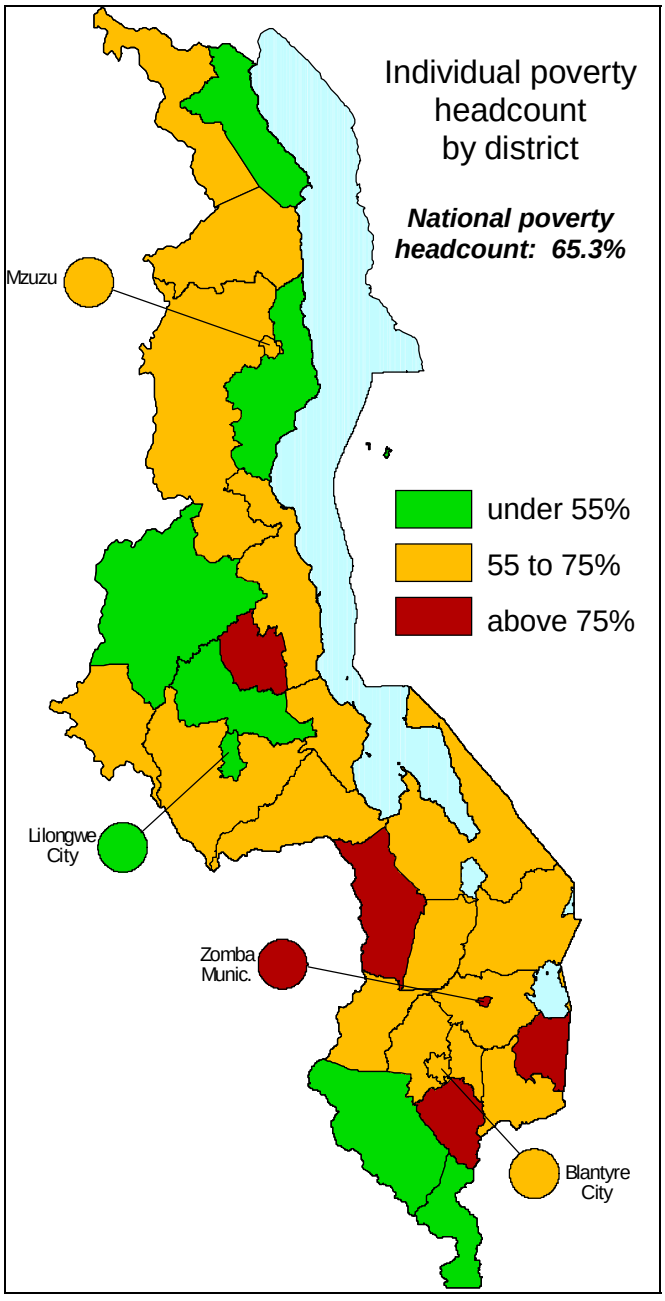
Profile of poverty in Malawi, 1998

Poverty analysis of the Malawi Integrated Household Survey, 1997-98



National Economic Council
(Poverty Monitoring System)

November 2000
(revised)

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N.B.: This is a revised version of the document prepared for the dissemination workshop on the poverty analysis of the Integrated Household Survey held at the Capital Hotel, Lilongwe on 01 December 2000. After the original document had gone to the printers, errors were detected in the analysis of the effects of possible poverty reduction strategies on the national poverty gap and poverty severity indices found on page 13 and in Table 5. These few errors have been corrected here.

1. INTRODUCTION

Malawi carried out an Integrated Household Survey (IHS) in 1997 and 1998 with a view to understand the conditions under which Malawians are living: That is, a poverty profile of the country. This follows the adoption of the Poverty Alleviation Programme by government in 1994 and the institution of the Poverty Monitoring System to provide information on poverty and poverty trends in Malawi.

An important economic drive for all individuals is to improve ones living conditions or welfare. Likewise, an appropriate function for many governmental and non-governmental institutions is to assist individuals as they strive to improve their welfare, particularly in assisting those individuals in the nation who are currently unable to meet their basic requirements for living a productive and fulfilling life. In order to assist these people, it is important as a starting point in these efforts to understand the conditions under which these people are currently living. That is the aim of this paper. This poverty profile of Malawi assesses the level and distribution of poverty in the country and highlights the correlations between the wealth or poverty status of individuals and their educational, health, and economic characteristics.

Poverty is that condition in which the basic needs of a household (or individual) are not met. In order to determine whether or not a household is poor, one must do two things. First, one must establish a level of welfare for the household. That level, whether defined subjectively or objectively, will be compared to a level of welfare above which one assumes the basic needs of a household can be met. Establishing this poverty line is the second step needed to ascertain the poverty status of a household.

The definition of poverty noted above is necessarily a very broad definition. The working definition of poverty adopted here is considerably more specific and less holistic. Using consumption and expenditure data from the 1997-98 Malawi Integrated Household Survey, a set of daily basic food and non-food requirements of individuals for four geographical areas of Malawi – poverty line areas – were identified. The poverty lines for each area are simply the cost in Malawi Kwacha of acquiring this 'basket' of basic items. The total consumption reported by a survey household is then evaluated against the poverty line: If the reported per capita total daily consumption for a household is above the poverty line for the region in which it resides, that household is considered not to be poor (or non-poor); if below, the household is classified as poor.

2. POVERTY ANALYSIS

2.1. Welfare measure

The measure of welfare used in this study is the total daily per capita consumption and expenditure reported by a household. This measure is expressed in Malawi Kwacha deflated to April 1998 prices.

The welfare measure is made up of four components:[1]

1. Total food consumption
2. Total non-food non-durable good expenses
3. Estimated use-value of durable consumer goods, e.g. vehicles, furniture, appliances, etc.
4. Actual or imputed rental value of housing for the household.

The sum of all reported expenditure on and consumption of these items for a household, adjusted to a daily and per capita basis, constitutes the welfare indicator for a household.

2.2. Poverty line derivation

The poverty line – that level of welfare which distinguishes poor households from non-poor households – is also expressed in the same unit as the consumption-based measure of welfare. The method used for the poverty analysis of the Malawi IHS is the cost-of-basic-needs method. In brief, the following steps were taken to derive the poverty line:

- The objective core of the poverty line is the per capita recommended daily calorie requirement for the households in the IHS data set used here. These requirements have been established by nutrition researchers.
- This recommended calorie requirement is used to establish the food component of the poverty line by determining what it costs for a poorer household in Malawi to acquire sufficient calories to meet their recommended calorie requirements. The cost for each calorie is determined by calculating the value of each calorie reported consumed by

[1] A considerably more detailed description of the components of the welfare indicator and of the analysis to derive the poverty lines is presented in the Annex at the end of this document.

these poorer households.

- More than simply food is needed to meet the basic needs of a household. There is a non-food component to the poverty line as well. Unfortunately, no independent objective criteria exists by which one can establish what should make up the non-food component of the poverty line. The method adopted here is to examine the non-food consumption of those households the value of whose total consumption and expenditure is in the neighborhood of the value of the food component of the poverty line. Since these households are sacrificing nutritionally necessary food consumption to consume these non-food items, the items can be considered basic necessities for household welfare. The value of these items makes up the non-food component of the poverty line.

- Summing the food and non-food components results in the poverty line. The poverty status of each household can then be assessed by comparing the level of its welfare indicator to the poverty line.

As noted earlier, poverty lines were constructed for four separate areas of the country. These areas are Southern rural, Central rural, Northern rural, and Urban. The three rural poverty line areas correspond to the administrative regions of the country, but do not include the four urban centers of Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, and Mzuzu. These four cities make up the Urban poverty line area. District administrative centers, *bomas*, are included in the rural poverty line areas, rather than in the Urban.

The different poverty lines areas were established so that the poverty lines in each would reflect any differences in the consumption preferences of the poorer households in their populations, any possible differences in the demographic make-up of their poorer households, and price differences between the areas. As will be seen, the differences between the three rural poverty line areas are not that great, whereas there are strong differences on these criteria between the Urban poverty line area and the others.

2.2.1. The poverty line

The poverty line is simply the sum of the food and non-food components of the line. Table 1 presents the poverty lines, using April 1998 Malawi Kwacha, together with their component food and non-food poverty lines. The proportion of the poverty line made up by food consumption is also presented, showing that a large proportion of rural consumption is on food, whereas, as might be expected, urban dwellers have significantly

higher levels of non-food consumption. The poverty lines adjusted to more recent July 2000 prices are presented in Table 2. In April 1998 prices, what we find is that the rural poverty lines are between MK 7.76 and MK 11.16 per person per day, while the urban poverty line is over twice that at MK 25.38. In more current July 2000 prices, the rural poverty lines are between MK 14.42 and MK 20.74, while the Urban poverty line is at MK 47.18 per person per day.

On any given day, most rural Malawians spend far less Kwacha than is indicated by the poverty line. However, this does not necessarily mean that they are poor. It is important to remember how the welfare indicator – total per capita daily consumption and expenditure – was derived. It includes four separate components, several of which are not monetized – non-cash food consumption, non-cash non-food consumption, the use value of durable items, and the imputed house rental value for household living in houses they own.

In order to portray just how much of the consumption of households in Malawi is never monetized, Table 3 disaggregates into cash, non-cash, and mixed cash and non-cash the total consumption of IHS sample households whose consumption is close to the poverty line. What is seen is that for rural households close to 60 percent of daily consumption does not involve a cash transaction. Production for home consumption remains a very important aspect of the household economy in rural Malawi.

Once the poverty line is established, households in each region are categorized as poor or non-poor depending on whether their total consumption and expenditure, their welfare indicator, is below or above the poverty line. The poverty head count can then be computed, indicating the proportion of individuals below the poverty line. Making use of the full IHS data set, 65.3 percent of individuals in Malawi are estimated to be poor.[2]

2.2.2. The ultra-poverty line

Given this high level of poverty and the restrictions on resources available for efforts to alleviate poverty in Malawi, a differentiation of the poor into poor and ultra-poor categories would be useful. Knowing the characteristics and the location of the most destitute in society would allow poverty alleviation programs to target their efforts more

[2] As is detailed in the Annex to this document, two analytical data sets from the Integrated Household Survey are used: one of 10,698 households, the other of 6,586 households. As the IHS diary of expenditures was not consistently maintained by all IHS enumerators across the country, only 6,586 households were judged to have reliable expenditure and consumption information to use in deriving the poverty line. However, all households in the 10,698 household data set were subsequently assigned a poverty status. See the Annex for additional details.

effectively.

Although alternative definitions of the ultra-poor were evaluated, the ultra-poor are defined here as those whose total consumption is less than 60 percent of the poverty line. The ultra-poverty line for the four poverty line areas is presented alongside the other poverty lines in Table 1 using April 1998 prices and in Table 2 using July 2000 prices. Making use of the full IHS data set, 28.7 percent of individuals in Malawi are estimated to be ultra-poor.

In many of the tables which follow, the characteristics of the ultra-poor are presented alongside those of the poor and the non-poor. It is important to note that the ultra-poor are a sub-set of the poor: the 'Poor' category is inclusive of the 'Ultra-poor'.

3. POVERTY IN MALAWI – 1998

3.1. Poverty measures

3.1.1. Poverty headcount

The average values of daily per capita consumption, poverty headcount estimates, and distribution of poor population in Malawi by regions and districts are presented in Table 4.[3] The district results are portrayed graphically in Figure 1. The average levels of consumption (expressed in April 1998 prices) were adjusted for the differences in the cost of living for poorer households across poverty line areas – Southern rural, Central rural, Northern rural, and Urban. These differences arise from differences in tastes (consumption preferences), differing demographic make-up, and from price differences between the areas. Similarly, the poverty headcount estimates are based on poverty lines from the four poverty line areas. These poverty lines reflect these differences in costs of living between the poverty line areas.

Using the four regional poverty lines and the individual welfare measure of daily per capita consumption levels, the poverty headcount estimates show that 65.3 percent of the Malawian population were living in poverty in 1998. The incidence of poverty was higher in rural areas than in urban areas: 66.5 percent of the rural population and 54.9 percent of

[3] A note of caution is in order before interpreting the results presented in Table 4. Per capita consumption expenditures of 38 percent of the sample households reported in the table are predicted (rather than actual) consumption. Therefore, the consumption measures presented in the table are only indicative, as they represent estimates based on estimate

the urban population lived in poverty. This difference is statistically significant. The relatively lower poverty incidence in urban areas is to be expected, as the urban centers are the foci of economic and government activities in Malawi.

Although regional comparisons are more difficult to understand given the confounding effect of the presence of both rural and urban households within the regions, among the three administrative regions of Malawi the incidence of poverty is the highest in the Southern region, followed by the Central and the Northern regions. However, these differences in poverty headcounts across regions are not statistically significant.

The proportion of the nation's poor living in rural and urban areas or living in each region and district can be computed using headcount estimates and population shares. Rural areas contain 90 percent of the total population, and 91 percent of the total poor lived in rural Malawi in 1998. Given that the Southern region is the most populous region of Malawi, it comes as no surprise that the absolute number of poor people is also highest in this region. About one-half of the poor lived in the Southern region, which accounted for 47 percent of total population in Malawi. Forty percent of the poor in 1998 lived in the Central region, while 11 percent lived in the Northern region.

However, the pattern of poverty incidence by district presented in Table 4 and illustrated in Figure 1 does not strongly confirm the notion that the Southern region is the poorest. Extremely poor districts are also found in the Central region. Moreover, the districts shown to have the lowest poverty headcount are scattered in all three regions. Similarly, the assumption that the cities of Malawi are less poor cannot be maintained when one looks at the urban centers separately. While poverty incidence in Lilongwe City is the lowest of any district of the country, that of Zomba Municipality is among the highest. In sum, as one examines poverty at increasingly disaggregated spatial scales, a much more complex picture emerges than the national and regional summations on poverty would indicate.

3.1.2. Poverty gap and poverty severity

Figure 2 shows cumulative distributions of consumption for the nation as a whole, the three regions, and rural and urban households using the smaller 6,586 household data set. As poverty gap and poverty severity measures are based on the distance between the poverty line and the consumption level of an individual, it was deemed more appropriate to

estimate these measures using actual rather than estimated consumption values.[4] As a consequence, poverty gap and severity measures could not be estimated at the district levels, since in the smaller sample the remaining households in the sample were very few in numbers in several districts. Recall that the poverty headcount for Malawi based on the smaller sample is estimated at 59.6 percent, which is slightly (5.7 percent) lower than that derived from the analysis of the larger sample of 10,698 households.

Turning to the poverty measures, the interpretation of the headcount index is straightforward. However, the headcount index cannot measure the depth of poverty or the equity of income distribution among the poor. For instance, this measure remains completely insensitive to a situation where the poor get poorer: the head count index will not change in this situation.

The poverty gap and squared poverty gap measures offer additional insights into poverty analysis. The poverty gap index is the ratio of the average extra consumption that would be required to bring all poor people up to the poverty line. The poverty gap is often interpreted as measuring the depth of poverty. Unlike the headcount ratio, the poverty gap is sensitive to both the number of poor and the depth of their poverty. For example, a reduction in the consumption of any poor individual would increase the poverty gap, while, as noted, the poverty headcount would remain unchanged. The poverty gap relays important information for transfer programs because it indicates the total minimum amount of resources needed to close the gap or to eliminate poverty. However, it is insensitive to the redistribution of income among the poor. The squared poverty gap index takes into account not only the income or consumption shortfall of the poor from the poverty line, but also inequality among the poor (Foster, Greer, and Thorbecke 1984). This distribution-sensitive poverty measure decreases if, for example, income is transferred from a poor individual to a poorer individual. The squared poverty gap index is often interpreted as measuring the severity of poverty.

The poverty gap and the squared poverty gap indices suggest that poverty is deeper and more severe in rural Malawi than in the four urban centers (Table 5). These indices are also slightly higher in the Southern region than in the Northern or Central regions. The poverty measures used here are additively decomposable, making it possible to determine the percentage contribution of any subgroup to the total poverty. Table 5 also provides

[4] A more detailed description of the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) class of poverty measures and of the Gini coefficient of inequality is presented in the Annex at the end of this document.

information on the percentage share of contribution of each region to the total severity of poverty. For instance, the analysis suggests that, if the poor in the Southern region were made non-poor, then the severity of poverty in Malawi would reduce by 53.4 percent, whereas wholly eliminating poverty in the Central and Northern regions would reduce the severity of poverty nationally by 36.5 and 10.1 percent, respectively.

Extrapolating poverty gaps of the survey population to national level, the total poverty gap (i.e., the aggregate consumption shortfall from the poverty lines in monetary terms) in Malawi is estimated at MK 8.75 billion (US$ 340 million) in 1998. This amount is equivalent to about 20 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in the same year. The Southern region accounts for half of the national poverty gap (Table 5).

The poverty gap and poverty severity measures can have important policy implications for targeting poverty reduction interventions. For instance, analysis of the measures for Malawi suggest that raising the consumption of the poorest 10 percent of the total poor to above the poverty threshold would reduce the poverty gap by 19 percent and poverty severity by 39 percent. In contrast, the poverty gap and poverty severity will decline by only 1.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively, if the top 10 percent of the poor (i.e., those poor who are nearest to the poverty threshold) are made non-poor. In terms of the headcount index, eliminating the poverty of any 10 percent of the poor, regardless of their location beneath the poverty threshold, would reduce poverty incidence by 6 percent.

It may, however, be more desirable to reduce the consumption shortfall of a larger proportion of the poor rather than to eliminate the shortfall of a smaller proportion of the poor, given available resources. Obviously, the ultra-poor are more vulnerable, therefore, a poverty reduction strategy may be formulated to target these people first. What would happen to poverty measures if the ultra-poor people were brought just above the ultra-poverty line?[5] The estimates indicate that this hypothetical poverty reduction intervention would greatly reduce the depth and severity of poverty in Malawi: The poverty gap would reduce by 22 percent and poverty severity by 46 percent. As highlighted earlier, the headcount measure, however, would show no change in poverty incidence, despite a significant reduction in deprivation of the poorest as a result of this hypothetical policy intervention.

