawi, 1998* report that was published in November 2000 following the completion of the poverty analysis of the 1997-98 Malawi Integrated Household Survey (IHS). The poverty analysis was carried out by the National Statistical Office (NSO) and the National Economic Council (NEC) of the government of Malawi, with the technical assistance of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), as an activity of the Malawi Poverty Monitoring System.¹ The research reported here is a continuation of this work.

The original poverty profile report used *absolute* poverty categories and measures to provide information on the extent and severity of poverty in Malawi and to examine how the characteristics of the poor differed from those of the non-poor. Poverty lines reflecting the cost of basic needs were computed as part of the poverty analysis. At the same time, a consumption-based household welfare indicator – total daily per capita consumption and expenditure of the household in real Malawi kwacha – was computed for each IHS household. This welfare indicator was used with the poverty line to categorize households in the IHS sample as poor or non-poor. In consequence, the column headings for the absolute poverty profile tables consisted, in most cases, of ‘ultra-poor’, ‘poor’, ‘non-poor’, and ‘all’.²

This report, in contrast, is based on a *relative* poverty analysis. IHS sample households are grouped into five quintiles (groups consisting each of 20 percent of all households) according to their rank based on their household welfare indicator used in the poverty analysis. Households with relatively small welfare indicators are the poorest households and are grouped in the first quintile. In contrast, households with relatively high welfare indicators are grouped in the fifth or wealthiest quintile. The headings for the columns in the relative poverty tables presented in this report consists of ‘poorest’, ‘2nd’,

¹ The Poverty Monitoring System operates with financial assistance from the government of Denmark, whose support here is gratefully acknowledged.

The work presented here builds on the earlier absolute poverty profile analyses conducted by NSO, NEC, and IFPRI. Flora Nankhuni modified many of the earlier analyses to develop the quintile tables. She also was responsible for the first draft of the text. Sanjukta Mukherjee computed the standard errors in the tables. Todd Benson compiled the final report.

² The ‘ultra-poor’ category is a sub-category of the ‘poor’, and includes members of those households having a welfare indicator less than 60 percent of the poverty line.

‘3rd’, ‘4th’, ‘wealthiest’, and ‘all’, reflecting the welfare indicator based quintile groupings of the households. The relative poverty profile tables here are constructed without reference to the poverty lines established in the earlier poverty analysis.

The main objectives of developing relative poverty profile tables to supplement the earlier absolute poverty profile tables are to:

- Assess whether different patterns in the data emerge from a relative poverty profile than were seen in the absolute poverty profile presentation.
- Contrast the advantages and disadvantages of an absolute poverty analysis in the context of Malawi to the advantages and disadvantages of a relative poverty analysis.
- Serve as a constructive critique to the absolute poverty analysis conducted earlier, particularly by suggesting alternative interpretations of the results. This is done with the intention of improving the formulation of future poverty monitoring surveys and poverty analyses in Malawi.

2. ABSOLUTE VS. RELATIVE POVERTY ANALYSIS

Absolute poverty analysis involves defining a poverty line. The Malawi IHS poverty analysis used the cost-of-basic-needs method to compute four poverty lines for the country. These poverty lines represent the value of expenditure required to enable a poorer individual in each of four areas of Malawi (southern rural, central rural, northern rural and urban areas) to meet their basic food and non-food needs.³ Households are classified as poor or non-poor based on whether their total daily per capita consumption and expenditure is lower than or greater than the poverty line, respectively.

While there are strong justifications for the cost-of-basic-needs poverty lines used in the Malawi poverty analysis, there remains considerable room for choice and subjectivity when deriving such poverty lines. As a result, different methods will yield different

³ Four separate poverty lines were derived to reflect different prices and different consumption preferences between the four areas.

Details on how the household welfare measure and poverty lines were calculated are in the report, *Profile of poverty in Malawi, 1988*, by the National Economic Council (Poverty Monitoring System), published in November 2000.

poverty lines and, consequently, different poverty measures for the population being studied. The household characteristics of the poor revealed in the poverty profile tables based on one poverty line will differ from those derived from an alternative poverty line.

This problem of instability in the resultant poverty profiles that is attributable to the methods used to derive the poverty lines is avoided if one uses a relative poverty analysis. The relative analysis does not make use of a poverty line. Rather, the analyst simply calculates a welfare indicator for each household in the sample and ranks the households based on this indicator. As noted, total daily per capita consumption and expenditure was used as the welfare indicator for Malawi. This indicator was developed from all of the consumption and expenditure information collected on each household in the 1997-98 IHS, and is expressed in temporally and spatially deflated Malawi kwacha.

By having mutually exclusive and more disaggregated groups, the quintile-based relative poverty profile has the potential to provide a clearer and more accurate picture of the characteristics of different groups of the poor households in Malawi and how these characteristics change with increases in welfare. In the original analysis, as the poor were inclusive of the ultra poor, one only had two mutually exclusive categories – the poor and the non-poor. In consequence, this analysis could not give a clear picture of how the characteristics of households change as their welfare level increases. The quintile presentation of the relative poverty profile presented here, in contrast, provides five mutually exclusive groups defined on the basis of welfare levels, and should provide increased understanding in this regard. It should offer a better sense of the changes in household characteristics and welfare which one might expect from sectorally specific policies and poverty reduction programmes that target the poorest households.

3. METHODOLOGY FOR THE RELATIVE POVERTY PROFILE

3.1. Defining the quintiles

The relative poverty status of an individual/household is determined by the welfare measure for the household derived from data collected by the 1997-98 IHS. Survey households were weighted by their survey expansion factors (the number of households in the population each IHS sample household represented), then ranked based on their welfare

indicator, and assigned to quintile groups.

Four separate, though similar, poverty quintile schemes were constructed for the IHS sample households. The four schemes emerged from the use of two criteria:

- 1) As household size differs across the population, separate quintile orderings emerge depending on whether the *household* itself or the *individual* within the household was considered to be the unit of analysis. In assigning quintile groupings based on the individual as the unit of analysis, a weighting factor of the household size is additionally assigned to each household.
- 2) The poverty analysis of the IHS utilized two separate data sets: One of 6,586 survey households for which it was judged that all of the data collected on these households was of good quality, and one of 10,698 households which included 4,112 additional households for which it was judged that the consumption and expenditure information collected was deficient in some way.⁴

In this report only the *household*-based quintile rankings are used. Some of the tables presented consist of individual level information. For these cases, the argument can be made that the individual-based quintile ranking should be used. Yet, for consistency and comparability sake across tables, the household-based quintile ranking is used even for these tables.⁵

However, depending on the table, either the 10,698 sample household quintile ranking or the 6,586 sample household quintile ranking is used. For relative poverty profile tables which concern demography, education, health, and employment, the quintile ranking based on the larger data set is used. The smaller data set is used for income, expenditure, and consumption tables. The characteristics of these two quintile rankings are presented in Table 1 and Table 2.

It is important to highlight, however, that in some cases the same sample household

⁴ The poverty analysis was run on the smaller data set. Data other than consumption and expenditure data was then used from households in the smaller data set to construct a proxy welfare indicator model. This model was applied to the 4,112 households to calculate a proxy welfare indicator for each, after which they could be categorized as poor or non-poor or assigned to quintile groups.

will be assigned to different quintiles under the two quintile ranking schemes used in this report. The 4,114 households who were not in the smaller data set are somewhat poorer on average than those households in this data set. Consequently, for example, a household with a household welfare indicator that might lead it to be categorized at the upper side of the third quintile using the 6,586 household data set, likely would be classified in the fourth quintile using the 10,698 household data set.

Table 3 presents an unweighted cross-tabulation of the households in the smaller data set by their quintile assignment using the larger data set. Although comparability between tables led to the choice of using a household based quintile scheme for the tables, these differences in quintile assignments between the two data sets means that one should be cautious in making comparisons across tables. Conclusions based on an assessment of a combination of statistics drawn in part from a table based on the smaller data set with statistics appearing in another table from the larger set of households are likely to be unreliable.

Finally, when used in the absolute poverty analysis, the two data sets result in different levels of poverty incidence for the country. The poverty measures which result from the separate analysis of the two data sets are presented in Table 4 and Table 5. However, with a national incidence of the ultra-poor of about 28 percent, all of the individuals in the poorest quintile are ultra-poor with a few of the ultra-poor also found in the 2nd quintile. The national poverty headcount of 59 percent (6,586 household data set) or 65 percent (10,698 household dataset) implies that households and individuals in the poorest, 2nd, and 3rd quintiles roughly represent the poor from the earlier analysis.

3.2. Constructing the relative poverty profile tables

Poverty profile tables show how specific characteristics of the population change with changes in the welfare level of the households of the population. A wide range of such tables was prepared following the absolute poverty analysis of the Malawi IHS. These were published in the report *Detailed tables for a poverty profile of Malawi, 1998*, with a

⁵ The same consistency could also be achieved if the analysis consistently used quintiles based on equal numbers of individuals, rather than households. For policy purposes, using an individual quintile may have more appeal if we believe that policy intervention is usually directed at an individual rather than a household. However, by and large, it is the household that is targeted for such programmes in Malawi.

sub-set appearing in the narrative report *Profile of poverty in Malawi, 1998*.

The tables in this report replicate many of the tables in these earlier reports. However, the principal difference is that welfare quintiles now define the column headings of the tables, rather than the absolute poverty analysis categories of ‘ultra-poor’, ‘poor’, and ‘non-poor’. The ‘all’ column in the relative poverty profile tables here should exactly replicate the same column in the absolute poverty profile tables.

The captions to all of the tables in this report include a reference to the corresponding table in the *Detailed tables for a poverty profile of Malawi, 1998* document as follows: (*compare to Detailed Table ##*). For most tables, the reader is left to make the comparisons. In the following section, some closer analysis is undertaken of a subset of these tables, contrasting the results of the relative poverty profile to the absolute poverty profile. However, by no means are all of the tables presented in this report closely reviewed and contrasted to the earlier tables.

Tables are presented for Malawi as a whole and for the rural and urban populations, respectively. No regional tables are presented. The urban population is defined as those persons living in Mzuzu, Lilongwe City, Zomba Municipality, and Blantyre City.

In the rows at the bottom of each relative poverty profile table which present the base statistics (value of the denominator for percentages), one will not necessarily find equal numbers across the five quintiles. When the statistics apply over all households in the population, the numbers of households in the national table should be quite similar, any differences being attributable to rounding. However, for most other statistics and for all rural and urban tables, the numbers will not be so similar. For example, given that the quintiles were established on a household basis, one should not expect equal numbers of individuals in each quintile. Due to differences in household sizes across the poverty quintiles with poorer households having larger household sizes on average, the number of individuals decreases as we move from the poorest quintile to the wealthiest quintile. Tables based on a subset of the data, such as the urban or rural population, will also not have equal numbers of households in each quintile.⁶ Similarly, all tables based on a

⁶ Note that the urban area has the largest number of households in the wealthiest quintile while the rural area has the largest number of households in the poorest quintile.

subgroup of the population (e.g., women aged 15-45 years old) will likely not have equal numbers of individuals in each quintile.

4. SELECTED FINDINGS FROM THE RELATIVE POVERTY ANALYSIS

For the most part, the trends seen in the absolute poverty analysis are observed in the quintile analysis. Only those relative poverty profile tables that present different patterns or extra information to the absolute poverty profile tables are considered in any detail here. Alternative explanations on the patterns observed are provided. Additionally, this analysis undertakes a somewhat stronger gender analysis of the observed patterns than did the *Profile of poverty in Malawi, 1998* report.

4.1. Characteristics of the household head

Females head 29 percent of the poorest households in Malawi, but only 19 percent of the wealthiest households, as shown in Table 6.^{7,8} The pattern across quintiles shows that the percentage of households headed by women decreases continuously with increases in welfare, implying that female households are disproportionately poor.

Disaggregating this information by rural and urban, the pattern holds for rural households, but does not for urban households. While the absolute analysis revealed that female household heads in urban areas tend to be non-poor rather than poor, this analysis shows an inconsistent trend of female headship and poverty status in the urban area (see Figure 1). That is, almost the same percentage of the poorest households and wealthiest households in urban areas are headed by females (16.9 percent versus 17.8 percent, respectively), implying a regular distribution of female household headship across the poverty quintiles. Being a member of a female household head in an urban area does not necessarily mean that you will be poor, whereas being a member of a rural female household head clearly increases your likelihood of being poor.

Table 7 shows information on the migration history of household heads by quintile. Wealthier household heads are somewhat more likely to be residing elsewhere than where

⁷ Table 14 of the *Detailed tables for a poverty profile of Malawi, 1998* document is a quintile presentation of demographic information, including household size, age composition, and sex ratio. This is not duplicated here.

⁸ Household headship in the IHS survey was self-reported, rather than assigned on a legal or other basis.

they were born. In rural areas, wealthier heads of household tend to be more mobile, the IHS data showing that these individuals have lived for a shorter period in their current place of residence than other rural household heads who have migrated.

4.2. Education

4.2.1. Education of adults aged 25 and above

This relative poverty analysis, like the absolute poverty analysis, finds that educational attainment levels of adults aged 25 and older increases with welfare, as is shown in Table 8. Moreover, women attain lower levels of education. Exploring this gender differential further in Figure 2 and Figure 3, we find that the gender gap increases with increasing levels of education. Educational attainment for rural adults is less than that of urban adults, with particularly sharp differences seen for women.⁹

Table 9 presents similar educational attainment information, but only for household heads. The patterns seen are similar to those observed in the previous table.

4.2.2. Current school attendance

4.2.2.1. *Attendance of school-aged children*

Table 10 considers current school attendance and shows almost equal attendance rates across poverty quintiles with only slight rural/urban and gender differentials. This suggests that access to schooling has improved compared to what it was for the previous generation. These results are consistent with the original analysis.

Nevertheless, there are differences across quintiles and sexes as well as between rural and urban areas in starting ages and implied drop out rates. Only about 40 percent of the children in the poorest quintile are in school by the age 7 versus about 65 percent of the wealthiest. Generally girls start school earlier than boys (although the difference is not significant). This trend is observed in rural areas, but not necessarily in urban areas. Urban children start school earlier than rural children. This may reflect lack of schools within easier walking distance in rural areas compared to urban areas. Despite this advantage, the urban poor are still relatively disadvantaged with only about 60 percent of the poorest

starting school by the age of 7 years versus more than 85 percent of the wealthiest.

Only 22 percent of the girls aged 17-24 are still in school, while almost half of all boys of the same age remain at school. The rural/urban comparison shows that more urban children are still in school at ages 17-24 compared to rural children. The analysis also shows that gender differences in percentage of children still in school at ages 17-24 are much higher in rural areas (see Figure 4). The rural/urban difference of children that are still in school is significant for girls only: There are significantly fewer rural girls relative to urban girls still in school at ages 17-24, while the difference between rural boys and urban boys is not as great.

These results imply that rural women have less access to education and suggest that girls (especially from rural areas) face special impediments to continuing with their education. These impediments include traditional expectations that girls should be married by those ages and traditional divisions of labour that overburden girls more relative to boys. These factors are expected to be of lesser importance in urban areas. Additional investigations into the effects of rural work burdens and traditional roles of women in Malawi on education attainment of girls would be useful.

4.2.2.2. Net and gross enrolments in junior and senior primary school

The absolute poverty profile on net and gross enrolment in primary school is replicated in Table 11. The patterns seen are similar to those observed in the earlier poverty profile – higher net enrolments for boys and for children in urban centres, but with only a slight increasing trend in net enrolments with higher welfare for both boys and girls, and an increasing trend in gross enrolments for boys with welfare levels, but no clear patterns in gross enrolments for girls.

Table 11 uses the standard Malawi definitions of net and gross enrolment. These are relatively coarse definitions, in that, for example, a 13 year old child in Standard 1 is still considered to be ‘in proper grade for age’, when such a situation is clearly undesirable. Table 12 provides a more sophisticated assessment of net and gross enrolment by disaggregating primary students into those who are in junior primary school (Standards 1 to

⁹ A similar pattern applies for higher levels of education, such as completion of secondary school.

4) from those who are in senior primary school (Standards 5 to 8) when analyzing net and gross enrollment rates.¹⁰ By not dividing the students into junior versus senior primary, the original analysis showed that over 77 percent of all Malawian children aged 6-13 years are in proper grade for primary school. This definition overestimates the net enrolment rates. The disaggregated analysis in Table 12 and Figure 5 shows similar if slightly lower net enrolments for children in standards 1 to 4 (65.2 percent of males and 68.7 percent of females), while for standards 5 to 8 net enrolment drops sharply to 25.2 percent for both boys and girls.

The disaggregated analysis also shows sharper rural/urban differentials that were not apparent in the original analysis. While the original analysis showed that net enrolments were similar in rural and urban areas and across poverty groups, Figure 6 show that this is only true for junior primary classes. For senior primary classes net enrolments in urban areas are significantly larger, almost double those of rural areas.

The original analysis also found that rural non-poor children are more likely to be in school than rural poor children, but that the opposite is true in urban areas. This analysis shows the same pattern in rural areas for senior primary education, but the inconsistent result does not exist in urban areas. That is, for senior primary school, poorer urban boys are still less likely to be in school than wealthier urban boys, but their disadvantage is much less than that of rural poorer boys. In fact, the net enrolment of the poorest urban boys and girls is still higher than that of the wealthiest rural boys and girls. This implies that urban areas have better provision of schools and higher quality of education. Some of the factors that may contribute to low quality of education in rural areas are a lack of full primary schools within reasonable walking distances,¹¹ more educated people in urban areas leaving the rural areas with a restricted pool of teachers, rural work burdens affecting school progress of rural children, and poor transport and communication in rural areas preventing efficient distribution of school materials to rural areas.

Another observation is that girls were more likely to be in proper grade for junior primary school compared to boys, but at the senior primary school level, this advantage

¹⁰ Ages 6 to 10 are here judged to be the proper age for children in standards 1 to 4 and ages 10 to 14 to be proper age for standards 5 to 8, thereby, giving a one-year acceptable delay. For comparability with the previous analysis, the 6 to 13 age range is maintained as the proper age for full primary.

disappears. This shows that although girls start off well in junior primary school, their progress slackens by the time they are in senior primary school. This agrees with the earlier observation from the education by age category analysis that girls face special impediments to progressing with their education.

4.2.2.3. Overage problems

Once children are enrolled in school, there is no pattern between percentages that are overage and poverty status, as shown for senior primary school in Figure 7. Urban children have less overage problems compared to rural children. Girls have slightly less overage problems than boys. While this might be indicative that girls who make it to senior primary level are particularly gifted, it more likely is a reflection of the fact the girls are more likely than boys to drop out of school if they are making poor progress academically. However, compared to urban girls, rural girls still have more overage problems, possibly due to late starting relative to urban girls. These late start effects are compounded by the effects of rural work burdens.

4.2.2.4. Attendance at secondary school and university

Table 13 presents information on attendance in secondary school and university by sex and welfare quintile. There is an increase in the percentage of people going to secondary school as wealth increases (but with small differences across the bottom four quintiles). The wealthiest quintile has a significantly larger percentage of individuals attending secondary school (almost double that of any other groups). In urban areas the differences across poverty quintiles of the proportion of individuals going to secondary school and university is not as sharp as it is in the rural areas, but there is still an upward trend. The gender differences are shown to be larger for secondary school and university education attendance than for primary school attendance.

4.3. Health, fertility, and nutritional status

4.3.1. Morbidity

As was found in the earlier absolute poverty profile, there is an increasing incidence

¹¹ Some rural areas only have junior primary school education.

of disease with increases in welfare (especially in rural areas). This is shown in Table 14. However, for serious levels of illness (where someone had to stop work due to illness) this counter-intuitive upward trend is not observed. That is, there is an equal likelihood of getting seriously ill across the poverty quintiles when looking at Malawi as whole. Disaggregating this information by rural and urban, we find that this trend exists in rural areas with significant differences between quintiles. However, in urban areas the pattern is not seen. Individuals in the poorest two quintiles report more incidence of illness than those in wealthier three quintiles. However, the difference between the wealthiest and poorest quintiles is not statistically significant.

Women consistently are reported more frequently to be ill (and seriously ill) than men at all levels of wealth and in both rural and urban areas. However, again the differences are not statistically significant.

4.3.2. Fertility

For all measures of fertility, there is a negative relationship between wealth and fertility: The likelihood of giving birth, the number of children ever born, the number of children born in past 12 months, and the synthetic fertility indicator are all lower for higher welfare quintiles, as shown in Table 15. The difference between the wealthiest and the poorest quintiles and between rural and urban is significant for the percent of women ever haven given birth. Urban women have on average given birth fewer times than rural women at all levels of wealth. For mean number of children ever born and mean number of children born in the past 12 months there is no statistically significant difference across wealth levels and between rural and urban, although the trend shows that women from wealthier households have a lower likelihood of having had children recently. The trend is stronger in urban areas.

As shown in Table 16, generally fertility measures decline with education, but strangely a little exposure to education seems to have a negative impact on all fertility measures. This pattern was also seen in the earlier absolute poverty profile. One possible interpretation of this pattern is that a little exposure to education may increase the marriage marketability of a woman, especially if it makes her literate, but does not expose them to enough education to induce fertility behavior changes. By marrying slightly later, the

completely uneducated women will have lower fertility rates than those who are slightly educated.

4.3.3. Nutritional status of children

The nutritional status of children is evaluated by the wealth quintile of the household of which they are a part in Table 17 and Figure 8. The anthropometric nutrition indicators used are stunting (low height for age) and extreme stunting, wasting (low weight for height) and extreme wasting, and underweight (low weight for age) and extreme underweight. Z-scores of less than -2.0 with reference to the standard population identify a child as malnourished, with Z-scores of less than -3.0 defining a child as extremely malnourished.

Stunting decreases with increases in wealth. Girls are less stunted at all levels of income in Malawi.

In part because food production conditions at the time of the 1997-98 Malawi IHS were relatively good, the incidence of children who are wasted is small. There is no apparent relationship between wasting and income levels, although, puzzlingly, the wealthiest quintile has an abnormally large incidence of wasting.

Underweight incidence decreases with increases in income. Girls are less underweight compared to boys at all levels of income and in both rural and urban areas. Urban children are less likely than rural children to be underweight.

These results are inconsistent with expectations. Only underweight and extreme underweight measures produce the expected relationship of higher malnutrition with lower welfare levels. Moreover, the observation that girls are less malnourished than boys seems contradictory with regard to the pattern on disease incidence. These counter-intuitive results suggests that there may be measurement errors, particularly for wasting, extreme wasting, and extreme stunting. Future surveys should pay particular attention to measurement of these crucial statistics on children.

Overall, as shown in Table 18, there is a decrease in all measures of adverse nutrition indicators as education of the mother increases, except with wasting where no pattern exists. Education rather than wealth level appears to be a stronger predictor of child nutrition status, as the relationship between improved health status of children and

increased wealth only exists for the least educated women (those who did not complete standard 4 and those who completed standard 4). For higher education levels, there is no indication that the wealthier have children who are better nourished.

4.3.4. Immunization

There are high rates of full immunization across all income levels, as shown in Table 19. If correct, this is a salutary outcome. However, in reality this pattern is probably due to a lack of understanding by many parents of what constitutes a full immunization record. The fact that urban children and children in the wealthiest quintile, who should have the greatest access to immunization services, show lower immunization rates likely can be attributed in all probability to measurement error. Use of immunization cards for future surveys may improve the quality of immunization data. However, as it is unlikely that parents keep these records, collecting information from parents on immunization status of their children will likely always be problematic.

4.4. *Food consumption*

Table 20 and Table 21 show where households in the five welfare quintiles acquire their food. The most striking statistic in these tables is the relatively large proportion of calories which rural households in the poorest quintile acquire from the market. The most significant source of food for other rural households, in contrast, is that which they grow in their own fields.

Table 22 and Table 23 disaggregate the food baskets consumed by households in the five quintiles by cash value and calorie content. The contrasts in the composition of this basket are sharpest between the rural and urban households, although there are some differences between quintiles. These include the dominance of cereals for the poorest quintile in rural areas and the increased consumption of meat with increasing welfare. Fish consumption, in contrast, varies much less with welfare. Per capita daily calorie consumption increases by an average of 375 calories from one welfare quintile to the next higher.

Table 24 and Table 25 examine how food consumption varies throughout the year in response to the changing seasons and as harvest stocks are drawn down. The lean season

during the cropping season of December to March is quite apparent in the calorie table for all households. This is masked in the cash value table due to increases in the price of the food consumed over this same period.

Finally, in Table 26 we assess how likely it is that individuals in each quintile will consume their recommended daily calorie requirements. As is to be expected, households in the poorer three quintiles are unlikely to consume sufficient calories. However, many households in the two wealthiest quintiles also report consuming less than their recommended level of calories.

4.5. Economic activities

4.5.1. Agriculture

It is important to understand how access to land is related to poverty status. As shown in Table 27, in rural areas, access to cropland (measured as mean per capita land holdings) increases with wealth, but this is not the case in urban areas. Relatively few people in urban areas have cropland. However, of those who report having land, their per capita land holdings are quite comparable to those of rural areas.

Food crop cultivation is presented in Table 28, while cash crops are in Table 29. The wealthier engage more in hybrid maize variety and tobacco cultivation compared to the poorer. There are high inequalities in incomes received by wealthiest households compared to the rest of the quintiles. The wealthiest get more than double the mean sale value of food and cash crops than the rest of the quintiles. They also receive higher incomes from livestock sales compared to the poorer households. Livestock production and income from livestock is presented in Table 30.

4.5.2. Non-farm business activities and employment

Non-farm business activities and salaried employment are other economic activities that distinguish the wealthiest from the rest of the quintiles. The wealthy are more likely to be formally employed than are the less wealthy, as is shown in Table 31. Heads of households in the poorest quintile are more likely than other heads of household to be home workers.

Table 32 considers individuals participating in the labour force. Members of wealthier households are more likely to be in the labour force after they reach 19 years of age. Individuals from the poorest welfare quintile are the least likely to be engaged in the labour force.

Overall, less than one-quarter of all households have non-farm businesses. The types of non-farm businesses in which households in each welfare quintiles are engaged are described in Table 33. Households in the wealthiest quintile are the most likely to have businesses, with these households being disproportionately engaged in trade and business, personal, and community services enterprises. The poor are more likely to engage in non-farm businesses related to forestry, fishing, and mining.

Table 34 examines the industry of main occupation for individuals in the welfare quintiles. Households in the wealthiest quintile are more likely to have members who are employed. While members of poorer households are employed in primary industries, individuals from wealthier households are more likely to be employed in tertiary, service industries. Poorer individuals tend to be self-employed, whereas individuals from wealthier households are more likely to be employed by government or private business.

4.6. Income

Income from employment, transfers and other sources is presented by welfare quintile in Table 35. The wealthiest households are significantly more likely to have members receiving a regular income than are other households. Moreover, the amount of income (in MK) such households receive is three times larger, on a per capita basis, than that received by individuals in the fourth quintile. Forty percent of the value of the consumption of the wealthiest households is made up by their reported income. Other households average about thirty percent of consumption being covered by their income.

The wealthiest households are both most likely to receive income transfers (gifts) and to send income transfers to other households. Wealthy urban residents are most likely to send gifts to other households.

Table 36 and Table 37 present sources of income in absolute (MK) terms and as a proportion of total income. The dominant income source consists of the value of home

production consumed. However, employment income is more important in aggregate for households in the wealthiest quintile. However, in urban areas, employment income dominates, although it is important to note that the wealthiest urban residents derive significant income from non-farm businesses.

4.7. Access to credit

Provision of micro-credit to the poor has been shown to be an important way of combating poverty. Table 38, like the previous absolute poverty profile, shows that poor households are not necessarily targeted for loans even by credit institutions that have a mandate to do so. For those who received loans, the largest reported use was for agricultural inputs.

Examining these results by gender, female household heads in rural areas were found less likely to receive a loan than their male counterparts, while, in contrast, female household heads in urban areas are more likely to receive a loan. In terms of loan amounts, the rural female household heads received only about 44 percent of the average loan size of the male household heads while the urban female heads received about 103 percent of the loan amounts received by urban male household heads.

Rural household heads also received smaller loans, on average rural male heads got 10 percent value of average loan sizes received by their urban counterparts while rural female heads received only about 5 percent the value of loan sizes received by urban female heads. This partly explains why urban households headed by women are less likely to be poor than rural households headed by women.

Most of the loans reported were from friends and relatives. Households in the wealthiest quintile were more likely to rely on formal finance institutions for their loans. Rural areas were targeted by institutions, such as the Malawi Rural Finance Company, which have a rural focus. However, the loan amounts involved were small.

4.8. Expenditures

Table 39 and Table 40 disaggregate the consumption expenditures of households in each quintile. Food consumption dominates the consumption baskets of all households. However, the wealthiest households have a significantly lower proportion of their total

expenditures going towards food – although in absolute terms these households consume the greatest value of food.

There are strong contrasts between rural and urban households. Food makes up a notably smaller proportion of all consumption of the wealthier rural households, relative to their neighbors. However there are no strong distinctions between the wealthiest and other households in the proportion of their consumption which goes to other items. Simply the wealthier tend to allocate a slightly larger proportion of their total consumption to these other items than do poorer households.

The wealthier urban households spend a significantly lower proportion of their total expenditures on food than do poorer urban households, while spending notably more on education, utilities and housing, and gifts. The poorest urban households spend proportionately more on fuel than do other households.

4.9. Amenities, access to services, and ownership of durable items

As shown in Table 41, wealthier households overall are more likely to rent their house of residence than to own it. Likewise, such households are more likely to acquire their drinking water from a piped water supply, whether public or private. However, in rural areas, piped water is relatively uncommon even for such households. Poor households collect their own firewood. Richer households likewise tend to collect their own firewood, but are also more likely than other households to purchase it. Paraffin is the main source of lighting, although wealthier households are more likely than other households to have electricity for lighting.

Firewood and water are the most important natural resources to lives of people in Malawi. A large proportion of Malawian households (78.5 percent) rely on collecting firewood as the main source of fuel (87.1 percent for rural Malawians). Table 42 shows that households spends an average of 6.6 hours per week on firewood collection and 8.7 hours on water collection. The wealthier spend less time on these collection activities, since they can buy firewood or hire someone to collect for them. Urban households spend about half of the time that rural households spend on these activities. Apart from the possible negative effects on health status and educational attainment, the large amounts of time and effort spent on these activities can affect agricultural productivity and other

economic activities.

Access to various public facilities is shown in Table 43. It is difficult to make the argument that the wealthy have easier access to these facilities. The sharper contrast in this regard is between rural and urban areas. Any differences between welfare quintiles at the national scale can be attributed to the greater numbers of the non-poor in the urban areas, where access to public facilities is better.

Table 44 present information on ownership of durable goods by households in each welfare quintile. Nationally, households in the wealthiest quintile, as might be expected, have higher levels of ownership of all items, except agricultural tools and pounding mills. Poorest households have very low levels of ownership of basic furnishings, including chairs, tables, and beds. However, as noted earlier, the poor are more likely to own their house of residence. That said, the value of these houses is extremely low, indicating rather rudimentary housing conditions.

5. CONCLUSION

Quintile poverty analysis offers a simple but quite effective way of analyzing trends in characteristics of households across the welfare distribution of the population of Malawi, since it avoids calculation of the poverty line. It also offers a more disaggregated analysis that offers a better contrast between the poorest and the other poverty quintiles. Other attractive features of the absolute poverty analysis that are lost here, such as the poverty gap and poverty severity, can be adapted into the framework, for example, by comparing the welfare measure of individuals in each of the quintiles to the average welfare measure of those in the wealthiest quintile.

Although the research or policy questions to be answered will determine whether the absolute or the relative poverty analysis is more appropriate, the tables presented here clearly demonstrate that new insights can be gained from undertaking an analysis which does not make use of a poverty line. Although a poverty line is necessary to document trends in the incidence of poverty, such an absolute poverty analysis is less important and possible less useful for understanding the characteristics of the poor and in designing appropriate poverty reduction programmes for such individuals and households.

6. REFERENCES

National Economic Council (Poverty Monitoring System). November 2000. *Profile of poverty in Malawi, 1998 - Poverty analysis of the Malawi Integrated Household Survey, 1997-98*. 110 pages. Mimeo.

Poverty Monitoring System – Government of Malawi. December 2000. *Detailed tables for a poverty profile of Malawi, 1998 – from the poverty analysis of the Malawi Integrated Household Survey, 1997-98*. 137 pages. Mimeo.

7. TABLES

In the table cells for means in many of the statistical tables which follow, standard errors are provided in parentheses underneath the value for the cell. These are to use in judging whether or not the difference in means calculated for a variable for two separate populations is statistically significant. That is, it allows one to determine whether or not one can claim with a high degree of confidence that a specific characteristic really differs in its incidence between the two populations.

Quantitatively, a Z-score can be calculated using the standard errors and the means to assess whether the difference between the two means is significant. In its simplest form:

$$Z = \frac{\text{mean}_1 - \text{mean}_2}{\sqrt{s.e._1^2 + s.e._2^2}}$$

where mean₁ is the first value, mean₂ is the second value, s.e.₁ is the standard error of the first value, and s.e.₂ is the standard error of the second value.

If the absolute value of Z is greater than 1.645, the probability is less than 10 percent that there is no real difference between the means; if greater than 1.960, the probability is less than 5 percent.

Table 1: Properties of each quintile when using the full data set of 10,698 households.