[5] In this analysis, the four ultra-poverty lines are defined as 60 percent of the value of the poverty line for the corresponding poverty line area. Thus, the ultra-poor are those whose total consumption is less than 60 percent of the poverty line.

In sum, this analysis of poverty measures suggests that in order to achieve maximum impact in reducing the sufferings of the poor with available resources, the government should contemplate reducing poverty from the bottom up. This will require identification of the poorest. In any administrative targeting effort, however, the major challenge facing policymakers is to develop a feasible, accurate, and low-cost system to identify the target group. A promising way to identify the poorest is to carry out a "proxy means test." This approach relies on indicators that are highly correlated with household income or expenditure, yet are easy to collect, observe and verify. Information on indicators (explanatory variables) can be used to predict household welfare in terms of household expenditure or income. The IHS data set can be used to develop a proxy means test model for Malawi.

3.1.3. Ultra-poverty

The poverty measures for Malawi when the ultra-poverty line is used are presented in Table 6. Recall that the ultra-poverty line is that level of consumption in a poverty line area which is 60 percent of the poverty line. Using the smaller IHS data set, the national ultra-poverty headcount is 28.7 percent. By region, the Southern region has a disproportionate number of the ultra-poor. Rural areas of the country have more ultra-poor as a proportion of the population than do the urban centres. The ultra-poverty gap and ultra-poverty severity indices reflect this pattern as well.

3.1.4. Inequality in consumption

The indices of inequality in consumption by region as revealed by the Gini coefficients and related statistics are presented in Table 7. The levels of inequality are illustrated by the Lorenz curves in Figure 3. In spite of the lower incidence of poverty in the urban centers, the level of inequality in consumption is considerably higher in the urban centers than in the rural areas. The richest 20 percent of the population in the rural areas account for 44 percent of total consumption, whereas in the cities the richest 20 percent account for 58 percent of total consumption. The degree of inequality in consumption is also highest in the Southern region. However, this may be a result of the somewhat larger urban population in the South, rather than any consistently higher level of inequality across the population of the South as a whole.

3.1.5. Comparison to earlier poverty lines and head counts

Several poverty lines for Malawi have been generated in the past. Table 8 sketches out the basis for these lines, together with the poverty head counts generated. What is observed is that the past poverty head counts were somewhat less than that which results from this study. However, we would strongly argue that this by no means provides conclusive evidence that trends in poverty incidence are worsening. The methods employed to derive the early poverty estimates were considerably different from those employed here with the 1997-98 Integrated Household Survey data set.

An attempt was made with the data from the IHS to replicate the methods used earlier to derive comparable poverty measures. If successful, this would have provided some insights into trends in poverty incidence nationally. However, it was found to be close to impossible to do this with any degree of confidence in the results. Problems included reconciling income vs. consumption as household welfare measures and in appropriately adjusting Malawi Kwacha values from 1990 or 1995 to April 1998 prices. Although results were obtained, they were nonsensical, indicating unrealistically low levels of poverty in 1998.

The conclusion drawn from this exercise is that no trends can be established by comparing the current analysis with previous analyses or through using earlier methods with the IHS data. The most that an informed observer of poverty in Malawi can say is that poverty does not seem to be declining. However, it must be noted that the evidence is not strong enough for one to infer that poverty levels are actually increasing.

Although strong comparisons cannot be made between this poverty analysis and earlier poverty analyses in Malawi, it should be highlighted that the poverty analysis presented here is designed to be repeated in the future. If a new IHS is carried out in the coming years, the same analysis used here can be applied to the new data set to derive poverty measures for the country. If the analysis is carried out in a similar manner, one will then be able to draw strong conclusions on trends in poverty incidence in the country by comparing the new results to those presented here. Indeed, this report is part of the documentation being prepared so that such a comparable analysis can be done following the next Malawi Integrated Household Survey.

3.1.6. Comparison of poverty measures to those of neighboring countries

Table 9 presents poverty head counts and Gini coefficients for neighboring countries

which have undertaken poverty analyses in the past 10 years. What we find is that the level of poverty in Malawi is not exceptional. Both Zambia and Mozambique have a slightly greater incidence of poverty. Similarly, the degree of inequality in consumption in Malawi is quite comparable to other countries with similar levels of urbanization. Countries with higher levels of urbanization than is found in Malawi tend to have higher Gini coefficients.

3.2. Demographic characteristics of the poor

3.2.1. Household composition

Poor households in Malawi are considerably larger than non-poor households, with significantly larger proportions of females and dependents. This information is presented in Table 10 for the nation as a whole and by rural and urban sectors.[6] On average, poor households have 1.5 more persons than non-poor households. The same pattern of household size is maintained, by and large, in both rural and urban areas. These extra persons in poor households are primarily individuals under 15 years of age, as the difference between the poor and non-poor in numbers of household members by age group are greatest in the two youngest age groups.

There are important differences between rural and urban areas in the numbers of females and in the proportion of dependents in poor and non-poor households. Poor households in both rural and urban areas have more females and dependents per worker than non-poor households, but the number of females and dependents is lower in urban centers than in the rural countryside. A crude generalization is that rural households tend to have more women and dependents, while urban households contain a disproportionately large number of male workers. Likewise, poor households in both areas tend to have more women and dependents. On average, relative to the non-poor, poor households in Malawi have one extra dependent to support for every three members of working age.

A more refined examination of the differences in the age and sex structure of poor and non-poor in Malawi as a whole is provided by the population pyramids in Figure 4. Relative to that for the non-poor, the population pyramid for the poor is bottom-heavy with a tilt to the right, reflecting the higher proportion of women and children in poor

[6] Note that in the presentations which follow, regional information will not be presented, except for agriculture. Should one desire to make regional comparisons, regional statistics for all tables have been produced and are available from the Poverty Monitoring System secretariat at the National Economic Council, Capital Hill, Lilongwe.

households.

Examining the pattern of poverty by age and sex groups, one finds that children make up a significantly larger proportion of the poor population than the non-poor population. Conversely, the single age range with the largest proportion of non-poor is that of men and women in their twenties. Indeed, the bottom pyramid reveals that the only age-sex group in which there are more non-poor than poor nationally is that of men in their twenties – 4.0 percent of the total population are poor males in their twenties, while 4.2 percent are non-poor. The implication of this is that the early adult years is when individuals are most likely to be able to adequately meet the basic needs of themselves and their households. However, when adults begin raising children, many households seem to slide into poverty.[7] Thereafter the proportion of the respective poor and non-poor populations made up by the older age-sex categories is quite comparable, although the poor dominate overall in each age-sex category, given that they represent more than 65 percent of the population.

The slide into poverty in middle age is especially apparent for women. Women in their thirties make up a larger proportion of the poor population than the non-poor population. This likely is a result of increasing numbers of women becoming heads of household during this time, due to widowhood or divorce, while still being responsible for dependent children.

3.2.2. Characteristics of the head of household

The age and sex of the household head has often been found to be an important correlate of the poverty status of the household. Table 11, Table 12, and Table 13 provide information on the heads of household.

Overall, just under 25 percent of households in Malawi are headed by women. The results of the poverty analysis show, however, that female-headed households are disproportionately poor: 27.4 percent of all poor households are headed by women. The

[7] In this regard, it is important to recall that the level of welfare of an individual in this analysis is based upon the per capita total consumption and expenditure of the household of which the individual is a part. From the perspective of food consumption, a young child clearly does not consume as much as an adult. However the analysis used here does make this assumption, implying that analytically the addition of a child to a household can quite readily drop the welfare level of the individuals in a non-poor household below the poverty line. This is not what happens in reality, but may account for some of the slide into poverty seen here as adults move from their 20s to their 30s and raise more children.

An adult-equivalent based analysis might be superior to the per capita method. However for simplicity, comparability, consistency, and in dealing with those aspects of consumption which are not amenable to an adult equivalent normalization, such as consumption of clothing, school fees, and transport, it was decided to use a per capita analysis for the poverty analysis of the IHS.

differences between urban and rural areas in the welfare of female headed households are striking. Far fewer households are headed by women in urban areas, but of those, more households are non-poor rather than poor.[8] In contrast, 63.5 percent of rural female-headed households and two-thirds of individuals in rural female-headed households are poor.

The poverty measures for populations defined by the sex of the head of household are shown in Table 12. Poverty is deeper and more severe in female-headed households, indicating that the poorest of the poor are more likely to be living in female-headed households than is the population as a whole.

However, in spite of the noteworthy correlation between a household being headed by a women and its poverty status, it is important to bear in mind that the vast majority of poor households in Malawi are headed by men: Men are the heads of 72.6 percent of poor households. One must guard against adopting a stereotype of the poor household in Malawi necessarily being headed by a woman.

The examination of the population pyramids suggested that as the population ages, there is a slide into poverty. This is more clearly seen when one focuses on poverty measures by the age of the head of household in Table 13. The lowest poverty indices are seen for those under age 30. It is interesting to note that the indices for those aged 30 to 64 are quite stable. This pattern bears closer attention. Although one interpretation might be that the poverty status of a household is fixed by the time the head reaches age 30, the dynamics of poverty are likely much more fluid, particularly if one examines the interaction of age with the sex of the household head.

On this point, the pattern noted when considering the population pyramids earlier of a slide into poverty as women age can be drawn out of Table 11. While overall, 62 percent of households headed by women are poor, 67 percent of those headed by women aged 30 to 64 are poor. Younger female heads of household, in contrast, are more likely to be non-poor than older women heading households. That said, the majority of women heading households, whatever their age, are poor.

[8] However, since poorer households are larger than non-poor households, the number of individuals in poor, urban, female-headed households is actually larger than those in non-poor households. This is shown by the poverty head count of 53.6% for urban female-headed households in Table 12.

3.3. Education and the poor

3.3.1. Educational attainment of adults and heads of household

Table 14 presents the educational attainment of adults, broken down by gender, rural and urban, and poor and non-poor. Three strong, if unsurprising, patterns relating to these three dimensions are seen:

1. There is a strong correlation between attaining higher levels of education and being non-poor. Likely this relationship is more than just a correlation: High educational attainment probably is an important determinant of the fact that one is non-poor.

2. Adults with higher education are found in the urban centers. As is common globally, the opportunities for deriving good returns from having invested in educating oneself are far fewer in rural areas than in urban areas. Educated people are found in the cities of Malawi.

3. Women are less likely to have attained higher levels of education than men. In this regard, it is important to realize that Table 14 is presenting a legacy of the educational system of years gone by, predating universal free primary education in Malawi. The situation has changed for current school children, as will be seen below.

Figure 5 portrays the maximum educational attainment of adults by poor and non-poor. In contrast to Table 14, these categories are exclusive. What emerges is that completion of a Standard VIII education generally is sufficient for the individual to raise his or her welfare level above the poverty line. Unfortunately, very few attain that level of education.

Understanding the link between the general educational attainment of all adults and the poverty status of a household is more difficult than understanding that between the educational attainment of the household head and the poverty status of the household. Table 15, Figure 6, and Table 16 present information related to the education attainment of household heads.

The only slightly higher bars for the non-poor with increasing educational attainment in the rural graph of Figure 6, which is drawn from Table 15, lead one to conclude that in the countryside poverty status is not closely correlated with ones educational level: There

is only a slight welfare advantage from higher education. In rural areas other factors than ones educational level appear to account for whether one is poor or non-poor – land holding size and quality, entrepreneurial abilities, even luck, for example. There appear to be very few economic opportunities in rural areas for which lack of education is a barrier. This is not the case, however, in urban areas. In the cities there is a clear welfare advantage to household heads who have attained higher levels of education. It is in the cities where people can use their education to their own economic advantage: In Malawi, as elsewhere, if you are educated, you go to the city.

In spite of the lack of a strong link between educational level and welfare in rural areas, as presented in Table 16 the strong correlation between the educational level of the head of household and the welfare level of the household is unequivocal. Consumption levels go up with increasing education, while all poverty measures consistently go down. Education of the head of household would appear to be one of the key determinant of whether a household is living in poverty or not.

The discussion above has focused on the educational level of adults which in part reflects access to and the quality of education in the past. Table 17 to Table 19 provide a picture of how current attendance of children at school varies by wealth group, sex, and location.

Table 17 adds the dimension of age to the examination of school attendance. Among the salient points which are revealed in this table are that:

- Urban children and non-poor children attend school from an earlier age.
- In virtually all age and sex categories, the level of school attendance in urban areas is higher than in rural areas.
- By wealth group, in the earlier years of school a higher proportion of non-poor students are found to be in school than their poor peers. However, the difference becomes less significant as the children get older. A possible reason for this pattern is that as a student gets older, intellectual ability as much as the poverty status of the student's household may determine whether an individual remains in school.
- A large drop in the proportion of girls attending schools occurs in the ages 17 to 19, and is particularly important in rural areas. The sharp reduction in the attendance of boys at school occurs at age 20 and above.

Table 18 provides an assessment of the accessibility and quality of primary education and the willingness of parents to continue sending their children to school when the children are not making good academic progress. Net enrolment rates, the percentage of primary school-aged children who are actually in primary school, are quite consistent across regions and wealth groups: Rural non-poor children are more likely to be in school than the rural poor children, but the opposite is true in the urban centers. Moreover, there is very little difference in school attendance between primary-age boys and primary-age girls. The implication is that there is equal opportunity to attend primary school across the country and across wealth groups and sexes. Universal free primary education in Malawi does provide opportunities for all.

However, the statistics on any student in primary as a percentage of primary school-age children, gross enrolment, sharply modifies the optimistic scenario sketched by the net enrolment rates. What we see is that a very high proportion of primary school students are over-age: 39 percent of all boys and 31 percent of all girls. Over-age students result from students making little academic progress due, in part, to the poor quality of the instruction they are receiving. However, the pattern of the gross enrolment figures is not consistent. In urban areas, there is little difference in the gross enrolment rates, although poor children, both boys and girls, are more likely to be over-age primary school students than are non-poor. Rural areas, in contrast, find that non-poor boys are disproportionately likely to remain in primary school when they are older.

What this pattern of gross enrolment by sex and wealth group implies is that for urban areas it seems as if all pupils (or their parents) view continuing with education in spite of setbacks to be a good economic choice. There are rewards to a higher education that merit continued attempts at advancing academically. The same rationale might explain the high net enrolment rate for rural non-poor boys. However, for girls and poor boys in the countryside, there appear to be large opportunity costs involved with continuing to go to school when one is not making good progress. Recall that one of the implications drawn earlier from Figure 6 is that education is not a good determinant of welfare levels in rural areas. The patterns seen here lends additional weight to this argument.

The final aspect of education to consider is secondary and university enrolment levels, as presented in Table 19. Strong sex, wealth group, and rural-urban differences are seen in the levels of attendance, with urban, non-poor males having the highest levels of

enrolment overall. However, it is important to bear in mind the very small proportion of the population that attends university, and to a slightly greater degree, secondary school. The IHS data shows that for adults aged 25 and above, only 6.4 percent completed secondary school, while 1.2 percent completed university.

3.4. Health and the poor

3.4.1. Morbidity

Table 20 presents a summary of the information on the level of illness over the previous two weeks by wealth group. The pattern revealed is counter-intuitive – theoretically we would expect the opposite to be the case. Although the differences in levels of illness between the poor and non-poor are not great, the trend is for the non-poor to be more likely to be ill than the poor. One would expect that the poor, given the level of deprivation under which they live, to be more subject to illness than would be the relatively better fed, better housed, and better clothed non-poor.

In assessing this information, one should remember that whether one was ill or not in the previous two weeks was self-reported. As such, the poor may very likely have a higher threshold in regards to feeling out of sorts before they would classify themselves as "ill". Consequently, the *illness* of the poor may not be directly comparable to the *illness* of the non-poor. The fact that the ultra-poor have even lower levels of morbidity than the poor as a whole lends additional support to this point.

The non-poor were more likely than the poor to seek medical attention when ill, although the differences are not significant. Who the individual went to for medical attention does reveal differences by rural-urban and by wealth group. Rural dwellers who are ill are much more likely to see a nurse than a doctor, whereas residents in the cities are more likely to see doctors.[9] This mirrors the situation on the ground in Malawi. Doctors are found in the urban centers and not in the countryside.

The low degree to which traditional healers were reported to have been consulted is striking. With the poor provision of services in many health centers in the country, it was expected that more people would make use of traditional healers. It has been suggested

[9] The definition of 'nurse' and 'doctor' is not explicit in the IHS questionnaire. Consequently the results here should be discounted to some degree. It may well have been the case that an individual who was attended to by a male medical assistant reported being seen by a 'doctor', while those seen by a female medical assistant reported being attended to by a 'nurse'. The sex of the medical professional consulted as much as his or her level of training may be what is revealed here.

that traditional doctors are usually consulted for rarer, more difficult, and possibly terminal illnesses after other avenues for medical care have been exhausted. The low numbers consulting traditional healers in Table 20 would support this argument.

3.4.2. Fertility

Table 21, Table 22, and Figure 7 all present various aspects of information on the fertility of women aged 15 to 45. The patterns seen are not necessarily clear-cut and raise as many questions as answers. Nevertheless, there are quite strong relationships between wealth status and fertility levels, with higher wealth status correlating to lower fertility levels, and, of perhaps greater importance, between the educational level of a woman and her history of child-bearing, where the more educated women have fewer children.

The wealth group contrast is most easily revealed by examining Table 21, which also disaggregates the women into rural and urban location. Non-poor women of child-bearing age are found to be considerably less likely to have given birth than poor women. The difference is most striking in urban centers.

In this regard, one should recall the patterns observed in the demographic composition of the wealth groups shown in the population pyramids in Figure 4 above. Of any age group of females, young women were the most likely to be non-poor. Young women are also the least likely to have given birth. Consequently part of the correlation between higher wealth status and lower fertility is due to the age structure of the wealthier women, rather than to economic factors.

Some indications on child mortality are given in the fertility tables. The results are somewhat contradictory and reveal very little difference in child survival between wealth groups. Non-poor women who have given birth are slightly less likely to have had a child die, but the children born to poor women are slightly more likely to still be alive. The more important contrast is rural-urban: The children of rural mothers are more likely to die than those of urban mothers. The conclusion one might take is that receiving good quality health care for children in Malawi is more a function of where one lives than whether one is living in poverty or not.