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Weighted pop. of households in each quintile	448,502	448,542	448,506	448,538	448,518	2,242,605
Average household size	5.62	4.91	4.20	3.52	3.31	4.31
Weighted number of people in each quintile	2,522,793	2,200,600	1,881,676	1,578,136	1,483,443	9,666,648
Cumulative percentage of people	26.1%	48.9%	68.3%	84.7%	100.0%	100.0%
IHS sample of households	2,164	2,110	2,130	2,135	2,159	10,698
IHS sample of individuals	12,249	10,385	8,897	7,533	7,064	46,128
Rural						
Weighted pop. of households in each quintile	404,904	415,330	406,953	410,684	363,701	2,001,573
Average household size	5.64	4.91	4.23	3.48	3.30	4.33
Weighted number of people in each quintile	2,282,024	2,039,512	1,720,591	1,430,273	1,199,543	8,671,942
IHS sample of households	1,826	1,901	1,891	1,926	1,736	9,280
IHS sample of individuals	10,380	9,361	7,974	6,695	5,611	40,021
Urban						
Weighted pop. of households in each quintile	43,597	33,211	41,553	37,854	84,816	241,032
Average household sizes	5.52	4.85	3.88	3.91	3.35	4.13
Weighted number of people in each quintile	240,769	161,088	161,085	147,864	283,900	994,706
IHS sample of households	338	209	239	209	423	1,418
IHS sample of individuals	1,869	1,024	923	838	1,453	6,107

Table 2: Properties of each quintile when using the partial data set of 6,586 households.

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Weighted pop. of households in each quintile	448,438	448,530	448,588	448,607	448,442	2,242,605
Average household sizes	5.26	4.68	4.41	3.95	3.53	4.37
Weighted number of people in each quintile	2,359,177	2,099,959	1,980,252	1,771,111	1,584,535	9,795,034
Cumulative percentage of people	24.1%	45.5%	65.7%	83.8%	100.0%	100.0%
IHS sample of households	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586
IHS sample of individuals	7,130	6,338	5,850	5,073	4,555	28,946
Rural						
Weighted pop. of households in each quintile	411,528	412,764	402,927	406,449	367,905	2,001,573
Average household sizes	5.26	4.68	4.44	3.96	3.52	4.39
Weighted number of people in each quintile	2,163,693	1,933,209	1,790,901	1,610,359	1,296,842	8,795,005
IHS sample of households	1,140	1,186	1,157	1,136	1,038	5,657
IHS sample of individuals	6,052	5,623	5,156	4,502	3,611	24,944
Urban						
Weighted pop. of households in each quintile	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
Average household sizes	5.30	4.66	4.15	3.81	3.57	4.15
Weighted number of people in each quintile	195,483	166,749	189,351	160,752	287,693	1,000,028
IHS sample of households	203	151	168	148	259	929
IHS sample of individuals	1,078	715	694	571	944	4,002

Table 3: Cross tabulation by quintile ranks for unweighted IHS sample households under the two household quintile ranking schemes used.

		6,586 household quintiles						Households in 10,698 hh data set, not in 6,586	Total
		Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	Total		
10,698 household quintiles	Poor.	1,343	186	-	-	-	1,529	635	2,164
	2nd	-	1,113	-	-	-	1,113	997	2,110
	3rd	-	38	1,114	-	-	1,152	978	2,130
	4th	-	-	211	1,013	-	1,224	911	2,135
	Wlth.	-	-	-	271	1,297	1,568	591	2,159
	Total	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586	4,112	10,698

Table 4: Properties of the absolute poverty wealth groupings using the full data set of 10,698 households.

	Ultra-poor	Poor*	Non-poor	All
Weighted population of households	485,787	1,269,761	972,844	2,242,605
Average household sizes	5.6	5.0	3.5	4.3
Weighted number of people	2,721,917	6,308,805	3,357,843	9,666,648
Cumulative percentage of people	28.2%	65.3%	100%	100%
IHS sample of households	2,338	6,038	4,660	10,698
IHS sample of individuals	13,169	30,100	16,028	46,128

* The poor include the ultra-poor.

Table 5: Properties of the absolute poverty wealth groupings using the partial data set of 6,586 households.

	Ultra-poor	Poor*	Non-poor	All
Weighted population of households	539,108	1,202,516	1,040,089	2,242,605
Average household sizes	5.2	4.9	3.8	4.4
Weighted number of people	2,813,258	5,834,801	3,960,233	9,795,034
Cumulative percentage of people	28.7%	59.6%	100.0%	100.0%
IHS sample of households	1,616	3,580	3,006	6,586
IHS sample of individuals	8,503	17,509	11,437	28,946

* The poor include the ultra-poor

Table 6: Sex and age of household heads, by percent of household heads in wealth groups (compare to Detailed Table 15).

MALAWI	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
ALL	70.9 (1.69)	29.1 (1.69)	72.9 (1.35)	27.1 (1.35)	74.6 (1.29)	25.4 (1.29)	76.6 (1.48)	23.4 (1.48)	80.6 (1.29)	19.4 (1.29)	75.1 (1.01)	24.9 (1.01)
age under 20	0.2 (0.12)	0.2 (0.09)	0.3 (0.12)	0.4 (0.18)	0.6 (0.19)	0.7 (0.16)	0.8 (0.18)	0.9 (0.24)	1.1 (0.46)	0.6 (0.15)	0.6 (0.13)	0.6 (0.10)
20 to 29	10.5 (0.75)	4.1 (0.41)	16.1 (1.04)	5.3 (0.47)	20.6 (1.00)	5.6 (0.52)	26.9 (1.13)	5.2 (0.64)	29.3 (1.41)	5.3 (0.86)	20.7 (0.72)	5.1 (0.31)
30 to 44	32.3 (1.65)	10.7 (0.87)	29.5 (1.27)	9.7 (0.80)	27.5 (0.90)	6.1 (0.57)	26.3 (1.11)	5.5 (0.48)	27.2 (1.29)	5.4 (0.55)	28.6 (0.79)	7.5 (0.38)
45 to 64	22.1 (1.19)	10.5 (0.96)	20.6 (1.22)	8.6 (0.92)	18.0 (1.01)	9.1 (0.65)	16.8 (1.10)	7.4 (0.70)	17.6 (0.89)	5.4 (0.49)	19.0 (0.66)	8.2 (0.54)
65 & above	5.7 (0.50)	3.7 (0.51)	6.5 (0.68)	3.1 (0.54)	8.0 (0.77)	4.0 (0.53)	5.9 (0.57)	4.3 (0.60)	5.4 (0.62)	2.8 (0.48)	6.3 (0.35)	3.6 (0.33)
IHS weighted pop. of HH heads	317,775	130,727	326,955	121,587	334,747	113,759	343,565	104,973	361,306	87,212	1,684,348	558,257
IHS sample household heads	1,521	643	1,532	578	1,588	542	1,633	502	1,731	428	8,005	2,693
Rural												
ALL	69.5 (1.86)	30.5 (1.86)	71.8 (1.44)	28.2 (1.44)	73.6 (1.40)	26.4 (1.40)	75.6 (1.58)	24.4 (1.58)	80.2 (1.51)	19.8 (1.51)	74.0 (1.12)	26.0 (1.12)
age under 20	0.2 (0.13)	0.2 (0.09)	0.2 (0.12)	0.5 (0.19)	0.4 (0.18)	0.7 (0.17)	0.8 (0.20)	1.0 (0.26)	1.3 (0.57)	0.7 (0.18)	0.6 (0.15)	0.6 (0.11)
20 to 29	9.5 (0.77)	4.2 (0.45)	15.5 (1.10)	5.3 (0.50)	19.4 (1.01)	5.8 (0.55)	26.1 (1.12)	5.3 (0.69)	29.5 (1.43)	4.7 (1.00)	19.8 (0.74)	5.1 (0.34)
30 to 44	31.1 (1.80)	11.2 (0.96)	28.2 (1.33)	10.0 (0.86)	26.6 (0.96)	5.9 (0.60)	25.2 (1.13)	5.6 (0.51)	26.6 (1.42)	5.3 (0.61)	27.6 (0.86)	7.7 (0.42)
45 to 64	22.7 (1.29)	10.9 (1.03)	21.1 (1.29)	9.0 (0.99)	18.5 (1.08)	9.7 (0.71)	17.1 (1.16)	7.9 (0.75)	16.4 (0.81)	5.8 (0.56)	19.2 (0.71)	8.7 (0.59)
65 & above	6.0 (0.52)	3.9 (0.55)	6.7 (0.73)	3.4 (0.59)	8.7 (0.83)	4.3 (0.58)	6.4 (0.63)	4.7 (0.65)	6.4 (0.74)	3.4 (0.59)	6.8 (0.38)	4.0 (0.37)
IHS weighted pop. of HH heads	281,556	123,349	298,066	117,264	299,633	107,320	310,353	100,331	291,623	72,079	1,481,231	520,342
IHS sample household heads	1,254	572	1,355	546	1,387	504	1,455	471	1,384	352	6,835	2,445

Table 6: (continued)

Urban	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
ALL	83.1 (3.12)	16.9 (3.12)	87.0 (2.16)	13.0 (2.16)	84.5 (2.55)	15.5 (2.55)	87.7 (3.32)	12.3 (3.32)	82.2 (2.09)	17.8 (2.09)	84.3 (1.43)	15.7 (1.43)
age under 20	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.27)	0.8 (0.64)	0.0 (0.00)	2.0 (1.08)	0.5 (0.42)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.23)	0.1 (0.07)	0.6 (0.20)	0.2 (0.10)
20 to 29	19.6 (2.34)	2.7 (0.94)	24.2 (2.78)	4.5 (1.42)	32.0 (3.76)	3.5 (1.48)	35.8 (5.84)	4.7 (1.37)	28.2 (4.20)	7.9 (1.41)	27.9 (2.47)	5.2 (0.65)
30 to 44	44.0 (2.82)	5.6 (1.23)	44.8 (2.60)	5.4 (1.24)	36.3 (2.82)	8.1 (1.89)	38.6 (3.78)	4.5 (1.41)	29.7 (2.93)	5.9 (1.19)	36.9 (1.44)	5.9 (0.68)
45 to 64	16.2 (1.88)	6.8 (2.37)	13.6 (2.43)	3.2 (1.29)	13.2 (2.46)	2.7 (0.95)	13.0 (2.86)	2.4 (1.34)	22.7 (3.07)	3.7 (1.02)	17.1 (1.72)	3.8 (0.75)
65 & above	3.3 (1.21)	1.6 (0.76)	3.6 (1.40)	0.0 (0.00)	0.9 (0.60)	0.8 (0.61)	0.4 (0.26)	0.7 (0.65)	1.2 (0.49)	0.3 (0.31)	1.7 (0.40)	0.6 (0.22)
IHS weighted pop. of HH heads	36,219	7,378	28,888	4,323	35,114	6,439	33,212	4,642	69,683	15,134	203,116	37,916
IHS sample household heads	267	71	177	32	201	38	178	31	347	76	1,170	248

Table 7: Migration of household heads, by percent of individuals in wealth group and region (compare to Detailed Table 18).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Heads of household born elsewhere than current residence (percent)	26.9	28.5	28.9	32.6	43.3	32.0
For these individuals, mean time of residence in current place of residence (yrs.)	13.6	13.5	14.6	12.2	10.3	12.6
Reasons for moving to current place of residence (percent)						
Own employment	16.1	18.3	21.0	27.4	41.2	26.5
Spouse's employment	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.8	3.3
Marriage	36.7	30.0	29.0	26.8	12.2	25.5
Schooling	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	2.3	1.2
Drought	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5
War	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Seeking land	21.2	24.3	23.8	17.5	14.5	19.7
Seeking work	9.6	10.7	12.4	11.8	13.7	11.9
Other	10.7	10.6	8.3	10.4	11.3	10.4
IHS weighted population of household heads	448,501	448,541	448,506	448,537	448,517	2,242,605
IHS sample of household heads	2,164	2,110	2,130	2,135	2,159	10,698

Table 7: (continued)

Rural	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Heads of household born elsewhere than current residence (percent)	25.0	27.0	27.7	31.7	40.5	30.2
For these individuals, mean time of residence in current place of residence (yrs.)	14.0	13.8	15.2	12.3	9.8	12.8
Reasons for moving to current place of residence (percent)						
Own employment	10.6	12.5	15.2	23.3	35.9	20.8
Spouse's employment	4.1	3.8	2.7	3.6	1.8	3.1
Marriage	43.2	34.0	32.9	29.1	15.5	29.8
Schooling	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7
Drought	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5
War	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Seeking land	23.6	26.7	27.1	19.7	18.3	22.7
Seeking work	7.5	10.1	11.6	11.3	14.4	11.3
Other	9.5	10.3	8.6	10.3	10.8	10.0
<i>IHS weighted population of household heads</i>	<i>404,904</i>	<i>415,330</i>	<i>406,953</i>	<i>410,684</i>	<i>363,701</i>	<i>2,001,573</i>
<i>IHS sample of household heads</i>	<i>1,826</i>	<i>1,901</i>	<i>1,891</i>	<i>1,926</i>	<i>1,736</i>	<i>9,280</i>
Urban						
Heads of household born elsewhere than current residence (percent)	44.7	48.0	40.4	42.1	55.0	47.6
For these individuals, mean time of residence in current place of residence (yrs.)	11.4	11.1	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.5
Reasons for moving to current place of residence (percent)						
Own employment	44.4	59.2	59.6	60.7	57.9	56.4
Spouse's employment	3.1	0.4	5.9	3.0	6.0	4.3
Marriage	3.3	1.6	2.7	7.9	2.0	3.1
Schooling	0.3	2.6	5.1	2.1	5.9	3.8
Drought	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
War	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
Seeking land	8.5	7.9	2.0	0.0	2.6	3.9
Seeking work	20.6	15.3	17.8	15.2	11.7	15.1
Other	16.9	12.5	5.8	10.8	13.2	12.3
<i>IHS weighted population of household heads</i>	<i>43,597</i>	<i>33,211</i>	<i>41,552</i>	<i>37,853</i>	<i>84,816</i>	<i>241,032</i>
<i>IHS sample of household heads</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>1,418</i>

Table 8: Education level of adults aged 25 and older, by percent of individuals, by quintiles and sex (compare to Detailed Table 19).

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
MALAWI	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Attended school	67.5 (3.52)	42.1 (2.55)	71.2 (2.39)	48.5 (2.35)	77.2 (1.50)	52.4 (2.02)	82.7 (1.82)	55.7 (2.43)	87.5 (1.19)	67.2 (2.17)	77.2 (1.80)	51.8 (1.78)
Completed Primary Std. IV	40.9 (2.55)	19.2 (1.67)	45.8 (2.19)	23.0 (1.83)	51.0 (2.23)	26.6 (1.59)	57.6 (2.00)	30.1 (2.08)	68.6 (1.71)	47.5 (2.50)	52.7 (1.79)	27.8 (1.47)
Completed Primary Std. VIII	6.7 (1.01)	0.9 (0.19)	8.9 (1.13)	2.2 (0.43)	12.5 (1.17)	4.6 (0.63)	18.0 (1.47)	7.6 (1.29)	35.1 (2.15)	21.1 (2.28)	16.2 (1.09)	6.2 (0.70)
Completed Secndry School (MCSE)	2.5 (0.51)	0.3 (0.12)	3.2 (0.56)	0.6 (0.17)	6.3 (0.93)	1.9 (0.37)	10.5 (1.23)	3.9 (0.92)	24.7 (1.96)	13.8 (2.04)	9.5 (0.77)	3.4 (0.51)
Completed university	0.3 (0.12)	0.1 (0.07)	0.5 (0.17)	0.1 (0.06)	0.4 (0.19)	0.2 (0.11)	1.3 (0.34)	0.1 (0.09)	6.6 (1.34)	3.8 (1.07)	1.8 (0.32)	0.7 (0.19)
IHS weighted population aged 25 +	341,762	428,256	337,023	385,442	336,058	353,128	323,536	290,966	341,491	269,988	1,679,870	1,727,780
IHS sample aged 25 +	1,639	2,041	1,573	1,796	1,582	1,660	1,538	1,369	1,627	1,284	7,959	8,150
Rural												
Attended school	65.1 (3.96)	39.2 (2.76)	69.4 (2.57)	46.1 (2.46)	75.5 (1.65)	49.7 (2.12)	80.8 (2.03)	52.6 (2.53)	85.2 (1.47)	60.7 (2.35)	74.9 (2.04)	48.3 (1.92)
Completed Primary Std. IV	36.7 (2.79)	16.2 (1.71)	42.6 (2.28)	20.1 (1.84)	46.9 (2.35)	23.1 (1.53)	53.5 (2.14)	25.7 (1.94)	64.2 (1.88)	38.4 (2.47)	48.4 (1.94)	23.2 (1.44)
Completed Primary Std. VIII	4.2 (1.10)	0.5 (0.13)	5.5 (1.05)	1.0 (0.39)	7.8 (0.88)	2.3 (0.44)	11.9 (1.14)	3.4 (0.61)	25.3 (2.13)	9.0 (1.37)	10.6 (0.99)	2.7 (0.39)
Completed Secndry School (MCSE)	1.3 (0.51)	0.1 (0.08)	1.3 (0.43)	0.2 (0.13)	3.1 (0.62)	0.8 (0.23)	5.2 (0.71)	1.3 (0.35)	15.1 (1.54)	4.3 (0.94)	5.0 (0.55)	1.0 (0.20)
Completed university	0.2 (0.12)	0.1 (0.05)	0.1 (0.09)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.06)	0.2 (0.12)	0.0 (0.00)	1.9 (0.71)	0.3 (0.15)	0.5 (0.14)	0.1 (0.03)
IHS weighted population aged 25 +	303,595	392,787	308,376	361,110	300,166	328,035	289,780	269,782	269,881	215,952	1,471,798	1,567,666
IHS sample aged 25 +	1,349	1,774	1,393	1,645	1,380	1,519	1,353	1,247	1,267	1,011	6,742	7,196
Urban												
Attended school	86.8 (2.16)	73.7 (3.32)	91.1 (1.84)	84.1 (3.38)	91.1 (3.15)	87.2 (4.03)	99.6 (0.29)	94.7 (2.16)	96.1 (1.01)	93.3 (1.97)	93.4 (1.03)	86.8 (1.86)
Completed Primary Std. IV	74.2 (3.46)	52.4 (3.31)	81.2 (2.88)	65.5 (4.98)	85.2 (3.63)	73.1 (5.13)	92.6 (2.54)	86.2 (3.42)	85.2 (2.72)	83.8 (3.13)	83.8 (1.93)	72.7 (2.61)
Completed Primary Std. VIII	25.9 (3.45)	5.5 (1.76)	45.4 (4.64)	20.0 (3.17)	52.1 (6.60)	34.4 (5.93)	70.4 (5.32)	60.8 (5.17)	71.8 (3.53)	69.7 (3.79)	56.1 (3.58)	41.2 (3.96)
Completed Secndry School (MCSE)	11.6 (2.31)	1.9 (1.29)	23.9 (3.65)	5.9 (1.83)	33.2 (6.21)	16.2 (3.62)	56.4 (5.51)	36.2 (5.62)	61.1 (4.18)	52.0 (5.00)	41.3 (3.54)	26.2 (3.67)
Completed university	0.5 (0.52)	0.6 (0.57)	4.1 (1.66)	0.0 (0.00)	3.9 (1.67)	1.8 (1.30)	10.3 (2.78)	1.5 (1.32)	24.4 (4.52)	18.1 (4.00)	11.4 (2.31)	6.7 (1.89)
IHS weighted population aged 25 +	38,167	35,469	28,648	24,332	35,892	25,093	33,757	21,184	71,609	54,036	208,072	160,115
IHS sample aged 25 +	290	267	180	151	202	141	185	122	360	273	1217	954

Table 9: Education level of household heads, by percent of household heads in wealth group, sex, and region (compare to Detailed Table 20).

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
MALAWI	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Attended school	67.7 (3.67)	40.6 (3.48)	72.6 (2.41)	47.5 (2.90)	77.6 (1.51)	52.3 (2.46)	82.7 (1.56)	50.7 (3.15)	88.0 (1.23)	60.7 (3.25)	78.0 (1.77)	49.5 (1.80)
Completed Primary Std. IV	40.5 (2.60)	16.0 (2.38)	46.8 (2.09)	19.9 (2.25)	51.3 (2.18)	25.0 (2.11)	58.5 (1.93)	25.8 (2.68)	68.3 (1.84)	40.1 (3.10)	53.5 (1.78)	24.3 (1.55)
Completed Primary Std. VIII	6.0 (0.71)	0.3 (0.17)	8.5 (0.95)	2.0 (0.53)	11.6 (1.03)	4.2 (0.96)	16.5 (1.36)	5.8 (1.42)	33.3 (2.09)	20.5 (3.27)	15.6 (1.01)	5.6 (0.86)
Completed Secndry School (MCSE)	2.0 (0.35)	0.2 (0.15)	2.7 (0.45)	0.5 (0.28)	5.4 (0.68)	2.5 (0.75)	9.4 (1.12)	3.2 (1.15)	22.6 (1.79)	14.3 (2.72)	8.7 (0.71)	3.5 (0.70)
Completed university	0.1 (0.10)	0.2 (0.15)	0.4 (0.16)	0.0 (0.00)	0.4 (0.19)	0.3 (0.24)	1.0 (0.29)	0.1 (0.06)	5.3 (1.05)	2.8 (1.03)	1.5 (0.27)	0.5 (0.18)
IHS weighted pop. of HH heads	317,775	130,727	326,955	121,587	334,747	113,759	343,565	104,973	361,306	87,212	1,684,348	558,257
IHS sample HH heads	1,521	643	1,532	578	1,588	542	1,633	502	1,731	428	8,005	2,693
Rural												
Attended school	65.0 (4.12)	38.9 (3.64)	70.5 (2.59)	46.3 (2.99)	76.2 (1.64)	50.4 (2.52)	81.1 (1.73)	48.7 (3.23)	86.0 (1.47)	54.1 (3.51)	75.9 (1.99)	46.9 (1.92)
Completed Primary Std. IV	36.1 (2.85)	14.4 (2.42)	43.2 (2.13)	18.3 (2.24)	47.5 (2.33)	22.0 (2.06)	55.1 (2.08)	23.3 (2.60)	64.4 (2.02)	31.0 (2.70)	49.4 (1.92)	20.9 (1.46)
Completed Primary Std. VIII	3.4 (0.63)	0.0 (0.00)	4.8 (0.72)	1.0 (0.34)	6.9 (0.79)	2.3 (0.78)	11.0 (1.02)	3.1 (0.62)	24.0 (1.96)	9.0 (2.67)	10.0 (0.84)	2.5 (0.51)
Completed Secndry School (MCSE)	0.9 (0.30)	0.0 (0.00)	0.7 (0.21)	0.0 (0.00)	2.5 (0.37)	1.2 (0.55)	4.6 (0.59)	1.2 (0.50)	13.6 (1.32)	5.0 (1.89)	4.5 (0.43)	1.2 (0.34)
Completed university	0.2 (0.11)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.2 (0.17)	0.2 (0.11)	0.0 (0.00)	1.2 (0.27)	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.07)	0.0 (0.04)
IHS weighted pop. of HH heads	281,556	123,349	298,066	117,264	299,633	107,320	310,353	100,331	291,623	72,079	1,481,231	520,341
IHS sample HH heads	1,254	572	1,355	546	1,387	504	1,455	471	1,384	352	6,835	2,445
Urban												
Attended school	88.5 (2.37)	68.8 (6.59)	94.1 (1.51)	80.2 (7.90)	90.0 (3.63)	83.9 (7.14)	97.9 (1.17)	94.1 (4.82)	96.3 (1.50)	92.1 (3.39)	93.8 (1.38)	85.1 (2.83)
Completed Primary Std. IV	74.3 (3.43)	41.7 (7.60)	83.4 (2.98)	61.0 (12.2 1)	84.2 (4.03)	75.7 (7.24)	90.6 (2.81)	80.3 (6.04)	84.5 (2.96)	83.8 (5.17)	83.4 (2.10)	71.2 (4.09)
Completed Primary Std. VIII	26.2 (3.05)	4.5 (3.07)	45.9 (4.60)	30.5 (9.99)	51.2 (5.37)	35.9 (9.86)	68.6 (5.41)	63.4 (11.9 4)	72.1 (3.70)	75.6 (6.06)	56.0 (3.49)	48.4 (6.43)
Completed Secndry School (MCSE)	10.3 (1.74)	2.7 (2.72)	22.5 (3.52)	13.7 (7.35)	30.0 (4.87)	24.3 (8.92)	53.8 (6.05)	46.4 (11.2 1)	60.3 (4.31)	58.7 (7.27)	39.7 (3.62)	35.3 (6.38)
Completed university	0.0 (0.00)	2.7 (2.72)	3.8 (1.63)	0.0 (0.00)	4.0 (1.74)	3.1 (3.13)	8.5 (2.68)	1.3 (1.36)	22.9 (4.35)	15.9 (4.78)	10.5 (2.13)	7.5 (2.32)
IHS weighted pop. of HH heads	36,219	7,378	28,888	4,323	35,114	6,438	33,211	4,642	69,683	15,134	203,116	37,916
IHS sample HH heads	267	71	177	32	201	38	178	31	347	76	1,170	248

Table 10: Percent of children in age group attending school, by wealth group, sex, and region (compare to Detailed Table 23).

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
MALAWI	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
5 to 7 years old	40.7 (1.96)	44.0 (2.78)	40.8 (2.29)	44.8 (2.94)	47.5 (2.71)	52.5 (2.71)	49.3 (3.09)	58.0 (3.31)	64.2 (3.50)	64.9 (3.32)	45.6 (1.50)	49.9 (2.14)
8 to 10 years old	82.1 (2.07)	84.3 (1.70)	83.7 (2.17)	83.4 (2.15)	83.9 (1.88)	85.6 (2.67)	91.3 (1.78)	90.1 (2.08)	95.0 (1.40)	91.4 (1.65)	85.3 (1.39)	85.7 (1.46)
11 to 13 years old	89.4 (1.92)	88.9 (1.48)	91.6 (1.54)	90.9 (1.74)	92.0 (1.34)	93.9 (1.06)	94.2 (1.60)	89.6 (2.21)	92.9 (2.43)	93.1 (1.38)	91.5 (1.17)	91.0 (0.77)
14 to 16 years old	84.6 (1.96)	82.7 (2.62)	86.6 (2.05)	81.7 (1.86)	89.3 (1.87)	81.5 (2.10)	86.9 (2.43)	78.9 (3.34)	86.1 (3.65)	80.5 (2.58)	86.5 (1.21)	81.3 (1.41)
17 to 19 years old	67.9 (2.57)	47.0 (3.47)	74.4 (3.10)	46.7 (3.52)	73.8 (3.96)	46.8 (3.53)	71.9 (3.22)	33.0 (3.67)	78.9 (3.08)	41.8 (4.30)	72.9 (1.70)	43.1 (2.19)
20 to 24 years old	39.3 (2.53)	9.7 (1.70)	37.8 (3.33)	10.6 (1.75)	33.2 (4.63)	7.4 (1.16)	28.0 (2.63)	7.7 (1.64)	30.5 (3.13)	14.9 (2.25)	33.3 (2.09)	10.0 (0.85)
Rural												
5 to 7 years old	38.6 (2.07)	43.0 (2.93)	40.2 (2.34)	43.1 (3.08)	44.0 (2.82)	51.3 (2.86)	46.0 (3.21)	55.9 (3.50)	60.4 (4.04)	61.4 (3.53)	43.2 (1.51)	48.2 (2.26)
8 to 10 years old	81.1 (2.27)	83.4 (1.87)	83.0 (2.31)	82.3 (2.33)	82.9 (2.00)	84.7 (2.90)	90.4 (1.98)	90.6 (2.14)	93.7 (1.81)	90.5 (1.87)	84.1 (1.53)	84.9 (1.61)
11 to 13 years old	88.5 (2.09)	88.5 (1.56)	91.2 (1.62)	90.8 (1.83)	91.7 (1.42)	94.5 (1.04)	94.2 (1.74)	91.8 (2.28)	92.8 (2.96)	93.2 (1.47)	91.0 (1.29)	91.3 (0.83)
14 to 16 years old	83.8 (2.13)	82.2 (2.86)	86.1 (2.18)	81.3 (1.98)	88.9 (1.97)	81.5 (2.20)	85.7 (2.65)	77.2 (3.79)	84.3 (4.36)	79.9 (3.02)	85.7 (1.34)	80.8 (1.57)
17 to 19 years old	67.3 (2.72)	44.5 (3.79)	74.0 (3.32)	44.6 (3.82)	74.0 (4.33)	44.3 (3.78)	68.3 (3.42)	29.3 (3.65)	77.4 (3.61)	36.7 (4.68)	71.8 (1.88)	39.9 (2.39)
20 to 24 years old	39.2 (2.80)	8.5 (1.88)	35.8 (3.56)	9.0 (1.81)	32.3 (4.98)	6.4 (1.15)	26.4 (2.90)	5.4 (1.26)	26.5 (3.63)	9.2 (1.77)	31.5 (2.38)	7.6 (0.66)
Urban												
5 to 7 years old	61.7 (5.05)	57.6 (6.54)	53.1 (10.31)	66.5 (7.18)	83.7 (5.88)	64.5 (7.87)	89.9 (6.26)	80.0 (7.19)	86.1 (4.26)	92.1 (4.68)	72.3 (4.35)	69.5 (3.97)
8 to 10 years old	92.2 (3.58)	93.6 (2.66)	94.4 (3.82)	95.4 (3.29)	98.8 (1.17)	94.5 (3.81)	100.0 (0.00)	86.9 (7.97)	100.0 (0.00)	94.9 (3.52)	96.3 (1.49)	93.5 (2.01)
11 to 13 years old	97.2 (1.81)	93.1 (4.57)	100.0 (0.00)	92.8 (4.13)	96.5 (3.42)	88.4 (5.33)	95.0 (3.79)	70.9 (7.70)	93.3 (3.18)	92.5 (3.47)	96.2 (1.17)	88.9 (1.96)
14 to 16 years old	93.6 (2.73)	87.5 (4.02)	92.5 (3.15)	86.0 (4.73)	94.2 (4.82)	81.3 (7.05)	100.0 (0.00)	88.2 (3.97)	92.8 (4.70)	82.4 (4.85)	94.0 (1.71)	85.0 (2.17)
17 to 19 years old	75.2 (5.59)	63.7 (6.99)	78.3 (7.57)	64.7 (6.99)	71.8 (7.56)	65.1 (8.86)	96.7 (3.25)	65.9 (10.97)	84.4 (4.56)	66.0 (8.22)	81.8 (2.56)	65.1 (3.68)
20 to 24 years old	39.8 (5.83)	18.1 (3.97)	52.4 (8.75)	24.7 (7.09)	42.3 (9.91)	16.3 (4.74)	39.7 (6.00)	26.9 (9.29)	44.6 (5.66)	36.2 (5.82)	43.7 (3.40)	26.5 (4.23)

Table 11: Primary school aged children who are in proper grade for age (net enrolment) and total students in primary school (gross enrolment), by percent of all primary school aged children (ages 6 to 13) in wealth and sex group (compare to Detailed Table 22).

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
MALAWI	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
In primary & aged 6-13	74.7	76.5	75.3	76.7	78.4	82.3	80.1	82.6	83.7	82.8	77.3	79.2
Any student in primary	117.2	108.7	122.9	110.5	128.3	122.8	135.3	124.5	143.0	120.8	125.9	115.2
Weighted pop. aged 6-13	358,203	351,944	285,369	292,348	215,348	208,963	141,450	147,289	124,646	131,335	1,125,017	1,131,879
IHS sample aged 6-13	1,737	1,673	1,311	1,360	995	990	674	705	582	623	5,299	5,351
Rural												
In primary & aged 6-13	73.6	75.6	74.7	76.0	77.4	81.7	79.0	83.9	83.5	83.4	76.3	78.8
Any student in primary	116.9	107.0	122.6	109.9	127.6	122.8	136.5	124.7	147.1	122.9	125.9	114.7
Weighted pop. aged 6-13	325,778	322,911	269,958	271,678	199,267	191,289	126,990	132,821	101,247	106,881	1,023,241	1,025,580
IHS sample aged 6-13	1,489	1,459	1,216	1,233	905	891	592	620	460	493	4,662	4,696
Urban												
In primary & aged 6-13	86.4	86.7	86.0	85.8	91.0	88.7	89.9	71.1	84.6	80.2	87.1	83.2
Any student in primary	119.7	127.2	128.7	118.0	137.5	122.4	124.3	121.9	125.5	111.4	125.8	120.3
Weighted pop. aged 6-13	32,425	29,033	15,411	20,670	16,081	17,673	14,460	14,468	23,399	24,454	101,776	106,299
IHS sample aged 6-13	248	214	95	127	90	99	82	85	122	130	637	655

Table 12: Junior (Std. 1 to 4) and senior (Std. 5 to 8) primary school aged children who are in proper grade for age (net enrolment) and total students in junior and senior primary school (gross enrolment), by percent of all junior primary school aged children (ages 6 to 10) and by percent of all senior primary school aged children (ages 10 to 13), respectively, in wealth and sex group (modification of Detailed Table 22).

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
MALAWI	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
In junior primary & aged 6-10	63.1 (2.17)	67.5 (1.62)	63.8 (2.06)	65.5 (2.44)	66.4 (1.97)	69.9 (2.14)	67.0 (2.53)	72.1 (2.26)	70.9 (2.96)	74.7 (1.82)	65.2 (1.29)	68.7 (1.31)
In senior primary & aged 10-13	19.3 (2.63)	16.4 (1.82)	24.0 (2.04)	25.9 (2.38)	24.2 (2.52)	27.4 (2.31)	31.4 (4.19)	29.1 (3.27)	37.6 (3.13)	36.5 (3.17)	25.2 (1.69)	25.2 (1.61)
Any student in junior primary	122.3	125.2	120.1	124.5	118.9	134.6	130.0	127.4	133.6	134.4	128.0	127.9
Any student in senior primary	55.6	55.0	40.3	66.5	51.7	68.8	60.8	88.8	59.9	92.3	68.4	68.9
Of those in junior primary, who are in proper age for their grade	56.2	49.8	55.9	51.1	54.7	48.5	53.8	52.2	55.1	53.0	57.5	50.5
Of those in senior primary, who are in proper age for their grade	45.3	32.9	35.7	33.6	46.8	31.0	42.1	32.4	45.0	35.6	49.7	33.0

Table 12: (continued)

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
Rural	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
In junior primary & aged 6-10	62.3 (2.33)	67.1 (1.71)	63.6 (2.11)	65.0 (2.61)	65.2 (2.09)	69.9 (2.24)	66.5 (2.74)	73.6 (2.24)	71.3 (3.40)	73.6 (1.79)	64.6 (1.38)	68.5 (1.41)
In senior primary & aged 10-13	18.1 (2.87)	14.4 (1.91)	22.3 (2.12)	24.2 (2.52)	21.3 (2.61)	25.6 (2.42)	28.7 (4.41)	27.0 (3.56)	32.8 (3.71)	34.0 (3.38)	22.7 (1.83)	23.0 (1.70)
Any student in junior primary	124.1	120.7	121.8	97.3	92.6	109.6	105.1	97.6	95.5	93.2	100.2	106.1
Any student in senior primary	53.1	62.0	75.7	88.0	78.9	93.7	78.3	113.0	72.1	88.8	78.2	84.7
Of those in junior primary, who are in proper age for their grade	55.2	59.1	58.6	69.0	77.0	73.7	65.9	73.2	59.6	74.3	80.1	67.5
Of those in senior primary, who are in proper age for their grade	43.4	51.0	47.8	55.7	62.2	58.7	57.9	48.3	59.0	62.0	58.8	55.9
Urban												
In junior primary & aged 6-10	71.3 (5.42)	71.4 (4.96)	67.1 (9.17)	71.3 (5.23)	80.8 (4.72)	69.3 (7.38)	71.4 (6.20)	56.9 (8.37)	69.2 (5.51)	80.3 (6.26)	71.7 (3.19)	71.0 (3.20)
In senior primary & aged 10-13	31.6 (4.94)	36.2 (5.40)	49.0 (6.86)	49.1 (6.06)	55.0 (4.93)	45.3 (6.39)	54.6 (8.87)	42.5 (4.80)	55.1 (4.82)	46.0 (7.19)	47.3 (2.82)	43.4 (3.35)
Any student in junior primary	104.7	121.8	97.3	92.6	109.6	105.1	97.6	95.5	93.2	100.2	106.1	104.7
Any student in senior primary	76.6	75.7	88.0	78.9	93.7	78.3	113.0	72.1	88.8	78.2	84.7	76.6
Of those in junior primary, who are in proper age for their grade	67.8	58.6	69.0	77.0	73.7	65.9	73.2	59.6	74.3	80.1	67.5	67.8
Of those in senior primary, who are in proper age for their grade	56.6	47.8	55.7	62.2	58.7	57.9	48.3	59.0	62.0	58.8	55.9	56.6

Table 13: Percent of population who are attending secondary school or university, by wealth group and sex (compare to Detailed Table 24).

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
MALAWI	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Attending secondary school	2.2 (0.25)	1.0 (0.16)	2.5 (0.31)	1.6 (0.25)	3.1 (0.35)	2.0 (0.26)	3.5 (0.35)	2.2 (0.55)	6.5 (0.57)	5.4 (0.69)	3.4 (0.22)	2.2 (0.22)
Attending university	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.02)	0.1 (0.03)	0.0 (0.03)	0.2 (0.08)	0.1 (0.06)	0.1 (0.02)	0.0 (0.01)
IHS weighted pop.	1,222,490	1,300,303	1,058,284	1,142,316	905,954	975,722	776,874	801,262	765,512	717,930	4,729,114	4,937,534
IHS sample	5,940	6,309	4,977	5,408	4,272	4,625	3,710	3,823	3,652	3,412	22,551	23,577
Rural												
Attending secondary school	1.8 (0.25)	0.7 (0.16)	1.9 (0.27)	1.1 (0.22)	2.6 (0.34)	1.4 (0.22)	2.5 (0.27)	1.2 (0.24)	4.8 (0.51)	3.5 (0.69)	2.5 (0.20)	1.4 (0.18)
Attending university	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.02)	0.1 (0.07)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)
IHS weighted pop.	1,098,751	1,183,273	980,947	1,058,565	825,166	895,425	701,771	728,502	616,114	583,429	4,222,748	4,449,194
IHS sample	4,987	5,393	4,481	4,880	3,813	4,161	3,287	3,408	2,882	2,729	19,450	20,571
Urban												
Attending secondary school	5.6 (1.01)	3.8 (0.72)	10.3 (1.96)	8.6 (1.54)	7.9 (1.57)	8.6 (1.67)	13.4 (1.57)	13.1 (3.79)	13.8 (1.45)	13.4 (1.52)	10.2 (0.79)	9.4 (1.24)
Attending university	0.2 (0.16)	0.2 (0.17)	0.3 (0.25)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.2 (0.22)	0.2 (0.13)	0.3 (0.27)	0.6 (0.27)	0.2 (0.19)	0.3 (0.10)	0.2 (0.10)
IHS weighted pop.	123,739	117,030	77,337	83,751	80,788	80,297	75,104	72,760	149,399	134,501	506,366	48,8340
IHS sample	953	916	496	528	459	464	423	415	770	683	3,101	3,006

Table 14: Morbidity, by wealth group and region (compare to Detailed Table 25).

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
MALAWI	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Individuals ill in past 2 weeks	20.7 (1.70)	25.0 (1.88)	23.5 (1.94)	25.5 (1.98)	24.5 (2.31)	29.6 (2.37)	26.6 (2.04)	29.7 (2.24)	26.1 (2.02)	31.8 (2.21)	23.9 (1.83)	27.8 (1.95)
Individuals seriously ill enough to have to stop normal activities	13.3 (1.41)	15.3 (1.49)	14.7 (1.42)	16.1 (1.51)	15.4 (1.46)	18.6 (1.45)	16.2 (1.53)	16.9 (1.43)	15.9 (1.55)	19.3 (1.32)	14.9 (1.29)	17.0 (1.31)
<i>IHS weighted population</i>	1,222,490	1,300,303	1,058,284	1,142,316	905,954	975,722	776,874	801,262	765,512	717,930	4,729,114	4,937,534
<i>IHS sample</i>	5,940	6,309	4,977	5,408	4,272	4,625	3,710	3,823	3,652	3,412	22,551	23,577
Individuals who had a medical consultation in past 2 weeks	2.7 (0.47)	4.0 (0.48)	3.5 (0.62)	4.2 (0.55)	4.0 (0.73)	5.6 (0.75)	3.3 (0.60)	5.8 (1.02)	4.5 (0.82)	5.7 (0.96)	3.5 (0.56)	4.9 (0.58)
Percent of those saw:												
Doctor	24.5 (5.80)	32.3 (6.29)	33.7 (7.08)	31.9 (6.29)	28.8 (5.35)	32.4 (5.66)	32.5 (7.49)	28.6 (5.07)	38.1 (7.43)	42.1 (7.74)	31.5 (31.50)	33.2 (33.20)
Nurse	66.3 (6.02)	58.7 (6.17)	55.3 (7.24)	52.1 (6.23)	57.4 (7.39)	51.2 (5.85)	54.6 (8.34)	61.8 (5.75)	53.6 (6.79)	52.4 (7.75)	57.5 (57.54)	55.3 (55.26)
Traditional doctor	4.6 (1.95)	6.8 (3.16)	5.4 (2.51)	8.6 (2.38)	3.3 (2.07)	7.3 (2.83)	4.0 (2.00)	4.6 (1.71)	5.1 (2.23)	3.1 (1.51)	4.5 (4.52)	6.2 (6.21)
Not reported	4.6 (1.54)	2.2 (1.14)	5.6 (4.42)	7.4 (5.05)	10.4 (7.17)	9.0 (4.95)	8.9 (6.14)	4.9 (3.57)	3.1 (1.29)	2.4 (1.19)	6.4 (6.44)	5.3 (5.33)
<i>IHS weighted population</i>	33,612	52,317	36,849	47,643	36,287	54,593	25,401	46,527	34,467	41,205	166,615	242,286
<i>IHS sample</i>	163	236	169	213	165	239	122	220	166	195	785	1,103
HH heads who were ill in past 2 weeks	13.0 (2.73)	8.1 (3.89)	17.5 (3.05)	6.8 (3.52)	18.9 (2.86)	7.8 (3.52)	21.1 (2.49)	10.1 (3.40)	21.2 (2.80)	9.0 (3.70)	18.2 (2.54)	8.3 (2.91)
<i>IHS weighted population of household heads</i>	317,775	130,727	326,955	121,587	334,747	113,759	343,565	104,973	361,306	87,212	1,684,348	558,257
<i>IHS sample of household heads</i>	2,627	3,027	2,406	2,749	2,290	2,524	2,208	2,239	2,416	2,107	11,947	12,646
Adults who were ill in past 2 weeks	18.7 (2.02)	26.5 (2.23)	21.3 (2.28)	25.9 (2.12)	23.0 (2.50)	29.1 (2.57)	24.4 (2.14)	29.8 (2.11)	24.5 (2.16)	31.5 (2.12)	22.3 (22.27)	28.3 (28.32)
<i>IHS weighted population age 15-65</i>	539,518	620,410	506,840	580,727	485,303	532,700	462,123	470,214	505,556	447,069	2,499,340	2,651,120
<i>IHS sample age 15-65</i>	2,627	3,027	2,406	2,749	2,290	2,524	2,208	2,239	2,416	2,107	11,947	12,646

Table 14: (continued)

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
Rural	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Individuals ill in past 2 weeks	21.5 (1.90)	25.6 (2.08)	23.9 (2.09)	25.9 (2.13)	25.9 (2.52)	30.7 (2.56)	27.9 (2.22)	31.2 (2.40)	29.6 (2.31)	35.2 (2.48)	25.2 (2.05)	28.9 (2.17)
Individuals seriously ill enough to have to stop normal activities	13.8 (1.59)	15.7 (1.64)	15.0 (1.52)	16.4 (1.62)	16.3 (1.60)	19.3 (1.56)	17.1 (1.68)	17.8 (1.55)	18.4 (1.80)	21.9 (1.46)	15.8 (1.44)	17.7 (1.46)
<i>IHS weighted population</i>	1,098,751	1,183,273	980,947	1,058,565	825,166	895,425	701,771	728,502	616,114	583,429	4,222,748	4,449,194
<i>IHS sample</i>	4,987	5,393	4,481	4,880	3,813	4,161	3,287	3,408	2,882	2,729	19,450	20,571
Individuals who had a medical consultation in past 2 weeks	2.7 (0.51)	3.9 (0.52)	3.5 (0.66)	4.1 (0.59)	4.1 (0.80)	5.6 (0.81)	3.3 (0.66)	5.8 (1.11)	4.6 (0.99)	6.0 (1.14)	3.5 (0.62)	4.9 (0.64)
Percent of those saw:												
Doctor	22.5 (6.33)	30.6 (6.82)	32.0 (7.63)	29.3 (6.71)	27.2 (5.54)	28.7 (5.91)	31.6 (7.95)	25.7 (5.12)	30.3 (7.47)	37.9 (8.15)	28.6 (5.77)	30.1 (5.21)
Nurse	68.9 (6.48)	59.4 (6.70)	57.2 (7.67)	53.3 (6.70)	58.1 (7.85)	54.1 (6.27)	54.4 (8.97)	63.9 (6.00)	59.8 (7.05)	56.3 (8.20)	59.8 (6.16)	57.3 (5.17)
Traditional doctor	4.6 (2.12)	7.6 (3.51)	5.3 (2.69)	9.4 (2.58)	3.5 (2.21)	7.4 (3.04)	4.4 (2.17)	5.1 (1.86)	6.2 (2.65)	3.6 (1.76)	4.8 (1.60)	6.8 (1.58)
Not reported	4.0 (1.58)	2.5 (1.28)	5.5 (4.79)	8.1 (5.50)	11.2 (7.66)	9.8 (5.37)	9.7 (6.67)	5.4 (3.92)	3.8 (1.50)	2.3 (1.27)	6.8 (3.92)	5.8 (3.10)
<i>IHS weighted population</i>	29,877	46,733	33,899	43,672	33,832	50,247	23,332	42,484	28,630	35,247	149,570	218,383
<i>IHS sample</i>	139	206	154	191	151	216	110	198	138	167	692	978
HH heads who were ill in past 2 weeks	13.5 (3.10)	8.5 (4.11)	18.0 (3.36)	7.1 (3.63)	20.2 (3.21)	8.4 (3.68)	22.6 (2.74)	10.8 (3.54)	24.9 (3.29)	10.4 (4.20)	19.6 (28.79)	8.9 (40.24)
<i>IHS weighted population of household heads</i>	281,556	123,349	298,066	117,264	299,633	107,320	310,353	100,331	291,623	72,079	1,481,231	520,342
<i>IHS sample of household heads</i>	2,163	2,555	2,108	2,464	1,989	2,259	1,918	1,994	1,850	1,645	10,028	10,917
Adults who were ill in past 2 weeks	19.3 (2.26)	27.2 (2.48)	21.6 (2.49)	26.1 (2.29)	24.5 (2.80)	30.4 (2.80)	25.8 (2.37)	31.2 (2.25)	28.4 (2.59)	35.7 (2.39)	23.7 (2.26)	29.6 (2.24)
<i>IHS weighted population age 15-65</i>	477,729	559,913	461,818	534,565	432,820	486,825	409,045	426,784	394,549	353,987	2,175,962	2,362,075
<i>IHS sample age 15-65</i>	2,163	2,555	2,108	2,464	1,989	2,259	1,918	1,994	1,850	1,645	10,028	10,917

Table 14: (continued)

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
Urban	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Individuals ill in past 2 weeks	14.0 (2.14)	18.3 (2.28)	18.3 (2.69)	20.9 (3.06)	9.8 (2.01)	17.3 (2.61)	14.0 (2.50)	14.4 (2.26)	11.6 (1.51)	16.7 (1.94)	13.3 (1.55)	17.6 (1.61)
Individuals seriously ill enough to have to stop normal activities	8.3 (1.01)	11.9 (1.60)	11.0 (2.58)	11.8 (2.58)	6.2 (1.40)	11.6 (2.63)	7.9 (1.97)	7.9 (1.74)	5.7 (1.05)	8.3 (1.19)	7.5 (1.11)	10.2 (1.24)
<i>IHS weighted population</i>	123,739	117,030	77,337	83,751	80,788	80,297	75,104	72,760	149,399	134,501	506,366	488,340
<i>IHS sample</i>	953	916	496	528	459	464	423	415	770	683	3,101	3,006
Individuals who had a medical consultation in past 2 weeks	3.0 (0.90)	4.8 (0.97)	3.8 (1.32)	4.7 (1.20)	3.0 (1.12)	5.4 (1.47)	2.8 (0.94)	5.6 (1.31)	3.9 (0.92)	4.4 (1.08)	3.4 (0.63)	4.9 (0.77)
Percent of those saw:												
Doctor	39.7 (15.15)	47.2 (14.07)	53.3 (7.15)	60.2 (12.18)	51.9 (15.59)	75.6 (6.77)	43.1 (16.81)	59.6 (11.67)	76.5 (10.08)	67.0 (11.82)	56.8 (6.69)	61.6 (6.65)
Nurse	46.2 (17.33)	52.8 (14.07)	33.3 (14.14)	39.8 (12.18)	48.1 (15.59)	18.1 (7.39)	56.9 (16.81)	40.4 (11.67)	23.5 (10.08)	29.7 (11.92)	37.8 (6.79)	36.5 (6.67)
Traditional doctor	5.3 (4.52)	0.0 (0.00)	6.7 (4.98)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	6.3 (4.65)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	2.3 (1.92)	1.1 (0.83)
Not reported	8.9 (4.92)	0.0 (0.00)	6.7 (4.98)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	3.3 (3.27)	3.1 (1.89)	0.8 (0.81)
<i>IHS weighted population</i>	3,735	5,585	2,950	3,971	2,454	4,346	2,069	4,043	5,837	5,958	17,045	23,902
<i>IHS sample</i>	24	30	15	22	14	23	12	22	28	28	93	125
HH heads who were ill in past 2 weeks	9.3 (2.67)	4.5 (5.01)	12.1 (3.02)	3.1 (8.48)	8.4 (3.39)	1.9 (5.23)	8.9 (3.50)	3.1 (7.81)	8.0 (2.18)	3.7 (6.82)	9.1 (14.41)	3.4 (25.72)
<i>IHS weighted population of household heads</i>	36,219	7,378	28,888	4,323	35,114	6,439	33,212	4,642	69,683	15,134	203,116	37,916
<i>IHS sample of household heads</i>	464	472	298	285	301	265	290	245	566	462	1,919	1,729
Adults who were ill in past 2 weeks	13.9 (2.44)	20.0 (2.66)	17.7 (3.51)	23.0 (4.00)	10.9 (2.30)	15.0 (2.58)	13.7 (3.00)	16.3 (3.21)	10.5 (1.64)	15.7 (2.36)	12.8 (1.86)	17.8 (1.75)
<i>IHS weighted population age 15-65</i>	61,788	60,497	45,022	46,162	52,483	45,874	53,078	43,430	111,007	93,082	323,378	289,045
<i>IHS sample age 15-65</i>	464	472	298	285	301	265	290	245	566	462	1,919	1,729

Table 15: Fertility of women aged 15 to 45, by wealth group and region (compare to Detailed Table 26).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Percent women aged 15-45 who have been pregnant	80.7 (1.13)	80.6 (1.14)	78.7 (1.25)	77.1 (1.33)	70.9 (1.77)	77.9 (0.88)
Percent women aged 15-45 who have given birth	79.8 (1.18)	79.4 (1.17)	77.4 (1.31)	73.5 (1.43)	67.0 (1.64)	75.9 (0.91)
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	3.8 (10.59)	3.2 (8.55)	2.8 (7.78)	2.4 (8.16)	2.2 (8.01)	3.0 (6.35)
Percent children ever born who are still alive	79.9	79.3	77.7	77.0	78.7	78.7
Percent women 15-45 who have given birth who:						
have had no children die	54.7 (1.88)	57.4 (2.08)	59.3 (2.18)	57.8 (2.30)	62.4 (1.60)	58.0 (1.44)
have had one child die	19.5 (1.16)	21.4 (1.51)	20.5 (1.46)	24.1 (1.58)	20.7 (1.56)	21.1 (0.92)
have had two or more children die	25.9 (1.84)	21.1 (1.62)	20.3 (1.81)	18.0 (1.15)	16.9 (1.12)	20.9 (1.12)
have no children alive	1.1 (0.24)	1.7 (0.42)	3.4 (0.57)	5.9 (0.70)	6.5 (1.16)	3.4 (0.34)
Fertility indicators for all women aged 15-45:						
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.2 (1.68)	0.2 (1.59)	0.1 (1.35)	0.1 (1.42)	0.1 (1.03)	0.1 (1.02)
Synthetic fertility indicator *	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.9
Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)	465,783	443,967	401,967	374,871	348,917	2,035,505
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information	2,299	2,117	1,918	1,789	1,650	9,773
Percent IHS sample women age 15 to 45 for which fertility information exists	89.9	92.0	93.1	95.0	93.1	92.4
Rural						
Percent women aged 15-45 who have been pregnant	81.2 (1.21)	81.0 (1.22)	79.4 (1.30)	78.6 (1.15)	74.1 (1.91)	79.2 (0.91)
Percent women aged 15-45 who have given birth	80.3 (1.28)	79.8 (1.25)	78.1 (1.36)	74.9 (1.36)	69.6 (1.77)	77.1 (0.95)
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	3.9 (11.73)	3.3 (9.13)	2.8 (8.34)	2.5 (8.70)	2.3 (9.40)	3.1 (6.91)
Percent children ever born who are still alive	79.3	78.8	76.7	75.9	76.6	77.9
Percent women 15-45 who have given birth who:						
have had no children die	53.1 (2.04)	56.0 (2.24)	57.3 (2.34)	56.0 (2.46)	58.9 (1.68)	56.0 (1.55)
have had one child die	19.6 (1.27)	21.7 (1.63)	21.1 (1.56)	24.5 (1.68)	22.0 (1.76)	21.6 (1.01)
have had two or more children die	27.4 (2.01)	22.3 (1.74)	21.6 (1.97)	19.4 (1.23)	19.1 (1.28)	22.4 (1.23)
have no children alive	1.0 (0.24)	1.7 (0.45)	3.5 (0.61)	6.0 (0.72)	6.5 (1.31)	3.4 (0.36)
Fertility indicators for all women aged 15-45:						
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.2 (1.85)	0.2 (1.73)	0.1 (1.47)	0.1 (1.54)	0.1 (1.24)	0.1 (1.15)
Synthetic fertility indicator *	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.2	4.1
Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)	416,731	406,722	363,129	335,980	277,722	1,800,284
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information	1,909	1,881	1,694	1,570	1,291	8,345
Percent IHS sample women age 15 to 45 for which fertility information exists	89.8	92.4	93.6	95.1	94.4	92.8

Table 15: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Percent women aged 15-45 who have been pregnant	76.1 (2.58)	76.7 (2.33)	72.0 (4.24)	64.1 (5.58)	58.5 (3.22)	68.2 (2.30)
Percent women aged 15-45 who have given birth	76.0 (2.59)	74.4 (2.32)	71.6 (4.24)	61.9 (5.17)	56.9 (3.20)	66.9 (2.28)
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	3.1 (10.57)	2.4 (12.24)	2.2 (16.17)	1.7 (12.34)	1.7 (11.86)	2.2 (6.76)
Percent children ever born who are still alive	86.5	87.0	89.9	89.9	89.5	88.3
Percent women 15-45 who have given birth who:						
have had no children die	68.9 (2.73)	74.1 (3.14)	79.2 (3.61)	76.9 (5.31)	79.0 (3.65)	75.5 (1.85)
have had one child die	18.8 (2.40)	18.4 (2.70)	14.3 (2.95)	19.7 (4.45)	14.7 (3.05)	17.0 (1.37)
have had two or more children die	12.3 (2.42)	7.4 (2.15)	6.5 (2.28)	3.3 (1.30)	6.2 (1.58)	7.5 (0.98)
have no children alive	1.9 (0.87)	1.8 (1.07)	2.9 (1.13)	5.5 (2.71)	6.9 (2.38)	3.9 (0.85)
Fertility indicators for all women aged 15-45:						
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.1 (2.39)	0.1 (2.50)	0.1 (2.00)	0.1 (2.11)	0.1 (1.29)	0.1 (0.97)
Synthetic fertility indicator *	3.7	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.3
Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)	49,052	37,245	38,837	38,891	71,195	235,221
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information	390	236	224	219	359	1,428
Percent IHS sample women age 15 to 45 for which fertility information exists	90.9	88.4	89.2	94.0	88.9	90.2

*The synthetic fertility indicator estimates the number of children a woman will give birth to over her childbearing years. Age-specific birth rates were calculated for women grouped into 5-year age ranges (6 years for those aged 40-45), i.e. total births for women in age group over past year / total women in age group. These age specific birth rates were multiplied by the number of years in each age range. The results were then summed up to generate the fertility indicator for each wealth group.

Table 16: Fertility of women aged 15 to 45, by wealth group and highest educational level (compare to Detailed Table 27).

Did not complete Standard IV	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Percent women aged 15-45 who have been pregnant	78.0 (1.43)	76.2 (1.57)	73.2 (1.64)	70.7 (1.97)	59.8 (2.87)	73.0 (1.32)
Percent women aged 15-45 who have given birth	77.1 (1.51)	74.7 (1.64)	71.7 (1.77)	67.3 (2.13)	56.5 (2.86)	71.1 (1.38)
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	3.8 (12.08)	3.2 (9.80)	2.6 (9.15)	2.4 (12.20)	1.9 (12.22)	2.9 (8.14)
Percent children ever born who are still alive	78.4	77.0	74.1	74.8	74.4	76.4
Percent women 15-45 who have given birth who:						
have had no children die	21.6 (1.97)	19.0 (2.20)	13.8 (2.44)	5.8 (2.64)	-21.5 (2.38)	12.3 (1.71)
have had one child die	19.9 (1.14)	22.5 (1.81)	22.7 (1.66)	24.3 (1.79)	21.2 (1.92)	21.9 (1.10)
have had two or more children die	28.8 (2.02)	24.7 (1.99)	24.0 (2.23)	21.3 (1.50)	23.3 (1.98)	25.1 (1.51)
have no children alive	1.2 (0.27)	1.7 (0.48)	3.9 (0.90)	6.8 (1.24)	7.4 (1.92)	3.4 (0.49)
Fertility indicators for all women aged 15-45:						
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.15 (1.78)	0.14 (1.68)	0.13 (1.59)	0.12 (1.88)	0.09 (1.59)	0.13 (1.18)
Synthetic fertility indicator *	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.9
Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)	370,950	330,283	272,640	235,135	185,614	1,394,621
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information	1,763	1,534	1,264	1,078	854	6,493
Completed Standard IV						
Percent women aged 15-45 who have been pregnant	91.8 (1.56)	94.3 (1.15)	91.0 (1.63)	88.4 (1.55)	88.7 (1.36)	90.8 (0.63)
Percent women aged 15-45 who have given birth	90.9 (1.60)	93.8 (1.19)	90.4 (1.64)	83.6 (1.69)	82.7 (1.89)	88.2 (0.66)
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	3.9 (18.10)	3.5 (16.12)	3.1 (12.85)	2.6 (10.73)	2.6 (15.08)	3.1 (8.61)
Percent children ever born who are still alive	85.6	85.0	83.0	78.2	78.6	82.5
Percent women 15-45 who have given birth who:						
have had no children die	54.8 (4.22)	60.3 (2.95)	56.1 (2.58)	39.7 (3.15)	39.7 (2.65)	50.5 (1.78)
have had one child die	18.5 (2.34)	19.6 (2.27)	18.3 (2.00)	24.8 (2.51)	24.3 (2.66)	21.0 (1.16)
have had two or more children die	16.7 (2.75)	13.5 (2.43)	14.9 (2.33)	15.8 (1.69)	15.1 (2.22)	15.2 (1.10)
have no children alive	0.9 (0.43)	1.7 (0.70)	2.7 (0.82)	4.8 (1.07)	6.1 (1.30)	3.2 (0.45)
Fertility indicators for all women aged 15-45:						
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.20 (3.42)	0.20 (2.60)	0.14 (1.83)	0.14 (1.76)	0.13 (1.38)	0.16 (1.25)
Synthetic fertility indicator *	6.3	5.4	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.4
Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)	89,663	103,023	108,881	108,704	98,391	508,662
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information	497	517	548	549	473	2,584

Table 16: (continued)

Completed Primary School (Standard VIII)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Percent women aged 15-45 who have been pregnant	88.0 (5.11)	91.9 (4.38)	94.6 (2.94)	90.0 (3.67)	87.2 (2.82)	89.9 (1.75)
Percent women aged 15-45 who have given birth	88.0 (5.11)	89.3 (4.90)	94.0 (3.00)	88.5 (3.84)	83.5 (3.18)	87.6 (2.11)
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	2.6 (40.32)	3.1 (38.95)	3.2 (30.49)	2.7 (32.15)	2.6 (22.27)	2.8 (15.36)
Percent children ever born who are still alive	89.4	92.2	92.9	89.4	89.4	90.6
Percent women 15-45 who have given birth who:						
have had no children die	65.3 (8.83)	67.6 (8.12)	75.9 (5.30)	59.9 (5.08)	59.1 (4.11)	64.2 (2.58)
have had one child die	15.7 (7.74)	13.6 (7.17)	11.4 (4.29)	23.1 (5.51)	14.5 (3.41)	15.8 (2.55)
have had two or more children die	5.4 (5.22)	6.8 (4.73)	6.4 (3.57)	4.0 (2.57)	6.6 (2.49)	5.9 (1.64)
have no children alive	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	2.6 (1.95)	3.9 (1.93)	3.8 (1.88)	2.8 (0.91)
Fertility indicators for all women aged 15-45:						
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.12 (7.05)	0.14 (5.54)	0.08 (3.64)	0.16 (5.23)	0.13 (3.09)	0.13 (1.88)
Synthetic fertility indicator *	4.1	4.7	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.2
<i>Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)</i>	3,948	7,715	12,172	14,134	24,781	62,750
<i>IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information</i>	29	47	64	77	132	349
Completed Secondary School or higher						
Percent women aged 15-45 who have been pregnant	66.7 (18.91)	72.9 (13.69)	72.9 (7.26)	82.8 (4.59)	68.5 (3.37)	72.7 (2.48)
Percent women aged 15-45 who have given birth	66.7 (18.91)	72.9 (13.69)	72.9 (7.26)	82.8 (4.59)	66.7 (3.34)	71.6 (2.47)
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	1.0 (27.98)	1.7 (49.60)	2.1 (32.64)	2.2 (30.29)	1.8 (14.17)	1.9 (11.92)
Percent children ever born who are still alive	100	96.2	91.7	86.0	91.2	90.0
Percent women 15-45 who have given birth who:						
have had no children die	50.0 (0.00)	54.2 (8.30)	50.6 (6.49)	53.5 (5.99)	32.2 (3.67)	41.7 (2.98)
have had one child die	0.0 (0.00)	8.7 (8.30)	1.0 (1.00)	18.2 (4.85)	12.9 (2.97)	12.6 (2.28)
have had two or more children die	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	11.2 (6.40)	7.5 (3.34)	4.9 (1.85)	6.1 (1.58)
have no children alive	0.0 (0.00)	8.7 (8.30)	0.0 (0.00)	5.8 (3.13)	6.7 (2.72)	5.6 (1.66)
Fertility indicators for all women aged 15-45:						
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.27 (11.83)	0.11 (8.82)	0.10 (4.77)	0.05 (2.29)	0.09 (2.32)	0.09 (1.47)
Synthetic fertility indicator *	3.7	4.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2
<i>Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)</i>	1,222	2,946	8,274	16,898	40,131	69,471
<i>IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information</i>	10	19	42	85	191	347

*The synthetic fertility indicator estimates the number of children a woman will give birth to over her childbearing years. Age-specific birth rates were calculated for women grouped into 5-year age ranges (6 years for those aged 40-45), i.e. total births for women in age group over past year / total women in age group. These age specific birth rates were multiplied by the number of years in each age range. The results were then summed up to generate the fertility indicator for each wealth group.

Table 17: Adverse anthropometric nutritional indicators for children age 6 to 59 months, by percent of children with anthropometric indicator in wealth and sex group (compare to Detailed Table 28).