Table 22 expands the analysis of fertility to consider the educational level of the woman. The findings on women who have the least education are contrary to expectations, as is shown in Figure 7. We would expect that the more education a woman has, the later would be the age of first birth and the greater would be her knowledge of family planning

methods, resulting in lower fertility overall for such women. What we see in the table and figures is that this is the case, but only for those women who have greater than a Standard IV level of schooling. Women who have very little or no schooling have remarkably lower fertility levels relative to women with a Standard IV education. This finding demands additional research. A contributing factor to the low fertility levels for women with low levels of education is that a large number of these women report never having given birth. While this feature may explain much of the low fertility rates, we still would need understanding of why so many uneducated women have not given birth.

It is important to note, however, that the inverse relationship between the wealth status of the woman and the level of the fertility indicators is quite consistently maintained at all levels of education.

In terms of child survival, however, the more education the mother has, the greater the number of children who will have survived. However, links between child survival and wealth are not apparent. Coupled with whether one is living in a rural or urban setting, the educational level of the mother would seem to be more important than the wealth status of a household in determining whether the children in a household will remain alive and healthy.

3.4.3. Nutritional status and immunization coverage of poor children

Height and weight measurements were taken for many of the children age 6 to 59 months in the sample households of the Integrated Household Survey. The nutritional status of the child could then be assessed by comparing the measurements for an individual child to reference standard distributions of height by age, height by weight, and weight by age for boys and girls. Specifically, using these three standard reference distributions, one could determine whether a child was stunted, wasted, or underweight, respectively. Stunting, a low ratio of height for age, is indicative of long-term or chronic malnutrition. Wasting, low weight for height, results from acute malnutrition, as in a situation of famine. Underweight, low weight for age, is a combination of the effects of wasting and stunting.[10] The proportion of boys and girls by wealth group who were considered to be stunted, wasted, or underweight is presented in Table 23.

The IHS anthropometric data is not of the highest quality. The IHS questionnaire

[10] A child is considered to be stunted, wasted, or underweight if his or her specific combination of nutritional indicators was 2 or more standard deviations below the mean of the reference population.

required that weights only be recorded to the nearest kilogram. This rounding of values reduces the precision with which one can judge the nutritional status of a child. However, in spite of this, the results are not far out of line with earlier estimates of the proportions of children who are stunted, wasted, or underweight. Comparing the IHS results to the values reported for 1992 and 1995 in the Malawi Social Indicators Survey report of 1995, it is found that the proportion of underweight children is very comparable. The incidence of stunted children in the IHS is the most out of line with earlier estimates, nationally being about 10 percent higher. Slightly more wasted children (low weight for height) are found in the IHS than was found in earlier surveys. The earlier patterns of child nutrition being worse in rural areas than in urban centers is also found here.

Any correlation between poor anthropometric indicators and poverty status is not strong. Children from non-poor households are only slightly less likely to be in poor shape than those from households under the poverty line. If one assumes that intra-household distribution of food is equitable, one should not find stunted or underweight children in what should be well-fed, non-poor households, yet quite high rates are found, particularly for stunting. More in-depth studies of the correlates of poor child nutrition in the IHS should be done, particularly in regards to the wealth status of the child's household.

One important factor in child nutrition is the educational level of the mother. These statistics are presented in Table 24. The pattern is that the higher the educational level of the mother, the lower the incidence of stunting and underweight children. The pattern of wasting is more problematic.[11] The effect of wealth status within each educational level is seen as well, although the pattern of 'higher wealth, lower incidence of malnutrition' is not consistent for all nutritional indicators at all levels of education.

Immunization coverage for children aged 6 through 59 months is presented in Table 25. Quite high levels of coverage of about 80 percent are found consistently in poor and non-poor and in rural and urban households. It appears that the health services of the nation are doing a relatively good job in providing children with protection against these diseases.

Reviewers of this data cautioned, however, that the IHS questionnaire did not inquire as to the timeliness of the vaccinations. Past experience has shown that many children,

[11] The IHS was conducted during a period of relatively good harvests in Malawi. No production-related famine conditions existed in the country at the time. The wasting levels presented in Table 23 and Table 24 are likely due to illness, neglect, or measurement error, rather than to famine.

while receiving all vaccinations, do not receive them in a timely manner. In many cases any strong immunological response to the vaccine would not occur because the child was too old when they were vaccinated. Consequently, it is argued, one should distinguish between children who are *fully* vaccinated – all vaccinations received *and* at the proper time – and those who are *completely* vaccinated – all vaccinations received. Table 25 provides information of the latter sort.

3.5. Economic activities of the poor

3.5.1. Agriculture

Information relating to agriculture from the poverty analysis of the IHS is presented in Table 26 through Table 29. Information is presented in these tables by region, as well as by rural-urban, since there are difference across the regions in their respective mixes of crops and livestock.

3.5.1.1. Cropland

As shown in Table 26, nearly eight out of 10 households in Malawi own land where agricultural crops are grown. However, the percentage of cropland-owning households among the poor (81.8 percent) is more than eight percentage points higher than among non-poor (73.5 percent). Although the overwhelming role of agriculture in the Malawian economy – specifically crop production – is unquestionable, poverty incidence among agricultural producers appears to be higher those in the non-agricultural sector. This is not only because of higher incidence of poverty in the agricultural sector in general (see Table 32 below), but also because within the agricultural sector per capita land holding is significantly lower for the poor than for the non-poor: It is noted that 36 percent of the non-poor households average per capita land holdings of 0.60 ha while only 14 percent of the poor farm that much land. In contrast, 30 percent of the poor farm only 0.08 hectares per capita on average.

Regionally, the percentage of households owning cropland is significantly higher in the Central region (85.1 percent) than in either the Southern region (72.5 percent) or the Northern region (75.7 percent). Landholding size per capita are equal in the Central and Northern regions, with 0.26 ha per person, while landholdings in the South are much smaller, at 0.18 ha per person. The percentage of poor households owning land is highest in the Central region (91.3 percent) compared to the Southern and Northern regions (75.9

and 76.0 percent respectively). Only 15 percent of households in the urban areas possess cropland.

3.5.1.2. Food crops

The proportion of households that cultivate food crops does not vary significantly across poor and non-poor households. This information is shown in Table 27. What differs between the wealth groups is the following:

- A greater proportion of non-poor households grow hybrid maize. Nearly 35 percent of the non-poor households cultivate hybrid maize, while only 29 percent of the poor households do so. Further, application of fertilizer in the production of hybrid maize is higher for non-poor households (60 percent) than for poorer households (47 percent). Probably for this reason, and possibly because non-poor households are likely to own better quality land, maize yields are significantly higher for non-poor households (890 kg per hectare) than for poor households (740 kg per hectare). Both poor and non-poor households retain most of the hybrid maize they produce for home consumption.

- A greater proportion of the poorer households grow local maize. However, yields are higher for non-poor households, although the yield gap between the poor and non-poor is not as high as in the case of hybrid maize. Though application of fertilizer in local maize production is greater for non-poor households, the difference in application is not as great as in the case of hybrid maize. An even greater percentage of local maize than hybrid maize is retained for home consumption in both poor and non-poor households, likely reflecting a consumption preference for local varieties over the higher-yielding hybrid varieties.

- The proportion of households cultivating other crops such as cassava, groundnut, rice, millet, sorghum and bean does not differ significantly across poor and non-poor groups. However, yield levels are consistently higher for non-poor households, except in the case of rice for which yield rates are similar. The latter result is probably due to the fact that cultivation of rice takes place in well-irrigated plots which are similar across poor and non-poor households.

Regionally, the proportion of both the poor and non-poor cultivating hybrid maize is lowest in the Southern region (21 and 26 percent respectively). However, the yield gap between poor and non-poor households in the cultivation of hybrid maize is highest in the Central region.

As expected, urban households are not commonly farmers of food crops. However, while the differences are not striking, the trend is that of those that do, a larger number of them are the poor and, especially, the ultra-poor. Moreover, the level of household total sales from food crop production by the urban poor is much higher than that of the urban non-poor. Food crop production appears to be a coping strategy for the urban poor more so than for the non-poor.

3.5.1.3. Cash crops

The highest incidence of cash crop cultivation is found in the Central region where an equal proportion of both poor and non-poor households (about 45 percent) cultivate cash crops (see Table 28). The proportion of households cultivating cash crops is lowest in the Southern region. However; even in this region, the difference in proportions between poor and non-poor households (9.0 and 10.2 percent respectively) is not significant. For all cash crops listed, there are no sharp differences in the proportion of the poor or non-poor who cultivate the crop.

Tobacco, the principal cash crop, is grown by a little more than one-third of the households in the Central region, compared to only about three percent of households in the Southern region. Regional differences in tobacco production are much more significant that poor / non-poor differences. Even in the Central region, the proportion of non-poor households cultivating tobacco (36 percent) is only slightly higher than that for poor households (31 percent). While there may well be differences in the intensity of production between the two groups of households, the incidence of tobacco production appears to be determined by agro-climatic factors rather than by wealth factors.

However, the difference in the benefits which poor and non-poor households derive from tobacco is more important. The difference in mean sales between the non-poor and poor households who grow the crop is on the order of MK 3,000. Clearly there are differences in the ability of members of the two wealth groups to profit from the crop. Obviously some of these differences would arise from differential access to agricultural credit for inputs, access to auction floors, and access to knowledge on how to grow and market tobacco profitably.[12]

[12] However, this distinction between the poor and the non-poor farmers should not be made too sharply: median (rather than mean) household sales by wealth group are considerably closer. The large differences between the means and medians for a wealth group suggests that it is a relatively small proportion of farmers who are making large sales of tobacco.

3.5.1.4. Livestock

Table 29 shows that variation in the importance of livestock income in total income is larger regionally rather than across poverty groups. The only exception to this is cattle: While essentially equal proportions of poor and non-poor own the other animals listed, non-poor households are more likely to own cattle. That said, cattle ownership is very low nationally, with only 5.2 percent of households owning the animals. The cattle ownership figure rises to almost 13 percent in the Northern region, where one also finds that the distinction between poor and non-poor in regards to cattle ownership is not as sharp as elsewhere.

Poultry appears to be the most common livestock raised in Malawi, followed by goats and pigs. The percentage of households owning poultry and cattle is significantly higher in the Northern region than elsewhere. Goats are most commonly owned in the Central region. Households in the Southern region are the least likely to own pigs.

As with cash cropping, livestock income is the least important in the Southern region: only 18 percent of households there derive income from livestock products. In the Central region, by contrast, almost one-third of households receive income from their livestock. However, even here there is not much difference between poor and non-poor households (32 and 29 percent, respectively). An insignificant proportion of the households living in urban areas have livestock-related earnings.

3.5.2. Economic activity status

As shown in Table 30, students account for the highest proportion of household members in both the poor and non-poor groups. The proportion of the population aged 10 and above who are students is actually higher for poor households (33 percent) than for non-poor households (29 percent). As, relative to the non-poor, the population of poor households are more likely to be young, this disproportionate number of students is not surprising. The other two important activities are ‘self-employed” and “home worker’, with very little difference between the wealth groups - about 24 percent of the population aged 10 and above is engaged in each activity. There is, however, a significant difference between the two wealth groups in the proportion of individuals who are ‘employees’: The proportion is twice as high for the non-poor group (12 percent) than for the poor group (6 percent).

Differences between the wealth groups are stronger when you consider the activity of

the household head. For example, 26 percent of the heads of non-poor households are 'employees' compared to only 15 percent of poor household heads. Conversely, a larger proportion of poor household heads are 'home workers' (21 percent) relative to non-poor household heads (15 percent).

As expected, the proportion of individuals and household heads who are 'employees' are much higher in the urban areas, where wage employment opportunities are common, than in the rural areas, where they are not.

3.5.3. Non-farm business ownership

The proportion of households engaged in non-farm business activities is higher among non-poor households (25 percent) than among poor households (20 percent). This is shown in Table 31. While this pattern holds for the rural areas – the non-poor are more likely to have non-farm businesses in the countryside - it does not hold in urban areas. Ten percent more urban poor households than urban non-poor households operate non-farm businesses.

The types of business is which people engage does explain some of the difference. Trade is the dominant non-farm business. In rural areas, it is the non-poor who have such businesses as, one assumes, they are the only ones with sufficient capital to cover the costs necessary to engage in commerce in the countryside, both the costs of acquiring stock and of transporting it over longer distances. In urban areas, by contrast, the only barrier to engaging in trade would appear to be acquiring stock to sell. Street vending is a common activity in the cities, and it appears that it is the poor who are the vendors. That most of the trade in which the urban poor are engaged is at a small scale is seen in comparing the mean monthly sale values for poor and non-poor urban traders, where a 25-fold difference is seen in the means.

Manufacturing is an important non-farm business for the rural poor. One assumes that the sort of manufacture in which they are engaged is handicraft production. This would be a seasonal activity, undertaken outside of the cropping season.

3.5.4. Industry of occupation

At the national level, as shown in Table 32, the proportion of non-poor households that had at least one member employed is 73.5 percent, about 9 percentage points higher than for the poor. However, the actual number of persons aged 10 and above who are

employed is much less for both the poor and the non-poor: 35 percent for the non-poor compared to 27 for the poor.

Among poor households, almost 80 percent of those employed work in the agricultural sector. While this sector is also the most important sector for employment for non-poor households, dependence on agriculture was considerably less among the non-poor (63 percent). Another significant difference between the poverty groups was found in employment in the 'business, personal, and community services' sector where 19 percent of the non-poor found employment compared to only nine percent for the poor. Differences in the other sectors are not so large.

When employment is categorized by type of employer, it is found that the poor tend to be more self-employed than the non-poor. One should also note that government is an important employer for the non-poor, and that, if one is employed by government, one is more likely to be non-poor than poor.

Examining rural-urban differences in industries of employment, we find, as expected, that the agricultural sector employs most the people in the rural areas. However, members from non-poor rural households are more likely to be employed in an industry other than agriculture than are the poor. Agriculture would appear to be what one does if one cannot work in another industry. Clearly, there are advantages in the rural areas to finding employment outside of agriculture, although opportunities are few. In urban areas, as might be expected, the business sector is the most important industry of employment.

3.6. Income, expenditure, and consumption of the poor

3.6.1. Income sources

The degree of vulnerability to spells of hardship and other types of welfare loss depend, among other things, on the regularity of income receipts, such as those income types shown in Table 33. In Malawi, regular income earnings of the poor are not only about 80 percent less than those of non-poor households, they are also generally less regular. A good deal of the irregularity of income among poor households is due to the fact they are less likely to be employed in more secure salaried jobs. It is noted, for example, that salary and wage earning per capita is about five times higher for the non-poor households (MK 5.69) compared to poor households (MK 1.07).

However, poorer households are net receivers of gifts – income transfers – while

non-poor households are net providers of transfers. Both poor and non-poor households in the urban areas have negative net transfers, while in the rural areas both group have positive net transfers, implying a net income transfer from the urban to the rural areas.

Finally, the regular income sources of employment, rental income, cash transfers and the like noted in Table 33 account for a considerably larger proportion of the total consumption for urban and for non-poor households than they do for rural and for poor households. As might be expected given the wage employment opportunities in the cities, the rural-urban contrast is the more significant in this regard than is the wealth group distinction.

Table 34 expands the number of income sources considered in Table 33 by considering net agricultural sales, net non-farm business sales, and, most importantly, the value of own production consumed.

At the national level, the greatest differences in cash income sources between the poor and non-poor households are those from employment and from non-farm businesses. While non-poor households derived the largest portion of their cash income from employment (30.9 percent of total income), this accounts for only 21.5 percent of total income for poor households. Similarly, even though income from non-farm business accounts for only 11 percent of total income for non-poor households, this is about five times higher than that received from non-farm business sales by poor households, for whom income from non-farm businesses accounts for only about 2 percent of total income.

Nationally for all households the value of home production consumed accounts for the largest component of income, both cash and non-cash. However, there is a significantly greater degree of subsistence orientation among poor households: about 56 percent of their income constitutes home production while the corresponding figure for non-poor households is only 38 percent. As would be expected, this is not the case, however, in urban centers, where employment income is the most important source of income.

The low contribution made to total income by net agricultural sales is surprising. For rural households, agricultural sales make up only 8.2 percent of total income. However, we would argue that this understates the importance of this cash income for many smallholder farmers: Agricultural sales, together with piece work labor (*ganyu*), are the only source of cash for most farmers. This is hidden in the statistics in Table 34. First,

subsistence production dominates rural economic activity in Malawi, and the table reflects this. Secondly, although employment income is the second largest source of income in rural areas, the IHS records that only 18.8 percent of rural households receive any salary income. In many cases, households receiving salary income would be those of civil servants and teachers in the rural areas and not farmers.[13] In contrast, over 60 percent of rural households make agricultural sales. While, as was shown in Table 3, most of rural consumption is not monetized, rural households do face important cash demands. Although a more dedicated analysis needs to be done, the picture which emerges from a quick examination of the data is that, while agricultural sales in rural areas are quite low compared to the value of all consumption, they are a very important component of the livelihood strategies of rural farming households, both poor and non-poor.

Net food crop sales are shown to be negative across all population groups. It is important to understand what this implies. It does not mean that people are purchasing more food than they sell, although for some rural households, this may occur. Rather, it simply means that farmers are not using the proceeds from the sales of their food crops to wholly pay for the inputs they apply to those food crops: Farmers are not selling enough of their food crops to pay for the inputs they apply to those same food crops. Rather, farmers subsidize the inputs they apply to food crops with income from other sources, be it cash crop sales, employment income, gifts, or other income.

3.6.2. Access to and use of credit

Table 35 shows that about one-fifth of all households acquired loans. Although the proportion of households acquiring loans is about the same for the poor (19 percent) and non-poor households (20 percent), there is a significant difference in loan sizes The mean loan size for non-poor households (MK 3,354) is nearly three times that of poor households (MK 1,206).