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
MALAWI	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
Stunted (HAZ* ≤ -2)	64.0 (3.29)	57.3 (3.38)	64.4 (3.38)	58.8 (2.88)	61.0 (3.57)	57.8 (3.22)	59.9 (3.47)	56.2 (4.25)	52.2 (4.26)	51.2 (6.13)	61.5 (2.74)	56.8 (2.67)
Extremely Stunted (HAZ ≤ -3)	39.2 (2.37)	33.1 (2.47)	40.8 (4.26)	37.0 (2.43)	37.6 (3.50)	34.5 (2.70)	37.0 (4.36)	35.2 (3.21)	35.0 (5.16)	30.3 (4.28)	38.4 (2.77)	34.3 (1.97)
Wasted (WHZ* ≤ -2)	9.1 (1.90)	12.1 (2.70)	9.0 (1.79)	9.0 (2.11)	10.9 (2.44)	7.8 (1.84)	8.9 (1.80)	6.4 (2.00)	8.6 (2.70)	10.2 (1.64)	9.3 (1.42)	9.4 (1.49)
Extremely Wasted (WHZ ≤ -3)	3.0 (1.11)	5.2 (1.12)	3.8 (0.95)	3.1 (1.03)	3.3 (1.43)	3.3 (1.14)	4.0 (1.46)	2.5 (1.04)	4.5 (1.87)	2.4 (0.67)	3.6 (0.83)	3.5 (0.76)
Underweight (WAZ* ≤ -2)	35.5 (2.67)	32.5 (1.82)	33.2 (2.73)	27.7 (2.45)	32.7 (2.87)	26.2 (2.72)	26.3 (3.03)	21.3 (2.26)	26.8 (2.23)	24.7 (3.02)	31.9 (1.73)	27.4 (1.19)
Extremely Underweight (WAZ ≤ -3)	12.3 (1.53)	12.0 (1.43)	13.7 (2.33)	9.2 (1.73)	12.5 (2.09)	8.8 (1.45)	10.6 (1.77)	8.9 (1.35)	8.8 (1.93)	7.6 (1.53)	12.0 (1.18)	9.7 (0.66)
Percent age group with HAZ-score	65.7 (2.20)	65.7 (3.39)	62.0 (3.17)	65.0 (2.36)	63.4 (2.72)	62.4 (2.66)	67.1 (3.07)	70.0 (2.99)	68.0 (3.14)	69.8 (2.72)	64.9 (2.24)	66.0 (2.18)
Percent age group with WHZ-score	63.8 (3.47)	62.6 (3.66)	60.3 (3.41)	64.3 (4.04)	62.2 (3.02)	61.3 (3.37)	66.5 (3.52)	68.6 (3.83)	67.4 (3.27)	69.1 (3.02)	63.5 (2.74)	64.4 (3.03)
Percent age group with WAZ-score	80.5 (3.55)	75.6 (3.27)	77.6 (3.21)	81.7 (4.00)	82.0 (2.87)	77.2 (3.27)	81.5 (3.44)	79.8 (3.70)	81.9 (3.29)	82.1 (2.97)	80.4 (2.66)	78.8 (2.87)
Weight pop. age 6-59 mo	192,956	194,061	155,138	159,513	113,903	133,434	102,452	103,822	73,164	78,933	637,613	669,763
IHS sample 6 to 59 mos.	941	955	737	766	554	625	487	500	354	390	3,073	3,236
Rural												
Stunted (HAZ* ≤ -2)	63.9 (3.52)	58.7 (3.71)	65.7 (3.52)	59.1 (2.96)	61.0 (3.73)	57.2 (3.36)	59.5 (3.54)	56.1 (4.44)	53.2 (4.55)	50.8 (6.46)	61.8 (5.22)	57.1 (5.27)
Extremely Stunted (HAZ ≤ -3)	39.9 (2.50)	34.2 (2.68)	41.7 (4.47)	36.9 (2.50)	37.6 (3.66)	33.1 (2.77)	36.8 (4.50)	34.5 (3.30)	35.5 (5.55)	29.0 (4.44)	38.9 (6.87)	34.0 (5.65)
Wasted (WHZ* ≤ -2)	9.2 (2.02)	11.6 (2.88)	8.7 (1.84)	9.2 (2.20)	11.2 (2.54)	7.9 (1.91)	8.7 (1.84)	6.4 (2.08)	8.3 (2.83)	10.3 (1.69)	9.3 (3.46)	9.3 (6.62)
Extremely Wasted (WHZ ≤ -3)	3.1 (1.19)	4.3 (1.03)	3.3 (0.92)	3.3 (1.08)	3.5 (1.50)	3.1 (1.16)	3.7 (1.47)	2.2 (1.03)	4.5 (1.97)	2.4 (0.70)	3.5 (1.18)	3.2 (6.74)
Underweight (WAZ* ≤ -2)	37.0 (2.87)	32.8 (1.94)	33.6 (2.87)	28.7 (2.59)	33.5 (2.97)	26.8 (2.88)	26.6 (3.18)	21.9 (2.37)	28.8 (2.36)	26.7 (3.32)	32.9 (3.89)	28.1 (5.17)
Extremely Underweight (WAZ ≤ -3)	12.7 (1.63)	12.1 (1.53)	13.4 (2.43)	9.6 (1.83)	12.9 (2.20)	8.8 (1.52)	10.6 (1.83)	9.0 (1.39)	9.2 (2.08)	8.6 (1.71)	12.2 (3.49)	9.9 (4.00)
Percent age group with HAZ-score	67.3 (2.36)	66.9 (3.72)	63.4 (3.38)	66.5 (2.46)	64.6 (2.88)	63.1 (2.79)	68.4 (3.22)	71.4 (3.19)	69.8 (3.38)	74.0 (2.95)	66.3 (2.41)	67.5 (2.36)
Percent age group with WHZ-score	65.5 (3.76)	63.6 (4.03)	61.6 (3.62)	65.8 (4.28)	63.6 (3.12)	61.9 (3.51)	67.8 (3.69)	70.1 (3.89)	69.5 (3.36)	73.2 (3.05)	65.0 (2.94)	65.9 (3.25)
Percent age group with WAZ-score	81.0 (3.87)	75.6 (3.60)	78.2 (3.39)	81.9 (4.24)	81.2 (2.96)	76.8 (3.41)	81.7 (3.60)	79.5 (3.76)	83.1 (3.36)	81.5 (2.98)	80.7 (2.84)	78.6 (3.08)
Weight pop. age 6-59 mo	175,240	175,838	145,301	149,277	106,308	125,344	96,751	96,443	65,888	70,170	589,488	617,071
IHS sample 6 to 59 mos.	793	805	674	694	510	577	450	457	314	341	2,741	2,874

* HAZ = Height-for-age Z-score; WHZ = Weight-for-height Z-score; WAZ = Weight-for-age Z-score. Based on the reference heights and weights of the WHO. Stunting is indicative of chronic malnutrition. Wasting suggests acute malnutrition.

Table 17: (continued)

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
Urban	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
Stunted (HAZ* ≤ -2)	65.5 (2.89)	41.1 (2.82)	37.8 (7.86)	51.7 (11.51)	60.9 (9.12)	69.4 (8.97)	69.8 (14.58)	57.3 (11.93)	40.3 (10.89)	58.5 (11.37)	56.0 (3.71)	52.2 (5.48)
Extremely Stunted (HAZ ≤ -3)	30.0 (2.92)	19.2 (2.05)	20.9 (7.17)	39.4 (9.66)	37.2 (7.75)	61.6 (9.37)	41.3 (13.08)	48.5 (15.79)	29.4 (8.82)	51.4 (11.50)	30.6 (3.85)	38.1 (6.38)
Wasted (WHZ* ≤ -2)	6.5 (1.49)	18.3 (1.57)	15.2 (7.29)	4.5 (4.10)	5.9 (6.06)	7.5 (5.85)	13.2 (7.22)	7.4 (6.20)	13.0 (6.75)	8.5 (6.73)	9.9 (2.96)	11.2 (3.80)
Extremely Wasted (WHZ ≤ -3)	1.6 (0.87)	15.7 (0.78)	15.2 (7.29)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	7.5 (5.85)	10.2 (7.64)	7.4 (6.20)	5.6 (5.66)	2.4 (2.41)	5.5 (1.98)	8.6 (3.27)
Underweight (WAZ* ≤ -2)	19.2 (1.85)	30.0 (1.26)	27.1 (6.51)	12.8 (4.54)	22.4 (11.24)	17.4 (5.51)	20.7 (7.59)	14.5 (7.05)	5.3 (4.17)	10.2 (7.04)	19.5 (3.50)	18.9 (3.15)
Extremely Underweight (WAZ ≤ -3)	8.3 (1.26)	11.5 (0.69)	19.3 (6.70)	3.4 (2.65)	7.5 (6.87)	7.7 (4.53)	10.2 (6.20)	8.4 (5.46)	5.3 (4.17)	0.0 (0.00)	10.0 (2.39)	6.8 (2.08)
Percent age group with HAZ-score	49.4 (5.16)	54.4 (3.89)	42.7 (5.81)	43.0 (7.61)	47.0 (4.52)	52.8 (7.00)	44.8 (7.77)	51.6 (5.29)	52.1 (7.71)	36.5 (6.51)	47.5 (3.05)	48.6 (2.91)
Percent age group with WHZ-score	46.8 (6.72)	53.0 (4.88)	40.0 (6.71)	43.0 (7.51)	43.5 (10.61)	52.8 (10.48)	44.8 (10.57)	48.1 (11.83)	48.5 (10.06)	36.5 (6.85)	44.9 (4.48)	47.6 (4.40)
Percent age group with WAZ-score	75.5 (6.87)	75.6 (4.82)	68.8 (6.87)	79.3 (7.51)	92.2 (10.81)	82.9 (10.48)	78.4 (10.57)	84.5 (11.76)	71.2 (11.76)	86.7 (6.85)	76.4 (4.89)	80.5 (4.42)
Weight pop. age 6-59 mo	17,717	18,223	9,838	10,236	7,594	8,090	5,701	7,380	7,275	8,763	48,125	52,692
IHS sample 6 to 59 mos.	148	150	63	72	44	48	37	43	40	49	332	362

* HAZ = Height-for-age Z-score; WHZ = Weight-for-height Z-score; WAZ = Weight-for-age Z-score. Based on the reference heights and weights of the WHO. Stunting is indicative of chronic malnutrition. Wasting suggests acute malnutrition.

Table 18: Adverse anthropometric nutritional indicators for children age 6 to 59 months by mother's maximum level of education, by percent of children with anthropometric indicator in wealth group (compare to Detailed Table 29).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Stunted (HAZ* ≤ -2)	60.7 (2.87)	61.5 (2.50)	59.3 (2.92)	58.0 (3.36)	51.7 (4.75)	59.1 (2.57)
Extremely Stunted (HAZ ≤ -3)	36.1 (2.14)	38.8 (2.94)	36.0 (2.73)	36.1 (3.01)	32.5 (3.92)	36.3 (2.19)
Wasted (WHZ* ≤ -2)	10.6 (2.14)	9.0 (1.73)	9.3 (1.62)	7.6 (1.54)	9.5 (1.59)	9.3 (1.35)
Extremely Wasted (WHZ ≤ -3)	4.1 (1.00)	3.5 (0.82)	3.3 (1.06)	3.2 (1.17)	3.4 (1.02)	3.6 (0.73)
Underweight (WAZ* ≤ -2)	34.0 (1.92)	30.4 (2.32)	29.3 (2.01)	23.8 (1.96)	25.7 (2.25)	29.6 (1.34)
Extremely Underweight (WAZ ≤ -3)	12.2 (1.16)	11.4 (1.72)	10.5 (1.22)	9.8 (1.13)	8.2 (1.36)	10.8 (0.77)
Percent age group with HAZ-score	65.7	63.6	62.9	68.5	69.0	65.5
Percent age group with WHZ-score	63.2	62.3	61.7	67.5	68.3	64.0
Percent age group with WAZ-score	78.0	79.7	79.4	80.7	82.0	79.6
Weighted pop. aged 6-59 mo	387,017	314,651	247,337	206,274	152,097	1,307,376
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 mos.	1,896	1,503	1,179	987	744	6,309

* HAZ = Height-for-age Z-score; WHZ = Weight-for-height Z-score; WAZ = Weight-for-age Z-score. Based on the reference heights and weights of the WHO. Stunting is indicative of chronic malnutrition. Wasting suggests acute malnutrition.

Table 18: (continued)

Did not complete Standard IV	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Stunted (HAZ* ≤ -2)	61.1 (2.84)	61.6 (2.73)	59.9 (3.15)	59.4 (3.56)	54.7 (4.45)	60.3 (2.42)
Extremely Stunted (HAZ ≤ -3)	36.7 (2.55)	38.4 (3.41)	36.6 (3.30)	36.4 (4.07)	30.8 (4.03)	36.6 (2.30)
Wasted (WHZ* ≤ -2)	9.8 (2.01)	8.1 (1.80)	9.3 (1.83)	7.4 (1.62)	9.5 (2.28)	8.9 (1.28)
Extremely Wasted (WHZ ≤ -3)	3.4 (0.94)	2.8 (0.81)	3.1 (1.18)	2.3 (0.93)	3.7 (1.57)	3.1 (0.63)
Underweight (WAZ* ≤ -2)	34.2 (2.26)	31.0 (2.73)	32.0 (2.21)	26.8 (3.07)	32.0 (2.77)	31.8 (1.63)
Extremely Underweight (WAZ ≤ -3)	11.9 (1.28)	11.8 (2.10)	12.3 (1.95)	11.7 (1.73)	9.8 (2.54)	11.7 (0.96)
Percent age group with HAZ-score	66.5	64.1	63.4	69.4	68.2	65.9
Percent age group with WHZ-score	63.9	63.1	62.2	68.2	67.6	64.3
Percent age group with WAZ-score	77.3	80.1	78.4	80.8	82.3	79.1
Weighted pop. aged 6-59 mo	308,549	219,285	153,499	114,456	67,353	863,141
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 mos.	1,445	1,012	704	528	324	4013
Completed Standard IV						
Stunted (HAZ* ≤ -2)	58.5 (4.51)	62.1 (3.72)	59.3 (4.08)	56.1 (4.95)	53.2 (6.29)	58.1 (3.52)
Extremely Stunted (HAZ ≤ -3)	33.7 (4.28)	40.9 (3.88)	34.8 (4.18)	35.2 (3.48)	35.8 (5.04)	36.2 (2.89)
Wasted (WHZ* ≤ -2)	14.3 (4.14)	10.5 (2.66)	9.4 (2.60)	8.7 (3.03)	8.0 (2.18)	10.2 (2.05)
Extremely Wasted (WHZ ≤ -3)	7.6 (2.76)	5.1 (1.78)	3.6 (1.55)	4.8 (2.28)	3.1 (1.61)	4.8 (1.39)
Underweight (WAZ* ≤ -2)	34.0 (3.90)	30.0 (3.23)	24.4 (3.48)	21.6 (2.79)	26.7 (3.46)	27.5 (1.64)
Extremely Underweight (WAZ ≤ -3)	14.0 (2.03)	10.4 (2.14)	6.7 (1.76)	7.4 (1.73)	9.5 (1.49)	9.6 (0.96)
Percent age group with HAZ-score	61.9	63.0	64.0	71.0	75.5	66.4
Percent age group with WHZ-score	59.8	61.1	63.1	70.2	75.2	65.1
Percent age group with WAZ-score	80.8	79.2	81.5	80.8	83.6	81.0
Weighted pop. aged 6-59 mo	75,459	88,032	80,468	71,465	55,330	370,754
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 mos.	425	441	404	358	268	1,896

* HAZ = Height-for-age Z-score; WHZ = Weight-for-height Z-score; WAZ = Weight-for-age Z-score. Based on the reference heights and weights of the HAZ WHO. Stunting is indicative of chronic malnutrition. Wasting suggests acute malnutrition.

Table 18: (continued)

Completed Standard VIII	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Stunted (HAZ* ≤ -2)	67.2 (13.54)	48.3 (14.90)	59.5 (10.23)	69.0 (11.09)	35.5 (6.26)	50.9 (4.49)
Extremely Stunted (HAZ ≤ -3)	40.9 (15.11)	21.3 (11.09)	31.5 (12.89)	42.9 (9.45)	25.3 (5.48)	31.2 (4.42)
Wasted (WHZ* ≤ -2)	0.0 (0.00)	22.9 (12.16)	8.0 (7.03)	0.0 (0.00)	9.1 (4.39)	7.6 (2.89)
Extremely Wasted (WHZ ≤ -3)	0.0 (0.00)	8.8 (8.42)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	1.0 (1.00)
Underweight (WAZ* ≤ -2)	11.0 (7.73)	17.7 (8.97)	36.1 (7.87)	12.8 (6.21)	10.8 (3.92)	17.1 (3.45)
Extremely Underweight (WAZ ≤ -3)	0.0 (0.00)	16.0 (8.87)	12.2 (8.03)	2.4 (2.43)	0.0 (0.00)	4.9 (2.10)
Percent age group with HAZ-score	66.1	53.8	36.2	59.0	64.5	56.1
Percent age group with WHZ-score	66.1	53.8	33.1	59.0	63.0	54.8
Percent age group with WAZ-score	81.0	77.1	74.4	87.1	79.1	79.9
Weighted pop. aged 6-59 mo	2,540	4,576	8,224	8,982	14,319	38,641
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 mos.	22	30	44	45	77	218
Completed Secondary or higher						
Stunted (HAZ* ≤ -2)	0.0 (0.00)	39.4 (22.16)	35.6 (13.83)	47.7 (13.01)	45.4 (8.76)	44.0 (6.00)
Extremely Stunted (HAZ ≤ -3)	0.0 (0.00)	39.4 (22.16)	27.5 (12.63)	35.6 (12.80)	33.3 (7.99)	33.1 (6.15)
Wasted (WHZ* ≤ -2)	50.0 (36.93)	0.0 (0.00)	10.1 (8.82)	9.8 (5.75)	17.3 (5.50)	13.4 (3.59)
Extremely Wasted (WHZ ≤ -3)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	10.1 (8.82)	4.8 (4.34)	7.6 (3.69)	6.7 (2.42)
Underweight (WAZ* ≤ -2)	0.0 (0.00)	11.6 (8.89)	16.4 (10.03)	17.8 (7.33)	6.1 (2.98)	11.6 (3.42)
Extremely Underweight (WAZ ≤ -3)	0.0 (0.00)	11.6 (8.89)	16.4 (10.03)	12.0 (4.99)	3.2 (2.20)	8.1 (2.61)
Percent age group with HAZ-score	100.0	43.0	74.8	51.7	52.8	54.7
Percent age group with WHZ-score	100.0	43.0	74.8	51.7	51.0	53.9
Percent age group with WAZ-score	100.0	48.7	92.1	75.7	76.9	77.1
Weighted pop. aged 6-59 mo	151	1,334	3,454	10,497	15,094	30,531
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 mos.	2	12	18	52	75	159

* HAZ = Height-for-age Z-score; WHZ = Weight-for-height Z-score; WAZ = Weight-for-age Z-score. Based on the reference heights and weights of the WHO. Stunting is indicative of chronic malnutrition. Wasting suggests acute malnutrition.

Table 19: Immunization by sex, percent of children aged 6 to 59 months, by wealth group and region
(modification of Detailed Table 30).

	Poorest		2nd		3rd		4th		Wealthiest		All	
Malawi	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
Completely immunized	83.5 (1.71)	79.2 (1.98)	81.1 (2.19)	82.4 (1.81)	82.3 (1.79)	81.2 (2.18)	82.5 (2.04)	81.1 (2.02)	80.0 (2.55)	78.9 (2.69)	82.2 (1.26)	80.6 (1.19)
Partially immunized	9.3 (1.23)	12.1 (1.45)	12.2 (1.92)	12.0 (1.46)	10.4 (1.67)	10.8 (1.64)	10.5 (1.75)	11.0 (1.53)	10.6 (2.08)	10.4 (1.95)	10.5 (1.01)	11.5 (1.00)
Has received no vaccinations	1.5 (0.32)	1.2 (0.45)	0.9 (0.43)	1.2 (0.45)	1.1 (0.47)	0.7 (0.39)	0.9 (0.52)	1.9 (0.59)	1.8 (0.90)	2.0 (0.82)	1.2 (0.29)	1.3 (0.25)
No vaccination info. on child acquired	5.7 (0.87)	7.5 (1.14)	5.9 (0.97)	4.4 (0.75)	6.2 (1.08)	7.3 (1.56)	6.0 (1.11)	6.0 (1.12)	7.7 (1.59)	8.6 (1.59)	6.1 (0.58)	6.6 (0.59)
IHS weighted population aged 6 to 59 months	192,762	193,348	154,539	159,513	113,903	133,318	102,452	103,822	73,164	78,933	636,820	668,934
IHS sample 6 to 59 mo.	940	952	735	766	554	624	487	500	354	390	3,070	3,232
Rural												
Completely immunized	83.9 (1.81)	80.0 (1.96)	81.5 (2.30)	82.3 (1.90)	82.7 (1.87)	81.5 (2.27)	83.7 (2.12)	81.5 (2.13)	82.2 (2.65)	79.1 (2.91)	82.9 (1.32)	81.0 (1.24)
Partially immunized	9.7 (1.38)	11.6 (1.38)	12.5 (2.04)	12.3 (1.56)	10.8 (1.77)	11.1 (1.72)	10.2 (1.79)	11.6 (1.62)	9.9 (2.19)	10.3 (2.03)	10.7 (1.09)	11.5 (1.05)
Has received no vaccinations	1.4 (0.33)	1.3 (0.49)	0.9 (0.45)	1.2 (0.48)	1.1 (0.50)	0.8 (0.42)	1.0 (0.56)	2.0 (0.63)	2.0 (0.99)	2.3 (0.91)	1.2 (0.32)	1.4 (0.26)
No vaccination info. on child acquired	4.9 (0.85)	7.0 (1.21)	5.1 (0.97)	4.1 (0.75)	5.4 (1.07)	6.6 (1.59)	5.0 (1.10)	4.8 (1.09)	5.9 (1.58)	8.3 (1.69)	5.2 (0.57)	6.0 (0.61)
IHS weighted population aged 6 to 59 months	175,046	175,125	144,701	149,277	106,308	125,228	96,751	96,443	65,888	70,170	588,695	616,242
IHS sample 6 to 59 mo.	792	802	672	694	510	576	450	457	314	341	2,738	2,870
Urban												
Completely immunized	79.9 (4.26)	71.3 (8.28)	75.6 (6.15)	83.6 (5.96)	77.2 (6.41)	75.6 (7.03)	62.3 (8.19)	76.0 (5.58)	59.6 (9.48)	77.6 (6.87)	73.5 (3.78)	76.1 (3.65)
Partially immunized	4.6 (1.56)	17.2 (7.15)	8.0 (4.07)	6.4 (3.30)	5.2 (3.41)	5.7 (3.95)	15.1 (8.63)	3.5 (2.80)	17.0 (7.13)	11.2 (6.68)	8.5 (1.91)	10.4 (3.22)
Has received no vaccinations	1.5 (1.18)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.7 (0.74)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.6 (0.44)	0.1 (0.14)
No vaccination info. on child acquired	13.9 (3.49)	11.5 (3.22)	16.4 (5.95)	9.3 (4.13)	17.6 (6.20)	18.7 (5.43)	22.7 (7.92)	20.5 (5.31)	23.4 (6.10)	11.2 (4.74)	17.5 (3.01)	13.4 (1.95)
IHS weighted population aged 6 to 59 months	17,717	18,223	9,838	10,236	7,594	8,090	5,701	7,380	7,275	8,763	48,125	52,692
IHS sample 6 to 59 mo.	148	150	63	72	44	48	37	43	40	49	332	362

Table 20: Source of food, by proportion of the cash value of total daily per capita food consumed, by wealth group (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 31).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Purchased (%)	48.5	36.0	36.7	36.1	44.6	40.3
From own production (%)	42.2	52.6	52.7	51.7	41.8	47.7
From barter (%)	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.3	3.4	2.4
Given as wage (%)	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.6
Given as gift (%)	3.5	4.6	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.0
Other non-cash (%)	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.8
Unknown source (%)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (MK)	2.90	4.85	6.80	9.11	15.09	7.20
median (MK)	2.81	4.58	6.51	9.03	13.69	6.32
Weighted population	2,359,177	2,099,959	1,980,252	1,771,111	1,584,535	9,795,034
IHS individuals	7,130	6,338	5,850	5,073	4,555	28,946
Rural						
Purchased (%)	40.9	28.6	26.7	27.6	29.7	29.6
From own production (%)	48.8	60.0	61.8	59.2	53.9	57.1
From barter (%)	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.5	3.6	2.3
Given as wage (%)	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.8
Given as gift (%)	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.9	6.8	5.7
Other non-cash (%)	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.2
Unknown source (%)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (MK)	2.66	4.52	6.35	8.64	13.98	6.59
median (MK)	2.70	4.49	6.35	8.81	13.24	5.92
Weighted population	2,163,693	1,933,209	1,790,901	1,610,359	1,296,842	8,795,005
IHS individuals	6,052	5,623	5,156	4,502	3,611	24,944
Urban						
Purchased (%)	88.7	81.0	90.9	89.1	91.2	89.4
From own production (%)	7.2	7.9	3.1	4.8	3.9	4.7
From barter (%)	2.8	4.7	2.1	1.4	2.5	2.5
Given as wage (%)	0.2	5.1	3.2	2.2	0.5	1.8
Given as gift (%)	0.7	1.3	0.7	2.3	1.4	1.4
Other non-cash (%)	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3
Unknown source (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (MK)	5.55	8.69	11.04	13.86	20.06	12.62
median (MK)	5.56	8.25	10.86	13.71	20.23	11.24
Weighted population	195,483	166,749	189,351	160,752	287,693	1,000,028
IHS individuals	1,078	715	694	571	944	4,002

Table 21: Source of food, by proportion of the *calorie* value of total daily per capita food consumed, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 32).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Purchased (%)	53.9	37.6	34.3	33.7	37.5	38.4
From own production (%)	39.7	53.3	57.1	56.6	52.1	52.6
From barter (%)	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.5	1.7
Given as wage (%)	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.5
Given as gift (%)	2.2	3.2	3.0	4.1	3.9	3.4
Other non-cash (%)	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.3
Unknown source (%)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (cal.)	1,129	1,497	1,901	2,294	2,632	1,818
median (cal.)	993	1,401	1,841	2,315	1,705	1,699
Weighted population	2,359,177	2,099,959	1,980,252	1,771,111	1,584,535	9,795,034
IHS individuals	7,130	6,338	5,850	5,073	4,555	28,946
Rural						
Purchased (%)	50.8	34.5	29.6	29.8	29.4	33.7
From own production (%)	42.7	57.0	61.9	60.2	59.4	57.2
From barter (%)	0.7	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.5	1.6
Given as wage (%)	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.4
Given as gift (%)	2.3	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.3	3.6
Other non-cash (%)	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.4
Unknown source (%)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (cal.)	1,126	1,492	1,925	2,344	2,773	1,835
median (cal.)	993	1,408	1,872	2,377	1,735	1,738
Weighted population	2,163,693	1,933,209	1,790,901	1,610,359	1,296,842	8,795,005
IHS individuals	6,052	5,623	5,156	4,502	3,611	24,944
Urban						
Purchased (%)	86.8	72.5	84.4	84.7	88.3	84.3
From own production (%)	8.4	12.8	5.1	9.6	6.2	7.9
From barter (%)	4.0	5.8	4.5	1.4	2.2	3.3
Given as wage (%)	0.0	7.7	5.2	2.8	1.1	3.1
Given as gift (%)	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.1
Other non-cash (%)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
Unknown source (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (cal.)	1,167	1,557	1,678	1,791	1,995	1,667
median (cal.)	1,094	959	1,314	1,463	1,740	1,522
Weighted population	195,483	166,749	189,351	160,752	287,693	1,000,028
IHS individuals	1,078	715	694	571	944	4,002

Table 22: Proportion of the cash value of total daily per capita food consumed made up by different food groups, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 33).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Cereals (%)	53.2	50.6	47.9	45.6	37.4	44.7
Roots and tubers (%)	4.4	5.7	6.8	5.2	3.4	4.9
Sugar or sugar products (%)	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9
Pulses and nuts (%)	7.2	8.6	8.0	8.5	6.8	7.7
Vegetables (%)	12.2	11.9	11.3	12.4	12.9	12.3
Fruits (%)	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.6	3.4
Meat (%)	3.5	5.1	7.2	8.7	14.1	9.2
Eggs (%)	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5
Fish (%)	7.0	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.2
Milk or milk products (%)	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.3
Cooking oil and fats (%)	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.3
Other food items (%)	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2
Beverages (%)	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	2.4	1.4
Alcohol (%)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.0
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (MK)	2.90	4.85	6.80	9.11	15.09	7.20
median (MK)	2.81	4.58	6.51	9.03	13.69	6.32
Weighted population	2,359,177	2,099,959	1,980,252	1,771,111	1,584,535	9,795,034
IHS individuals	7,130	6,338	5,850	5,073	4,555	28,946
Rural						
Cereals (%)	56.5	53.0	51.3	48.5	42.8	48.7
Roots and tubers (%)	4.2	6.0	7.3	5.5	3.6	5.2
Sugar or sugar products (%)	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.2
Pulses and nuts (%)	7.5	8.9	8.5	9.2	7.7	8.4
Vegetables (%)	12.6	12.4	11.7	12.6	13.3	12.6
Fruits (%)	3.7	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.5
Meat (%)	2.4	3.8	5.7	7.5	13.1	7.8
Eggs (%)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Fish (%)	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.5
Milk or milk products (%)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.6
Cooking oil and fats (%)	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5
Other food items (%)	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Beverages (%)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.7
Alcohol (%)	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.8
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (MK)	2.66	4.52	6.35	8.64	13.98	6.59
median (MK)	2.70	4.49	6.35	8.81	13.24	5.92
Weighted population	2,163,693	1,933,209	1,790,901	1,610,359	1,296,842	8,795,005
IHS individuals	6,052	5,623	5,156	4,502	3,611	24,944

Table 22: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Cereals (%)	35.8	36.2	29.7	27.2	20.6	26.4
Roots and tubers (%)	5.6	4.1	4.2	3.1	2.8	3.5
Sugar or sugar products (%)	8.7	7.7	8.0	7.5	6.0	7.0
Pulses and nuts (%)	5.9	6.5	5.0	3.9	4.1	4.6
Vegetables (%)	10.0	9.1	9.1	11.4	11.6	10.7
Fruits (%)	1.9	1.4	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.5
Meat (%)	9.0	13.0	15.1	16.5	17.4	15.6
Eggs (%)	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9
Fish (%)	12.0	9.7	10.1	8.7	9.1	9.5
Milk or milk products (%)	1.6	1.7	4.3	4.4	6.0	4.6
Cooking oil and fats (%)	4.6	5.2	4.7	6.7	5.9	5.6
Other food items (%)	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.7
Beverages (%)	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.9	6.4	4.5
Alcohol (%)	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	3.1	1.7
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (MK)	5.55	8.69	11.04	13.86	20.06	12.62
median (MK)	5.56	8.25	10.86	13.71	20.23	11.24
Weighted population	195,483	166,749	189,351	160,752	287,693	1,000,028
IHS individuals	1,078	715	694	571	944	4,002

Table 23: Proportion of the *calorie* value of total daily per capita food consumed made up by different food groups, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 34).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Cereals (%)	82.1	76.9	74.2	73.0	67.4	74.0
Roots and tubers (%)	3.9	6.1	7.5	5.4	4.0	5.4
Sugar or sugar products (%)	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.1	7.6	5.3
Pulses and nuts (%)	5.6	7.4	7.5	8.8	9.0	7.8
Vegetables (%)	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.2
Fruits (%)	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9
Meat (%)	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.0	1.4
Eggs (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Fish (%)	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.5
Milk or milk products (%)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
Cooking oil and fats (%)	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.7
Other food items (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Beverages (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Alcohol (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (cal.)	1,129	1,497	1,901	2,294	2,632	1,818
median (cal.)	993	1,401	1,841	2,315	1,705	1,699
Weighted population	2,359,177	2,099,959	1,980,252	1,771,111	1,584,535	9,795,034
IHS individuals	7,130	6,338	5,850	5,073	4,555	28,946

Table 23: (continued)

Rural	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Cereals (%)	83.6	77.8	75.5	74.2	70.5	75.7
Roots and tubers (%)	3.6	6.3	7.7	5.5	4.1	5.5
Sugar or sugar products (%)	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.3	5.9	4.2
Pulses and nuts (%)	5.7	7.6	7.8	9.1	9.6	8.2
Vegetables (%)	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2
Fruits (%)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9
Meat (%)	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.7	1.2
Eggs (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fish (%)	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.5
Milk or milk products (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Cooking oil and fats (%)	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.2
Other food items (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Beverages (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Alcohol (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (cal.)	1,126	1,492	1,925	2,344	2,773	1,835
median (cal.)	993	1,408	1,872	2,377	1,735	1,738
Weighted population	2,163,693	1,933,209	1,790,901	1,610,359	1,296,842	8,795,005
IHS individuals	6,052	5,623	5,156	4,502	3,611	24,944
Urban						
Cereals (%)	66.2	66.3	59.9	56.4	47.7	57.0
Roots and tubers (%)	7.1	4.3	5.4	4.6	4.0	4.8
Sugar or sugar products (%)	13.5	13.1	16.2	16.3	17.8	15.9
Pulses and nuts (%)	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.6
Vegetables (%)	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.6
Fruits (%)	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.4
Meat (%)	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.9	5.1	3.6
Eggs (%)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Fish (%)	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7
Milk or milk products (%)	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.8	3.1	1.8
Cooking oil and fats (%)	3.3	4.2	4.3	7.2	8.2	6.0
Other food items (%)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.3
Beverages (%)	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.9
Alcohol (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (cal.)	1,167	1,557	1,678	1,791	1,995	1,667
median (cal.)	1,094	959	1,314	1,463	1,740	1,522
Weighted population	195,483	166,749	189,351	160,752	287,693	1,000,028
IHS individuals	1,078	715	694	571	944	4,002

Table 24: *Cash value of daily per capita food consumed by month of interview, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 35).*

	Poor.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th.	All	Poor.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	All
MALAWI	Mean (MK)						Median (MK)					
November	2.88	4.61	6.14	9.01	13.13	7.41	2.79	4.44	6.08	8.40	12.37	6.52
December	2.89	4.86	6.54	9.09	14.10	7.25	2.68	4.58	6.04	8.41	13.66	6.11
January	2.62	4.53	6.33	8.23	14.59	6.55	2.65	4.24	6.11	8.15	13.31	5.60
February	2.88	4.93	6.95	8.78	14.89	6.32	2.76	4.90	6.42	8.76	13.07	5.78
March	3.10	4.84	7.11	9.74	16.72	7.16	2.91	4.57	6.52	10.04	14.27	5.95
April	3.01	4.70	7.14	9.57	15.12	7.64	3.10	4.57	6.94	9.04	14.44	6.69
May	2.98	4.99	6.31	9.02	14.13	6.90	2.99	4.75	6.62	9.33	13.64	6.34
June	2.98	4.91	6.91	9.26	15.33	7.56	2.95	4.76	6.54	9.19	13.44	6.61
July	2.83	5.18	7.09	9.15	16.89	7.73	2.71	4.84	6.77	9.10	14.68	6.81
August	2.76	4.97	6.81	9.03	15.09	7.44	2.66	4.44	6.54	9.05	14.26	6.71
September	3.01	4.76	7.73	9.62	16.39	7.68	2.74	4.55	7.06	9.03	14.34	6.59
October	2.91	4.96	7.00	9.49	20.28	6.63	2.73	4.56	6.81	9.77	14.77	5.39
ALL	2.90	4.85	6.80	9.11	15.09	7.20	2.81	4.58	6.51	9.03	13.69	6.32
Rural	Mean (MK)						Median (MK)					
November	2.65	4.23	5.68	8.43	11.77	6.78	2.66	4.22	5.97	8.25	11.68	6.11
December	2.60	4.42	6.03	8.41	12.83	6.53	2.50	4.43	5.83	8.07	13.20	5.64
January	2.44	4.38	5.88	7.95	14.23	6.03	2.45	4.18	5.98	7.96	13.19	5.19
February	2.67	4.56	6.79	8.65	14.30	6.04	2.60	4.73	6.35	8.67	13.04	5.62
March	2.83	4.57	6.44	9.62	16.40	6.85	2.83	4.53	6.35	10.00	14.09	5.60
April	2.83	4.54	6.62	9.03	13.94	6.75	2.89	4.57	6.50	8.97	12.47	6.15
May	2.81	4.74	6.12	8.83	12.82	6.50	2.83	4.56	6.44	9.09	13.24	6.09
June	2.79	4.63	6.67	8.66	14.78	7.02	2.89	4.65	6.49	8.84	13.29	6.36
July	2.64	4.71	6.78	8.90	15.50	7.13	2.61	4.60	6.64	9.05	13.67	6.51
August	2.45	4.51	6.29	8.33	14.96	6.78	2.38	4.37	6.39	8.66	14.26	6.36
September	2.62	4.46	6.68	8.90	14.36	6.62	2.53	4.43	6.76	8.90	13.56	5.73
October	2.61	4.53	6.57	8.08	17.84	5.50	2.66	4.49	6.61	8.88	13.67	4.56
ALL	2.66	4.52	6.35	8.64	13.98	6.59	2.70	4.49	6.35	8.81	13.24	5.92
Urban	Mean (MK)						Median (MK)					
November	5.58	7.97	13.60	15.47	28.82	14.66	5.27	8.11	11.36	16.90	26.96	13.79
December	5.84	8.69	11.36	14.85	20.36	12.99	6.54	8.10	11.89	13.85	18.43	10.23
January	5.13	7.72	9.86	12.22	15.68	11.40	4.16	6.40	10.20	11.22	14.61	10.22
February	4.97	8.45	8.17	11.38	18.24	9.08	5.47	7.50	8.71	12.31	19.41	8.70
March	6.68	10.60	11.68	11.82	21.61	11.27	6.68	10.82	11.04	18.51	19.43	11.44
April	6.03	8.89	10.22	12.71	17.73	13.48	5.71	9.03	10.02	15.43	20.77	12.99
May	4.48	7.92	10.20	12.22	22.07	11.41	3.92	7.23	9.96	12.10	22.52	9.85
June	5.82	9.29	10.12	16.36	17.83	13.12	5.69	8.43	9.91	13.66	20.08	11.33
July	4.74	8.61	11.04	12.92	22.96	12.88	4.97	8.72	10.81	12.18	18.18	10.73
August	6.07	10.46	12.27	14.48	15.52	12.64	6.39	9.74	12.55	15.08	13.97	12.38
September	5.49	7.85	13.13	15.13	21.63	13.63	5.85	7.32	12.52	13.71	23.27	12.52
October	6.35	9.27	10.04	13.52	24.79	13.52	5.61	8.87	10.29	13.04	27.35	12.34
ALL	5.55	8.69	11.04	13.86	20.06	12.62	5.56	8.25	10.86	13.71	20.23	11.24

Table 25: *Calorie* value of daily per capita food consumed by month of interview, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 36).

	Poor.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th.	All	Poor.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	All
MALAWI	Mean (cal.)						Median (cal.)					
November	1,106	1,430	1,651	2,213	2,435	1,798	943	1,319	1,593	2,188	2,626	1,679
December	960	1,406	1,856	2,170	2,542	1,747	861	1,362	1,705	2,256	2,622	1,649
January	1,074	1,502	1,672	2,258	2,605	1,719	949	1,326	1,602	2,520	2,553	1,557
February	1,056	1,403	1,872	2,127	2,715	1,643	956	1,252	1,640	2,025	2,898	1,521
March	992	1,408	1,829	2,518	2,583	1,696	907	1,369	1,794	2,564	2,859	1,543
April	1,172	1,462	1,771	2,342	2,492	1,814	1,033	1,279	1,793	2,458	2,675	1,699
May	1,059	1,498	1,828	2,249	2,982	1,826	1,006	1,529	1,813	2,246	3,271	1,793
June	1,211	1,536	2,062	2,401	2,831	1,964	1,088	1,509	2,042	2,398	2,614	1,977
July	1,275	1,545	2,034	2,370	2,840	1,961	1,051	1,460	1,918	2,411	3,088	1,853
August	1,239	1,571	1,958	2,320	2,471	1,903	1,020	1,384	1,861	2,223	2,740	1,810
September	1,244	1,741	2,243	2,460	2,770	2,017	1,193	1,662	1,980	2,577	2,907	1,870
October	1,329	1,578	2,268	2,264	2,567	1,790	1,125	1,488	2,317	2,157	2,674	1,616
ALL	1,129	1,497	1,901	2,294	2,632	1,818	993	1,401	1,841	2,315	2,764	1,705
Rural	Mean (cal.)						Median (cal.)					
November	1,120	1,426	1,643	2,251	2,407	1,801	948	1,319	1,605	2,265	2,565	1,677
December	961	1,411	1,917	2,185	2,676	1,774	861	1,407	1,848	2,256	2,673	1,705
January	1,081	1,508	1,628	2,289	2,716	1,706	984	1,403	1,636	2,520	2,745	1,563
February	1,060	1,370	1,916	2,155	2,839	1,657	954	1,249	1,621	2,014	2,997	1,527
March	981	1,395	1,814	2,564	2,545	1,689	907	1,359	1,794	2,576	2,882	1,516
April	1,160	1,439	1,865	2,400	2,763	1,828	1,033	1,279	1,885	2,459	2,988	1,700
May	1,051	1,543	1,829	2,313	3,114	1,859	1,006	1,623	1,832	2,334	3,540	1,824
June	1,208	1,514	2,085	2,434	3,073	1,987	1,081	1,508	2,084	2,413	2,786	1,997
July	1,286	1,554	2,030	2,394	3,025	1,987	1,049	1,460	1,940	2,411	3,209	1,894
August	1,252	1,541	1,947	2,380	2,836	1,941	1,020	1,367	1,861	2,270	3,063	1,847
September	1,196	1,756	2,342	2,552	3,030	2,058	1,193	1,661	2,010	2,597	2,931	1,885
October	1,304	1,551	2,443	2,548	3,023	1,830	1,092	1,488	2,527	2,428	3,340	1,703
ALL	1,126	1,492	1,925	2,344	2,773	1,835	993	1,408	1,872	2,377	2,899	1,735
Urban	Mean (cal.)						Median (cal.)					
November	937	1,462	1,771	1,787	2,760	1,768	896	1,263	1,424	2,085	2,886	1,785
December	954	1,363	1,279	2,044	1,882	1,536	716	1,099	861	2,812	1,856	1,343
January	983	1,365	2,015	1,816	2,266	1,834	856	1,314	1,374	2,608	1,913	1,467
February	1,019	1,706	1,530	1,582	2,013	1,504	978	1,315	1,652	2,080	2,168	1,498
March	1,139	1,687	1,932	1,683	3,159	1,786	1,078	1,550	1,602	1,740	2,813	1,633
April	1,361	2,021	1,218	2,001	1,891	1,726	726	745	1,334	2,203	1,969	1,602
May	1,130	969	1,809	1,161	2,181	1,448	880	745	1,340	1,152	2,149	1,214
June	1,261	1,862	1,761	2,003	1,741	1,727	1,094	1,589	1,118	2,185	1,488	1,529
July	1,165	1,477	2,086	2,015	2,038	1,738	1,180	1,568	1,623	2,076	1,617	1,514
August	1,101	1,914	2,077	1,849	1,253	1,600	962	1,954	1,927	1,783	1,126	1,560
September	1,541	1,589	1,733	1,761	2,097	1,787	1,405	1,759	1,464	1,566	2,907	1,768
October	1,605	1,855	1,046	1,448	1,722	1,547	1,227	1,345	995	1,264	1,616	1,250
ALL	1,167	1,557	1,678	1,791	1,995	1,667	959	1,314	1,463	1,740	1,960	1,522

Table 26: Proportion of mean per capita recommended daily requirement (RDR) for calories which is provided for by all calories reported consumed and by calories from own production of food, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 37).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
All daily calories reported consumed as percent of RDR of households	52.9	68.9	86.5	103.9	115.6	82.9
Percent households reporting sufficient calories consumed to meet their RDR	5.9	16.0	35.0	52.0	62.9	34.4
Percent of calorie RDR of households provided by own production	21.0	36.8	49.4	58.8	60.2	43.6
Percent of households meeting all calorie needs by own production	2.4	4.1	15.0	23.6	29.7	15.0
Mean individual calorie RDR (cal.)	1,129	1,497	1,901	2,294	2,632	1,818
Median calorie RDR (cal.)	2,124	2,150	2,175	2,178	2,283	2,170
Weighted population of households	1,959,733	1,957,926	1,959,533	1,959,531	1,958,310	9,795,034
Weighted population	368,445	408,286	435,746	483,986	546,142	2,242,605
IHS sample households	1,106	1,214	1,290	1,401	1,575	6,586
IHS sample individuals	5,946	5,878	5,815	5,699	5,608	28,946
Rural						
All daily calories reported consumed as percent of RDR of households	52.8	68.9	87.8	106.8	122.9	84.1
Percent households reporting sufficient calories consumed to meet their RDR	5.7	15.9	36.6	54.0	68.8	35.4
Percent of calorie RDR of households provided by own production	22.5	39.3	54.4	64.3	73.0	48.1
Percent of households meeting all calorie needs by own production	2.6	4.3	16.7	26.1	36.2	16.7
Mean individual calorie RDR (cal.)	1,126	1,492	1,925	2,344	2,773	1,835
Median calorie RDR (cal.)	2,120	2,142	2,163	2,163	2,250	2,158
Weighted population of households	1,798,738	1,786,827	1,781,329	1,789,286	1,638,825	8,795,005
Weighted population	338,594	372,530	393,733	441,668	455,047	2,001,573
IHS sample households	935	1,064	1,127	1,254	1,277	5,657
IHS sample individuals	5,020	5,156	5,123	5,105	4,540	24,944
Urban						
All daily calories reported consumed as percent of RDR of households	53.5	69.0	74.8	76.8	84.1	73.0
Percent households reporting sufficient calories consumed to meet their RDR	9.1	17.2	20.8	32.9	36.1	25.7
Percent of calorie RDR of households provided by own production	4.5	8.8	3.8	7.4	5.2	5.8
Percent of households meeting all calorie needs by own production	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Mean individual calorie RDR (cal.)	1,167	1,557	1,678	1,791	1,995	1,667
Median calorie RDR (cal.)	2,150	2,238	2,238	2,367	2,417	2,290
Weighted population of households	160,996	171,099	178,204	170,245	319,484	1,000,028
Weighted population	29,851	35,756	42,013	42,318	91,095	241,032
IHS sample households	171	150	163	147	298	929
IHS sample individuals	926	722	692	594	1,068	4,002

Table 27: Cropland – percentage of households with cropland and size of holdings, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 38).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Have cropland (%)	81.6 (3.56)	83.1 (2.79)	80.3 (2.82)	77.3 (2.91)	67.5 (2.76)	78.0 (2.53)
Mean area per household (ha)	0.672 (0.04)	0.766 (0.04)	0.795 (0.05)	0.820 (0.05)	0.815 (0.05)	0.774 (0.03)
Mean area per capita (ha)	0.117	0.128	0.162	0.177	0.198	0.137
<u>Of households with cropland:</u>						
Mean area per household (ha)	0.823 (0.05)	0.922 (0.04)	0.991 (0.05)	1.061 (0.05)	1.208 (0.06)	0.992 (0.04)
Mean area per capita (ha)	0.155	0.196	0.218	0.265	0.330	0.222
<u>Percent of households in category with per capita cropland holding within national per capital landholding quartile:</u>						
Smallest quartile (mean: 0.076 ha)	39.0 (3.63)	26.8 (2.55)	21.7 (2.03)	16.9 (2.24)	12.1 (1.64)	23.8 (2.06)
2nd quartile (mean: 0.148 ha)	26.2 (1.92)	23.7 (1.44)	23.0 (2.03)	17.3 (1.70)	13.2 (1.42)	21.0 (1.03)
3rd quartile (mean: 0.249 ha)	27.4 (2.62)	34.0 (2.21)	33.5 (1.89)	31.2 (2.08)	31.4 (1.94)	31.5 (1.26)
Largest quartile (mean: 0.604 ha)	7.4 (1.33)	15.5 (1.79)	21.8 (2.44)	34.6 (2.71)	43.2 (2.30)	23.7 (1.79)
IHS weighted population (households)	448,438	448,530	448,588	448,607	448,442	2,242,605
IHS sample households	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586
Rural						
Have cropland (%)	87.2 (3.70)	88.4 (2.90)	87.7 (2.82)	83.7 (3.12)	80.1 (2.77)	85.5 (2.68)
Mean area per household (ha)	0.716 (0.05)	0.813 (0.04)	0.870 (0.05)	0.892 (0.06)	0.965 (0.07)	0.849 (0.04)
Mean area per capita (ha)	0.124	0.133	0.176	0.178	0.248	0.145
<u>Of households with cropland:</u>						
Mean area per household (ha)	0.821 (0.05)	0.920 (0.04)	0.992 (0.05)	1.066 (0.06)	1.205 (0.06)	0.992 (0.04)
Mean area per capita (ha)	0.155	0.197	0.219	0.267	0.332	0.223
<u>Percent of households in category with per capita cropland holding within national per capital landholding quartile:</u>						
Smallest quartile (mean: 0.076 ha)	38.7 (3.70)	26.3 (2.60)	21.4 (2.07)	16.0 (2.22)	12.0 (1.65)	23.4 (2.10)
2nd quartile (mean: 0.148 ha)	26.5 (1.95)	23.9 (1.46)	23.1 (2.06)	17.4 (1.73)	13.1 (1.45)	21.1 (1.05)
3rd quartile (mean: 0.249 ha)	27.4 (2.67)	34.3 (2.25)	33.6 (1.92)	31.7 (2.09)	31.3 (1.99)	31.7 (1.28)
Largest quartile (mean: 0.604 ha)	7.3 (1.35)	15.5 (1.81)	21.9 (2.49)	34.9 (2.76)	43.5 (2.37)	23.8 (1.83)
IHS weighted population (households)	411,528	412,764	402,927	406,449	367,905	2,001,573
IHS sample households	1,140	1,186	1,157	1,136	1,038	5,657

Table 27: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Have cropland (%)	19.3 (3.90)	22.0 (5.73)	14.7 (4.36)	16.3 (4.74)	9.9 (3.42)	15.1 (2.84)
Mean area per household (ha)	0.176 (0.05)	0.214 (0.08)	0.135 (0.04)	0.131 (0.03)	0.128 (0.04)	0.150 (0.03)
Mean area per capita (ha)	0.119	0.133	0.095	0.073	0.114	0.093
<u>Of households with cropland:</u>						
Mean area per household (ha)	0.915 (0.19)	0.975 (0.15)	0.920 (0.12)	0.804 (0.12)	1.294 (0.28)	0.991 (0.10)
Mean area per capita (ha)	0.147	0.176	0.169	0.168	0.277	0.186
<u>Percent of households in category with per capita cropland holding within national per capital landholding quartile:</u>						
Smallest quartile (mean: 0.076 ha)	53.1 (9.82)	46.4 (8.25)	35.9 (6.01)	60.4 (13.15)	16.4 (10.69)	41.9 (5.48)
2nd quartile (mean: 0.148 ha)	9.3 (3.53)	14.8 (3.57)	21.1 (9.45)	8.7 (5.08)	16.6 (4.75)	14.1 (2.75)
3rd quartile (mean: 0.249 ha)	27.7 (8.14)	19.9 (6.99)	24.8 (7.56)	7.4 (4.87)	34.2 (9.54)	23.1 (3.86)
Largest quartile (mean: 0.604 ha)	10.0 (4.91)	18.9 (8.73)	18.3 (8.05)	23.4 (9.45)	32.8 (7.33)	20.9 (3.99)
IHS weighted population (households)	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
IHS sample households	203	151	168	148	259	929

Table 28: Food crops – cropping pattern, production, and sales of households, by crop, wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 39).

MALAWI		Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
All food crops:							
Percent who cultivate		71.7	72.2	70.9	70.2	63.0	69.6
Median household sale income (MK)		368	515	574	544	750	547
Maize (all):							
Percent who cultivate		67.5	67.8	66.4	67.0	60.4	65.8
Mean per capita production in kg (total population)		47.8	70.7	89.5	97.1	137.1	84.5
Hybrid maize							
Percent who cultivate		25.0	30.6	32.2	33.3	36.5	31.5
Median yield (kg/ha)		659	865	741	890	988	847
Percent who apply some fertilizer		42.5	48.5	51.0	57.8	64.4	53.7
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion		16.9	18.8	19.6	20.0	25.6	20.5
Median portion of harvest sold (%)		26.7	33.3	28.6	33.3	40.0	33.3
Median price received (MK/kg)		3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
Median household sale income (MK)		359	643	500	560	913	617
Local maize							
Percent who cultivate		47.6	44.7	42.3	41.9	34.7	42.2
Median yield (kg/ha)		494	494	556	577	667	494
Percent who apply some fertilizer		27.1	25.4	30.5	27.4	38.3	29.3
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion		12.8	12.1	10.7	10.8	13.2	11.9
Median portion of harvest sold (%)		20.0	25.0	20.0	25.0	33.3	25.0
Median price received (MK/kg)		3	3	3	3	3	3
Median household sale income (MK)		130	281	291	377	509	281

Table 28: (continued)

MALAWI (cont.)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Cassava						
Percent who cultivate	5.3	8.4	9.5	8.3	8.7	8.0
Median yield (kg/ha)	667	1050	1236	1236	890	988
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	28.9	27.7	41.0	34.5	48.0	36.8
Median portion of harvest sold	75.0	40.0	50.0	62.5	66.7	62.5
Median price received (MK/kg)	2.5	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.0
Median household sale income (MK)	427	303	351	475	521	402
Groundnut						
Percent who cultivate	23.2	27.0	27.1	25.0	23.4	25.1
Median yield (kg/ha)	494	494	741	684	556	618
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	46.1	44.0	41.0	38.4	39.0	41.7
Median portion of harvest sold	50.0	45.5	50.0	40.0	50.0	50.0
Median price received (MK/kg)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.1
Median household sale income (MK)	255	204	250	245	396	250
Rice						
Percent who cultivate	3.4	4.7	6.0	4.8	5.6	4.9
Median yield (kg/ha)	1112	1334	1557	1112	1483	1334
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	59.8	68.6	71.4	67.0	71.5	68.4
Median portion of harvest sold	66.7	70.0	70.0	60.0	55.6	66.7
Median price received (MK/kg)	4.7	5.0	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.7
Median household sale income (MK)	1077	1376	1292	1672	2287	1568
Millet						
Percent who cultivate	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.5	2.0	2.8
Median yield (kg/ha)	198	185	247	247	247	247
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	27.6	20.7	29.0	25.7	16.0	24.3
Median household sale income (MK)	79	80	160	162	52	99
Sorghum						
Percent who cultivate	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.0	3.1
Median yield (kg/ha)	165	124	222	185	247	165
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	9.7	5.6	3.8	13.5	13.3	8.6
Median household sale income (MK)	71	202	43	152	215	152
Bean						
Percent who cultivate	6.5	9.0	9.0	10.3	8.0	8.6
Median yield (kg/ha)	168	124	124	124	222	124
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	29.3	31.5	37.4	26.7	24.6	30.0
Median portion of harvest sold	50.0	50.0	27.8	45.5	50.0	50.0
Median price received (MK/kg)	4.0	5.0	5.3	4.0	5.2	5.0
Median household sale income (MK)	85	85	93	114	205	107
Weighted IHS households	448,438	448,530	448,588	448,607	448,442	2,242,605
Weighted IHS individuals	2,359,177	2,099,959	1,980,252	1,771,111	1,584,535	9,795,034
IHS sample households	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586

Table 28: (continued)

Rural	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
All food crops: Percent who cultivate	76.3	77.2	77.2	75.5	74.4	76.1
Median household sale income (MK)	359	500	574	560	750	544
Maize (all): Percent who cultivate	71.7	72.4	72.1	72.0	71.4	71.9
Mean per capita production in kg (total population)	49.8	74.7	96.2	103.9	161.2	91.1
Hybrid maize						
Percent who cultivate	26.1	32.1	34.3	35.0	42.2	33.8
Median yield (kg/ha)	618	865	741	865	988	834
Percent who apply some fertilizer	41.0	47.7	48.9	56.8	64.0	52.6
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	16.7	18.7	19.5	20.9	26.9	20.9
Median portion of harvest sold (%)	25.0	33.3	28.6	33.3	40.0	33.3
Median price received (MK/kg)	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
Median household sale income (MK)	359	639	500	560	913	612
Local maize						
Percent who cultivate	51.0	48.1	46.7	46.0	42.3	46.9
Median yield (kg/ha)	494	494	556	577	667	494
Percent who apply some fertilizer	26.9	25.0	30.5	27.3	38.3	29.2
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	12.9	12.2	10.8	10.8	13.2	12.0
Median portion of harvest sold (%)	20.0	25.0	20.0	25.0	33.3	25.0
Median price received (MK/kg)	3	3	3	3	3	3
Median household sale income (MK)	130	281	291	377	509	281
Cassava						
Percent who cultivate	5.6	9.0	10.5	9.1	10.4	8.9
Median yield (kg/ha)	667	988	1236	1236	890	988
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	29.9	26.5	40.7	34.3	48.6	36.7
Median portion of harvest sold	75.0	37.0	50.0	62.5	66.7	61.5
Median price received (MK/kg)	2.5	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.0
Median household sale income (MK)	427	300	351	475	521	402
Groundnut						
Percent who cultivate	24.9	29.0	29.6	27.4	28.3	27.9
Median yield (kg/ha)	494	494	741	692	494	618
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	46.6	44.1	41.2	38.6	39.2	41.9
Median portion of harvest sold	50.0	44.4	50.0	40.0	50.0	50.0
Median price received (MK/kg)	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.8	3.1
Median household sale income (MK)	255	200	255	245	396	250
Rice						
Percent who cultivate	3.6	5.1	6.7	5.2	6.8	5.4
Median yield (kg/ha)	1112	1483	1557	1186	1483	1334
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	59.5	68.5	71.6	66.6	71.5	68.3
Median portion of harvest sold	66.7	70.0	70.0	60.0	55.6	66.7
Median price received (MK/kg)	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.7
Median household sale income (MK)	1077	1376	1292	1678	2287	1568

Table 28: (continued)

Rural (cont.)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Millet						
Percent who cultivate	2.1	3.2	3.9	3.9	2.4	3.1
Median yield (kg/ha)	198	185	247	247	247	247
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	27.6	21.2	29.7	25.7	16.0	24.6
Median household sale income (MK)	79	80	160	162	52	99
Sorghum						
Percent who cultivate	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.6	2.5	3.4
Median yield (kg/ha)	165	124	198	185	247	165
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	9.7	5.6	3.9	13.6	13.3	8.7
Median household sale income (MK)	71	202	43	152	215	152
Bean						
Percent who cultivate	6.9	9.5	9.5	11.1	9.6	9.3
Median yield (kg/ha)	168	124	124	124	222	133
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	29.8	31.8	38.0	27.3	24.9	30.4
Median portion of harvest sold	50.0	50.0	35.0	45.5	50.0	50.0
Median price received (MK/kg)	3.5	5.0	5.3	4.0	5.2	5.0
Median household sale income (MK)	85	85	93	114	205	103
<i>Weighted IHS households</i>	<i>411,528</i>	<i>412,764</i>	<i>402,927</i>	<i>406,449</i>	<i>367,905</i>	<i>2,001,573</i>
<i>Weighted IHS individuals</i>	<i>2,163,693</i>	<i>1,933,209</i>	<i>1,790,901</i>	<i>1,610,359</i>	<i>1,296,842</i>	<i>8,795,005</i>
<i>IHS sample households</i>	<i>1,140</i>	<i>1,186</i>	<i>1,157</i>	<i>1,136</i>	<i>1,038</i>	<i>5,657</i>
Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
All food crops: Percent who cultivate	20.6	15.5	15.7	18.5	10.9	15.3
Median household sale income (MK)	2093	1436	494	494	424	1012
Maize (all): Percent who cultivate	20.3	14.7	15.7	18.5	10.6	15.0
Mean per capita production in kg (total population)	25.2	23.4	26.1	28.5	28.8	26.6
Hybrid maize						
Percent who cultivate	12.3	13.0	13.6	17.0	10.6	12.9
Median yield (kg/ha)	741	890	618	1112	1030	865
Percent who apply some fertilizer	76.6	71.0	97.2	76.5	70.1	78.1
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	22.4	24.1	20.4	3.2	1.7	12.2
Median portion of harvest sold (%)	39.7	46.7	20.0	50.0	87.0	38.9
Median price received (MK/kg)	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.0	4.0
Median household sale income (MK)	3579	1307	667	1884	11306	1307

Table 28: (continued)

Urban (cont.)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Local maize						
Percent who cultivate	9.8	6.0	3.2	2.1	0.0	3.4
Median yield (kg/ha)	247	445	741	890	0	494
Percent who apply some fertilizer	36.3	68.2	37.5	50.0	-	46.5
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	2.4	4.0	5.8	9.5	-	4.2
Median portion of harvest sold (%)	13.9	100.0	20.0	66.7	0.0	43.3
Median price received (MK/kg)	4	2	3	5	0	4
Median household sale income (MK)	212	450	571	889	0	511
Cassava						
Percent who cultivate	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1
Median yield (kg/ha)	247	1483	247	309	1779	667
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	0.0	88.3	76.6	66.7	0.0	41.0
Median portion of harvest sold	0.0	66.7	100.0	41.6	0.0	100.0
Median price received (MK/kg)	0.0	1.7	3.0	3.7	0.0	3.0
Median household sale income (MK)	0	2118	385	388	0	2118
Groundnut						
Percent who cultivate	4.4	3.3	5.3	1.3	0.6	2.6
Median yield (kg/ha)	494	667	445	618	1334	494
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	10.5	38.2	29.5	0.0	0.0	21.3
Median portion of harvest sold	67.4	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	55.6
Median price received (MK/kg)	2.9	1.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	3.6
Median household sale income (MK)	702	250	216	0	0	250
Rice						
Percent who cultivate	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3
Median yield (kg/ha)	3146	247	247	1112	0	1112
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	75.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	78.4
Median portion of harvest sold	57.1	100.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	60.0
Median price received (MK/kg)	4.0	10.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.8
Median household sale income (MK)	2068	1154	0	494	0	494
Millet						
Percent who cultivate	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Median yield (kg/ha)	0	247	2224	0	0	2224
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
Median household sale income (MK)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sorghum						
Percent who cultivate	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
Median yield (kg/ha)	0	371	222	1236	0	222
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Median household sale income (MK)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 28: (continued)

Urban (cont.)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Bean						
Percent who cultivate	1.9	3.6	4.7	2.5	0.6	2.4
Median yield (kg/ha)	494	124	25	10	6	41
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	11.9	21.5	26.7	0.0	0.0	16.4
Median portion of harvest sold	8.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Median price received (MK/kg)	10.0	7.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Median household sale income (MK)	19	343	534	0	0	343
Weighted IHS households	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
Weighted IHS individuals	195,483	166,749	189,351	160,752	287,693	1,000,028
IHS sample households	203	151	168	148	259	929

Table 29: Cash crops – cropping pattern, gross sales, and value of input use, by crop, wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 40).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Tobacco						
Percent who cultivate	13.6	15.8	17.4	20.1	17.7	16.9
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	3339	5143	5006	4517	12819	6279
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	2000	2520	2000	1900	3646	2279
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	1346	1987	1766	2258	3776	2315
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	686	940	792	768	1523	894
Cotton						
Percent who cultivate	3.4	2.9	3.6	2.6	2.4	3.0
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	787	1485	1223	1470	1359	1240
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	623	945	884	945	880	821
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	243	330	350	493	442	362
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	137	182	215	124	213	160
Soyabean						
Percent who cultivate	2.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.4	4.1
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	495	445	360	505	722	492
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	152	152	159	169	309	185
Sugarcane: Pct. who cultivate	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.6
Sunflower: Pct. who cultivate	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
Tea: Percent who cultivate	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 29: (continued)

MALAWI (cont.)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Any cash crop						
Percent who cultivate	21.2	25.6	26.0	27.7	24.4	25.0
Mean total household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	2565	3602	3884	3644	10419	4824
Median total household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	1070	1403	1395	1275	2494	1422
Mean total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	1008	1530	1441	1890	3180	1862
Median total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	409	656	525	630	1076	661
Mean total household sales for ALL households (MK)	540	918	1004	1004	2523	1198
Mean total value of inputs for ALL households (MK)	144	231	246	352	576	310
Weighted population of all households	448,438	448,530	448,588	448,607	448,442	2,242,605
IHS sample of all households	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586

Rural	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Tobacco						
Percent who cultivate	14.7	17.2	19.4	22.1	21.4	18.9
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	3322	5143	5006	4525	11370	5973
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	1913	2520	2000	1900	3621	2279
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	1320	1987	1769	2261	3620	2276
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	676	940	792	768	1515	893
Cotton						
Percent who cultivate	3.7	3.1	4.0	2.9	2.9	3.3
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	787	1469	1228	1470	1359	1237
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	623	779	884	945	880	821
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	243	285	352	493	442	355
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	137	182	215	124	213	160
Soyabean						
Percent who cultivate	3.0	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.2	4.5
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	495	445	362	505	722	492
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	152	152	165	169	309	185
Sugarcane: Pct. who cultivate	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.8
Sunflower: Pct. who cultivate	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8
Tea: Percent who cultivate	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 29: (continued)

Rural (cont.)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Any cash crop						
Percent who cultivate	22.9	27.7	28.8	30.5	29.6	27.9
Mean total household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	2561	3606	3882	3648	9353	4617
Median total household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	1070	1300	1395	1275	2420	1419
Mean total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	991	1528	1444	1891	3051	1832
Median total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	409	655	525	630	1070	661
Mean total household sales for ALL households (MK)	581	996	1116	1107	2746	1279
Mean total value of inputs for ALL households (MK)	152	250	274	388	669	340
Weighted population of all households	411,528	412,764	402,927	406,449	367,905	2,001,573
IHS sample of all households	1,140	1,186	1,157	1,136	1,038	5,657
Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Tobacco						
Percent who cultivate	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	5281	0	5420	1504	219023	84413
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	2068	0	5420	1586	274911	5420
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	3421	0	565	1339	22065	9768
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	806	0	565	1824	20252	1824
Cotton						
Percent who cultivate	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	0	2233	258	0	0	1771
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	0	2233	258	0	0	2233
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	0	1842	138	0	0	1443
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	0	1842	138	0	0	1842
Soyabean						
Percent who cultivate	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	0	0	56	0	0	56
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	0	0	56	0	0	56
Sugarcane: Pct. who cultivate	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Sunflower: Pct. who cultivate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tea: Percent who cultivate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 29: (continued)

Urban (cont.)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Any cash crop						
Percent who cultivate	3.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0
Mean total household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	2887	2233	4609	1504	219023	52164
Median total household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	1056	2233	7171	1586	274911	2068
Mean total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	2412	1842	407	1339	22065	7217
Median total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	806	1842	565	1824	20252	1824
Mean total household sales for ALL households (MK)	88	17	23	8	1502	524
Mean total value of inputs for ALL households (MK)	51	14	2	7	151	62
Weighted population of all households	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
IHS sample of all households	203	151	168	148	259	929

Table 30: Livestock and livestock products, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 41).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Households that receive livestock income (%)	24.4	23.2	24.8	24.4	22.1	23.8
Mean annual household income from livestock, all HHs (MK)	132	187	190	286	286	216
Cattle						
Percent of households owning	2.3	5.0	4.4	6.3	8.1	5.2
Average herd size, of those owning	5.6	4.8	6.1	6.9	6.8	6.2
Percent of herd sold annually	8.4	12.9	9.6	11.6	9.1	10.3
Mean annual HH income from sale animals, milk, all HHs (MK)	28.61	76.26	78.03	140.52	155.86	95.86
Goats						
Percent of households owning	22.1	21.5	23.7	21.3	23.6	22.4
Average herd size, of those owning	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.2
Percent of herd sold annually	25.9	24.5	18.5	19.7	13.7	20.1
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	53.32	57.12	55.17	57.78	46.57	53.99
Sheep						
Percent of households owning	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.2
Average herd size, of those owning	3.3	5.7	4.4	3.3	5.8	4.7
Percent of herd sold annually	73.3	40.5	37.2	32.9	13.7	30.9
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	5.11	6.32	7.82	3.93	4.89	5.61
Pigs						
Percent of households owning	5.4	4.9	7.5	6.9	6.2	6.2
Average herd size, of those owning	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.6
Percent of herd sold annually	21.8	27.9	17.6	27.8	30.0	25.0
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	21.22	23.56	23.11	46.13	38.88	30.58

Table 30: (continued)

MALAWI (cont.)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Poultry						
Percent of households owning	39.7	45.5	47.4	47.1	43.7	44.7
Average flock size, of those owning	6.1	7.0	8.3	9.0	11.3	8.4
Percent of flock sold annually	23.2	17.3	16.6	14.5	10.7	15.5
Mean annual HH income from sale of birds, eggs, all HHs (MK)	23.96	23.83	34.12	37.41	39.99	31.86
<i>Weighted population of households</i>	<i>448,438</i>	<i>448,530</i>	<i>448,588</i>	<i>448,607</i>	<i>448,442</i>	<i>2,242,605</i>
<i>IHS sample households</i>	<i>1,343</i>	<i>1,337</i>	<i>1,325</i>	<i>1,284</i>	<i>1,297</i>	<i>6,586</i>
Rural	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Households that receive livestock income (%)	26.3	24.7	27.4	26.9	26.6	26.4
Mean annual household income from livestock, all HHs (MK)	143	199	210	314	336	238
Cattle						
Percent of households owning	2.3	5.3	4.9	6.8	9.6	5.7
Average herd size, of those owning	5.5	4.8	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.2
Percent of herd sold annually	9.4	12.9	9.6	11.8	9.2	10.5
Mean annual HH income from sale animals, milk, all HHs (MK)	31.18	80.73	86.87	153.78	189.98	106.69
Goats						
Percent of households owning	23.5	22.7	26.2	23.2	28.5	24.8
Average herd size, of those owning	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.2
Percent of herd sold annually	26.5	25.5	18.5	20.0	13.6	20.4
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	57.92	61.06	61.02	63.78	55.85	60.00
Sheep						
Percent of households owning	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.4
Average herd size, of those owning	3.3	5.7	4.4	3.3	5.8	4.7
Percent of herd sold annually	72.5	40.2	37.2	32.9	13.7	30.7
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	5.52	6.80	8.70	4.33	5.96	6.27
Pigs						
Percent of households owning	5.8	5.2	8.2	7.6	7.5	6.9
Average herd size, of those owning	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.6
Percent of herd sold annually	21.6	27.9	17.5	28.2	30.0	25.0
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	22.63	25.15	25.64	50.91	47.39	34.05
Poultry						
Percent of households owning	42.6	48.4	52.2	51.3	52.3	49.3
Average flock size, of those owning	6.0	7.0	8.2	8.9	11.3	8.3
Percent of flock sold annually	23.2	17.5	16.6	14.9	10.7	15.6
Mean annual HH income from sale of birds, eggs, all HHs (MK)	25.58	25.04	36.44	40.75	37.05	32.85
<i>Weighted population of households</i>	<i>411,528</i>	<i>412,764</i>	<i>402,927</i>	<i>406,449</i>	<i>367,905</i>	<i>2,001,573</i>
<i>IHS sample households</i>	<i>1,140</i>	<i>1,186</i>	<i>1,157</i>	<i>1,136</i>	<i>1,038</i>	<i>5,657</i>

Table 30: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Households that receive livestock income (%)	3.1	5.3	2.4	0.5	1.6	2.3
Mean annual household income from livestock, all HHs (MK)	14	52	18	18	58	36
Cattle						
Percent of households owning	2.3	1.6	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.2
Average herd size, of those owning	6.8	4.0	3.0	8.3	4.8	5.8
Percent of herd sold annually	0.0	12.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.7
Mean annual HH income from sale animals, milk, all HHs (MK)	0.00	24.64	0.00	12.73	0.00	5.88
Goats						
Percent of households owning	5.5	7.5	1.4	2.7	1.1	3.1
Average herd size, of those owning	5.1	8.6	6.8	5.6	4.1	6.5
Percent of herd sold annually	2.5	7.1	14.1	0.0	23.5	7.0
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	2.08	11.67	3.55	0.00	4.21	4.13
Sheep						
Percent of households owning	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average herd size, of those owning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent of herd sold annually	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	0.44	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
Pigs						
Percent of households owning	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4
Average herd size, of those owning	1.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	0.0	3.2
Percent of herd sold annually	70.2	29.4	30.5	0.0	0.0	17.3
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	5.48	5.22	0.83	0.00	0.00	1.77
Poultry						
Percent of households owning	7.8	11.9	4.7	6.9	4.5	6.6
Average flock size, of those owning	7.0	11.2	17.3	15.5	10.4	11.9
Percent of flock sold annually	25.3	10.2	13.4	0.0	14.9	10.9
Mean annual HH income from sale of birds, eggs, all HHs (MK)	5.88	9.82	13.63	5.18	53.38	23.68
Weighted population of households	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
IHS sample households	203	151	168	148	259	929

Table 31: Activity status of household heads and household members aged 10 and above, by percent of individuals in wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 42).