For both poor and non-poor households alike, the most important source of loans is the informal sector. Half of all loans acquired by non-poor households were from friends and relatives, while a little less than two-thirds of loans received by poor households were from this same source. Further, there is no evidence that the poor have better access to credit from formal institutions that were set up specifically to service their credit demand

[13] In this regard, note that as a proportion of total income, agricultural sales are more important for the rural poor than the rural non-poor, whereas the non-poor receive considerably more salary income as a proportion of their total income. Those who are employed in the countryside are the non-poor.

(e.g. the Malawi Rural Finance Company or SACCO).

For both the poor and non-poor alike, the credit was mainly used to finance agricultural inputs or equipment. However, the percentage of total loan used to finance house building or repairs for poor households (18 percent) is nearly double the percentage for non-poor households (10 percent). It is noted that acquiring credit to finance food purchases is not that important, even for poor households (6 percent).

The proportion of households in urban areas acquiring loans is significantly lower than in rural areas for both poor and non-poor households alike (10 and 11 percent respectively). However, the loan size in urban centers is significantly higher than in rural areas. Also, the role of institutional credit increases in importance in the urban areas, especially for the non-poor households.

Most of the loans taken by the non-poor in urban areas are used to finance agricultural inputs and equipment: One assumes that these individuals are urban-based estate owners. In contrast, more than two-thirds of the loans taken by the urban poor are spent on house building and repair. To a more limited degree, the opposite is true in rural areas: The rural non-poor are more likely than the poor to use a loan for house building or repairs, while the poor are more likely to use credit to purchase agricultural inputs.

3.6.3. Expenditures and consumption

3.6.3.1. Total expenditures

Expenditure on food accounts for almost two-thirds of the total expenditure of Malawian households. This information is shown in Table 36. The proportion spent on food is significantly higher for poor households (76 percent) than for non-poor households (55 percent), and this distinction is maintained in both rural and urban households. Urban households generally spend a smaller part of their income on food, with non-poor households spending 30 percent and poor households spending 58 percent. However, as in rural areas, food expenditure is the bulkiest expenditure for urban households.

Differences between poor and non-poor households in expenditures other than food depend largely on where one lives. Expenditure patterns are more diverse for the non-poor than the poor in both settings. In rural areas, the non-poor have proportionately larger expenditures for clothing, housing, and gifts. In urban areas, the non-poor spend more on education and professional services, housing, travel, and gifts. Notably, fuel makes up a

greater proportion of the expenditures for the urban poor than for the urban non-poor.

Urban expenditure levels, on average, are more than double the levels in rural areas, reflecting the higher cost of living there. Recall that this higher cost of living in urban areas is a feature of the different level of the regional poverty lines (see Table 1), where the Urban poverty line is twice as high as those of the rural regions.

3.6.3.2. Durable asset ownership

As shown in Table 37, while there is hardly any difference in the proportion of households owning different types of durable production assets – hoe, axe, panga, and so on – between the poor and non-poor groups, these differences become large when consumer durable assets are considered. Nearly one-half of all non-poor households own essential furniture items like beds and tables, while less than one-third of poor households own these items.

A great majority of Malawian households own their dwellings. Interestingly, the percentage of households that own their dwelling is higher among the poor (84 percent) than among the non-poor (77 percent). However, on average the value of dwellings of non-poor households (MK 17,738) is nearly eight times higher than that of poor households (MK 2,288). However, urban-rural differences in dwelling value is much larger, with urban values about 34 times larger than rural values.

Non-poor households are also more likely to own transport assets. However, the mode of transport differs by wealth group and rural-urban. The rural non-poor are more likely than the rural poor to own bicycles. In the urban centers, the poor are more likely to own bicycles, while the non-poor prefer moving about in motor vehicles.

3.6.3.3. Food consumption

Information on the source of the food which households consume is presented in Table 38. Almost half of the value of food consumed in Malawi originates in home production. In fact, at the national level, there is no discernible difference in the source of food acquisition between poor and non-poor households. Where one lives is more important than ones poverty status in how one acquires food. More than half the cash value of all food consumed by rural households come from their own fields: Subsistence production remains critical for rural households. In contrast, close to 90 percent of the value of food consumed in the urban centers is purchased.

Although there is little difference between wealth groups as to how the food was acquired, remarkable differences in the level of food expenditures are noted between the two groups. Non-poor households, on the average, consume more than twice the value of food (MK 10.00 per capita daily) than do poor households (MK 4.25 per capita daily). One assumes that poor household consume cheaper foods and less food. Whether this is the case or not is revealed by the information presented in Table 40 and Table 41 where types of food consumed are examined by cash value and calorie value, respectively.

Turning from how households acquire their food to whether they acquire enough food (Table 39), it is found that on average households do not meet their recommended daily requirements for calories. Only 34 percent of all households have reported calorie consumption at or above the level of daily calorie consumption recommended. Breaking this down by wealth groups and rural-urban, it is only the rural non-poor who consistently meet their calorie requirements, with 59 percent of all households reporting consuming sufficient calories to meet nutritional recommendations.

Consumption of home produced food is important in rural areas, as was shown in Table 38. However, what is seen in Table 39 is that few households are able to meet all of their calorie requirements from their own fields. If any households do, they almost invariably will be non-poor households: Thirty percent of rural non-poor households meet all of their calorie requirements from home production, while only 5.8 percent of the rural poor households do so. In general, poor households in rural areas are not meeting their calorie requirements. Neither their home production nor food purchases are sufficient to raise their levels of calorie consumption up to the level recommended by nutritionists.

In urban areas, only 25.7 percent of all households are meeting their recommended calorie requirements. As expected, most of those that do are the non-poor households. However, one should be cautious in interpreting this finding. The design of the IHS questionnaire was such that if under-reporting of food consumption was to occur, it was more likely that purchased food rather than that from home production would be missed. Given that almost 90 percent of urban food consumption reported was purchased, one should expect that at least part of the low calorie consumption values reported here are due to under-reporting rather than necessarily to poor nutrition.

That said, the reported levels of consumption below the recommendations certainly are possible. The calorie consumption levels which are being used as the standard are *recommended* levels of daily calorie consumption, and not *minimum* levels. Individuals

can live relatively active lives for some time at levels of calorie consumption below those recommended. However, if the levels of consumption are consistently far below that recommended, debilitating and unsustainable body mass wasting would occur. If accurate, one would expect that the levels of reported calorie consumption for the ultra-poor, in particular, are verging on being unsustainable.

Examining in Table 40 the cash value of the foods types eaten, 45 percent of the cash value of all food consumed is cereals. However, the value of cereals consumed by non-poor households as a proportion of the cash value of all foods they consume is distinctly less than this. The most significant food group in which the non-poor consume a disproportionately large amount relative to the poor is meat. Although the differences are less significant, the non-poor also consume as a proportion of their total food consumption larger amounts of milk, oil, beverages, and alcohol. The poor consume somewhat more roots and tubers than the non-poor, although the difference is not very large.

The rural-urban contrasts are more noteworthy than the wealth group contrasts in terms of the cash value of the foods eaten. Urban diets appear to be considerably more diverse than rural diets, even for the poor. On a cash value basis, cereals are not quite as dominant in urban diets as they are in rural diets. A larger proportion of the diets of urban households is made up of those items which most likely would be marketed and which cannot be readily grown or gathered: sugar, meat, fish, cooking oil, and beverages. In addition to cereals, rural household consume more grown or gathered produce than do urban households: roots and tubers, pulses and nuts, vegetables, and fruits.

Turning to the calorie value of the food types eaten (Table 41), the pattern changes somewhat from that seen when the cash value of the food types was considered. We would expect that the dominance in the diet of cereals, which are a calorie-dense food type, would increase, and it does for all households. However, poor households in both rural and urban settings rely on cereals for more of their calories than do non-poor households. Although the differences between wealth groups in calories consumed from other food groups are not very large, there is a consistent pattern of the non-poor acquiring more of their calories than the poor from other food groups than cereals – the only exception to this rule is for root and tubers. The rural-urban differences in the diversity of foods consumed revealed by examining the cash value of the food is maintained when one looks at the calorie value of that food – marketed foods make up a considerably larger proportion of the total calories consumed by urban households than they do for rural households.

4. CONCLUSION

Poverty in Malawi is deep and pervasive. The consumption level of just over 65 percent of the population of Malawi in 1998 was deemed to be insufficient for them to meet their basic needs. In addition, 28 percent of the poor are considered to be in ultra-poverty where ones consumption is below 60 percent of what is considered necessary to meet basic needs.

The discussion here is important as a first step in addressing poverty in Malawi in that it has provided a needed description of who the poor are in Malawi and what are their characteristics. Many insights important for developing effective poverty reduction policies and programs can be drawn from these findings. However, this document is limited in that it does not provide much insight into what are the key determinants of poverty. It is clear in much of the discussion that welfare levels are conditioned by a range of factors, including whether one lives in the countryside or in an urban setting, whether one is male or female, what sort of educational level one achieved, just to mention a few.

In this regard, a determinants of poverty analysis is underway on the IHS data set in which the key factors governing the consumption level of a household are being identified. This results of this work will be released by the end of 2000. The analytical model developed will permit one to determine how changing the condition of a household in some area – educational level, agricultural productive, access to services, and so on – will affect the consumption level of that household. Knowing this, planners can then devise poverty reduction programs which specifically target those key poverty-related features of households. Policy makers also will be able to rank possible poverty reduction strategies according to which should provide the largest reduction in poverty. Cost considerations will further allow them to determine where efforts in poverty alleviation should be made.

The 1997-98 Integrated Household Survey has provided a data resource of considerable value for development planners in Malawi. What is presented in this document is only an initial examination of the data set from the perspective of poverty. However, as might have observed throughout the document, this analysis raises as many questions as it has answered. Further investigations using the IHS will help answer these questions. The technical solutions to poverty which this sort of study provides are not sufficient in themselves: They must be coupled with the necessary political will for them to have any impact on the poor. Nevertheless, they will advance the effort considerably. As has been made clear in this document, the problem of poverty in Malawi is of such

magnitude that it requires all our best efforts.

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6. 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:

$$Z = \frac{mean_1 - mean_2}{\sqrt{s.e._1^2 + s.e._2^2}}$$

where $mean_1$ is the first value, $mean_2$ 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 1.282, the probability is less than 10 percent that there is no real difference between the means; if greater than 1.645, the probability is less than 5 percent.

Table 1: Poverty, food poverty, non-food poverty, and ultra-poverty lines and spatial price indices at April 1998 prices, by poverty line area.

	Poverty line (MK)	**Food** (MK)	**Non-food** (MK)	**Ultra** (MK)	Food share of poverty line (%)	**Spatial price index ***
Southern rural	7.76	6.53	1.23	4.65	84.1	74.1
Central rural	9.27	7.76	1.51	5.56	83.7	92.3
Northern rural	11.16	8.90	2.26	6.69	79.7	112.4
Urban	25.38	16.95	8.43	15.23	66.8	222.1
National weighted average poverty line	10.47	-	-	-	-	100.0

* Spatial price differences are revealed by the different poverty lines in each region. The poverty lines represent the different prices across the country for a comparable basket of goods necessary to meet the daily basic needs of an individual in Malawi. The spatial price index uses the weighted average poverty line (6,586 household data set) as a base, and is calculated as: 100 * total poverty line ÷ national weighted average poverty line.

April 1998: MK 25.40 = US$ 1.00

Table 2: Poverty and ultra-poverty lines at July 2000 prices, by poverty line area.

	Poverty line	**Ultra-poverty line**
Southern rural	14.42	8.65
Central rural	17.22	10.33
Northern rural	20.74	12.44
Urban	47.18	28.31
National weighted average poverty line	19.47	-

Adjusted using the national total consumer price index.

July 2000: MK 55.00 = US$ 1.00

Table 3: Level of monetization of total consumption for households whose total consumption is close to the poverty line, by poverty line area.

	Southern rural	Central rural	Northern rural	Urban	All
Non-cash expenditure and consumption (%)	53.3	65.0	60.2	6.8	47.9
Cash expenditure and consumption (%)	41.1	31.6	37.0	78.3	45.5
Mixed cash and non-cash (%)	5.6	3.4	2.8	14.9	6.6
Poverty line (MK)	**7.76**	**9.27**	**11.16**	**25.38**	-
Number of households in sample sub-set	*285*	*305*	*101*	*103*	*794*
Number of individuals in sample sub-set	*1,168*	*1,426*	*416*	*412*	*3,422*

Table 4: Individual poverty incidence and mean consumption by district, region, and rural-urban, 10,698 household data set.

N.B.: Standard errors are in parentheses under the values.	**Poverty headcount** (% of population)	**Mean consumption** (MK / person / day) *	**Median consumption** (MK / person / day) *	**Absolute number of poor persons**	**Percent of Malawi's poor in area**	**Weighted IHS population share** (%)
MALAWI	**65.3** ***(1.89)***	**11.16** ***(0.36)***	**8.38**	**6,308,805**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Southern Region	**68.1** ***(2.78)***	**10.89** ***(0.57)***	**8.00**	**3,103,539**	**49.2**	**47.1**
Nsanje	51.3 *(0.00)*	12.21 *(0.00)*	10.30	75,825	1.2	1.5
Chikwawa	54.8 *(8.46)*	12.36 *(1.62)*	10.16	145,509	2.3	2.7
Mwanza	71.4 *(0.00)*	9.61 *(0.00)*	8.31	97,386	1.5	1.4
Blantyre Rural	65.3 *(0.06)*	10.18 *(0.03)*	8.39	200,902	3.2	3.2
Blantyre City	60.5 *(3.89)*	17.45 *(2.53)*	8.73	305,847	4.8	5.2
Zomba Rural	71.9 *(7.17)*	10.15 *(1.18)*	8.19	360,509	5.7	5.2
Zomba Munic.	78.0 *(6.50)*	8.21 *(1.28)*	5.79	50,995	0.8	0.7
Thyolo	76.8 *(8.50)*	8.31 *(1.32)*	7.01	354,627	5.6	4.8
Mulanje	67.2 *(3.56)*	10.08 *(0.87)*	8.00	271,649	4.3	4.2
Phalombe	83.9 *(0.00)*	8.68 *(0.00)*	6.50	226,791	3.6	2.8
Machinga	63.5 *(4.69)*	11.08 *(0.16)*	8.63	368,465	5.8	6.0
Mangochi	69.8 *(12.62)*	10.18 *(2.50)*	7.56	467,243	7.4	6.9
Chiradzulu	74.0 *(2.15)*	8.94 *(0.26)*	7.42	177,789	2.8	2.5
Central Region	**62.8** ***(3.22)***	**11.45** ***(0.55)***	**8.68**	**2,533,487**	**40.2**	**41.8**
Ntcheu	84.0 *(3.50)*	8.01 *(0.49)*	6.16	311,515	4.9	3.8
Dedza	73.3 *(2.26)*	9.34 *(0.48)*	7.72	371,422	5.9	5.2
Salima	60.8 *(0.00)*	11.40 *(0.00)*	9.03	169,724	2.7	2.9
Lilongwe Rural	65.6 *(8.67)*	10.19 *(1.22)*	8.23	561,041	8.9	8.8
Lilongwe City	37.9 *(8.06)*	21.28 *(3.02)*	13.01	127,920	2.0	3.5
Mchinji	68.0 *(2.86)*	10.60 *(1.10)*	8.45	207,108	3.3	3.2
Kasungu	48.9 *(8.17)*	12.85 *(0.70)*	10.60	262,808	4.2	5.6
Dowa	53.6 *(4.01)*	12.29 *(1.57)*	9.91	223,158	3.5	4.3
Ntchisi	76.3 *(0.00)*	8.42 *(0.00)*	7.64	128,394	2.0	1.7
Nkhotakota	65.3 *(0.00)*	10.63 *(0.00)*	8.60	170,396	2.7	2.7

(continued)

Table 4: (Continued).

N.B.: Standard errors are in parentheses under the values.	**Poverty headcount** (% of population)	**Mean consumption** (MK / person / day) *	**Median consumption** (MK / person / day) *	**Absolute number of poor persons**	**Percent of Malawi's poor in area**	**Weighted IHS population share** (%)
Northern Region	**62.5** ***(1.46)***	**11.23** ***(0.64)***	**8.75**	**671,779**	**10.6**	**11.1**
Mzimba	67.5 *(3.56)*	10.64 *(1.35)*	8.01	318,492	5.0	4.9
Mzuzu City	70.9 *(3.28)*	9.45 *(0.55)*	7.20	61,390	1.0	0.9
Nkhata-Bay	47.7 *(0.00)*	12.80 *(0.00)*	10.67	64,165	1.0	1.4
Rumphi	65.8 *(0.00)*	11.52 *(0.00)*	9.04	105,985	1.7	1.7
Karonga	42.1 *(0.00)*	14.43 *(0.00)*	11.65	51,495	0.8	1.3
Chitipa	71.3 *(0.00)*	9.00 *(0.00)*	8.14	70,252	1.1	1.0
Rural	**66.5** ***(2.03)***	**10.44** ***(0.34)***	**8.28**	**5,659,624**	**91.3**	**89.7**
Urban	**54.9** ***(3.79)***	**17.44** ***(1.64)***	**9.67**	**649,181**	**8.7**	**10.3**

This table should be used with caution. The welfare measures for 4,112 of the 10,698 households were estimated using a proxy welfare indicator model. The poverty measures from the 6,586 household data set are considerably more reliable. However, district level estimates cannot be generated from the smaller dataset.

Standard errors are in parentheses and are corrected for both the stratification and two-stage design of the sample.

* Mean and median consumption values are calculated from temporally (April 1998) and spatially deflated Kwacha values.

Table 5: Mean consumption and individual poverty measures by region and rural-urban, 6,586 household dataset.