	Individuals aged 10 and above						Household heads					
MALAWI	Poor.	2nd	3rd	4th	With.	All	Poor.	2nd	3rd	4th	With.	All
Employee	5.1 (0.85)	6.1 (0.67)	7.2 (0.74)	10.4 (0.98)	15.7 (1.54)	8.6 (0.75)	13.7 (2.26)	15.1 (1.87)	17.9 (2.02)	23.3 (2.34)	32.4 (3.01)	20.5 (1.90)
Family business worker	2.8 (1.00)	3.0 (0.78)	3.7 (1.05)	3.4 (0.68)	3.4 (0.66)	3.2 (0.75)	4.5 (1.64)	5.0 (1.03)	5.0 (1.04)	5.3 (0.81)	4.6 (0.86)	4.9 (0.82)
Self-employed	22.2 (2.87)	24.2 (2.61)	24.2 (2.42)	24.8 (2.64)	21.4 (1.99)	23.4 (2.21)	50.5 (5.95)	52.2 (4.60)	51.4 (3.96)	48.4 (4.02)	42.7 (3.73)	49.0 (3.66)
Employer	0.3 (0.13)	0.4 (0.16)	0.3 (0.09)	0.5 (0.13)	0.5 (0.14)	0.4 (0.08)	0.6 (0.28)	0.7 (0.31)	0.5 (0.18)	1.1 (0.31)	1.0 (0.32)	0.8 (0.16)
Seeking work	0.8 (0.25)	0.8 (0.20)	1.1 (0.22)	1.5 (0.33)	1.2 (0.24)	1.1 (0.17)	1.8 (0.74)	1.3 (0.50)	1.6 (0.41)	1.7 (0.57)	1.0 (0.32)	1.5 (0.39)
Home worker	27.3 (3.14)	24.1 (2.49)	23.7 (2.35)	23.2 (2.26)	21.9 (1.81)	24.2 (2.14)	24.1 (5.62)	19.4 (3.78)	18.4 (3.15)	14.6 (3.09)	13.3 (2.76)	18.0 (3.27)
Student	33.2 (0.89)	33.1 (1.51)	31.5 (0.91)	28.9 (1.12)	29.1 (1.09)	31.3 (0.72)	0.0 (0.02)	0.2 (0.20)	0.3 (0.19)	0.0 (0.04)	0.8 (0.40)	0.3 (0.15)
Dependent	6.9 (1.02)	6.4 (0.84)	6.7 (0.90)	5.5 (0.90)	5.0 (0.70)	6.1 (0.72)	1.4 (0.46)	1.3 (0.69)	1.5 (0.52)	1.1 (0.46)	1.0 (0.32)	1.2 (0.40)
Other	1.4 (0.29)	1.9 (0.72)	1.5 (0.71)	1.9 (0.87)	1.5 (0.55)	1.6 (0.57)	3.4 (0.80)	4.8 (2.13)	3.2 (1.91)	4.4 (2.31)	3.2 (1.33)	3.8 (1.58)
Weighted population	1513344	1445603	1404565	1276463	1225181	6865156	448438	448530	448588	448607	448442	2242605
IHS sample	4574	4369	4148	3659	3511	20261	1343	1337	1325	1284	1297	6586
Rural												
Employee	3.8 (0.91)	4.7 (0.69)	4.9 (0.68)	7.9 (0.94)	11.3 (1.68)	6.2 (0.78)	9.7 (2.36)	11.4 (1.91)	12.0 (1.96)	18.0 (2.33)	23.4 (3.25)	14.7 (1.95)
Family business worker	2.7 (1.09)	2.9 (0.84)	3.7 (1.16)	3.6 (0.74)	3.3 (0.76)	3.2 (0.84)	4.3 (1.78)	4.5 (1.09)	4.4 (1.10)	5.3 (0.87)	4.0 (0.82)	4.5 (0.90)
Self-employed	23.4 (3.20)	25.9 (2.83)	26.3 (2.83)	27.1 (2.63)	25.4 (2.41)	25.6 (2.46)	53.2 (6.58)	54.9 (4.98)	55.5 (4.31)	52.3 (4.29)	49.5 (4.30)	53.2 (4.05)
Employer	0.3 (0.15)	0.4 (0.17)	0.2 (0.10)	0.5 (0.15)	0.5 (0.17)	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.31)	0.7 (0.34)	0.6 (0.20)	1.1 (0.33)	1.0 (0.37)	0.8 (0.18)
Seeking work	0.8 (0.27)	0.7 (0.21)	1.0 (0.23)	1.3 (0.35)	1.0 (0.27)	1.0 (0.19)	1.9 (0.81)	1.3 (0.54)	1.6 (0.44)	1.4 (0.54)	0.8 (0.30)	1.4 (0.43)
Home worker	27.8 (3.41)	24.2 (2.71)	24.0 (2.61)	23.9 (2.52)	24.0 (2.17)	24.9 (2.41)	25.8 (6.03)	20.7 (4.09)	20.4 (3.51)	15.9 (3.44)	15.8 (3.37)	19.8 (3.66)
Student	32.7 (0.94)	32.6 (1.63)	31.1 (0.98)	28.0 (1.11)	27.1 (1.09)	30.6 (0.76)	0.0 (0.00)	0.2 (0.20)	0.4 (0.21)	0.0 (0.04)	0.8 (0.46)	0.3 (0.16)
Dependent	7.0 (1.12)	6.7 (0.92)	7.1 (0.99)	5.8 (0.98)	5.7 (0.83)	6.5 (0.80)	1.5 (0.51)	1.4 (0.75)	1.6 (0.58)	1.2 (0.51)	1.2 (0.39)	1.4 (0.45)
Other	1.3 (0.31)	1.9 (0.79)	1.6 (0.79)	1.9 (0.96)	1.7 (0.67)	1.7 (0.63)	2.9 (0.85)	4.9 (2.31)	3.5 (2.12)	4.6 (2.54)	3.5 (1.61)	3.9 (1.77)
Weighted population	1381804	1322582	1263120	1146845	983464	6097815	411528	412764	402927	406449	367905	2001573
IHS sample	3863	3843	3631	3202	2730	17269	1140	1186	1157	1136	1038	5657

Table 31: (continued)

	Individuals aged 10 and above							Household heads					
Urban	Poor	2nd	3rd	4th	With.	All		Poor.	2nd	3rd	4th	With.	All
Employee	18.5	21.2	27.2	32.3	33.8	27.7		58.0	58.6	70.8	75.0	73.7	68.7
Family business worker	3.6 (0.92)	4.7 (1.30)	4.2 (1.09)	2.2 (0.78)	3.5 (1.25)	3.6 (0.73)		7.2 (2.12)	10.2 (3.17)	10.5 (3.06)	5.3 (2.01)	6.9 (2.95)	7.8 (1.80)
Self-employed	8.8 (1.29)	6.7 (1.11)	5.5 (1.59)	4.1 (1.33)	5.3 (1.14)	6.0 (0.85)		19.8 (3.04)	21.0 (3.13)	15.2 (4.01)	10.9 (3.40)	11.3 (2.43)	14.7 (1.99)
Employer	0.1 (0.13)	0.1 (0.07)	0.5 (0.33)	0.2 (0.22)	0.3 (0.17)	0.3 (0.09)		0.2 (0.23)	0.2 (0.24)	0.0 (0.00)	0.7 (0.65)	0.9 (0.49)	0.5 (0.19)
Seeking work	0.9 (0.35)	1.3 (0.58)	2.0 (0.78)	3.0 (1.13)	2.1 (0.47)	1.9 (0.29)		1.0 (0.77)	0.8 (0.77)	1.8 (1.22)	4.2 (2.99)	2.0 (1.09)	2.0 (0.70)
Home worker	21.6 (1.33)	23.0 (1.79)	20.4 (1.72)	16.9 (2.37)	13.6 (1.38)	18.3 (1.20)		5.3 (2.31)	4.0 (1.89)	0.8 (0.65)	1.3 (0.95)	2.3 (0.84)	2.5 (0.65)
Student	38.2 (2.38)	38.1 (2.99)	35.4 (2.30)	36.7 (4.40)	37.5 (2.36)	37.2 (1.90)		0.2 (0.23)	0.8 (0.77)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	1.2 (0.71)	0.6 (0.26)
Dependent	5.2 (0.87)	3.1 (0.77)	2.8 (0.90)	2.9 (1.07)	2.4 (0.66)	3.1 (0.52)		0.2 (0.23)	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.32)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.07)
Other	3.1 (0.68)	1.5 (0.60)	1.0 (0.60)	1.2 (0.73)	0.9 (0.34)	1.4 (0.33)		8.0 (1.67)	4.3 (1.95)	0.6 (0.62)	2.0 (1.14)	1.4 (0.83)	2.8 (0.73)
Weighted population	131540	123021	141446	129617	241717	767341		36909	35766	45661	42158	80537	241032
IHS sample	711	526	517	457	781	2992		203	151	168	148	259	929

Table 32: Labour force participation of those aged 10 and older, by percent of individuals in age group in wealth group, by region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 43).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
10-14 years of age	1.6 (0.49)	1.4 (0.45)	0.7 (0.39)	1.2 (0.65)	1.5 (0.55)	1.3 (0.28)
14-19 years	6.9 (1.39)	9.9 (1.63)	7.0 (1.23)	8.6 (1.72)	7.6 (1.38)	8.0 (1.16)
20-39 years	42.7 (4.37)	46.8 (3.51)	49.1 (3.05)	52.9 (2.82)	55.3 (2.24)	49.3 (2.78)
40-59 years	55.9 (5.18)	60.6 (4.55)	62.7 (3.45)	66.1 (3.31)	66.3 (3.18)	61.9 (3.40)
60+ years	56.0 (5.51)	56.4 (5.77)	53.7 (4.24)	61.0 (6.07)	57.6 (6.57)	56.7 (4.37)
All	30.3 (2.79)	33.7 (2.40)	35.4 (2.21)	39.1 (2.27)	41.0 (1.90)	35.6 (2.08)
Weighted pop. age 10 and older	1,513,344	1,445,603	1,404,565	1,276,463	1,225,181	6,865,156
Rural						
10-14 years of age	1.7 (0.54)	1.4 (0.48)	0.6 (0.40)	1.2 (0.70)	1.6 (0.64)	1.3 (0.31)
14-19 years	6.9 (1.50)	10.5 (1.79)	7.8 (1.37)	9.7 (1.90)	8.3 (1.62)	8.6 (1.31)
20-39 years	42.6 (4.92)	46.9 (3.92)	48.1 (3.48)	52.4 (3.17)	54.2 (2.73)	48.7 (3.21)
40-59 years	55.0 (5.40)	59.9 (4.79)	61.7 (3.71)	65.1 (3.63)	64.5 (3.75)	60.7 (3.72)
60+ years	55.8 (5.67)	56.4 (6.01)	54.4 (4.30)	60.8 (6.13)	57.0 (6.78)	56.8 (4.49)
All	30.2 (3.04)	33.8 (2.62)	35.1 (2.45)	39.1 (2.52)	40.5 (2.30)	35.4 (2.34)
Weighted pop. age 10 and older	1,381,804	1,322,582	1,263,120	1,146,845	983,463	6,097,815

Table 32: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
10-14 years of age	0.0 (0.00)	1.3 (1.23)	1.4 (1.38)	1.8 (1.78)	1.2 (1.01)	1.1 (0.49)
14-19 years	6.5 (2.92)	4.1 (2.42)	0.0 (0.00)	0.4 (0.36)	5.0 (2.05)	3.4 (0.98)
20-39 years	43.8 (2.25)	45.9 (3.28)	55.7 (2.76)	56.7 (2.93)	59.4 (2.64)	53.4 (1.48)
40-59 years	71.1 (5.16)	74.6 (5.15)	78.2 (4.17)	76.1 (4.15)	74.0 (4.53)	74.6 (2.74)
60+ years	62.6 (9.75)	57.1 (5.99)	16.7 (13.17)	74.8 (19.30)	72.5 (14.65)	56.2 (5.26)
All	31.0 (1.38)	32.7 (2.30)	37.4 (2.01)	38.9 (2.51)	42.9 (2.16)	37.5 (1.14)
Weighted pop. age 10 and older	131,540	123,020	141,445	129,617	241,717	767,341

Table 33: Non-farm business activities of households, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 44).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Households operating bus. past month (%)	16.6	22.3	23.0	23.9	26.8	22.5
Households operating secondary bus. as well	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.5
Mean monthly household net income from all businesses, all HHs (MK)	55.38	129.09	341.18	301.42	1872.49	539.87
Primary businesses:						
Forestry, fishing, & mining (% have bus.)	11.8	10.5	6.1	11.2	9.1	9.6
Mean number of workers	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.6
Mean monthly sales (MK)	1059	827	1505	2323	5372	2351
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	281	254	280	934	1961	815
Manufacturing (% of those who have a bus.)	38.1	33.2	33.4	34.1	21.6	31.4
Mean number of workers	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2
Mean monthly sales (MK)	617	738	2136	2452	12532	3342
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	205	307	323	833	5516	1265
Construction & utilities (% have bus.)	1.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.8
Mean number of workers	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	21.6	4.6
Mean monthly sales (MK)	332	2473	600	0	476354	77643
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	0	675	0	0	119333	19453
Trade (% of those who have a business)	41.9	47.4	51.6	50.2	57.3	50.4
Mean number of workers	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Mean monthly sales (MK)	1226	1467	3037	2676	31673	10185
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	662	662	963	1205	3641	1645
Transport (% of those who have a business)	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.9	0.8
Mean number of workers	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.5
Mean monthly sales (MK)	0.0	26987	8060	508	14636	11332
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	0.0	13442	2247	111	33083	20365
Business, personal, & community services	7.2	6.2	8.1	3.6	9.5	7.0
Mean number of workers	6.2	18.0	1.0	8.2	15.5	10.3
Mean monthly sales (MK)	405	1317	726	4410	3655	2138
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	94	552	422	2969	1261	948
Weighted no. of households	448,438	448,530	448,588	448,607	448,442	2,242,605
IHS sample households	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586

Table 33: (continued)

Rural	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Households operating bus. past month (%)	15.3	21.0	22.4	24.1	28.1	22.0
Households operating secondary bus. as well	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.4
Mean monthly household net income from all businesses, all HHs (MK)	35.48	69.19	185.76	172.01	613.55	206.66
Primary businesses:						
Forestry, fishing, & mining (% have bus.)	13.5	11.3	6.4	11.4	9.5	10.2
Mean number of workers	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.6
Mean monthly sales (MK)	770	681	1291	933	4658	1708
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	144	140	188	470	1748	580
Manufacturing (% of those who have a bus.)	42.1	36.3	36.4	35.2	22.8	33.7
Mean number of workers	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Mean monthly sales (MK)	388	537	732	1350	1649	918
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	149	206	254	625	538	356
Construction & utilities (% have bus.)	1.2	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7
Mean number of workers	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.4
Mean monthly sales (MK)	332	1346	600	0.0	1292	1013
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	0	0	0	0.0	744	90
Trade (% of those who have a business)	35.3	44.9	47.7	49.0	57.4	47.9
Mean number of workers	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Mean monthly sales (MK)	834	829	2200	1797	2122	1690
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	306	359	411	811	1295	729
Transport (% of those who have a business)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.6
Mean number of workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.5
Mean monthly sales (MK)	0.0	0.0	0.0	508	8756	5784
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	0.0	0.0	0.0	111	617	435
Business, personal, & community services	7.9	5.6	9.1	3.4	8.2	6.8
Mean number of workers	1.1	22.7	1.0	1.1	17.0	9.1
Mean monthly sales (MK)	269	380	702	1216	1596	890
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	74	60	385	483	623	359
Weighted no. of households	411,528	412,764	402,927	406,449	367,905	2,001,573
IHS sample households	1,140	1,186	1,157	1,136	1,038	5,657

Table 33: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Households operating bus. past month (%)	30.3	38.0	28.4	22.6	20.7	26.5
Households operating secondary bus. as well	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.8	1.3	1.8
Mean monthly household net income from all businesses, all HHs (MK)	277.25	820.37	1712.70	1549.02	7623.51	3306.85
Primary businesses:						
Forestry, fishing, & mining (% have bus.)	2.5	5.2	4.3	8.7	6.6	5.4
Mean number of workers	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.2
Mean monthly sales (MK)	9815	2855	3699	20911	11790	10695
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	4417	1836	1223	7147	3880	3862
Manufacturing (% of those who have a bus.)	15.4	13.8	12.9	22.6	14.1	15.3
Mean number of workers	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.5
Mean monthly sales (MK)	4155	4110	29604	20050	121443	40240
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	1062	2002	1685	4153	55331	15092
Construction & utilities (% have bus.)	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5
Mean number of workers	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	50.0	15.5
Mean monthly sales (MK)	0.0	5239	0.0	0.0	1131285	331445
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	0.0	2329	0.0	0.0	282821	83585
Trade (% of those who have a business)	78.8	63.8	78.5	62.8	56.9	67.5
Mean number of workers	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.5
Mean monthly sales (MK)	2216	4326	6563	9708	216850	51820
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	1562	2024	3288	4361	18344	6135
Transport (% of those who have a business)	0.0	2.1	3.1	0.0	3.3	1.9
Mean number of workers	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	1.7	1.6
Mean monthly sales (MK)	0.0	26987	8060	0.0	33245	23562
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	0.0	13442	2247	0.0	135831	64305
Business, personal, & community services	3.3	10.1	1.1	5.9	17.4	8.4
Mean number of workers	76.1	1.6	1.0	50.5	11.1	16.9
Mean monthly sales (MK)	2253	4626	2060	23300	9698	9103
Mean mo. input cost (MK)	362	2291	2508	17671	3132	4233
Weighted no. of households	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
IHS sample households	203	151	168	148	259	929

Table 34: Industry of main occupation over past 12 months (individuals age 10 and older), by quintiles (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 45).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth	All
Households with someone employed (%)	61.9 (5.59)	64.7 (4.39)	68.6 (3.80)	72.2 (3.96)	76.1 (3.54)	68.7 (3.79)
Of people aged 10 and older, percent employed	24.5 (2.69)	28.3 (2.70)	30.8 (2.31)	34.3 (2.37)	36.6 (1.97)	30.6 (2.24)
Of those employed, industry of employment:						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & mining (%)	81.1 (3.29)	80.1 (3.45)	75.2 (4.08)	69.7 (4.24)	53.8 (4.92)	71.5 (3.86)
Mean weeks worked over past year	30.4	28.4	29.5	30.5	33.1	30.2
Manufacturing (%)	4.1 (1.61)	4.0 (1.19)	4.3 (1.12)	4.8 (1.47)	5.1 (1.09)	4.5 (1.04)
Mean weeks worked over past year	38.7	38.3	37.9	43.1	44.0	40.8
Construction & utilities (%)	2.4 (0.60)	2.8 (0.81)	2.9 (0.78)	3.2 (0.75)	4.2 (0.71)	3.1 (0.58)
Mean weeks worked over past year	37.9	38.4	43.8	41.7	45.6	42.1
Trade (%)	4.1 (0.94)	4.8 (1.14)	4.9 (1.04)	6.6 (1.28)	9.8 (2.39)	6.1 (1.08)
Mean weeks worked over past year	34.7	40.1	40.8	40.3	39.3	39.3
Transport (%)	0.8 (0.26)	0.7 (0.25)	1.1 (0.33)	0.7 (0.23)	1.7 (0.35)	1.0 (0.18)
Mean weeks worked over past year	46.8	44.7	47.9	42.3	49.2	47.0
Business, personal & community services (%)	7.6 (1.62)	7.7 (1.44)	11.7 (2.25)	15.0 (2.44)	25.4 (3.26)	13.8 (2.04)
Mean weeks worked over past year	41.8	43.2	42.5	42.8	44.3	43.3
Employer:						
government	2.4 (0.74)	4.1 (0.93)	5.4 (1.24)	8.4 (1.36)	12.8 (1.80)	6.8 (1.05)
statutory organization	2.3 (0.69)	2.1 (0.66)	1.9 (0.53)	3.0 (0.90)	5.8 (1.11)	3.1 (0.65)
private business	11.6 (2.88)	11.1 (2.41)	11.5 (2.48)	14.0 (3.22)	18.5 (3.32)	13.5 (2.56)
self employed	79.5 (4.40)	81.0 (3.65)	79.6 (3.76)	71.9 (4.64)	60.6 (4.79)	74.2 (3.97)
other	4.2 (1.91)	1.7 (0.49)	1.5 (0.49)	2.6 (0.80)	2.2 (0.43)	2.4 (0.64)
Weighted number of households	448438	448530	448588	448607	448442	2242605
Weighted no. of individuals age 10 and older	1343	1337	1325	1284	1297	6586
IHS sample households	277576	290144	307927	323775	341258	1540680
IHS sample individuals	4574	4369	4148	3659	3511	20261

Table 34: (continued)

Rural	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth	All
Households with someone employed (%)	61.1 (6.03)	64.0 (4.75)	66.9 (4.17)	70.7 (4.37)	74.0 (4.25)	67.2 (4.21)
Of people aged 10 and older, percent employed	24.7 (2.95)	28.7 (2.95)	30.8 (2.55)	34.2 (2.63)	36.5 (2.39)	30.5 (2.51)
Of those employed, industry of employment:						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & mining (%)	86.9 (2.70)	85.7 (2.78)	83.1 (3.08)	77.1 (3.52)	65.8 (4.72)	79.7 (3.14)
Mean weeks worked over past year	30.4	28.3	29.3	30.3	32.8	30.1
Manufacturing (%)	3.6 (1.71)	3.1 (1.10)	3.5 (1.13)	4.2 (1.58)	3.3 (1.03)	3.5 (1.06)
Mean weeks worked over past year	36.2	33.2	35.0	43.0	38.8	37.6
Construction & utilities (%)	1.6 (0.51)	2.1 (0.77)	2.0 (0.75)	2.3 (0.71)	3.5 (0.80)	2.3 (0.56)
Mean weeks worked over past year	34.0	36.3	40.2	37.9	43.7	39.2
Trade (%)	3.1 (0.86)	3.7 (1.10)	3.4 (0.91)	5.5 (1.23)	9.6 (2.86)	5.1 (1.12)
Mean weeks worked over past year	30.5	39.4	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.3
Transport (%)	0.6 (0.23)	0.4 (0.20)	0.5 (0.21)	0.5 (0.20)	1.0 (0.28)	0.6 (0.11)
Mean weeks worked over past year	49.7	40.5	49.7	35.9	49.8	46.1
Business, personal & community services (%)	4.2 (1.25)	5.1 (1.10)	7.4 (1.48)	10.4 (1.80)	16.8 (2.34)	8.8 (1.38)
Mean weeks worked over past year	37.6	40.9	39.3	39.9	42.0	40.5
Employer:						
government	1.3 (0.63)	3.0 (0.79)	3.9 (0.86)	6.3 (1.05)	11.3 (1.43)	5.2 (0.79)
statutory organization	1.7 (0.65)	1.7 (0.64)	1.3 (0.44)	1.9 (0.79)	3.2 (0.84)	1.9 (0.55)
private business	9.3 (2.89)	8.6 (2.20)	7.5 (2.07)	11.2 (3.28)	12.8 (3.69)	9.8 (2.46)
self employed	83.7 (4.34)	85.5 (3.23)	86.0 (2.97)	78.3 (4.29)	71.0 (4.74)	81.0 (3.53)
other	4.0 (2.04)	1.3 (0.46)	1.3 (0.51)	2.2 (0.84)	1.7 (0.43)	2.1 (0.69)
Weighted number of households	411528	412764	402927	406449	367905	2001573
Weighted no. of individuals age 10 and older	1140	1186	1157	1136	1038	5657
IHS sample households	251506	264331	269477	287545	272228	1345087
IHS sample individuals	3863	3843	3631	3202	2730	17269

Table 34: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth	All
Households with someone employed (%)	70.6 (5.72)	72.2 (5.26)	84.2 (6.58)	85.9 (4.54)	85.7 (4.06)	81.1 (4.31)
Of people aged 10 and older, percent employed	21.7 (1.71)	23.7 (2.20)	31.3 (3.12)	35.3 (2.60)	36.6 (2.17)	30.8 (1.60)
Of those employed, industry of employment:						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & mining (%)	11.5 (2.82)	6.6 (2.15)	5.8 (1.92)	6.8 (2.57)	4.8 (1.39)	6.4 (1.00)
Mean weeks worked over past year	32.7	44.0	46.8	46.0	48.0	43.6
Manufacturing (%)	9.6 (2.85)	16.7 (5.09)	11.2 (2.62)	9.7 (3.03)	12.6 (2.93)	11.9 (2.08)
Mean weeks worked over past year	49.6	50.5	45.7	43.8	49.6	48.2
Construction & utilities (%)	11.4 (2.76)	11.9 (2.99)	10.1 (2.42)	10.3 (1.94)	7.0 (1.32)	9.4 (1.10)
Mean weeks worked over past year	44.7	43.4	50.2	49.1	49.3	47.8
Trade (%)	16.4 (3.21)	18.7 (3.42)	17.6 (4.34)	15.7 (5.11)	10.3 (3.36)	14.5 (2.37)
Mean weeks worked over past year	44.3	42.1	45.3	47.2	44.8	44.9
Transport (%)	3.6 (1.57)	4.4 (1.85)	6.1 (2.07)	3.0 (1.30)	4.9 (1.25)	4.6 (0.80)
Mean weeks worked over past year	41.2	49.3	46.5	51.0	48.7	47.8
Business, personal & community services (%)	47.5 (5.25)	41.6 (6.46)	49.2 (6.92)	54.4 (5.39)	60.4 (4.14)	53.3 (4.01)
Mean weeks worked over past year	46.4	46.9	46.8	47.6	46.8	46.9
Employer:						
government	15.0 (3.64)	18.2 (4.94)	19.1 (6.32)	26.7 (4.73)	19.1 (6.02)	19.9 (4.14)
statutory organization	9.0 (3.12)	8.4 (2.70)	7.9 (2.07)	12.1 (3.30)	16.4 (2.26)	12.1 (1.66)
private business	40.1 (5.86)	44.2 (5.32)	47.0 (6.68)	38.4 (7.01)	41.8 (5.67)	42.2 (4.41)
self employed	28.9 (4.48)	22.0 (5.05)	22.8 (4.84)	17.1 (3.89)	18.6 (3.83)	20.7 (2.55)
other	6.9 (3.13)	7.2 (2.69)	3.2 (1.36)	5.7 (1.84)	4.2 (1.07)	5.0 (1.21)
Weighted number of households	36909	35766	45661	42158	80537	241032
Weighted no. of individuals age 10 and older	203	151	168	148	259	929
IHS sample households	26071	25812	38450	36229	69030	195593
IHS sample individuals	711	526	517	457	781	2992

Table 35: *Income from employment, transfers, and other income, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 46).*

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Households with members receiving a regular income (percent)	43.0 (4.41)	47.3 (3.47)	49.1 (3.15)	52.7 (3.04)	62.4 (3.11)	50.9 (2.97)
Total daily per capita income, all individuals in wealth group (MK)	1.15	1.74	2.57	4.25	15.56	4.45
Total income as a percent of total per capita consumption	29.2	25.8	26.2	30.5	40.3	33.9
Salary or wages: daily per capita (MK)	0.67	1.07	1.83	3.14	9.92	2.93
As a percent of total per capita consumption	16.9	15.9	18.7	22.5	25.7	22.3
In-kind income: daily per capita (MK)	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.09	1.33	0.28
As a percent of total per capita cons.	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.6	3.4	2.2
Rental income: daily per capita (MK)	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.59	0.15
As a percent of total per capita cons.	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.2
Interest payments: daily per capita (MK)	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.40	0.07
As a percent of total per capita cons.	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.6
Other income: daily per capita (MK)	0.14	0.21	0.19	0.24	1.85	0.46
As a percent of total per capita cons.	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0
Income transfers						
Households with members <u>receiving</u> income transfers (%)	19.9 (2.47)	19.9 (2.05)	20.2 (1.83)	22.2 (2.04)	24.8 (1.95)	21.4 (1.61)
In-coming income transfers: daily per capita income (MK)	0.26	0.27	0.38	0.65	1.47	0.55
Income from in-coming income transfers as percent of total p.c. consumption	6.7	4.0	3.9	4.6	3.8	4.2
In-coming income transfers from rural areas: daily per capita income (MK)	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.27	0.13
In-coming income transfers from urban areas: daily per capita income (MK)	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.33	0.75	0.29
In-coming income transfers from abroad: daily per capita income (MK)	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.19	0.45	0.14
Households with members <u>sending</u> income transfers (%)	10.1 (1.66)	14.3 (1.86)	19.1 (2.13)	24.4 (1.91)	38.3 (2.41)	21.2 (1.57)
Out-going income transfers: daily per capita value (MK)	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.45	2.26	0.52
Value of out-going income transfers as a percent of total p.c. consumption	1.2	1.4	2.2	3.3	5.9	4.0
Out-going income transfers to rural areas: daily per capita value (MK)	0.04	0.08	0.17	0.35	1.31	0.33
Out-going income transfers to urban areas: daily per capita value (MK)	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.73	0.15
Out-going income transfers to abroad: daily per capita value (MK)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04
Net value of per capita income transfers received	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.19	-0.79	0.03
<i>Weighted population of households</i>	448,438	448,530	448,588	448,607	448,442	2,242,605
<i>Weighted population</i>	2,359,177	2,099,959	1,980,252	1,771,111	1,584,535	9,795,034
<i>IHS sample households</i>	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586
<i>IHS sample individuals</i>	7,130	6,338	5,850	5,073	4,555	28,946