N.B.: Standard errors are in parentheses under the values.	**Poverty headcount** (% of population)	**Poverty gap index**	**Poverty severity index**	**Mean consumption** (MK / person / day) *	**Median consumption** (MK / person / day) *	**Total poverty gap in 1998** (million MK)*	**Contribution to total poverty severity** (%)**	**Weighted IHS population share** (%)
MALAWI	**59.6** ***(2.55)***	**0.2336** ***(0.02)***	**0.1194** ***(0.01)***	**12.05** ***(0.52)***	**8.93**	**8,749**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Southern Region	61.8 *(3.98)*	0.2535 *(0.03)*	0.1343 *(0.02)*	11.94 *(0.89)*	8.52	4,507	53.4	47.5
Central Region	56.6 *(3.80)*	0.2118 *(0.02)*	0.1048 *(0.01)*	12.35 *(0.69)*	9.40	3,303	36.5	41.6
Northern Region	61.5 *(5.02)*	0.2306 *(0.02)*	0.1107 *(0.01)*	11.38 *(0.89)*	8.70	939	10.1	10.9
Rural	60.6 *(2.81)*	0.2385 *(0.02)*	0.1220 *(0.01)*	11.30 *(0.53)*	8.76	8,017	91.8	89.8
Urban	50.8 *(3.85)*	0.1913 *(0.02)*	0.0967 *(0.01)*	18.66 *(1.91)*	10.38	731	8.2	10.2

* Mean consumption values are calculated from temporally (April 1998) and spatially deflated Kwacha values.

** Contribution to total poverty severity is calculated as: 100 x (region population share) x (region poverty severity index / Malawi poverty severity index).

Standard errors are in parentheses and are corrected for both the stratification and two-stage design of the sample.

Table 6: Individual ultra-poverty measures and mean consumption by region and rural/urban, 6,586 household data set.

	Ultra-poverty headcount (% of pop.)	**Ultra-poverty gap index**	**Ultra-poverty severity index**	**Absolute number of ultra-poor persons**	**Percent of Malawi's ultra-poor in area**	**Weighted IHS population share** (%)
MALAWI	**28.7** ***(2.51)***	**0.09** ***(0.010)***	**0.04** ***(0.005)***	**2,813,257**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Southern Region	31.8 *(3.82)*	0.10 *(0.016)*	0.05 *(0.009)*	1,477,753	52.5	47.5
Central Region	25.3 *(3.81)*	0.07 *(0.014)*	0.03 *(0.007)*	1,032,596	36.7	41.6
Northern Region	28.4 *(4.53)*	0.07 *(0.012)*	0.03 *(0.004)*	302,909	10.8	10.9
Rural	29.3 *(2.77)*	0.09 *(0.011)*	0.04 *(0.006)*	2,575,520	91.5	89.8
Urban	23.8 *(2.88)*	0.07 *(0.010)*	0.03 *(0.005)*	237,737	8.5	10.2

* Mean and median consumption values are calculated from temporally (April 1998) and spatially deflated Kwacha values.

Table 7: Indices of inequality in total daily consumption, by region (6,586 household data set)

		As a percentage of the total consumption of the population			
	Gini coefficient *	**Consumption of the poorest 20% of the population**	**Consumption of the richest 20% of the population**	**Consumption of the poorest 10% of the population**	**Consumption of the richest 10% of the population**
MALAWI	0.401	6.3	46.8	2.5	31.8
Southern region	0.423	5.9	48.7	2.2	34.0
Central region	0.383	6.6	45.4	2.6	30.3
Northern region	0.362	7.4	44.2	3.1	28.8
Rural	0.374	6.7	44.3	2.6	29.0
Urban	0.520	4.5	58.4	1.7	42.9

* The Gini coefficient provides an indication of how equitable the distribution is across the population. A Gini coefficient of zero results if all households have the exact same level of consumption and expenditure – perfect equity. A coefficient of one results from a situation where all except one member of the population have no consumption and expenditure.

Table 8: Poverty lines and poverty head counts from past poverty analyses in Malawi.

Poverty line	Source	Note	Year	MK poverty line	Poverty head count
$40 per person per year	World Bank, 1990	Corresponds to cost of 200 kg maize in 1990, plus proportional non-food component (food cost accounts for 65% of total expenditures in rural areas; 55% in urban)	1989	rural: MK93/person/year urban: MK96/person/year	rural: 60% urban: 9%
Calorie needs line	World Bank, 1995	Extreme poverty line – cost of 200 kg of maize – annual per capita calorie requirement. -used National Sample Survey of Agriculture (NSSA) income data to assess. Only for rural zone..	1992/93	rural: MK98/Adult Equivalent/year	rural: 30%
Basic needs line	World Bank, 1995	Cost of 200 kg of maize, plus cost of minimum non-food essentials. -used NSSA income data to assess. Only for rural zone.	1992/93	rural: MK151 Adult Equivalent/year	rural: 43%
1990 Reference line	World Bank, 1995	CPI adjustment of 1990 $40 per person per year poverty line. -used NSSA income data to assess. Only for rural zone.	1992/93	rural: MK172/ Adult Equivalent/year	rural: 54%

Table 9: Poverty head counts and Gini coefficients (individual consumption) of neighbouring countries.

	National poverty head count	Rural poverty head count	Urban poverty head count	National Gini coefficient	Survey year
Malawi	**65.3**	**66.5**	**54.9**	**0.401**	1997-98
Kenya	42.0	46.4	29.3	0.445	1992
Lesotho	49.2	53.9	27.8	0.560	1993
Madagascar	70.0	77.0	47.0	0.460	1993-94
Mozambique	69.4	71.2	62.0	0.396	1996-97
Rwanda	51.2	-	-	0.289	1993
Tanzania	51.1	-	-	0.382	1991
Uganda	55.0			0.392	1993
Zambia	68.0	88.0	46.0	0.498	1991
Zimbabwe	25.5	31.0	10.0	0.568	1990-91

Source: World Bank. 2000.

Table 10: Household size, dependency ratio, age composition and sex ratio, by wealth group.

N.B.: Standard errors are in parentheses under the values.	MALAWI			Rural			Urban		
	Poor	**Non-poor**	**All**	**Poor**	**Non-poor**	**All**	**Poor**	**Non-poor**	**All**
Average household size	5.0 *(0.07)*	3.5 *(0.08)*	4.3 *(0.06)*	5.0 *(0.07)*	3.4 *(0.08)*	4.3 *(0.07)*	4.8 *(0.17)*	3.5 *(0.20)*	4.1 *(0.14)*
Average dependency ratio*	1.05	0.65	0.89	1.08	0.68	0.92	0.81	0.45	0.63
Average persons per household, by age group:									
under 5	0.8 *(0.02)*	0.4 *(0.02)*	0.6 *(0.02)*	0.8 *(0.02)*	0.5 *(0.03)*	0.7 *(0.02)*	0.7 *(0.04)*	0.3 *(0.03)*	0.4 *(0.02)*
5 to 14	1.6 *(0.03)*	0.8 *(0.03)*	1.3 *(0.03)*	1.6 *(0.03)*	0.8 *(0.03)*	1.3 *(0.03)*	1.5 *(0.09)*	0.8 *(0.08)*	1.1 *(0.07)*
15 to 29	1.3 *(0.03)*	1.2 *(0.03)*	1.3 *(0.03)*	1.2 *(0.03)*	1.2 *(0.03)*	1.2 *(0.03)*	1.6 *(0.06)*	1.4 *(0.07)*	1.5 *(0.05)*
30 to 44	0.7 *(0.02)*	0.5 *(0.02)*	0.6 *(0.02)*	0.7 *(0.02)*	0.5 *(0.02)*	0.6 *(0.02)*	0.8 *(0.04)*	0.6 *(0.05)*	0.7 *(0.04)*
45 to 64	0.4 *(0.02)*	0.4 *(0.01)*	0.4 *(0.01)*	0.5 *(0.02)*	0.4 *(0.01)*	0.4 *(0.01)*	0.3 *(0.02)*	0.3 *(0.04)*	0.3 *(0.03)*
65 and older	0.1 *(0.01)*	0.1 *(0.01)*	0.1 *(0.01)*	0.2 *(0.01)*	0.1 *(0.01)*	0.1 *(0.01)*	0.0 *(0.01)*	0.0 *(0.01)*	0.0 *(0.01)*
Sex ratio *(number of males per 100 females)*	93.3	100.6	95.8	92.7	99.5	94.9	100.6	107.6	103.7
Weighted number of households	*1,269,761*	*972,844*	*2,242,605*	*1,156,740*	*844,833*	*2,001,573*	*113,020*	*128,012*	*241,032*
IHS sample households	*6,038*	*4,660*	*10,698*	*5,282*	*3,998*	*9,280*	*756*	*662*	*1,418*

* Dependency ratio = (sum of persons aged over 64 and under age 15) / (number of persons aged 15 to 64).

Table 11: Sex and age of household heads, by wealth group.

N.B.: Standard errors are in parentheses under the values.	Poor		Non-poor		All	
MALAWI	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
ALL	72.6 *(1.15)*	27.4 *(1.15)*	78.4 *(1.09)*	21.6 *(1.09)*	75.1 *(1.01)*	24.9 *(1.01)*
age under 20	0.3 *(0.10)*	0.4 *(0.09)*	0.9 *(0.25)*	0.7 *(0.14)*	0.6 *(0.13)*	0.6 *(0.10)*
20 to 29	15.3 *(0.63)*	4.9 *(0.31)*	27.7 *(1.00)*	5.3 *(0.51)*	20.7 *(0.72)*	5.1 *(0.31)*
30 to 44	30.1 *(0.92)*	9.1 *(0.54)*	26.6 *(0.96)*	5.4 *(0.37)*	28.6 *(0.79)*	7.5 *(0.38)*
45 to 64	20.2 *(0.81)*	9.4 *(0.71)*	17.4 *(0.72)*	6.6 *(0.45)*	19.0 *(0.66)*	8.2 *(0.54)*
65 & above	6.7 *(0.46)*	3.6 *(0.37)*	5.8 *(0.45)*	3.7 *(0.47)*	6.3 *(0.35)*	3.6 *(0.33)*
IHS weighted population of HH heads	*921,908*	*347,853*	*762,440*	*210,405*	*1,684,348*	*558,257*
IHS sample household heads	*4,363*	*1,675*	*3,642*	*1,018*	*8,005*	*2,693*
Rural						
ALL	71.4 *(1.25)*	28.6 *(1.25)*	77.5 *(1.22)*	22.5 *(1.22)*	74 *(1.12)*	26 *(1.12)*
age under 20	0.3 *(0.10)*	0.5 *(0.10)*	1.0 *(0.29)*	0.8 *(0.16)*	0.6 *(0.15)*	0.6 *(0.11)*
20 to 29	14.3 *(0.64)*	5.1 *(0.33)*	27.3 *(0.99)*	5.1 *(0.57)*	19.8 *(0.74)*	5.1 *(0.34)*
30 to 44	29.0 *(0.98)*	9.3 *(0.59)*	25.6 *(1.03)*	5.4 *(0.40)*	27.6 *(0.86)*	7.7 *(0.42)*
45 to 64	20.7 *(0.86)*	9.9 *(0.77)*	17.2 *(0.73)*	7.1 *(0.50)*	19.2 *(0.71)*	8.7 *(0.59)*
65 & above	7.1 *(0.50)*	3.8 *(0.40)*	6.5 *(0.51)*	4.1 *(0.53)*	6.8 *(0.38)*	4.0 *(0.37)*
IHS weighted population of HH heads	*826,112*	*330,628*	*655,119*	*189,713*	*1,481,231*	*520,342*
IHS sample household heads	*3,744*	*1,538*	*3,091*	*907*	*6,835*	*2,445*
Urban						
ALL	84.8 *(1.62)*	15.2 *(1.62)*	83.8 *(2.07)*	16.2 *(2.07)*	84.3 *(1.43)*	15.7 *(1.43)*
age under 20	0.7 *(0.36)*	0.3 *(0.18)*	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.0 *(0.05)*	0.6 *(0.20)*	0.2 *(0.10)*
20 to 29	25.3 *(2.08)*	3.4 *(0.77)*	30.3 *(3.95)*	6.8 *(0.97)*	27.9 *(2.47)*	5.2 *(0.65)*
30 to 44	41.3 *(1.47)*	6.3 *(0.90)*	33.0 *(2.43)*	5.6 *(1.01)*	36.9 *(1.44)*	5.9 *(0.68)*
45 to 64	14.9 *(1.51)*	4.3 *(0.99)*	19.1 *(2.62)*	3.4 *(1.16)*	17.1 *(1.72)*	3.8 *(0.75)*
65 & above	2.5 *(0.72)*	0.9 *(0.36)*	1.0 *(0.37)*	0.4 *(0.27)*	1.7 *(0.40)*	0.6 *(0.22)*
IHS weighted population of HH heads	*95,796*	*17,225*	*107,320*	*20,691*	*203,116*	*37,916*
IHS sample household heads	*619*	*137*	*551*	*111*	*1,170*	*248*

Table 12: Poverty measures, by sex of head of household.

	Malawi		Rural		Urban	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Mean consumption (MK/person/day)	13.74 *(0.78)*	10.94 *(0.93)*	9.86 *(0.48)*	8.18 *(0.36)*	45.29 *(4.53)*	44.82 *(8.48)*
Median consumption (MK/person/day)	8.35	6.75	7.65	6.30	25.37	24.41
Individual poverty headcount (%)	57.9 *(2.66)*	65.6 *(2.58)*	58.8 *(2.96)*	66.6 *(2.65)*	50.3 *(3.47)*	53.6 *(8.21)*
Individual poverty gap index	0.22 *(0.02)*	0.28 *(0.02)*	0.23 *(0.02)*	0.28 *(0.02)*	0.19 *(0.02)*	0.22 *(0.04)*
Individual poverty severity index	0.11 *(0.01)*	0.15 *(0.01)*	0.11 *(0.01)*	0.15 *(0.01)*	0.09 *(0.01)*	0.12 *(0.02)*
Absolute number of poor (IHS weighted population)	4,439,616	1,395,185	4,017,377	1,309,367	422,239	85,818
IHS sample households	*4,981*	*1,605*	*4,215*	*1,442*	*766*	*163*

N.B.: This table is based on the sub-set of 6,586 IHS sample household with adequate expenditure and consumption information. The national poverty head count calculated using this sub-set is 59.6%.

Mean and median consumption values are calculated from temporally (April 1998) and spatially deflated Kwacha values.

Table 13: Poverty measures, by age of head of household.

	under 20	**20 to 29**	**30 to 44**	**45 to 64**	**65 & older**	**All**
Mean consumption (MK/person/day)	12.68 *(1.67)*	13.89 *(0.66)*	13.15 *(0.87)*	13.71 *(1.16)*	9.66 *(0.51)*	13.13 *(0.75)*
Median consumption (MK/person/day)	11.77	9.62	7.88	7.56	7.24	8.00
Individual poverty headcount (%)	40.7 *(7.76)*	49.6 *(2.44)*	61.2 *(2.82)*	61.5 *(3.00)*	66.9 *(2.68)*	59.6 *(2.55)*
Individual poverty gap index	0.17 *(0.04)*	0.18 *(0.01)*	0.25 *(0.02)*	0.25 *(0.02)*	0.25 *(0.02)*	0.23 *(0.02)*
Individual poverty severity index	0.09 *(0.03)*	0.08 *(0.01)*	0.13 *(0.01)*	0.13 *(0.01)*	0.12 *(0.01)*	0.12 *(0.01)*
Absolute number of poor (IHS weighted population)	20,868	900,666	2,413,393	1,886,225	613,649	5,834,801
IHS sample households	*71*	*1,707*	*2,399*	*1,753*	*656*	*6,586*

N.B.: This table is based on the sub-set of 6,586 IHS sample household with adequate expenditure and consumption information.

Mean and median consumption values are calculated from temporally (April 1998) and spatially deflated Kwacha values.

Table 14: Education attainment of adults aged 25 and older, wealth group and sex.

	Ultra-poor		Poor		Non-poor		All	
MALAWI	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Attended school	67.8 *(3.68)*	42.8 *(2.66)*	71.8 *(2.23)*	46.9 *(1.98)*	84.4 *(1.26)*	60.8 *(1.77)*	77.2 *(1.80)*	51.8 *(1.78)*
Completed Primary Stnd. IV	41.3 *(2.59)*	19.4 *(1.59)*	45.9 *(1.94)*	22.5 *(1.45)*	61.9 *(1.54)*	37.5 *(1.85)*	52.7 *(1.79)*	27.8 *(1.47)*
Completed Primary Stnd. VIII	6.7 *(0.97)*	0.9 *(0.19)*	9.3 *(0.86)*	2.4 *(0.30)*	25.4 *(1.49)*	13.1 *(1.52)*	16.2 *(1.09)*	6.2 *(0.70)*
Completed Secondary School (MCSE)	2.6 *(0.53)*	0.2 *(0.12)*	3.9 *(0.48)*	0.8 *(0.15)*	16.9 *(1.30)*	8.0 *(1.25)*	9.5 *(0.77)*	3.4 *(0.51)*
Completed university	0.2 *(0.11)*	0.1 *(0.06)*	0.3 *(0.09)*	0.1 *(0.04)*	3.8 *(0.71)*	1.8 *(0.52)*	1.8 *(0.32)*	0.7 *(0.19)*
IHS weighted pop. aged 25 +	*371,520*	*461,173*	*958,903*	*1,113,703*	*720,967*	*614,078*	*1,679,870*	*1,727,780*
IHS sample aged 25 +	*1,772*	*2,193*	*4,522*	*5,242*	*3,437*	*2,908*	*7,959*	*8,150*
Rural								
Attended school	65.4 *(4.11)*	39.9 *(2.89)*	69.8 *(2.46)*	44.2 *(2.09)*	82.1 *(1.49)*	56.1 *(1.87)*	74.9 *(2.04)*	48.3 *(1.92)*
Completed Primary Stnd. IV	37.3 *(2.80)*	16.4 *(1.61)*	42.0 *(2.04)*	19.3 *(1.43)*	57.3 *(1.68)*	30.8 *(1.73)*	48.4 *(1.94)*	23.2 *(1.44)*
Completed Primary Stnd. VIII	4.4 *(1.03)*	0.5 *(0.13)*	5.8 *(0.82)*	1.2 *(0.23)*	17.3 *(1.30)*	5.4 *(0.77)*	10.6 *(0.99)*	2.7 *(0.39)*
Completed Secondary School (MCSE)	1.5 *(0.53)*	0.1 *(0.07)*	1.9 *(0.37)*	0.3 *(0.08)*	9.3 *(0.90)*	2.4 *(0.46)*	5.0 *(0.55)*	1.0 *(0.20)*
Completed university	0.2 *(0.11)*	0.0 *(0.05)*	0.1 *(0.05)*	0.0 *(0.03)*	0.9 *(0.32)*	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.5 *(0.14)*	0.1 *(0.03)*
IHS weighted pop. aged 25 +	*331,564*	*423,732*	*860,558*	*1,031,592*	*611,239*	*536,074*	*1,471,798*	*1,567,666*
IHS sample aged 25 +	*1,472*	*1,914*	*3,876*	*4,699*	*2,866*	*2,497*	*6,742*	*7,196*
Urban								
Attended school	87.2 *(2.09)*	75.0 *(3.28)*	89.2 *(1.78)*	80.6 *(2.64)*	97.2 *(0.73)*	93.3 *(1.18)*	93.4 *(1.03)*	86.8 *(1.86)*
Completed Primary Stnd. IV	74.1 *(3.52)*	53.2 *(3.40)*	79.4 *(2.46)*	62.2 *(3.01)*	87.9 *(2.24)*	83.7 *(2.33)*	83.8 *(1.93)*	72.7 *(2.61)*
Completed Primary Stnd. VIII	25.9 *(3.43)*	5.4 *(1.65)*	40.0 *(3.42)*	17.6 *(2.45)*	70.6 *(3.38)*	66.1 *(3.54)*	56.1 *(3.58)*	41.2 *(3.96)*
Completed Secondary School (MCSE)	11.2 *(2.20)*	1.8 *(1.22)*	21.7 *(2.74)*	6.8 *(1.45)*	58.9 *(3.79)*	46.6 *(4.57)*	41.3 *(3.54)*	26.2 *(3.67)*
Completed university	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.5 *(0.54)*	2.3 *(0.80)*	0.6 *(0.41)*	19.5 *(3.53)*	13.2 *(3.40)*	11.4 *(2.31)*	6.7 *(1.89)*
IHS weighted pop. aged 25 +	*39,956*	*37,441*	*98,345*	*82,111*	*109,728*	*78,003*	*208,072*	*160,115*
IHS sample aged 25 +	*300*	*279*	*646*	*543*	*571*	*411*	*1,217*	*954*

Information on literacy was only asked of adults who reported not having attended school. On average, one percent of household heads reported being literate without having attended school. However, coupling this information with that on educational attainment does not make it possible to infer overall literacy rates for household heads: The mere fact that one attended school does not necessarily imply that one is literate. No information on literacy rates can be derived from this information

The above categories are inclusive. That is, household heads who report having completed university also are included in the totals for having completed lower levels of education.

Table 15: Education attainment of household heads, by wealth group and sex.

	Ultra-poor		Poor		Non-poor		All	
MALAWI	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Attended school	67.9 *(3.88)*	41.7 *(3.38)*	72.4 *(2.28)*	45.9 *(2.11)*	84.9 *(1.22)*	55.5 *(2.42)*	78.0 *(1.77)*	49.5 *(1.80)*
Completed Primary Stnd. IV	40.9 *(2.68)*	16.7 *(2.24)*	46.1 *(1.93)*	19.4 *(1.63)*	62.4 *(1.57)*	32.3 *(2.09)*	53.5 *(1.78)*	24.3 *(1.55)*
Completed Primary Stnd. VIII	5.9 *(0.70)*	0.4 *(0.21)*	8.7 *(0.71)*	1.9 *(0.37)*	23.9 *(1.45)*	11.8 *(1.91)*	15.6 *(1.01)*	5.6 *(0.86)*
Completed Secondary School (MCSE)	1.8 *(0.33)*	0.1 *(0.14)*	3.3 *(0.38)*	0.8 *(0.27)*	15.3 *(1.21)*	8.0 *(1.58)*	8.7 *(0.71)*	3.5 *(0.70)*
Completed university	0.1 *(0.09)*	0.1 *(0.14)*	0.3 *(0.09)*	0.1 *(0.06)*	3.0 *(0.56)*	1.4 *(0.46)*	1.5 *(0.27)*	0.5 *(0.18)*
IHS weighted pop. HH heads	*343,923*	*141,864*	*921,908*	*347,853*	*762,440*	*210,405*	*1,684,348*	*558,257*
IHS sample of HH heads	*1,640*	*698*	*4,363*	*1,675*	*3,642*	*1,018*	*8,005*	*2,693*
Rural								
Attended school	65.3 *(4.33)*	39.9 *(3.53)*	70.3 *(2.51)*	44.3 *(2.21)*	83.0 *(1.42)*	51.6 *(2.51)*	75.9 *(1.99)*	46.9 *(1.92)*
Completed Primary Stnd. IV	36.7 *(2.92)*	15.1 *(2.25)*	42.2 *(2.01)*	17.4 *(1.60)*	58.5 *(1.71)*	26.9 *(1.81)*	49.4 *(1.92)*	20.9 *(1.46)*
Completed Primary Stnd. VIII	3.3 *(0.62)*	0.1 *(0.14)*	5.0 *(0.53)*	1.0 *(0.28)*	16.4 *(1.22)*	5.1 *(1.19)*	10.0 *(0.84)*	2.5 *(0.51)*
Completed Secondary School (MCSE)	0.8 *(0.28)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.4 *(0.22)*	0.3 *(0.18)*	8.4 *(0.77)*	2.7 *(0.82)*	4.5 *(0.43)*	1.2 *(0.34)*
Completed university	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.04)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.6 *(0.14)*	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.3 *(0.07)*	0.0 *(0.04)*
IHS weighted pop. HH heads	*305,659*	*133,833*	*826,112*	*330,628*	*655,119*	*189,713*	*1,481,231*	*520,342*
IHS sample of HH heads	*1,361*	*622*	*3,744*	*1,538*	*3,091*	*907*	*6,835*	*2,445*
Urban								
Attended school	88.9 *(2.26)*	71.3 *(6.37)*	90.6 *(2.17)*	77.2 *(3.75)*	96.5 *(1.21)*	91.6 *(2.87)*	93.8 *(1.38)*	85.1 *(2.83)*
Completed Primary Stnd. IV	74.4 *(3.43)*	43.2 *(7.45)*	80.0 *(2.76)*	57.7 *(5.15)*	86.5 *(2.49)*	82.5 *(4.13)*	83.4 *(2.10)*	71.2 *(4.09)*
Completed Primary Stnd. VIII	26.5 *(2.98)*	4.9 *(2.80)*	40.6 *(3.06)*	19.2 *(4.52)*	69.7 *(3.72)*	72.7 *(5.43)*	56.0 *(3.49)*	48.4 *(6.43)*
Completed Secondary School (MCSE)	10.0 *(1.63)*	2.4 *(2.50)*	20.2 *(2.40)*	9.9 *(3.85)*	57.1 *(4.29)*	56.5 *(6.90)*	39.7 *(3.62)*	35.3 *(6.38)*
Completed university	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.4 *(2.50)*	2.1 *(0.74)*	1.1 *(1.17)*	18.0 *(3.39)*	12.9 *(3.87)*	10.5 *(2.13)*	7.5 *(2.32)*
IHS weighted pop. HH heads	*38,264*	*8,030*	*95,796*	*17,225*	*107,320*	*20,691*	*203,116*	*37,916*
IHS sample of HH heads	*279*	*76*	*619*	*137*	*551*	*111*	*1,170*	*248*

Information on literacy was only asked of adults who reported not having attended school. On average, one percent of household heads reported being literate without having attended school. However, coupling this information with that on educational attainment does not make it possible to infer overall literacy rates for household heads: The mere fact that one attended school does not necessarily imply that one is literate. No information on literacy rates can be derived from this information

The above categories are inclusive. That is, household heads who report having completed university also are included in the totals for having completed lower levels of education.

Table 16: Poverty measures, by educational level of household head.

	No education	Attended school, but not through Stnd. IV	Completed Stnd. IV	Completed primary school (Stnd. VIII)	Completed secondary school (MCSE)	Completed university	All households
Mean consumption (MK/person/day)	8.05 *(0.49)*	10.45 *(0.73)*	10.97 *(0.50)*	18.48 *(1.49)*	34.36 *(2.77)*	93.36 *(16.77)*	13.13 *(0.75)*
Median consumption (MK/person/day)	6.12	7.26	8.37	12.81	23.41	54.44	8.00
Individual poverty headcount (%)	70.6 *(3.21)*	63.2 *(3.01)*	58.1 *(2.77)*	47.2 *(2.62)*	29.8 *(3.09)*	15.5 *(6.28)*	59.6 *(2.55)*
Individual poverty gap index	0.31 *(0.03)*	0.25 *(0.02)*	0.22 *(0.02)*	0.15 *(0.01)*	0.08 *(0.01)*	0.07 *(0.03)*	0.23 *(0.02)*
Individual poverty severity index	0.17 *(0.02)*	0.13 *(0.01)*	0.11 *(0.01)*	0.06 *(0.01)*	0.03 *(0.01)*	0.04 *(0.02)*	0.12 *(0.01)*
Absolute number of poor (IHS weighted pop.)	*1,804,718*	*1,544,407*	*1,985,323*	*297,712*	*182,225*	*20,416*	*5,834,801*
IHS sample households (n)	*1,709*	*1,646*	*2,274*	*438*	*434*	*85*	*6,586*

N.B.: This table is based on the sub-set of 6,586 IHS sample household with adequate expenditure and consumption information.
Mean and median consumption values are calculated from temporally (April 1998) and spatially deflated Kwacha values.

Table 17: Percent of children in age group attending school, by wealth group and sex.

MALAWI	Ultra-poor		Poor		Non-poor		All	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
5 to 7 years old	41.0 *(1.97)*	44.2 *(2.74)*	41.7 *(1.54)*	45.6 *(2.40)*	56.3 *(2.04)*	61.5 *(2.28)*	45.6 *(1.50)*	49.9 *(2.14)*
8 to 10 years old	82.5 *(2.06)*	84.7 *(1.69)*	82.9 *(1.58)*	84.2 *(1.69)*	92.6 *(1.36)*	90.3 *(1.55)*	85.3 *(1.39)*	85.7 *(1.46)*
11 to 13 years old	89.6 *(1.80)*	89.5 *(1.44)*	90.6 *(1.44)*	90.9 *(0.96)*	93.9 *(1.29)*	91.3 *(1.28)*	91.5 *(1.17)*	91.0 *(0.77)*
14 to 16 years old	84.5 *(2.08)*	82.9 *(2.50)*	86.4 *(1.36)*	82.3 *(1.47)*	86.6 *(2.09)*	79.3 *(2.34)*	86.5 *(1.21)*	81.3 *(1.41)*
17 to 19 years old	68.9 *(2.38)*	48.6 *(3.30)*	71.3 *(2.00)*	47.2 *(2.42)*	75.8 *(2.23)*	37.7 *(2.94)*	72.9 *(1.70)*	43.1 *(2.18)*
20 to 24 years old	40.5 *(2.57)*	9.2 *(1.58)*	37.3 *(2.63)*	9.3 *(0.95)*	29.1 *(2.05)*	11.0 *(1.58)*	33.3 *(2.09)*	10.0 *(0.85)*
Rural								
5 to 7 years old	38.9 *(2.05)*	43.0 *(2.89)*	39.7 *(1.56)*	44.2 *(2.53)*	52.9 *(2.13)*	59.0 *(2.38)*	43.2 *(1.51)*	48.2 *(2.26)*
8 to 10 years old	81.5 *(2.25)*	83.9 *(1.88)*	82.0 *(1.71)*	83.2 *(1.86)*	91.4 *(1.61)*	89.9 *(1.67)*	84.1 *(1.53)*	84.9 *(1.61)*
11 to 13 years old	88.7 *(1.95)*	89.2 *(1.52)*	89.9 *(1.55)*	90.9 *(1.02)*	93.9 *(1.45)*	92.4 *(1.38)*	91.0 *(1.29)*	91.3 *(0.83)*
14 to 16 years old	83.9 *(2.25)*	82.4 *(2.72)*	85.8 *(1.46)*	82.1 *(1.58)*	85.3 *(2.34)*	77.9 *(2.72)*	85.7 *(1.34)*	80.8 *(1.57)*
17 to 19 years old	68.2 *(2.51)*	46.8 *(3.60)*	70.9 *(2.17)*	44.6 *(2.66)*	73.5 *(2.49)*	33.8 *(3.15)*	71.8 *(1.88)*	39.9 *(2.39)*
20 to 24 years old	40.9 *(2.87)*	8.1 *(1.74)*	36.2 *(2.94)*	8.0 *(0.95)*	26.4 *(2.32)*	7.1 *(1.11)*	31.5 *(2.38)*	7.6 *(0.66)*
Urban								
5 to 7 years old	61.7 *(5.10)*	59.4 *(5.94)*	66.0 *(5.12)*	62.0 *(4.69)*	84.8 *(4.58)*	86.8 *(3.97)*	72.3 *(4.35)*	69.5 *(3.97)*
8 to 10 years old	92.5 *(3.45)*	94.0 *(2.45)*	94.1 *(2.37)*	94.2 *(1.68)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	92.3 *(4.05)*	96.3 *(1.49)*	93.5 *(2.01)*
11 to 13 years old	97.3 *(1.72)*	93.1 *(4.55)*	97.7 *(1.27)*	91.8 *(2.59)*	93.9 *(2.23)*	85.3 *(3.03)*	96.2 *(1.17)*	88.9 *(1.96)*
14 to 16 years old	91.3 *(3.89)*	87.9 *(3.90)*	93.3 *(2.20)*	84.5 *(3.55)*	95.0 *(3.25)*	85.5 *(3.26)*	94.0 *(1.71)*	85.0 *(2.17)*
17 to 19 years old	77.1 *(5.34)*	60.6 *(6.97)*	75.9 *(3.41)*	65.6 *(4.69)*	87.5 *(3.07)*	64.4 *(6.13)*	81.8 *(2.56)*	65.1 *(3.68)*
20 to 24 years old	38.7 *(5.56)*	17.5 *(3.98)*	44.8 *(4.89)*	19.4 *(4.09)*	42.7 *(4.38)*	32.7 *(6.24)*	43.7 *(3.40)*	26.5 *(4.23)*

Table 18: 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.

MALAWI	Ultra-poor		Poor		Non-poor		All	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
In primary and aged 6 to 13	74.7 *(1.44)*	76.9 *(1.55)*	75.5 *(1.27)*	77.8 *(1.34)*	82.2 *(1.10)*	82.8 *(1.25)*	77.3 *(1.12)*	79.2 *(1.16)*
Any student in primary	118.1	109.1	121.4	112.4	138.6	122.6	125.9	115.2
IHS weighted pop. aged 6 to 13	*387,670*	*379,717*	*828,075*	*819,376*	*296,941*	*312,503*	*1,125,017*	*1,131,879*
IHS sample aged 6 to 13	*1,871*	*1,797*	*3,897*	*3,856*	*1,402*	*1,495*	*5,299*	*5,351*
Rural								
In primary and aged 6 to 13	73.7 *(1.54)*	76.1 *(1.69)*	74.5 *(1.34)*	77.0 *(1.44)*	81.6 *(1.22)*	83.6 *(1.30)*	76.3 *(1.20)*	78.8 *(1.26)*
Any student in primary	118.1	107.7	120.9	111.4	141.0	123.7	125.9	114.7
IHS weighted pop. aged 6 to 13	*353,545*	*348,968*	*765,992*	*754,517*	*257,249*	*271,063*	*1,023,241*	*1,025,580*
IHS sample aged 6 to 13	*1,613*	*1,573*	*3,473*	*3,430*	*1,189*	*1,266*	*4,662*	*4,696*
Urban								
In primary and aged 6 to 13	85.9 *(3.20)*	86.6 *(2.79)*	87.9 *(2.33)*	86.7 *(1.60)*	85.9 *(2.31)*	77.9 *(3.93)*	87.1 *(1.66)*	83.2 *(2.02)*
Any student in primary	118.3	125.5	127.7	123.6	122.9	115.0	125.8	120.3
IHS weighted pop. aged 6 to 13	*34,125*	*30,749*	*62,083*	*64,859*	*39,692*	*41,440*	*101,776*	*106,299*
IHS sample aged 6 to 13	*258*	*224*	*424*	*426*	*213*	*229*	*637*	*655*

Table 19: Percent of population attending secondary school or university, by wealth group and sex.