Table 35: (continued)

Rural	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Households with members receiving a regular income (percent)	40.2 (4.72)	44.9 (3.73)	46.2 (3.43)	49.5 (3.29)	56.7 (3.52)	47.3 (3.25)
Total daily per capita income, all individuals in wealth group (MK)	0.82	1.29	1.70	2.80	6.50	2.30
Total income as a percent of total per capita consumption	24.2	21.9	20.5	23.5	27.5	24.3
Salary or wages: daily per capita (MK)	0.39	0.66	0.99	1.81	3.28	1.26
As a percent of total per capita consumption	11.6	11.2	12.0	15.2	13.9	13.3
In-kind income: daily per capita (MK)	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.45	0.13
As a percent of total per capita cons.	1.8	1.9	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.4
Rental income: daily per capita (MK)	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.19	0.06
As a percent of total per capita cons.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6
Interest payments: daily per capita (MK)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.02
As a percent of total per capita cons.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
Other income: daily per capita (MK)	0.12	0.21	0.20	0.24	1.21	0.34
As a percent of total per capita cons.	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4
Income transfers						
Households with members <u>receiving</u> income transfers (%)	19.9 (2.67)	20.3 (2.21)	21.5 (2.01)	22.9 (2.22)	26.1 (2.28)	22.0 (1.79)
In-coming income transfers: daily per capita income (MK)	0.23	0.28	0.40	0.60	1.26	0.49
Income from in-coming income transfers as percent of total p.c. consumption	6.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.2
In-coming income transfers from rural areas: daily per capita income (MK)	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.31	0.13
In-coming income transfers from urban areas: daily per capita income (MK)	0.11	0.14	0.20	0.28	0.59	0.24
In-coming income transfers from abroad: daily per capita income (MK)	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.18	0.36	0.13
Households with members <u>sending</u> income transfers (%)	9.2 (1.78)	12.9 (1.96)	17.6 (2.35)	23.0 (2.04)	37.0 (2.75)	19.6 (1.72)
Out-going income transfers: daily per capita value (MK)	0.02	0.05	0.14	0.33	1.20	0.29
Value of out-going income transfers as a percent of total p.c. consumption	0.7	0.9	1.7	2.8	5.1	3.0
Out-going income transfers to rural areas: daily per capita value (MK)	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.24	0.91	0.22
Out-going income transfers to urban areas: daily per capita value (MK)	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.25	0.06
Out-going income transfers to abroad: daily per capita value (MK)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01
Net value of per capita income transfers received	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.05	0.21
Weighted population of households	411,528	412,764	402,927	406,449	367,905	2,001,573
Weighted population	2,163,693	1,933,209	1,790,901	1,610,359	1,296,842	8,795,005
IHS sample households	1,140	1,186	1,157	1,136	1,038	5,657
IHS sample individuals	6,052	5,623	5,156	4,502	3,611	24,944

Table 35: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Households with members receiving a regular income (percent)	74.7 (4.43)	74.2 (4.18)	75.2 (5.04)	83.7 (3.79)	88.3 (4.20)	80.8 (3.66)
Total daily per capita income, all individuals in wealth group (MK)	4.80	6.97	10.74	18.77	56.41	23.38
Total income as a percent of total per capita consumption	48.0	41.9	45.4	54.7	53.2	51.7
Salary or wages: daily per capita (MK)	3.72	5.90	9.76	16.51	39.86	17.68
As a percent of total per capita consumption	37.1	35.5	41.3	48.2	37.6	39.1
In-kind income: daily per capita (MK)	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.19	5.29	1.59
As a percent of total per capita cons.	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	5.0	3.5
Rental income: daily per capita (MK)	0.06	0.50	0.38	0.65	2.41	0.96
As a percent of total per capita cons.	0.6	3.0	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.1
Interest payments: daily per capita (MK)	0.00	0.05	0.17	0.03	1.70	0.53
As a percent of total per capita cons.	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.6	1.2
Other income: daily per capita (MK)	0.36	0.21	0.10	0.28	4.72	1.53
As a percent of total per capita cons.	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Income transfers						
Households with members <u>receiving</u> income transfers (%)	19.6 (3.56)	15.8 (3.33)	8.8 (2.39)	15.7 (3.57)	19.1 (2.88)	16.1 (1.97)
In-coming income transfers: daily per capita income (MK)	0.63	0.23	0.24	1.11	2.44	1.08
Income from in-coming income transfers as percent of total p.c. consumption	6.3	1.4	1.0	3.2	2.3	2.4
In-coming income transfers from rural areas: daily per capita income (MK)	0.14	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.13	0.08
In-coming income transfers from urban areas: daily per capita income (MK)	0.44	0.18	0.23	0.83	1.48	0.72
In-coming income transfers from abroad: daily per capita income (MK)	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.26	0.82	0.29
Households with members <u>sending</u> income transfers (%)	19.3 (3.30)	30.0 (4.54)	31.9 (3.45)	38.1 (5.02)	44.4 (4.28)	35.0 (2.56)
Out-going income transfers: daily per capita value (MK)	0.28	0.60	0.87	1.68	7.03	2.61
Value of out-going income transfers as a percent of total p.c. consumption	2.8	3.6	3.7	4.9	6.6	5.8
Out-going income transfers to rural areas: daily per capita value (MK)	0.21	0.54	0.66	1.43	3.09	1.38
Out-going income transfers to urban areas: daily per capita value (MK)	0.07	0.06	0.21	0.24	2.91	0.94
Out-going income transfers to abroad: daily per capita value (MK)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.03	0.30
Net value of per capita income transfers received	0.35	-0.37	-0.64	-0.57	-4.60	-1.53
Weighted population of households	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
Weighted population	195,483	166,749	189,351	160,752	287,693	1,000,028
IHS sample households	203	151	168	148	259	929
IHS sample individuals	1,078	715	694	571	944	4,002

Table 36: Sources of income (MK per capita per day), by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 47).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Net food crop sales (MK) *	-0.01	-0.02	-0.08	-0.11	-0.12	-0.06
Net cash crop sales (MK) *	0.20	0.39	0.44	0.44	1.43	0.53
Net livestock & products sales (MK) *	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.19	0.21	0.13
Net non-farm business sales (MK) *	0.05	0.09	0.27	0.26	4.42	0.85
Employment income (MK)	0.67	1.07	1.83	3.14	9.92	2.93
In-kind income (MK)	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.09	1.33	0.28
Interest income (MK)	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.40	0.07
Rental income (MK)	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.59	0.15
Other income (MK)	0.14	0.21	0.19	0.24	1.85	0.46
In-coming income transfers (MK)	0.26	0.27	0.38	0.65	1.47	0.55
Value home prod. consumed (MK)	1.55	3.22	4.46	6.06	8.78	4.48
Total per capita daily income (MK)	3.02	5.53	7.78	11.10	30.28	10.39
<i>Weighted population of households</i>	<i>448,438</i>	<i>448,530</i>	<i>448,588</i>	<i>448,607</i>	<i>448,442</i>	<i>2,242,605</i>
<i>Weighted population</i>	<i>2,359,177</i>	<i>2,099,959</i>	<i>1,980,252</i>	<i>1,771,111</i>	<i>1,584,535</i>	<i>9,795,034</i>
<i>IHS sample households</i>	<i>1,343</i>	<i>1,337</i>	<i>1,325</i>	<i>1,284</i>	<i>1,297</i>	<i>6,586</i>
<i>IHS sample individuals</i>	<i>7,130</i>	<i>6,338</i>	<i>5,850</i>	<i>5,073</i>	<i>4,555</i>	<i>28,946</i>
Rural						
Net food crop sales (MK) *	0.00	-0.02	-0.07	-0.10	-0.08	-0.05
Net cash crop sales (MK) *	0.22	0.43	0.49	0.48	1.52	0.56
Net livestock & products sales (MK) *	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.21	0.25	0.14
Net non-farm business sales (MK) *	0.03	0.06	0.16	0.14	0.62	0.17
Employment income (MK)	0.39	0.66	0.99	1.81	3.28	1.26
In-kind income (MK)	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.45	0.13
Interest income (MK)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.02
Rental income (MK)	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.19	0.06
Other income (MK)	0.12	0.21	0.20	0.24	1.21	0.34
In-coming income transfers (MK)	0.23	0.28	0.40	0.60	1.26	0.49
Value home prod. consumed (MK)	1.63	3.35	4.82	6.52	10.33	4.84
Total per capita daily income (MK)	2.78	5.22	7.23	10.05	19.14	7.97
<i>Weighted population of households</i>	<i>411,528</i>	<i>412,764</i>	<i>402,927</i>	<i>406,449</i>	<i>367,905</i>	<i>2,001,573</i>
<i>Weighted population</i>	<i>2,163,693</i>	<i>1,933,209</i>	<i>1,790,901</i>	<i>1,610,359</i>	<i>1,296,842</i>	<i>8,795,005</i>
<i>IHS sample households</i>	<i>1,140</i>	<i>1,186</i>	<i>1,157</i>	<i>1,136</i>	<i>1,038</i>	<i>5,657</i>
<i>IHS sample individuals</i>	<i>6,052</i>	<i>5,623</i>	<i>5,156</i>	<i>4,502</i>	<i>3,611</i>	<i>24,944</i>

Table 36: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Net food crop sales (MK) *	-0.08	-0.06	-0.10	-0.16	-0.32	-0.16
Net cash crop sales (MK) *	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.04	0.30
Net livestock & products sales (MK) *	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
Net non-farm business sales (MK) *	0.19	0.54	1.26	1.41	21.56	6.80
Employment income (MK)	3.72	5.90	9.76	16.51	39.86	17.68
In-kind income (MK)	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.19	5.29	1.59
Interest income (MK)	0.00	0.05	0.17	0.03	1.70	0.53
Rental income (MK)	0.06	0.50	0.38	0.65	2.41	0.96
Other income (MK)	0.36	0.21	0.10	0.28	4.72	1.53
In-coming income transfers (MK)	0.63	0.23	0.24	1.11	2.44	1.08
Value home prod. consumed (MK)	0.67	1.65	1.02	1.51	1.78	1.35
<u>Total</u> per capita daily income (MK)	5.60	9.13	12.93	21.55	80.50	31.69
Weighted population of households	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
Weighted population	195,483	166,749	189,351	160,752	287,693	1,000,028
IHS sample households	203	151	168	148	259	929
IHS sample individuals	1,078	715	694	571	944	4,002

* Net food crop, cash crop, livestock & products, and non-farm business sales are calculated as the difference between total sales and total costs (for inputs or other costs). Net food crop sales specifically do not represent the difference between sales and purchases of food crops.

Table 37: Sources of income as a percentage of total income per capita per day, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 48).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Net food crop sales (%) *	-0.2	-0.4	-1.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.6
Net cash crop sales (%) *	6.8	7.1	5.7	4.0	4.7	5.1
Net livestock & products sales (%) *	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.3
Net non-farm business sales (%) *	1.5	1.7	3.4	2.3	14.6	8.2
Employment income (%)	22.1	19.4	23.6	28.3	32.8	28.2
In-kind income (%)	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	4.4	2.7
Interest income (%)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.7
Rental income (%)	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.5
Other income (%)	4.6	3.8	2.5	2.2	6.1	4.4
In-coming income transfers (%)	8.8	4.9	4.9	5.8	4.9	5.3
Value home prod. consumed (%)	51.5	58.2	57.3	54.6	29.0	43.1
<u>Total</u> per capita daily income (MK)	3.02	5.53	7.78	11.10	30.28	10.39
Weighted population of households	448,438	448,530	448,588	448,607	448,442	2,242,605
Weighted population	2,359,177	2,099,959	1,980,252	1,771,111	1,584,535	9,795,034
IHS sample households	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586
IHS sample individuals	7,130	6,338	5,850	5,073	4,555	28,946

Table 37: (continued)

Rural	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealthiest	All
Net food crop sales (%) *	0.0	-0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.6
Net cash crop sales (%) *	7.9	8.2	6.7	4.8	7.9	7.0
Net livestock & products sales (%) *	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.8
Net non-farm business sales (%) *	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.4	3.2	2.1
Employment income (%)	14.1	12.6	13.7	18.0	17.1	15.8
In-kind income (%)	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.7
Interest income (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3
Rental income (%)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7
Other income (%)	4.3	4.0	2.8	2.3	6.3	4.2
In-coming income transfers (%)	8.3	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.2
Value home prod. consumed (%)	58.6	64.2	66.7	64.8	54.0	60.7
Total per capita daily income (MK)	2.78	5.22	7.23	10.05	19.14	7.97
<i>Weighted population of households</i>	<i>411,528</i>	<i>412,764</i>	<i>402,927</i>	<i>406,449</i>	<i>367,905</i>	<i>2,001,573</i>
<i>Weighted population</i>	<i>2,163,693</i>	<i>1,933,209</i>	<i>1,790,901</i>	<i>1,610,359</i>	<i>1,296,842</i>	<i>8,795,005</i>
<i>IHS sample households</i>	<i>1,140</i>	<i>1,186</i>	<i>1,157</i>	<i>1,136</i>	<i>1,038</i>	<i>5,657</i>
<i>IHS sample individuals</i>	<i>6,052</i>	<i>5,623</i>	<i>5,156</i>	<i>4,502</i>	<i>3,611</i>	<i>24,944</i>
Urban						
Net food crop sales (%) *	-1.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5
Net cash crop sales (%) *	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.0
Net livestock & products sales (%) *	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Net non-farm business sales (%) *	3.4	5.9	9.7	6.6	26.8	21.4
Employment income (%)	66.3	64.7	75.5	76.6	49.5	55.8
In-kind income (%)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	6.6	5.0
Interest income (%)	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.1	2.1	1.7
Rental income (%)	1.0	5.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Other income (%)	6.5	2.3	0.8	1.3	5.9	4.8
In-coming income transfers (%)	11.2	2.5	1.8	5.1	3.0	3.4
Value home prod. consumed (%)	12.0	18.1	7.8	7.0	2.2	4.3
Total per capita daily income (MK)	5.60	9.13	12.93	21.55	80.50	31.69
<i>Weighted population of households</i>	<i>36,909</i>	<i>35,766</i>	<i>45,661</i>	<i>42,158</i>	<i>80,537</i>	<i>241,032</i>
<i>Weighted population</i>	<i>195,483</i>	<i>166,749</i>	<i>189,351</i>	<i>160,752</i>	<i>287,693</i>	<i>1,000,028</i>
<i>IHS sample households</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>929</i>
<i>IHS sample individuals</i>	<i>1,078</i>	<i>715</i>	<i>694</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>4,002</i>

* Net food crop, cash crop, livestock & products, and non-farm business sales are calculated as the difference between total sales and total costs (for inputs or other costs). Net food crop sales specifically do not represent the difference between sales and purchases of food crops.

Table 38: Households that acquired a loan in past 12 months, by quintiles (6,586 household data set)
(compare to Detailed Table 49).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Households that acquired a loan (%)	19.0	17.6	19.6	17.4	20.4	18.8
For all loans:						
Mean amount of loan (MK)	878.32	1086.38	1592.58	2097.38	5056.81	2214.98
Median amount of loan (MK)	180.00	350.52	402.94	513.09	899.13	401.85
Source of loan (% of all loans):						
Commercial bank or building society *	2.5	3.3	2.0	1.7	4.9	2.9
Malawi Rural Finance Corporation (MRFC)	5.1	12.7	13.3	12.2	10.8	10.8
Savings & Credit Cooperative (SACCO)	0.4	0.5	2.0	0.9	3.5	1.5
Other small scale credit programme (unspecified)	5.9	8.1	13.1	11.1	14.0	10.6
Friends or relatives	74.7	55.8	54.2	60.1	43.1	57.2
Other	11.0	19.0	15.3	13.2	22.1	16.3
Purpose of loan (% total value all loans):						
Agricultural inputs or equipment	86.2	73.3	45.0	59.6	44.8	53.2
Non-agricultural inputs or equipment	1.3	0.9	0.1	7.7	3.3	3.2
House building or repairs	0.1	0.6	33.7	11.2	10.0	12.2
Food	6.6	8.8	4.6	3.6	1.0	3.1
Household durables	0.4	4.8	3.1	0.1	6.2	4.1
Other household necessities	1.3	6.3	5.3	1.2	14.3	8.9
Other	3.7	3.9	8.0	10.7	20.4	14.0
Weighted total value all loans (thousands MK)	75,197	88,022	146,651	166,794	484,974	961,639
Weighted population of households	448,438	448,530	448,588	448,607	448,442	2,242,605
IHS households	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586
Weighted number of loans	87,651	82,648	92,084	80,494	97,846	440,723
Loans reported in IHS	260	237	256	226	272	1,251

Table 38: (continued)

Rural	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Households that acquired a loan (%)	20.0	18.1	20.9	18.4	21.8	19.8
For all loans:						
Mean amount of loan (MK)	888.26	991.69	1005.63	1695.68	2581.53	1432.77
Median amount of loan (MK)	179.69	340.74	401.85	482.10	733.91	353.04
Source of loan (% of all loans):						
Commercial bank or building society *	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.1
Malawi Rural Finance Corporation (MRFC)	5.3	13.4	13.8	11.7	10.8	11.0
Savings & Credit Cooperative (SACCO)	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.8
Other small scale credit programme (unspecified)	5.7	8.2	12.3	11.6	14.2	10.5
Friends or relatives	74.6	55.2	55.5	62.1	47.1	58.8
Other	11.0	19.5	15.2	12.4	22.1	16.1
Purpose of loan (% total value all loans):						
Agricultural inputs or equipment	88.2	84.5	73.7	73.0	47.5	67.1
Non-agricultural inputs or equipment	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.5	2.2	1.4
House building or repairs	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	22.2	8.7
Food	6.5	5.6	7.0	4.6	2.1	4.4
Household durables	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	6.7	2.6
Other household necessities	1.0	2.5	8.8	1.4	5.7	4.2
Other	2.9	3.9	9.2	10.7	13.5	9.7
Weighted total value all loans (thousands MK)	73,497	76,218	88,997	129,346	217,313	585,370
Weighted population of households	411,528	412,764	402,927	406,449	367,905	2,001,573
IHS households	1,140	1,186	1,157	1,136	1,038	5,657
Weighted number of loans	84,778	78,481	88,499	77,249	86,121	415,128
Loans reported in IHS	231	217	242	213	238	1,141

Table 38: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Households that acquired a loan (%)	7.8	11.7	7.9	7.7	14.1	10.5
For all loans:						
Mean amount of loan (MK)	592.07	2832.80	16080.23	11539.30	22828.14	14700.61
Median amount of loan (MK)	200.00	1246.71	3109.12	6190.64	7368.72	4665.00
Source of loan (% of all loans):						
Commercial bank or building society *	3.0	13.5	11.4	8.6	23.9	16.2
Malawi Rural Finance Corporation (MRFC)	0.0	0.0	2.4	25.1	10.4	8.3
Savings & Credit Cooperative (SACCO)	0.0	2.1	11.4	21.2	17.4	12.6
Other small scale credit programme (unspecified)	11.9	6.7	31.8	0.0	12.4	12.6
Friends or relatives	76.2	67.5	23.5	13.9	13.8	30.9
Other	8.9	10.2	19.7	31.2	22.1	19.5
Purpose of loan (% total value all loans):						
Agricultural inputs or equipment	0.0	0.4	0.6	13.4	42.6	31.7
Non-agricultural inputs or equipment	32.9	0.8	0.2	29.4	4.1	6.1
House building or repairs	0.0	0.0	84.8	46.1	0.0	17.6
Food	10.3	29.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.2
Household durables	4.3	33.7	7.3	0.0	5.9	6.4
Other household necessities	16.3	31.2	0.0	0.4	21.3	16.3
Other	36.2	4.1	6.2	10.4	26.0	20.8
Weighted total value all loans (thousands MK)	1,701	11,805	57,654	37,448	267,661	376,269
Weighted population of households	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
IHS households	203	151	168	148	259	929
Weighted number of loans	2,873	4,167	3,585	3,245	11,725	25,595
Loans reported in IHS	29	20	14	13	34	110

Table 39: Proportion of total daily per capita consumption expenditures allocated to different expenditure categories, by quintiles (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 50).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Food (%)	78.3	76.6	73.8	69.8	46.7	61.5
Tobacco (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fuels (%)	4.6	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.7
Clothing (%)	4.6	5.4	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.6
Education & Professional Services (%)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	5.0	3.2
Health (%)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3
Construction and Repair (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Household Consumer Durables-Electric (%)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.0
Household Consumer Durables-Non-Electric (%)	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.2	3.1	2.4
Utilities and housing (%)	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.6	12.9	7.5
Travel related (%)	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.5	3.5	2.2
Gifts, transfers, or loans (%)	1.5	1.8	2.8	4.0	7.8	5.1
Investment related (%)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.0
Stationery, paper, magazines, etc. (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Soap, cleaners, cosmetics, etc. (%)	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.7
Other (%)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.7	1.6
Per capita expenditures per day: Mean (MK)	3.71	6.34	9.22	13.07	32.42	11.72
Median (MK)	3.50	5.59	7.95	11.47	20.79	8.39
Weighted population of households	448,438	448,530	448,588	448,607	448,442	2,242,605
Weighted population	2,359,177	2,099,959	1,980,252	1,771,111	1,584,535	9,795,034
IHS sample households	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586
IHS individuals	7,130	6,338	5,850	5,073	4,555	28,946
Rural						
Food (%)	82.2	80.7	79.7	75.7	64.1	73.5
Tobacco (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Fuels (%)	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5
Clothing (%)	4.6	5.4	5.5	6.7	7.9	6.5
Education & Professional Services (%)	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.7
Health (%)	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Construction and Repair (%)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
HH Consumer Durables - Electric (%)	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.9
HH Cons. Durables - Non-electric (%)	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.2
Utilities and housing (%)	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	4.2	2.0
Travel related (%)	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.2
Gifts, transfers, or loans (%)	1.0	1.2	2.1	3.3	6.0	3.5
Investment related (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4
Stationery, paper, magazines, etc. (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Soap, cleaners, cosmetics, etc. (%)	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5
Other (%)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5
Per capita expenditures per day: Mean (MK)	3.24	5.61	7.97	11.42	21.84	8.96
Median (MK)	3.38	5.49	7.78	11.18	18.57	7.64
Weighted population of households	411,528	412,764	402,927	406,449	367,905	2,001,573
Weighted population	2,163,693	1,933,209	1,790,901	1,610,359	1,296,842	8,795,005
IHS sample households	1,140	1,186	1,157	1,136	1,038	5,657
IHS individuals	6,052	5,623	5,156	4,502	3,611	24,944

Table 39: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Food (%)	62.5	58.7	52.6	46.9	25.3	35.2
Tobacco (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Fuels (%)	9.3	6.9	7.5	4.3	2.5	3.9
Clothing (%)	4.8	5.7	5.7	6.9	7.0	6.7
Education & Professional Services (%)	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.8	8.7	6.3
Health (%)	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3
Construction and Repair (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Household Consumer Durables - Electric (%)	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Household Consumer Durables - Non-electric (%)	1.4	1.6	2.4	3.3	2.9	2.8
Utilities and housing (%)	7.9	11.6	11.6	13.2	23.6	19.3
Travel related (%)	0.7	1.5	3.0	4.2	5.3	4.4
Gifts, transfers, or loans (%)	3.8	4.2	5.2	6.7	10.1	8.4
Investment related (%)	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	2.9	2.2
Stationery, paper, magazines, etc. (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Soap, cleaners, cosmetics, etc. (%)	3.4	2.7	3.5	4.1	2.6	2.9
Other (%)	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.6	5.1	3.9
Per capita expenditures per day: Mean (MK)	8.89	14.82	21.02	29.64	80.11	36.00
Median (MK)	9.10	14.79	21.17	30.57	56.34	24.62
Weighted population of households	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
Weighted population	195,483	166,749	189,351	160,752	287,693	1,000,028
IHS sample households	203	151	168	148	259	929
IHS individuals	1,078	715	694	571	944	4,002

Table 40: Daily per capita consumption expenditures (MK) allocated to different expenditure categories, by quintiles (6,586 household data set) (compare to Detailed Table 51).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Food (MK)	2.90	4.86	6.80	9.12	15.13	7.21
Tobacco (MK)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01
Fuels (MK)	0.17	0.27	0.39	0.49	1.01	0.43
Clothing (MK)	0.17	0.35	0.51	0.89	2.43	0.77
Education & Professional Services (MK)	0.06	0.11	0.15	0.21	1.62	0.37
Health (MK)	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.49	0.15
Construction and Repair (MK)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.03
Household Consumer Durables-Electric (MK)	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.45	0.12
Household Consumer Durables-Non-Electric (MK)	0.04	0.10	0.18	0.29	0.99	0.28
Utilities and housing (MK)	0.07	0.17	0.29	0.47	4.19	0.88
Travel related (MK)	0.02	0.05	0.11	0.20	1.14	0.26
Gifts, transfers, or loans (MK)	0.06	0.11	0.25	0.53	2.54	0.59
Investment related (MK)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.56	0.11
Stationery, paper, magazines, etc. (MK)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01
Soap, cleaners, cosmetics, etc. (MK)	0.12	0.17	0.25	0.38	0.80	0.31
Other (MK)	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.12	0.88	0.19
<u>Per capita expenditures per day: Mean (MK)</u>	3.71	6.34	9.22	13.07	32.42	11.72
Median (MK)	3.50	5.59	7.95	11.47	20.79	8.39
Weighted population of households	448,438	448,530	448,588	448,607	448,442	2,242,605
Weighted population	2,359,177	2,099,959	1,980,252	1,771,111	1,584,535	9,795,034
IHS sample households	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586
IHS individuals	7,130	6,338	5,850	5,073	4,555	28,946
Rural						
Food (MK)	2.66	4.53	6.35	8.65	14.00	6.59
Tobacco (MK)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01
Fuels (MK)	0.11	0.20	0.27	0.41	0.79	0.32
Clothing (MK)	0.15	0.30	0.44	0.77	1.72	0.59
Education & Professional Services (MK)	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.44	0.15
Health (MK)	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.07
Construction and Repair (MK)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.04
HH Consumer Durables - Electric (MK)	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.32	0.08
HH Cons. Durables - Non-electric (MK)	0.04	0.08	0.14	0.22	0.69	0.20
Utilities and housing (MK)	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.92	0.18
Travel related (MK)	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.45	0.11
Gifts, transfers, or loans (MK)	0.03	0.07	0.17	0.38	1.30	0.32
Investment related (MK)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.04
Stationery, paper, magazines, etc. (MK)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Soap, cleaners, cosmetics, etc. (MK)	0.10	0.15	0.19	0.30	0.52	0.23
Other (MK)	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.16	0.05
<u>Per capita expenditures per day: Mean (MK)</u>	3.24	5.61	7.97	11.42	21.84	8.96
Median (MK)	3.38	5.49	7.78	11.18	18.57	7.64
Weighted population of households	411,528	412,764	402,927	406,449	367,905	2,001,573
Weighted population	2,163,693	1,933,209	1,790,901	1,610,359	1,296,842	8,795,005
IHS sample households	1,140	1,186	1,157	1,136	1,038	5,657
IHS individuals	6,052	5,623	5,156	4,502	3,611	24,944

Table 40: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Food (MK)	5.56	8.69	11.06	13.91	20.23	12.69
Tobacco (MK)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.02
Fuels (MK)	0.82	1.02	1.57	1.29	1.97	1.40
Clothing (MK)	0.42	0.85	1.20	2.06	5.65	2.41
Education & Professional Services (MK)	0.12	0.31	0.39	0.82	6.95	2.28
Health (MK)	0.17	0.32	0.47	0.64	1.96	0.84
Construction and Repair (MK)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.02
Household Consumer Durables – Electric (MK)	0.08	0.12	0.33	0.42	1.04	0.46
Household Consumer Durables – Non-electric (MK)	0.12	0.23	0.51	0.99	2.34	0.99
Utilities and housing (MK)	0.70	1.72	2.45	3.92	18.93	6.96
Travel related (MK)	0.07	0.22	0.63	1.24	4.24	1.59
Gifts, transfers, or loans (MK)	0.34	0.63	1.09	1.99	8.10	3.03
Investment related (MK)	0.05	0.09	0.26	0.32	2.30	0.79
Stationery, paper, magazines, etc. (MK)	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.14	0.05
Soap, cleaners, cosmetics, etc. (MK)	0.31	0.40	0.73	1.21	2.05	1.05
Other (MK)	0.13	0.17	0.29	0.78	4.12	1.42
<u>Per capita expenditures per day: Mean (MK)</u>	8.89	14.82	21.02	29.64	80.11	36.00
Median (MK)	9.10	14.79	21.17	30.57	56.34	24.62
Weighted population of households	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
Weighted population	195,483	166,749	189,351	160,752	287,693	1,000,028
IHS sample households	203	151	168	148	259	929
IHS individuals	1,078	715	694	571	944	4,002

Table 41: Household amenities – own/rent house, water source, fuel source, lighting source, by percent of households in quintiles (compare to Detailed Table 52).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Basis which HH occupies dwelling						
Owned or being bought	93.5 (1.08)	92.2 (0.98)	89.2 (1.34)	85.7 (1.34)	71.2 (2.32)	86.4 (1.19)
Rented from Malawi Housing Corporation	0.5 (0.19)	0.6 (0.23)	0.8 (0.29)	2.4 (0.77)	3.4 (0.80)	1.5 (0.39)
Rented from private landlord	6.0 (1.00)	7.0 (0.93)	9.9 (1.32)	11.8 (1.14)	25.3 (2.36)	12.0 (1.15)
Other	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.02)
Main source of drinking water						
River or lake	11.7 (2.21)	11.1 (2.45)	12.3 (2.41)	11.7 (2.25)	10.1 (1.90)	11.4 (2.00)
Unprotected well	25.5 (2.96)	22.7 (2.67)	24.0 (3.03)	23.3 (3.02)	20.8 (2.69)	23.3 (2.52)
Protected well	30.1 (3.99)	33.2 (2.85)	29.1 (2.68)	31.4 (2.61)	23.9 (2.13)	29.5 (2.52)
Public tap	23.9 (4.11)	22.3 (3.24)	22.7 (2.83)	20.0 (2.42)	23.1 (2.60)	22.4 (2.62)
Own tap	1.4 (0.33)	2.0 (0.34)	3.2 (0.49)	5.3 (1.14)	15.5 (2.06)	5.5 (0.70)
Other	7.3 (2.21)	8.6 (2.96)	8.7 (2.59)	8.3 (2.40)	6.6 (2.11)	7.9 (2.29)

Table 41: (continued)

MALAWI (cont.)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Main source of cooking fuel						
Collected firewood	87.0 (1.86)	85.2 (1.66)	80.8 (1.96)	78.4 (2.30)	61.1 (2.48)	78.5 (1.52)
Purchased firewood	10.0 (1.61)	10.9 (1.52)	14.0 (1.68)	14.7 (1.92)	20.9 (2.08)	14.1 (1.73)
Charcoal	1.8 (0.62)	2.0 (0.60)	2.1 (0.86)	2.0 (0.50)	3.5 (1.00)	2.3 (0.61)
Paraffin	0.2 (0.09)	0.4 (0.14)	0.8 (0.26)	0.6 (0.18)	2.2 (0.44)	0.8 (0.16)
Gas	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)
Electricity	0.2 (0.12)	0.4 (0.16)	0.9 (0.27)	2.6 (0.91)	11.3 (1.85)	3.1 (0.57)
Other	0.7 (0.38)	1.0 (0.95)	1.3 (1.17)	1.6 (1.56)	0.8 (0.62)	1.1 (0.92)
Main source of lighting						
Paraffin	92.8 (1.51)	90.7 (1.47)	90.2 (1.27)	88.4 (1.47)	77.6 (2.06)	87.9 (1.24)
Gas	0.6 (0.19)	0.7 (0.28)	0.6 (0.18)	0.7 (0.23)	1.0 (0.33)	0.7 (0.15)
Electricity	0.9 (0.24)	1.9 (0.37)	3.1 (0.50)	5.2 (1.03)	16.5 (2.11)	5.5 (0.68)
Other	5.7 (1.39)	6.6 (1.35)	5.9 (1.18)	5.8 (1.21)	4.9 (1.05)	5.8 (1.09)
IHS weighted number of households	448,502	448,542	448,506	448,538	448,518	2,242,605
IHS sample households	2,164	2,110	2,130	2,135	2,159	10,698
Rural						
Basis which HH occupies dwelling						
Owned or being bought	97.9 (0.60)	96.4 (0.68)	94.9 (0.91)	90.6 (1.16)	80.6 (2.55)	92.4 (1.00)
Rented from Malawi Housing Corporation	0.2 (0.13)	0.3 (0.20)	0.3 (0.13)	1.3 (0.31)	1.8 (0.51)	0.8 (0.19)
Rented from private landlord	1.9 (0.51)	3.1 (0.58)	4.7 (0.84)	8.0 (1.02)	17.5 (2.59)	6.8 (0.94)
Other	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.05)	0.0 (0.02)
Main source of drinking water						
River or lake	11.7 (2.38)	11.3 (2.62)	12.9 (2.63)	12.5 (2.45)	11.7 (2.26)	12.0 (2.22)
Unprotected well	26.8 (3.38)	24.2 (2.92)	25.6 (3.33)	24.9 (3.24)	24.9 (3.29)	25.3 (2.86)
Protected well	32.7 (4.36)	35.1 (3.07)	31.7 (2.94)	34.1 (2.82)	29.2 (2.48)	32.6 (2.80)
Public tap	20.8 (4.61)	19.7 (3.47)	20.1 (3.02)	18.7 (2.55)	23.1 (3.01)	20.4 (2.86)
Own tap	0.2 (0.13)	0.5 (0.23)	0.4 (0.17)	1.0 (0.38)	3.3 (0.80)	1.0 (0.27)
Other	7.7 (2.46)	9.1 (3.19)	9.4 (2.84)	8.8 (2.61)	7.8 (2.60)	8.6 (2.56)