MALAWI	Ultra-poor		Poor		Non-poor		All	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Attending secondary school	2.23 *(0.24)*	0.97 *(0.16)*	2.56 *(0.21)*	1.45 *(0.14)*	4.79 *(0.34)*	3.58 *(0.49)*	3.35 *(0.22)*	2.17 *(0.22)*
Attending university	0.01 *(0.01)*	0.01 *(0.01)*	0.02 *(0.01)*	0.02 *(0.01)*	0.12 *(0.04)*	0.06 *(0.03)*	0.05 *(0.02)*	0.03 *(0.01)*
IHS weighted population	*1,322,296*	*1,399,621*	*3,045,440*	*3,263,365*	*1,683,674*	*1,674,169*	*4,729,114*	*4,937,534*
IHS sample	*6,394*	*6,775*	*14,501*	*15,599*	*8,050*	*7,978*	*22,551*	*23,577*
Rural								
Attending secondary school	1.86 *(0.24)*	0.71 *(0.15)*	2.06 *(0.20)*	1.00 *(0.12)*	3.42 *(0.29)*	2.15 *(0.35)*	2.53 *(0.20)*	1.38 *(0.18)*
Attending university	0.00 *(0.00)*	0.00 *(0.00)*	0.01 *(0.01)*	0.00 *(0.00)*	0.07 *(0.03)*	0.04 *(0.02)*	0.03 *(0.01)*	0.02 *(0.01)*
IHS weighted population	*1,193,348*	*1,276,455*	*2,771,536*	*2,991,117*	*1,451,212*	*1,458,078*	*4,222,748*	*4,449,194*
IHS sample	*5,407*	*5,820*	*12,641*	*13,744*	*6,809*	*6,827*	*19,450*	*20,571*
Urban								
Attending secondary school	5.68 *(0.94)*	3.74 *(0.68)*	7.60 *(0.85)*	6.38 *(0.82)*	13.35 *(0.94)*	13.25 *(1.94)*	10.24 *(0.79)*	9.42 *(1.24)*
Attending university	0.15 *(0.15)*	0.16 *(0.16)*	0.14 *(0.10)*	0.14 *(0.10)*	0.42 *(0.18)*	0.21 *(0.15)*	0.27 *(0.10)*	0.17 *(0.10)*
IHS weighted population	*128,948*	*123,166*	*273,904*	*272,249*	*232,462*	*216,091*	*506,366*	*488,340*
IHS sample	*987*	*955*	*1,860*	*1,855*	*1,241*	*1,151*	*3,101*	*3,006*

Table 20: Morbidity, by wealth group

MALAWI	**Ultra-poor**	**Poor**	**Non-poor**	**All**
Individuals ill in past 2 weeks (%)	22.7 (1.71)	24.4 (1.83)	28.7 (2.00)	25.9 (1.87)
Individuals seriously ill enough to have to stop normal activities (%)	14.2 (1.37)	15.3 (1.33)	17.2 (1.30)	16.0 (1.28)
IHS weighted population	*2,721,917*	*6,308,805*	*3,357,843*	*9,666,648*
IHS sample	*13,169*	*30,100*	*16,028*	*46,128*
Individuals who had a medical consultation in past 2 weeks (%)	3.5 (0.43)	3.9 (0.50)	4.8 (0.75)	4.2 (0.56)
Percent of those who saw:				
Doctor	29.2 (5.41)	31.2 (5.08)	34.5 (5.64)	32.5 (4.93)
Nurse	61.3 (5.22)	56.0 (5.10)	56.4 (5.74)	56.2 (5.03)
Traditional doctor	6.4 (2.00)	6.0 (1.47)	4.8 (1.54)	5.5 (1.31)
Not reported	3.1 (0.92)	6.8 (3.77)	4.2 (2.06)	5.8 (3.07)
IHS weighted population	*94,598*	*247,325*	*161,576*	*408,901*
IHS sample	*436*	*1,121*	*767*	*1,888*
Rural				
Individuals ill in past 2 weeks (%)	23.3 (1.90)	25.1 (2.01)	30.9 (2.21)	27.1 (2.09)
Individuals seriously ill enough to have to stop normal activities (%)	14.6 (1.53)	15.8 (1.47)	18.7 (1.45)	16.8 (1.43)
IHS weighted population	*2,469,803*	*5,762,652*	*2,909,290*	*8,671,942*
IHS sample	*11,227*	*26,385*	*13,636*	*40,021*
Individuals who had a medical consultation in past 2 weeks (%)	3.4 (0.47)	3.9 (0.54)	4.9 (0.86)	4.2 (0.62)
Percent of those who saw:				
Doctor	27.2 (5.93)	28.9 (5.53)	30.5 (5.76)	29.5 (5.29)
Nurse	62.7 (5.73)	57.6 (5.55)	59.5 (6.04)	58.3 (5.45)
Traditional doctor	7.0 (2.22)	6.3 (1.61)	5.4 (1.70)	6.0 (1.44)
Not reported	3.1 (1.01)	7.2 (4.14)	4.6 (2.34)	6.2 (3.42)
IHS weighted population	*84,230*	*224,949*	*143,004*	*367,953*
IHS sample	*377*	*997*	*673*	*1,670*
Urban				
Individuals ill in past 2 weeks (%)	16.6 (1.97)	16.5 (1.90)	14.0 (1.43)	15.4 (1.48)
Individuals seriously ill enough to have to stop normal activities (%)	10.4 (1.11)	10.2 (1.43)	7.3 (0.83)	8.9 (1.03)
IHS weighted population	*252,114*	*546,153*	*448,553*	*994,706*
IHS sample	*1,942*	*3,715*	*2,392*	*6,107*
Individuals who had a medical consultation in past 2 weeks (%)	4.1 (0.72)	4.1 (0.75)	4.1 (0.73)	4.1 (0.66)
Percent of those who saw:				
Doctor	45.4 (10.08)	54.4 (5.85)	65.8 (7.40)	59.6 (5.41)
Nurse	49.5 (9.73)	40.3 (6.73)	33.1 (7.40)	37.0 (5.53)
Traditional doctor	1.9 (1.68)	3.0 (1.43)	-	1.6 (0.83)
Not reported	3.2 (1.83)	2.4 (1.40)	1.1 (1.07)	1.8 (0.84)
IHS weighted population	*10,367*	*22,376*	*18,572*	*40,948*
IHS sample	*59*	*124*	*94*	*218*

Table 21: Fertility of women aged 15 to 45, by wealth group.

MALAWI	**Ultra-poor**	**Poor**	**Non-poor**	**All**
Percentage of women aged 15-45 who have given birth	80.0 *(1.21)*	79.3 *(0.85)*	70.5 *(1.30)*	75.9 *(0.91)*
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	3.8 *(0.11)*	3.3 *(0.07)*	2.3 *(0.07)*	3.0 *(0.06)*
Percent of children ever born who are still alive	79.9	79.2	77.8	78.7
Percent of women aged 15-45 who have given birth who have had no children die	54.8 *(1.78)*	56.9 *(1.68)*	59.8 *(1.68)*	58.0 *(1.44)*
Fertility indicators for all women aged 15-45:				
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.16 *(0.02)*	0.15 *(0.01)*	0.12 *(0.01)*	0.14 *(0.01)*
Synthetic fertility indicator *	4.7	4.2	3.3	3.9
Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)	*502,582*	*1,245,836*	*789,669*	*2,035,505*
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information	*2,472*	*6,015*	*3,758*	*9,773*
Percentage of IHS sample women age 15 to 45 for which fertility information exists	*90.1*	*91.5*	*94.0*	*92.4*
Rural				
Percentage of women aged 15-45 who have given birth	80.4 *(1.32)*	79.8 *(0.91)*	72.6 *(1.31)*	77.1 *(0.95)*
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	3.9 *(0.12)*	3.4 *(0.08)*	2.4 *(0.08)*	3.1 *(0.07)*
Percent of children ever born who are still alive	79.3	78.5	76.4	77.9
Percent of women aged 15-45 who have given birth who have had no children die	53.3 *(1.94)*	55.2 *(1.82)*	57.3 *(1.81)*	56.0 *(1.55)*
Fertility indicators for all women aged 15-45:				
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.16 *(0.02)*	0.15 *(0.01)*	0.13 *(0.01)*	0.14 *(0.01)*
Synthetic fertility indicator *	4.8	4.4	3.5	4.1
Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)	*450,771*	*1,125,191*	*675,093*	*1,800,284*
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information	*2,066*	*5,191*	*3,154*	*8,345*
Percentage of IHS sample women age 15 to 45 for which fertility information exists	*89.9*	*91.8*	*94.6*	*92.8*
Urban				
Percentage of women aged 15-45 who have given birth	76.5 *(2.50)*	74.9 *(2.02)*	58.5 *(3.36)*	66.9 *(2.28)*
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	3.1 *(0.10)*	2.6 *(0.08)*	1.7 *(0.08)*	2.2 *(0.07)*
Percent of children ever born who are still alive	86.4	87.4	89.7	88.3
Percent of women aged 15-45 who have given birth who have had no children die	68.7 *(2.74)*	73.4 *(1.88)*	78.2 *(3.09)*	75.5 *(1.85)*
Fertility indicators for all women aged 15-45:				
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.13 *(0.02)*	0.11 *(0.02)*	0.06 *(0.01)*	0.09 *(0.01)*
Synthetic fertility indicator *	3.7	2.9	1.6	2.3
Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)	*51,811*	*120,645*	*114,576*	*235,221*
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information	*406*	*824*	*604*	*1,428*
Percentage of IHS sample women age 15 to 45 for which fertility information exists	*90.8*	*89.6*	*91.0*	*90.2*

*The synthetic fertility indicator estimates the number of children a women will give birth to over her child-bearing 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 22: Fertility of women aged 15 to 45, by wealth group and highest educational level.

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	Did not complete Standard IV					**Completed Standard IV**			
Percentage of women aged 15-45 who have given birth	77.2 *(1.58)*	75.3 *(1.23)*	62.7 *(2.08)*	71.1 *(1.38)*		91.5 *(1.48)*	91.6 *(0.99)*	84.0 *(1.12)*	88.2 *(0.66)*
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	3.8 *(0.12)*	3.3 *(0.08)*	2.2 *(0.11)*	2.9 *(0.08)*		3.9 *(0.18)*	3.5 *(0.10)*	2.6 *(0.11)*	3.1 *(0.09)*
Percent of children ever born who are still alive	78.4	77.0	74.7	76.4		85.5	84.5	79.0	82.5
Women 15-45 who have given birth who have had no children die (%)	51.5 *(1.86)*	52.6 *(1.87)*	54.1 *(2.17)*	53.0 *(1.71)*		64.5 *(3.95)*	65.6 *(2.20)*	61.4 *(2.23)*	63.8 *(1.78)*
Fertility indicators all women aged 15-45:									
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.14 *(0.02)*	0.14 *(0.01)*	0.11 *(0.01)*	0.13 *(0.01)*		0.21 *(0.03)*	0.17 *(0.02)*	0.14 *(0.01)*	0.16 *(0.01)*
Synthetic fertility indicator *	4.5	4.2	3.3	3.9		6.4	5.0	3.7	4.4
Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)	*398,879*	*929,239*	*465,383*	*1,394,621*		*98,048*	*282,281*	*226,381*	*508,662*
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information	*1,893*	*4,354*	*2,139*	*6,493*		*537*	*1,462*	*1,122*	*2,584*
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 for which fertility information exists (%)	*88.7*	*89.6*	*92.0*	*90.4*		*94.9*	*96.5*	*97.3*	*96.9*
	Completed Primary School (Standard VIII)					**Completed Secondary School or higher**			
Percentage of women aged 15-45 who have given birth	84.1 *(5.76)*	91.5 *(2.70)*	85.4 *(2.69)*	87.6 *(2.11)*		66.7 *(18.91)*	75.6 *(5.91)*	70.8 *(2.86)*	71.6 *(2.47)*
Mean number children ever born to all women aged 15-45	2.5 *(0.41)*	3.1 *(0.24)*	2.6 *(0.19)*	2.8 *(0.15)*		1.0 *(0.28)*	1.9 *(0.24)*	1.9 *(0.14)*	1.9 *(0.12)*
Percent of children ever born who are still alive	90.0	92.0	89.6	90.6		100.0	94.3	89.2	90.0
Women 15-45 who have given birth who have had no children die (%)	80.4 *(8.31)*	80.3 *(3.85)*	77.1 *(3.32)*	78.3 *(2.58)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	91.4 *(4.61)*	79.3 *(3.39)*	81.3 *(2.98)*
Fertility indicators all women aged 15-45:									
Mean number of children born in past 12 months	0.15 *(0.07)*	0.11 *(0.03)*	0.14 *(0.03)*	0.13 *(0.02)*		0.27 *(0.12)*	0.13 *(0.04)*	0.08 *(0.02)*	0.09 *(0.01)*
Synthetic fertility indicator *	4.4	3.6	3.2	3.2		2.9	2.2	2.0	2.2
Weighted IHS population of women aged 15 to 45 with fertility information (table is based on these individuals)	*4,433*	*23,114*	*39,637*	*62,750*		*1,222*	*11,203*	*58,269*	*69,471*
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 with fertility information	*32*	*136*	*213*	*349*		*10*	*63*	*284*	*347*
IHS sample women age 15 to 45 for which fertility information exists (%)	*94.1*	*97.1*	*97.7*	*97.5*		*90.9*	*96.9*	*94.7*	*95.1*

*The synthetic fertility indicator estimates the number of children a women will give birth to over her child-bearing 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 23: Adverse anthropometric nutritional indicators for children age 6 to 59 months, by percent of children with anthropometric indicator in wealth and sex group.

	Ultra-poor		Poor		Non-poor		All	
MALAWI	**Boy**	**Girl**	**Boy**	**Girl**	**Boy**	**Girl**	**Boy**	**Girl**
Stunted (HAZ* <= -2)	64.4 (3.23)	58.0 (3.13)	63.6 (3.05)	58.5 (2.62)	56.9 (3.06)	53.3 (4.68)	61.5 (2.74)	56.8 (2.67)
Wasted (WHZ* <= -2)	9.4 (1.96)	11.7 (2.53)	9.3 (1.65)	10.1 (1.98)	9.3 (1.66)	7.9 (1.37)	9.3 (1.42)	9.4 (1.49)
Underweight (WAZ* <= -2)	36.1 (2.74)	32.6 (1.94)	34.3 (1.91)	29.3 (1.54)	26.6 (1.95)	23.1 (1.82)	31.9 (1.73)	27.4 (1.19)
Percent of age group with HAZ-score	*65.4*	*66.4*	*64.0*	*64.5*	*67.0*	*69.5*	*64.9*	*66.0*
Percent of age group with WHZ-score	*63.2*	*63.4*	*62.2*	*62.8*	*66.5*	*68.3*	*63.5*	*64.4*
Percent of age group with WAZ-score	*80.0*	*76.2*	*79.6*	*77.8*	*82.3*	*81.1*	*80.4*	*78.8*
Weighted population aged 6 to 59 mos.	*206,666*	*208,223*	*444,288*	*465,970*	*193,325*	*203,793*	*637,613*	*669,763*
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 mos.	*1,004*	*1,021*	*2,140*	*2,249*	*933*	*987*	*3,073*	*3,236*
Rural								
Stunted (HAZ <= -2)	64.3 (3.44)	59.3 (3.42)	64.0 (3.23)	59.0 (2.78)	57.1 (3.19)	53.1 (4.91)	61.8 (2.89)	57.1 (2.82)
Wasted (WHZ <= -2)	9.6 (2.07)	11.3 (2.72)	9.3 (1.73)	9.9 (2.09)	9.2 (1.72)	8.0 (1.42)	9.3 (1.49)	9.3 (1.57)
Underweight (WAZ <= -2)	37.5 (2.94)	32.8 (2.08)	35.3 (2.04)	29.9 (1.64)	27.6 (2.05)	24.2 (1.92)	32.9 (1.85)	28.1 (1.26)
Percent of age group with HAZ-score	*66.9*	*67.6*	*65.4*	*65.7*	*68.4*	*71.8*	*66.3*	*67.5*
Percent of age group with WHZ-score	*64.8*	*64.3*	*63.7*	*63.8*	*68.0*	*70.7*	*65.0*	*65.9*
Percent of age group with WAZ-score	*80.4*	*76.2*	*79.8*	*77.7*	*82.8*	*80.7*	*80.7*	*78.6*
Weighted population aged 6 to 59 mos.	*188,677*	*189,003*	*409,748*	*430,101*	*179,740*	*186,970*	*589,488*	*617,071*
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 mos.	*854*	*864*	*1,889*	*1,985*	*852*	*889*	*2,741*	*2,874*
Urban								
Stunted (HAZ <= -2)	65.5 (4.95)	42.7 (6.21)	57.2 (4.78)	50.1 (5.30)	53.0 (8.83)	57.7 (8.92)	56.0 (3.71)	52.2 (5.48)
Wasted (WHZ <= -2)	6.5 (3.48)	17.0 (5.96)	8.8 (3.44)	12.7 (4.53)	12.5 (4.70)	7.6 (4.10)	9.9 (2.96)	11.2 (3.80)
Underweight (WAZ <= -2)	20.4 (3.99)	30.8 (4.95)	22.5 (4.32)	22.5 (3.48)	11.7 (4.65)	11.7 (5.04)	19.5 (3.50)	18.9 (3.15)
Percent of age group with HAZ-score	*48.7*	*55.3*	*47.0*	*51.0*	*48.7*	*43.4*	*47.5*	*48.6*
Percent of age group with WHZ-score	*46.1*	*54.0*	*44.2*	*50.3*	*46.8*	*41.8*	*44.9*	*47.6*
Percent of age group with WAZ-score	*75.4*	*76.5*	*76.8*	*78.4*	*75.5*	*85.1*	*76.4*	*80.5*
Weighted population aged 6 to 59 mos.	*17,989*	*19,220*	*34,540*	*35,869*	*13,585*	*16,823*	*48,125*	*52,692*
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 mos.	*150*	*157*	*251*	*264*	*81*	*98*	*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 24: 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.