Table 41: (continued)

Rural (cont.)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Main source of cooking fuel						
Collected firewood	94.1 (1.21)	91.3 (1.44)	88.6 (1.67)	85.4 (2.32)	75.1 (2.52)	87.1 (1.60)
Purchased firewood	5.1 (1.27)	7.2 (1.40)	9.4 (1.58)	12.2 (2.01)	20.8 (2.40)	10.7 (1.54)
Charcoal	0.1 (0.07)	0.2 (0.11)	0.2 (0.13)	0.3 (0.15)	1.5 (0.85)	0.4 (0.17)
Paraffin	0.0 (0.00)	0.2 (0.10)	0.2 (0.09)	0.1 (0.01)	0.9 (0.20)	0.3 (0.06)
Gas	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)
Electricity	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.08)	0.1 (0.09)	0.8 (0.23)	0.2 (0.06)
Other	0.7 (0.42)	1.0 (1.02)	1.4 (1.29)	1.8 (1.70)	0.9 (0.76)	1.2 (1.03)
Main source of lighting						
Paraffin	93.1 (1.63)	91.8 (1.53)	92.5 (1.31)	92.4 (1.27)	89.8 (1.37)	92.0 (1.19)
Gas	0.7 (0.21)	0.8 (0.30)	0.7 (0.20)	0.7 (0.25)	1.2 (0.40)	0.8 (0.17)
Electricity	0.1 (0.13)	0.3 (0.14)	0.4 (0.19)	0.8 (0.35)	3.7 (1.06)	1.0 (0.30)
Other	6.1 (1.56)	7.1 (1.46)	6.2 (1.30)	6.0 (1.32)	5.4 (1.26)	6.2 (1.22)
IHS weighted number of households	404,904	415,330	406,953	410,684	363,701	2,001,573
IHS sample households	1,826	1,901	1,891	1,926	1,736	9,280
Urban						
Basis which HH occupies dwelling						
Owned or being bought	52.8 (4.89)	40.8 (4.49)	33.3 (4.53)	32.2 (4.08)	30.9 (3.07)	36.8 (2.78)
Rented from Malawi Housing Corporation	3.1 (1.47)	3.6 (1.95)	5.8 (3.00)	14.7 (7.56)	10.2 (3.33)	7.9 (3.17)
Rented from private landlord	44.0 (4.91)	55.4 (4.76)	60.8 (5.22)	53.0 (6.97)	58.9 (5.04)	55.1 (4.10)
Other	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)
Main source of drinking water						
River or lake	11.8 (5.14)	9.3 (4.47)	6.4 (3.36)	3.3 (1.39)	3.2 (1.51)	6.2 (2.51)
Unprotected well	13.2 (1.42)	3.7 (2.80)	8.6 (1.83)	6.9 (0.87)	3.2 (0.57)	6.6 (0.97)
Protected well	6.4 (5.45)	8.2 (1.63)	3.7 (2.69)	1.4 (3.65)	1.1 (1.94)	3.5 (2.20)
Public tap	52.3 (6.74)	54.7 (5.34)	48.3 (5.28)	34.4 (6.81)	23.1 (4.79)	38.9 (5.01)
Own tap	12.4 (3.15)	21.3 (4.14)	31.1 (5.33)	51.9 (8.30)	67.7 (5.58)	42.5 (5.47)
Other	4.0 (1.55)	2.8 (1.17)	1.8 (0.83)	1.9 (0.94)	1.7 (0.82)	2.3 (0.75)

Table 41: (continued)

Urban (cont.)	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
Main source of cooking fuel						
Collected firewood	21.9 (4.60)	8.7 (2.18)	5.3 (1.85)	3.2 (1.14)	1.0 (0.39)	6.9 (1.33)
Purchased firewood	55.7 (5.35)	57.6 (7.69)	59.1 (7.59)	41.0 (7.27)	21.5 (4.00)	42.2 (5.22)
Charcoal	18.0 (5.34)	23.7 (6.43)	20.8 (7.38)	20.2 (4.98)	12.3 (3.57)	17.6 (4.59)
Paraffin	2.0 (0.85)	3.0 (1.34)	6.6 (2.31)	5.9 (2.23)	7.7 (1.98)	5.5 (1.17)
Gas	0.0 (0.00)	0.6 (0.58)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.6 (0.48)	0.3 (0.19)
Electricity	1.9 (1.16)	5.9 (2.16)	8.0 (2.98)	29.6 (8.60)	56.7 (6.31)	27.1 (4.84)
Other	0.5 (0.45)	0.6 (0.58)	0.2 (0.18)	0.0 (0.00)	0.2 (0.22)	0.3 (0.18)
Main source of lighting						
Paraffin	89.7 (2.53)	77.2 (4.58)	67.5 (5.22)	45.1 (6.67)	25.5 (4.64)	54.6 (4.75)
Gas	0.2 (0.18)	0.2 (0.23)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.07)	0.1 (0.07)
Electricity	8.0 (2.15)	22.0 (4.53)	29.5 (5.74)	52.0 (6.86)	71.5 (4.95)	42.9 (4.84)
Other	2.1 (0.94)	0.6 (0.61)	3.0 (1.29)	2.8 (1.05)	2.9 (1.01)	2.4 (0.61)
IHS weighted number of households	43,597	33,211	41,553	37,854	84,816	241,032
IHS sample households	338	209	239	209	423	1,418

Table 42: Hours per week reported spent by households in acquiring firewood and water, by quintile (new table).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth	All
Fuelwood	7.5 (0.55)	7.7 (0.89)	7.0 (0.55)	5.8 (0.41)	5.3 (0.58)	6.6 (0.48)
Water	9.4 (0.94)	9.7 (0.82)	9.5 (0.78)	8.0 (0.61)	7.1 (0.54)	8.7 (0.63)
Weighted population of households	448,502	448,542	448,506	448,538	448,518	2,242,605
IHS households	2,164	2,110	2,130	2,135	2,159	10,698
Rural						
Fuelwood	7.6 (0.60)	7.9 (0.96)	7.2 (0.61)	6.0 (0.44)	6.1 (0.69)	7.0 (0.54)
Water	9.6 (1.05)	10.0 (0.89)	10.0 (0.86)	8.3 (0.66)	8.2 (0.62)	9.2 (0.70)
Weighted population of households	404,904	415,330	406,953	410,684	363,701	2,001,573
IHS households	1,826	1,901	1,891	1,926	1,736	9,280
Urban						
Fuelwood	6.2 (1.08)	4.5 (0.84)	5.2 (0.79)	3.3 (0.79)	1.6 (0.37)	3.7 (0.66)
Water	7.1 (0.96)	6.0 (1.02)	4.9 (0.80)	4.6 (1.04)	2.4 (0.44)	4.5 (0.62)
Weighted population of households	43,597	33,211	41,553	37,854	84,816	241,032
IHS households	338	209	239	209	423	1,418

Table 43: Access to various facilities, average time of journey in hours to nearest, by quintile (compare to Detailed Table 53).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth	All
Produce market	1.0 (0.06)	1.0 (0.05)	0.9 (0.05)	0.9 (0.04)	0.8 (0.04)	0.9 (0.04)
Grocery	0.5 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)	0.5 (0.04)	0.5 (0.04)	0.5 (0.04)	0.5 (0.04)
Health centre	1.3 (0.08)	1.3 (0.08)	1.3 (0.08)	1.3 (0.08)	1.0 (0.07)	1.3 (0.07)
Bus stage	1.2 (0.09)	1.2 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)	1.1 (0.09)	0.9 (0.07)	1.1 (0.08)
ADMARC	1.5 (0.10)	1.4 (0.09)	1.3 (0.07)	1.3 (0.08)	1.0 (0.06)	1.3 (0.07)
Bank	1.9 (0.15)	1.9 (0.12)	1.8 (0.12)	1.9 (0.11)	1.6 (0.11)	1.8 (0.10)
Post Office	1.6 (0.09)	1.5 (0.09)	1.4 (0.08)	1.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.07)	1.4 (0.07)
Police station	1.8 (0.09)	1.7 (0.09)	1.6 (0.09)	1.6 (0.09)	1.3 (0.07)	1.6 (0.07)
Weighted population of households	448,502	448,542	448,506	448,538	448,518	2,242,605
IHS households	2,164	2,110	2,130	2,135	2,159	10,698
Rural						
Produce market	1.1 (0.07)	1.0 (0.06)	1.0 (0.05)	1.0 (0.04)	0.9 (0.05)	1.0 (0.05)
Grocery	0.5 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)	0.5 (0.04)	0.5 (0.04)	0.5 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
Health centre	1.4 (0.04)	1.4 (0.08)	1.4 (0.09)	1.4 (0.08)	1.2 (0.08)	1.4 (0.08)
Bus stage	1.3 (0.09)	1.3 (0.11)	1.2 (0.10)	1.2 (0.09)	1.0 (0.09)	1.2 (0.09)
ADMARC	1.6 (0.11)	1.4 (0.10)	1.4 (0.08)	1.4 (0.08)	1.2 (0.07)	1.4 (0.08)
Bank	2.0 (0.17)	2.0 (0.13)	2.0 (0.13)	2.0 (0.12)	1.9 (0.13)	2.0 (0.12)
Post Office	1.7 (0.10)	1.6 (0.09)	1.5 (0.09)	1.5 (0.09)	1.3 (0.08)	1.5 (0.09)
Police station	1.9 (0.09)	1.8 (0.09)	1.8 (0.09)	1.7 (0.09)	1.5 (0.08)	1.7 (0.08)
Weighted population of households	404,904	415,330	406,953	410,684	363,701	2,001,573
IHS households	1,826	1,901	1,891	1,926	1,736	9,280
Urban						
Produce market	0.4 (0.04)	0.4 (0.04)	0.3 (0.02)	0.3 (0.02)	0.3 (0.01)	0.3 (0.02)
Grocery	0.3 (0.01)	0.3 (0.01)	0.3 (0.01)	0.3 (0.01)	0.3 (0.01)	0.3 (0.01)
Health centre	0.8 (0.09)	0.7 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)	0.5 (0.03)	0.6 (0.04)
Bus stage	0.4 (0.04)	0.4 (0.03)	0.3 (0.02)	0.3 (0.02)	0.3 (0.01)	0.3 (0.02)
ADMARC	0.8 (0.09)	0.5 (0.05)	0.5 (0.03)	0.5 (0.04)	0.4 (0.02)	0.5 (0.03)
Bank	0.8 (0.08)	0.7 (0.05)	0.6 (0.06)	0.6 (0.07)	0.5 (0.07)	0.6 (0.05)
Post Office	0.7 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)	0.4 (0.03)	0.4 (0.02)	0.5 (0.03)
Police station	0.8 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)	0.5 (0.04)	0.4 (0.02)	0.5 (0.03)
Weighted population of households	43,597	33,211	41,553	37,854	84,816	241,032
IHS households	338	209	239	209	423	1,418

Table 44: Ownership of selected household durables, by percent of households by quintiles (6586 household dataset) (compare to Detailed Table 54).

MALAWI	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
House	84.7	83.5	81.6	78.7	73.2	80.3
Mean value (MK)	1,587.29	2,211.19	3,374.72	4,862.55	36,716.52	9,120.27
Median value (MK)	541.03	613.07	644.43	750.00	1,391.10	656.95
Bed	21.0	27.3	33.0	36.8	52.1	34.1
Table	19.5	29.9	34.6	37.4	49.7	34.2
Chair	28.3	40.7	45.0	47.3	58.0	43.9
Refrigerator	0.2	0.1	1.6	2.2	9.5	2.7
Fan or Air conditioner	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.7	7.8	2.1
Stove or Cooker	0.3	1.4	2.9	5.5	13.9	4.8
Washing machine	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2
Television or video	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	6.1	1.6
Oxcart	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.7	3.9	1.7
Bicycle	21.7	30.3	34.6	34.9	39.1	32.1
Motor cycle	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	0.6
Motor vehicle	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.0	1.4
Boat or canoe	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.7
Fishing net	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1
Plough	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.0
Hoe	87.7	86.3	85.6	80.6	70.8	82.2
Axe	53.7	53.9	56.6	55.1	52.6	54.4
Sickle	36.4	37.9	38.0	35.7	30.3	35.7
Panga	46.2	47.3	49.5	50.8	43.5	47.4
Grinding mill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pounding mill	23.0	24.0	25.1	21.7	20.3	22.8
Radio	4.5	6.0	7.7	5.9	9.2	6.7
Weighted population of HHs	448,438	448,530	448,588	448,607	448,442	2,242,605
IHS households	1,126	1,102	1,079	1,012	951	5,270
Weighted houses	379,865	374,707	365,959	352,905	328,070	1,801,506
Houses reported in HIS	1,343	1,337	1,325	1,284	1,297	6,586

Table 44: (continued)

Rural	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
House	87.1	86.8	86.6	83.1	79.4	84.7
Mean value (MK)	984.32	1,455.86	1,945.23	2,546.53	9,730.53	3,100.63
Median value (MK)	521.65	586.46	607.96	708.82	947.21	637.58
Bed	17.1	23.1	27.6	31.7	43.7	28.3
Table	15.4	25.6	29.6	33.0	43.1	29.0
Chair	24.3	36.9	40.3	43.3	52.4	39.1
Refrigerator	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.5
Fan or Air conditioner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.3
Stove or Cooker	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.0	4.5	1.5
Washing machine	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Television or video	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.4
Oxcart	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.9	4.8	1.9
Bicycle	21.5	31.5	36.7	37.3	45.3	34.2
Motor cycle	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.9	0.6
Motor vehicle	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.4
Boat or canoe	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.8
Fishing net	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3
Plough	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.2	2.5	1.1
Hoe	91.6	89.9	91.1	86.6	82.5	88.4
Axe	54.2	55.1	57.7	57.4	60.1	56.8
Sickle	38.8	40.2	42.1	39.2	36.7	39.4
Panga	47.5	48.5	51.2	52.6	49.6	49.9
Grinding mill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pounding mill	23.7	24.6	26.0	23.0	22.4	24.0
Radio	4.2	6.0	7.1	5.5	8.4	6.2
Weighted population of HHs	411,528	412,764	402,927	406,449	367,905	2,001,573
IHS households	990	1,030	1,005	952	831	4,808
Weighted houses	358,370	358,240	349,031	337,846	292,009	1,695,496
Houses reported in IHS	1,140	1,186	1,157	1,136	1,038	5,657

Table 44: (continued)

Urban	Poorest	2nd	3rd	4th	Wealth.	All
House	58.2	46.0	37.1	35.7	44.8	44.0
Mean value (MK)	11,518.05	18,648.67	32,644.68	57,156.01	256,775.62	105,342.86
Median value (MK)	3,630.36	13,616.54	22,662.43	42,254.87	108,779.67	25,210.53
Bed	64.8	75.8	80.7	86.1	90.4	81.7
Table	65.8	79.5	79.2	79.4	79.7	77.4
Chair	72.5	84.8	86.5	85.6	83.5	83.0
Refrigerator	1.5	1.3	14.0	18.5	44.0	21.0
Fan or Air conditioner	1.2	2.4	9.2	16.7	36.6	17.5
Stove or Cooker	2.7	13.0	22.4	39.5	56.9	32.5
Washing machine	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	2.4	1.0
Television or video	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.8	28.2	11.2
Oxcart	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	24.3	16.6	16.2	12.3	10.4	14.9
Motor cycle	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.9
Motor vehicle	0.0	1.2	0.6	4.9	24.0	9.2
Boat or canoe	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
Fishing net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Plough	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Hoe	44.9	44.9	37.5	23.4	17.4	30.5
Axe	48.7	39.9	46.9	33.5	18.8	34.4
Sickle	10.1	10.7	2.1	1.8	1.0	4.2
Panga	31.6	32.5	34.4	33.0	15.6	27.2
Grinding mill	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Pounding mill	15.2	16.2	17.6	8.8	10.5	13.1
Radio	8.1	6.8	12.4	9.7	12.7	10.6
Weighted population of HHs	36,909	35,766	45,661	42,158	80,537	241,032
IHS households	136	72	74	60	120	462
Weighted houses	21,495	16,467	16,928	15,059	36,060	106,009
Houses reported in IHS	203	151	168	148	259	929

8. FIGURES

Figure 1: Percent of household heads who are female for rural and urban areas, by welfare quintile.

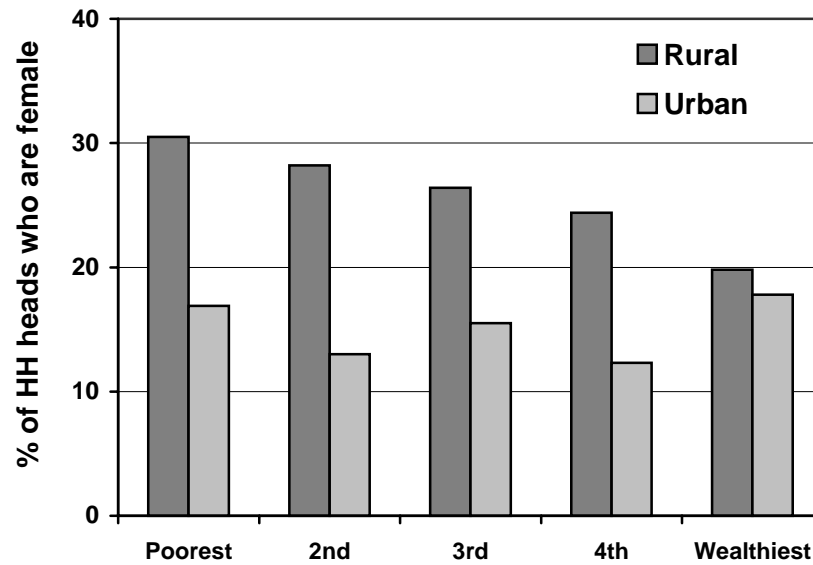


Figure 2: Percent of individuals who ever attended school for males and females aged 25 and older for rural and urban areas, by welfare quintile.

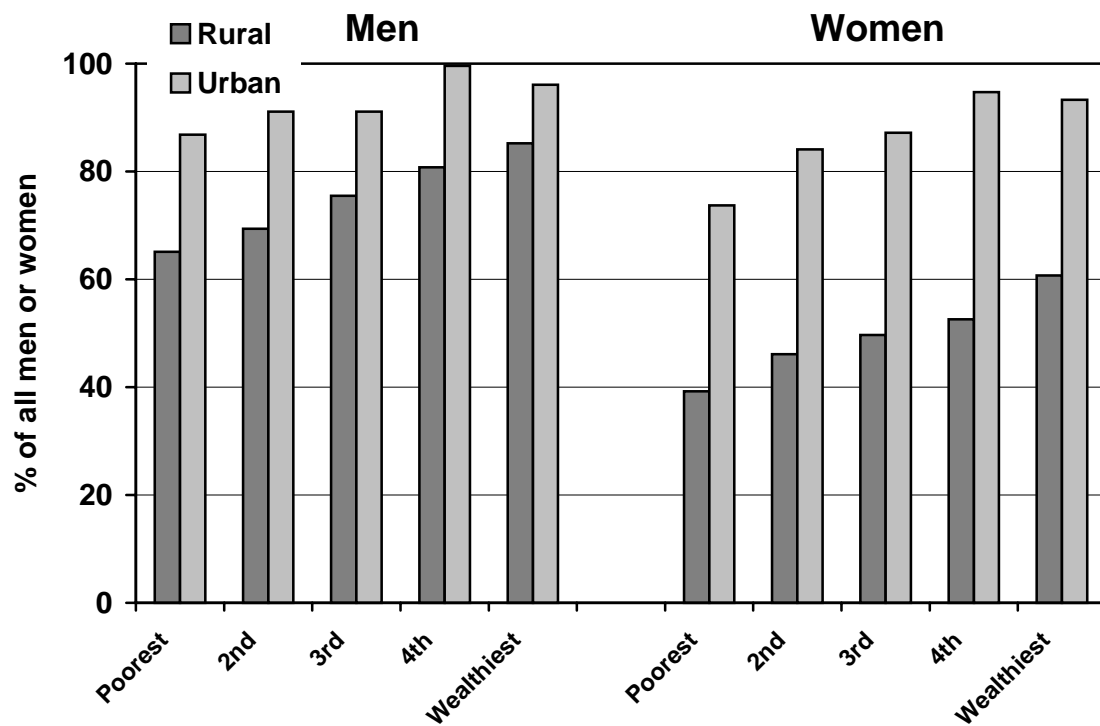


Figure 3: Percent of men and women age 25 and older that completed standard 8 in rural and urban areas, by welfare quintile.

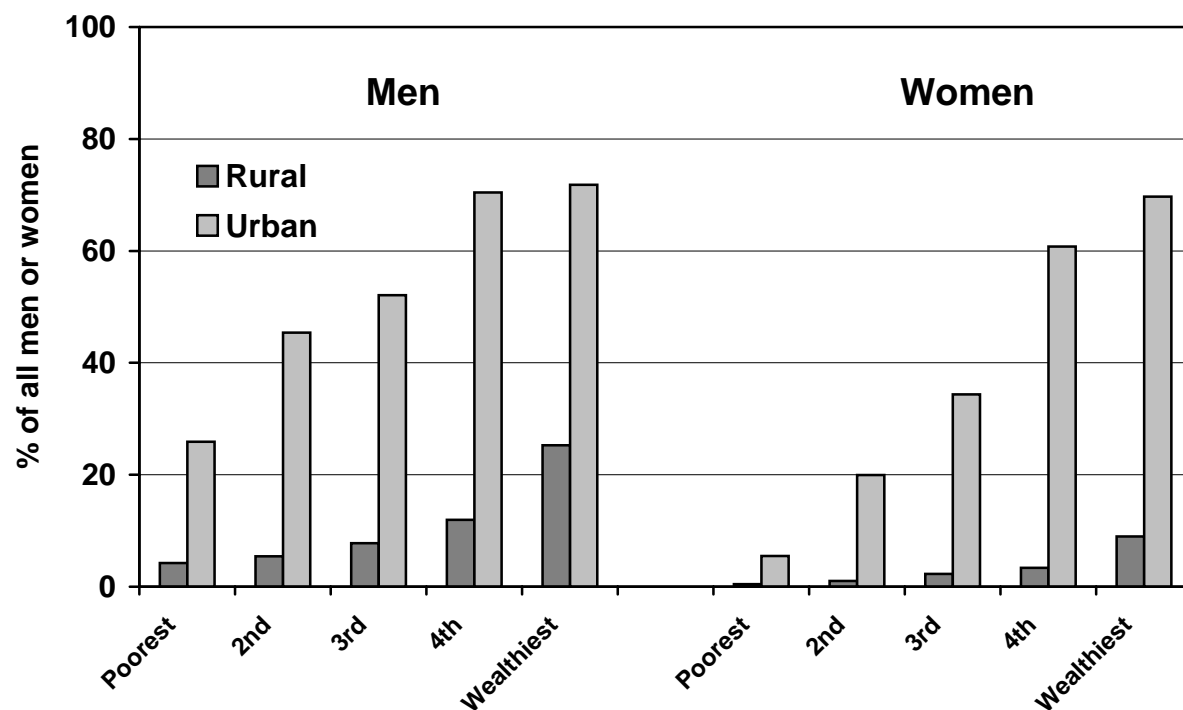


Figure 4: Percent of boys and girls ages 17-24 still in school for rural and urban areas, by welfare quintile.

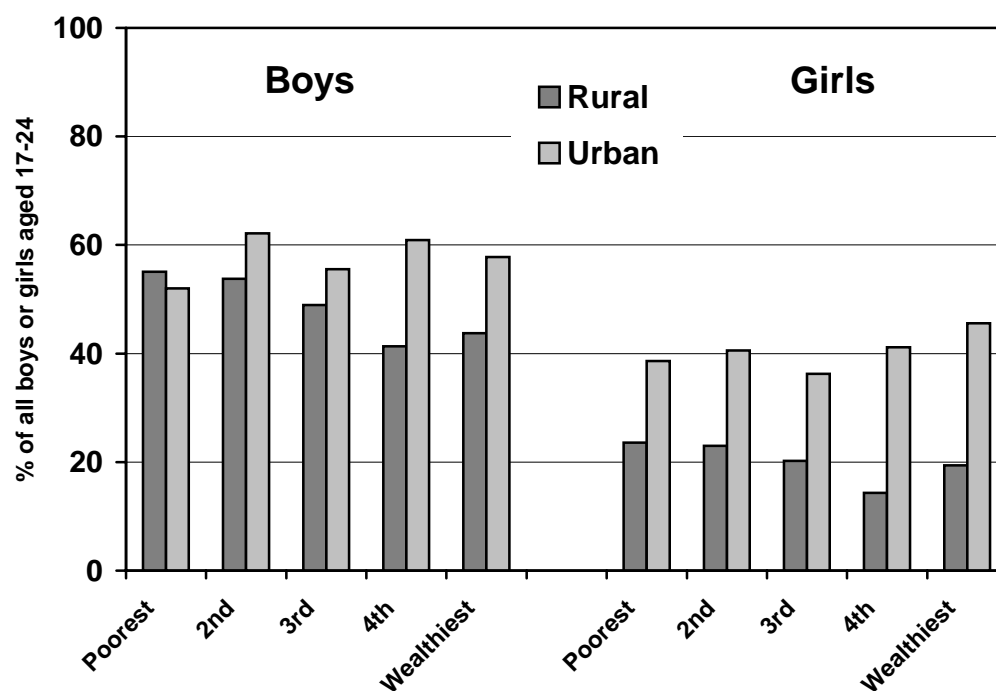


Figure 5: Net enrolment rates of boys and girls in full, junior and senior primary school, by welfare quintile.

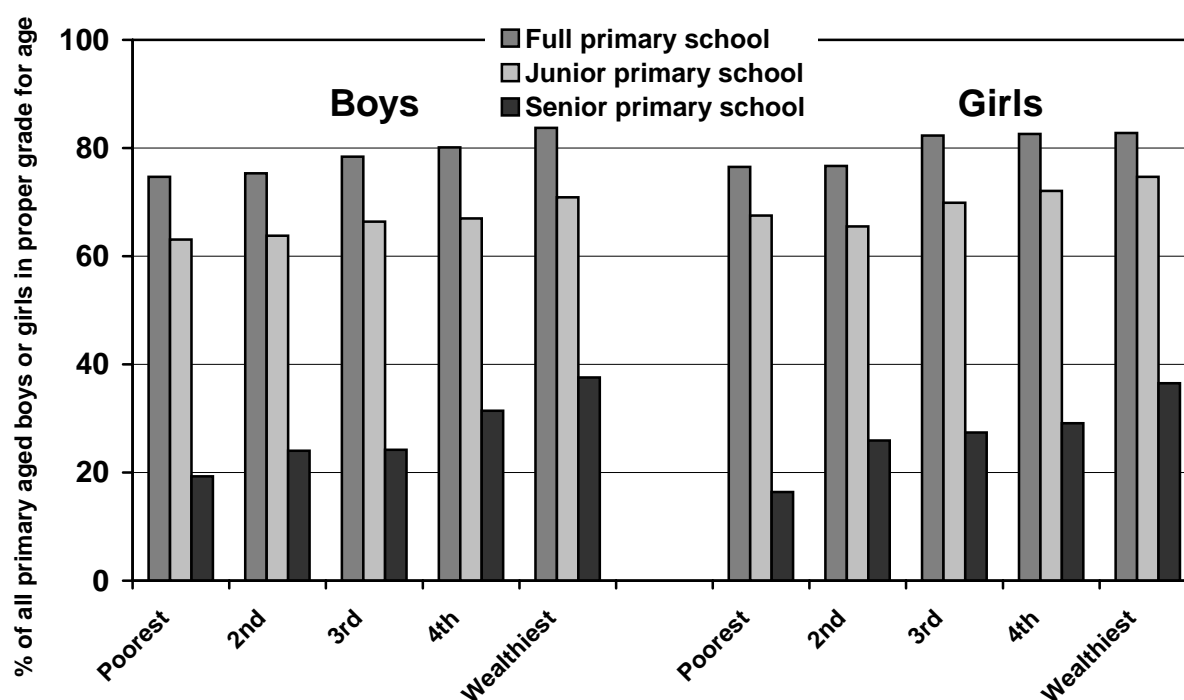


Figure 6: Net enrolment of boys and girls in junior (left) and senior (right) primary school for rural and urban areas, by welfare quintile.

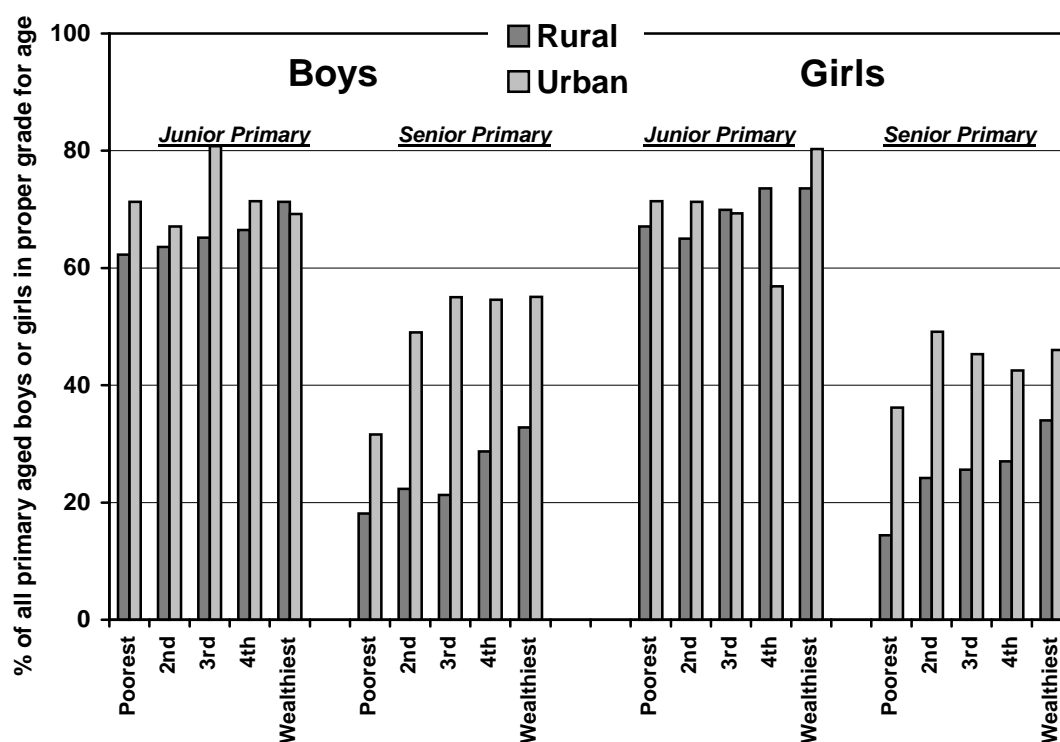


Figure 7: Rural and urban differences in percentage of boys and girls attending senior primary school that are overage for their class of enrolment, by welfare quintile.

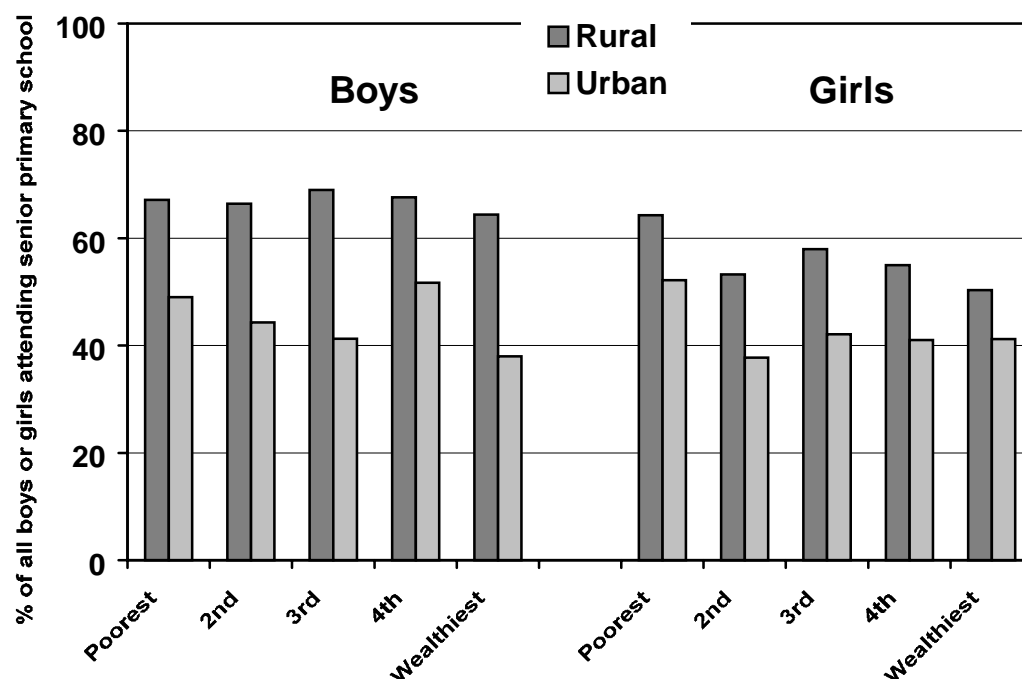


Figure 8: Adverse anthropometrical nutritional indicators among children aged 6-59 months, by welfare quintile.