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					**Did not complete Stnd. IV**			
Stunted (HAZ* <= -2)	61.1 (2.78)	60.9 (2.56)	55.0 (3.55)	59.1 (2.57)		61.5 (2.70)	61.4 (2.63)	56.8 (3.08)	60.3 (2.42)
Wasted (WHZ* <= -2)	10.6 (2.10)	9.7 (1.66)	8.6 (1.28)	9.3 (1.35)		9.9 (1.90)	9.1 (1.61)	8.6 (1.40)	8.9 (1.28)
Underweight (WAZ* <= -2)	34.4 (2.07)	31.8 (1.58)	24.8 (1.54)	29.6 (1.34)		34.8 (2.39)	32.7 (1.75)	29.1 (2.22)	31.8 (1.63)
Pcnt. age group with HAZ-score	*65.9*	*64.3*	*68.3*	*65.5*		*66.6*	*65.0*	*68.6*	*65.9*
Pcnt. age group with WHZ-score	*63.3*	*62.5*	*67.4*	*64.0*		*64.0*	*63.2*	*67.5*	*64.3*
Pcnt. age group with WAZ-score	*78.1*	*78.6*	*81.7*	*79.6*		*77.5*	*78.3*	*81.5*	*79.1*
Weighted pop. aged 6 to 59 mos.	*414,889*	*910,258*	*397,118*	*1,307,376*		*329,810*	*656,955*	*206,187*	*863,141*
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 mos.	*2,025*	*4,389*	*1,920*	*6,309*		*1,542*	*3,049*	*964*	*4,013*
	Completed Stnd. IV					**Completed Stnd. VIII**			
Stunted (HAZ* <= -2)	59.1 (4.51)	60.0 (3.27)	55.3 (5.08)	58.1 (3.52)		68.4 (12.20)	59.2 (7.90)	47.0 (4.83)	50.9 (4.49)
Wasted (WHZ* <= -2)	13.8 (4.18)	11.6 (2.52)	8.2 (2.07)	10.2 (2.05)		0.0 (0.00)	8.5 (4.10)	7.1 (3.34)	7.6 (2.89)
Underweight (WAZ* <= -2)	33.4 (3.77)	30.2 (2.55)	23.1 (2.05)	27.5 (1.64)		9.8 (6.87)	25.3 (5.70)	12.5 (3.32)	17.1 (3.45)
Pcnt. age group with HAZ-score	*62.6*	*63.1*	*71.8*	*66.4*		*69.2*	*46.4*	*62.1*	*56.1*
Pcnt. age group with WHZ-score	*60.0*	*61.4*	*71.3*	*65.1*		*69.2*	*44.6*	*61.2*	*54.8*
Pcnt. age group with WAZ-score	*80.2*	*79.8*	*82.9*	*81.0*		*82.7*	*75.6*	*82.5*	*79.9*
Weighted pop. aged 6 to 59 mos.	*81,816*	*230,384*	*140,371*	*370,754*		*2,793*	*14,891*	*23,750*	*38,641*
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 mos.	*455*	*1,198*	*698*	*1,896*		*24*	*94*	*124*	*218*
	Completed Secondary or higher								
Stunted (HAZ* <= -2)	0.0 (0.00)	38.7 (12.46)	45.2 (6.40)	44.0 (6.00)					
Wasted (WHZ* <= -2)	50.0 (37.27)	11.4 (8.01)	13.8 (3.80)	13.4 (3.59)					
Underweight (WAZ* <= -2)	0.0 (0.00)	16.4 (8.86)	10.7 (3.43)	11.6 (3.42)					
Pcnt. age group with HAZ-score	*100.0*	*64.5*	*53.0*	*54.7*					
Pcnt. age group with WHZ-score	*100.0*	*64.5*	*52.0*	*53.9*					
Pcnt. age group with WAZ-score	*100.0*	*79.2*	*76.7*	*77.1*					
Weighted pop. aged 6 to 59 mos.	*151*	*4,595*	*25,936*	*30,531*					
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 mos.	*2*	*29*	*130*	*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 25: Immunization, percent of children aged 6 to 59 months, by wealth group.

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					**Rural**			
Completely immunized	81.2 *(1.69)*	81.1 *(1.25)*	81.6 *(1.41)*	81.3 *(1.10)*		81.8 *(1.74)*	81.5 *(1.31)*	82.5 *(1.50)*	81.8 *(1.16)*
Partially immunized	10.8 *(1.28)*	11.3 *(1.05)*	10.4 *(1.05)*	11.0 *(0.91)*		10.8 *(1.34)*	11.5 *(1.13)*	10.3 *(1.11)*	11.1 *(0.97)*
Has received no vaccinations	1.3 *(0.29)*	1.2 *(0.27)*	1.5 *(0.36)*	1.3 *(0.25)*		1.3 *(0.32)*	1.2 *(0.29)*	1.6 *(0.39)*	1.3 *(0.27)*
No vaccination information on child acquired	6.7 *(0.76)*	6.5 *(0.59)*	6.6 *(0.60)*	6.5 *(0.48)*		6.1 *(0.78)*	5.8 *(0.61)*	5.5 *(0.57)*	5.8 *(0.49)*
IHS weighted population aged 6 to 59 months	*414,889*	*910,258*	*397,118*	*1,307,376*		*377,680*	*839,849*	*366,710*	*1,206,559*
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 months	*2,025*	*4,389*	*1,920*	*6,309*		*1,718*	*3,874*	*1,741*	*5,615*
	Urban								
Completely immunized	75.1 *(5.59)*	76.9 *(3.59)*	70.1 *(3.86)*	74.8 *(3.06)*					
Partially immunized	11.1 *(4.15)*	8.9 *(2.29)*	11.0 *(2.67)*	9.5 *(2.07)*					
Has received no vaccinations	0.7 *(0.57)*	0.5 *(0.31)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.3 *(0.22)*					
No vaccination information on child acquired	13.0 *(2.87)*	13.8 *(2.41)*	18.9 *(3.07)*	15.3 *(2.04)*					
IHS weighted population aged 6 to 59 months	*37,209*	*70,409*	*30,407*	*100,817*					
IHS sample aged 6 to 59 months	*307*	*515*	*179*	*694*					

Information was collected on a child's vaccination history for BCG; polio 1, 2, and 3; diphtheria 1, 2 and 3; and measles.

Table 26: Cropland - percentage of households with cropland and size of holdings, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					**Southern region**			
Have cropland (%)	81.2 *(3.56)*	81.8 *(2.83)*	73.5 *(2.57)*	78.0 *(2.53)*		74.4 *(6.37)*	75.9 *(5.20)*	68.1 *(4.54)*	72.5 *(4.71)*
HH with cropland, Mean ha per HH	0.843 *(0.05)*	0.906 *(0.04)*	1.103 *(0.04)*	0.992 *(0.04)*		0.667 *(0.06)*	0.707 *(0.05)*	0.833 *(6.49)*	0.759 *(0.06)*
Mean ha per capita	0.160	0.185	0.282	0.222		0.132	0.150	0.222	0.176
Percent of households in category with per capita cropland holding within national per capita landholding quartile:									
Smallest quartile *(mean: 0.076 ha)*	38.1 *(3.50)*	30.2 *(2.76)*	15.6 *(1.60)*	23.8 * *(2.06)*		51.0 *(5.14)*	43.1 *(4.69)*	24.8 *(2.58)*	35.6 *(3.85)*
2nd quartile *(mean: 0.148 ha)*	25.7 *(1.58)*	24.6 *(1.15)*	16.4 *(1.17)*	21.0 * *(1.03)*		23.7 *(2.40)*	24.9 *(1.83)*	20.0 *(1.86)*	22.9 *(1.56)*
3rd quartile *(mean: 0.249 ha)*	28.3 *(2.63)*	31.0 *(1.81)*	32.1 *(1.50)*	31.5 * *(1.26)*		19.5 *(3.99)*	22.6 *(3.20)*	32.1 *(2.52)*	26.5 *(2.52)*
Largest quartile *(mean: 0.604 ha)*	7.9 *(1.42)*	14.2 *(1.91)*	35.9 *(2.18)*	23.7 * *(1.79)*		5.8 *(1.39)*	9.4 *(2.00)*	23.2 *(3.09)*	15.0 *(2.38)*
IHS weighted HH pop.	*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*		*294,152*	*611,124*	*473,728*	*1,084,852*
IHS sample HHs	*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*		*877*	*1,763*	*1,283*	*3,046*
	Central region					**Northern region**			
Have cropland (%)	93.2 *(1.26)*	91.3 *(1.71)*	78.7 *(3.01)*	85.1 *(2.14)*		75.0 *(5.06)*	76.0 *(6.36)*	75.3 *(5.32)*	75.7 *(5.66)*
HH with cropland, Mean ha per HH	0.998 *(0.08)*	1.077 *(0.06)*	1.339 *(0.03)*	1.195 *(0.04)*		1.119 *(0.20)*	1.114 *(0.18)*	1.156 *(0.17)*	1.134 *(0.16)*
Mean ha per capita	0.187	0.213	0.320	0.257		0.181	0.210	0.330	0.256
Percent of households in category with per capita cropland holding within national per capita landholding quartile:									
Smallest quartile *(mean: 0.076 ha)*	23.5 *(2.38)*	17.6 *(1.55)*	8.5 *(1.96)*	13.4 *(1.39)*		33.0 *(9.58)*	23.3 *(6.50)*	10.3 *(3.10)*	17.0 *(4.57)*
2nd quartile *(mean: 0.148 ha)*	28.3 *(2.34)*	24.9 *(1.58)*	12.8 *(0.91)*	19.4 *(1.26)*		25.3 *(3.36)*	21.5 *(3.79)*	17.8 *(5.12)*	19.7 *(4.43)*
3rd quartile *(mean: 0.249 ha)*	38.2 *(1.36)*	39.3 *(1.55)*	35.3 *(2.03)*	37.5 *(1.18)*		31.5 *(3.87)*	35.2 *(2.77)*	20.3 *(4.29)*	28.0 *(0.78)*
Largest quartile *(mean: 0.604 ha)*	10.0 *(2.48)*	18.3 *(2.07)*	43.5 *(2.08)*	29.7 *(2.06)*		10.2 *(8.21)*	19.9 *(7.46)*	51.6 *(0.95)*	35.3 *(8.00)*
IHS weighted HH pop.	*194,916*	*463,143*	*444,779*	*907,922*		*50,040*	*128,250*	*121,581*	*249,831*
IHS sample HHs	*549*	*1,333*	*1,275*	*2,608*		*190*	*484*	*448*	*932*
	Rural					**Urban**			
Have cropland (%)	87.1 *(3.73)*	88.0 *(2.96)*	82.5 *(2.72)*	85.5 *(2.68)*		18.3 *(3.79)*	18.7 *(3.69)*	12.3 *(3.36)*	15.1 *(2.84)*
HH with cropland, Mean ha per HH	0.842 *(0.05)*	0.906 *(0.04)*	1.104 *(0.05)*	0.992 *(0.04)*		0.881 *(0.16)*	0.921 *(0.12)*	1.075 *(0.16)*	0.991 *(0.10)*
Mean ha per capita	0.160	0.185	0.283	0.223		0.141	0.157	0.231	0.186
Percent of households in category with per capita cropland holding within national per capita landholding quartile:									
Smallest quartile *(mean: 0.076 ha)*	37.7 *(3.57)*	29.8 *(2.82)*	15.2 *(1.60)*	23.4 *(2.10)*		55.4 *(8.69)*	47.8 *(6.20)*	34.7 *(10.23)*	41.9 *(5.48)*
2nd quartile *(mean: 0.148 ha)*	26.0 *(1.60)*	24.7 *(1.17)*	16.5 *(1.20)*	21.1 *(1.05)*		9.9 *(3.57)*	15.5 *(3.86)*	12.5 *(3.47)*	14.1 *(2.75)*
3rd quartile *(mean: 0.249 ha)*	28.3 *(2.68)*	31.2 *(1.84)*	32.4 *(1.51)*	31.7 *(1.28)*		26.2 *(7.60)*	23.9 *(5.00)*	22.1 *(5.39)*	23.1 *(3.86)*
Largest quartile *(mean: 0.604 ha)*	7.9 *(1.45)*	14.3 *(1.64)*	36.0 *(2.22)*	23.8 *(1.83)*		8.4 *(4.03)*	12.8 *(4.56)*	30.7 *(6.39)*	20.9 *(3.99)*
IHS weighted HH pop.	*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*		*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*
IHS sample HHs	*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*		*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*

** Note that the quartiles are not exactly 25% of all households due to lumping of land holding areas on certain land holding sizes. All land areas were estimated by the respondent in acres. Rounding of household landholding size to half or whole acres was common.*

Table 27: Food crops – cropping pattern, production, and sales of households, by crop, wealth group and region (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					Southern region			
All food crops: Percent who cultivate	70.8 *(4.99)*	71.8 *(3.92)*	67.1 *(3.24)*	69.6 *(3.28)*		55.8 *(8.81)*	56.1 *(7.26)*	52.2 *(5.86)*	54.4 *(6.20)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	340	474	620	547		722	837	825	825
Maize (all): Percent who cultivate	66.8 *(5.89)*	67.4 *(4.68)*	64.0 *(3.58)*	65.8 *(3.81)*		51.3 *(10.13)*	51.4 *(8.22)*	49.6 *(6.22)*	50.6 *(6.82)*
Mean per capita production in kg (total population)	48.5	63.3	115.8	84.5		24.7	28.9	67.4	43.6
Hybrid maize									
Percent who cultivate	25.1 *(3.53)*	28.8 *(3.00)*	34.7 *(2.52)*	31.5 *(2.61)*		19.5 *(5.26)*	21.1 *(3.87)*	25.5 *(3.37)*	23.0 *(3.28)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	670	740	890	850		490	490	620	620
Percent who apply some fertilizer	43.1 *(6.95)*	47.4 *(5.01)*	59.8 *(4.21)*	53.7 *(4.23)*		23.5 *(8.36)*	30.0 *(7.30)*	46.5 *(8.06)*	38.0 *(7.32)*
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	17.8 *(5.01)*	17.9 *(3.75)*	23.0 *(3.20)*	20.5 *(3.23)*		15.4 *(8.62)*	16.1 *(5.93)*	23.4 *(6.11)*	19.6 *(5.60)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	359	521	728	617		339	486	813	670
Local maize									
Percent who cultivate	46.8 *(4.36)*	45.3 *(3.58)*	38.7 *(3.32)*	42.2 *(3.12)*		34.1 *(6.44)*	34.3 *(5.33)*	31.0 *(4.72)*	32.9 *(4.63)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	490	490	620	490		250	370	440	400
Percent who apply some fertilizer	26.8 *(6.00)*	27.3 *(4.73)*	32.0 *(3.44)*	29.3 *(3.72)*		21.5 *(6.22)*	23.9 *(5.77)*	30.8 *(6.36)*	26.8 *(5.69)*
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	13.3 *(5.49)*	11.9 *(4.00)*	11.9 *(2.95)*	11.9 *(3.26)*		6.0 *(2.80)*	6.6 *(2.26)*	9.6 *(2.49)*	7.8 *(1.95)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	150	235	377	281		260	322	677	486
Cassava									
Percent who cultivate	5.6 *(1.52)*	7.5 *(2.27)*	8.7 *(2.25)*	8.0 *(2.18)*		5.0 *(1.30)*	6.5 *(1.72)*	8.4 *(2.21)*	7.3 *(1.74)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	860	930	1,110	990		490	440	740	490
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	30.7 *(8.63)*	31.8 *(6.01)*	41.8 *(6.15)*	36.8 *(5.63)*		37.3 *(1.21)*	31.7 *(8.74)*	45.1 *(11.06)*	38.4 *(8.62)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	498	360	451	402		498	309	475	381
Groundnut									
Percent who cultivate	23.6 *(3.13)*	25.8 *(2.89)*	24.3 *(3.12)*	25.1 *(2.66)*		5.6 *(1.25)*	6.6 *(1.15)*	6.8 *(1.18)*	6.7 *(1.06)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	490	590	660	620		410	490	490	490
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	45.8 *(6.33)*	45.0 *(5.31)*	37.6 *(4.10)*	41.7 *(4.65)*		38.6 *(13.20)*	45.0 *(10.29)*	37.9 *(12.24)*	41.9 *(10.87)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	247	250	260	250		364	350	451	375
Rice									
Percent who cultivate	3.5 *(1.27)*	4.7 *(1.80)*	5.1 *(1.84)*	4.9 *(1.75)*		2.9 *(0.93)*	4.6 *(2.14)*	5.4 *(1.83)*	5.0 *(1.91)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	1,040	1,330	1,330	1,330		490	1,480	1,780	1,560
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	58.0 *(6.02)*	66.9 *(4.96)*	70.0 *(8.03)*	68.4 *(5.80)*		49.3 *(11.33)*	64.5 *(8.97)*	64.4 *(13.18)*	64.5 *(10.76)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	1,222	1,309	1,938	1,568		619	1,376	2,084	1,500

(continued)

Table 27: (Continued)

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI (continued)					Southern region (continued)			
Millet									
Percent who cultivate	1.8 *(0.55)*	2.8 *(0.87)*	2.8 *(1.22)*	2.8 *(1.00)*		0.8 *(0.38)*	1.6 *(0.75)*	1.8 *(0.99)*	1.7 *(0.84)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	150	190	250	250		250	120	120	120
Sorghum									
Percent who cultivate	3.2 *(1.32)*	3.4 *(1.36)*	2.7 *(1.08)*	3.1 *(1.19)*		3.8 *(1.92)*	5.0 *(2.35)*	5.4 *(2.24)*	5.2 *(2.24)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	160	120	250	160		120	140	250	190
Bean									
Percent who cultivate	6.7 *(1.92)*	8.3 *(3.02)*	8.8 *(2.78)*	8.6 *(2.88)*		2.0 *(0.73)*	2.4 *(0.85)*	3.5 *(1.17)*	2.9 *(0.96)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	120	120	170	120		120	210	250	220
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	28.8 *(4.95)*	33.1 *(5.39)*	26.5 *(5.91)*	30.0 *(5.51)*		31.2 *(17.78)*	41.0 *(11.74)*	13.1 *(7.90)*	26.2 *(9.46)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	85	85	150	107		747	450	203	376
Weighted IHS households	*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*		*294,152*	*611,124*	*473,728*	*1,084,852*
Weighted IHS individuals	*2,813,258*	*5,834,801*	*3,960,233*	*9,795,034*		*1,477,753*	*2,872,243*	*1,778,494*	*4,650,737*
IHS sample households	*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*		*877*	*1,763*	*1,283*	*3,046*

(continued)

Table 27: (Continued)

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	Central region					Northern region			
All food crops: Percent who cultivate	93.2 *(1.13)*	91.8 *(1.66)*	81.0 *(2.75)*	86.5 *(1.91)*		71.7 *(6.57)*	74.5 *(7.00)*	73.9 *(6.00)*	74.2 *(6.38)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	250	290	482	359		547	556	692	616
Maize (all): Percent who cultivate	90.0 *(2.39)*	87.9 *(3.63)*	78.4 *(3.33)*	83.3 *(3.13)*		67.3 *(8.29)*	69.7 *(9.64)*	67.3 *(8.82)*	68.5 *(9.27)*
Mean per capita production in kg (total population)	77.1	98.8	155.5	123.4		66.6	88.7	154.2	113.9
Hybrid maize									
Percent who cultivate	29.5 *(5.32)*	36.1 *(5.36)*	42.8 *(3.72)*	39.4 *(4.39)*		41.0 *(5.30)*	39.3 *(6.00)*	40.4 *(9.26)*	39.8 *(7.52)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	670	740	1,000	890		890	990	1,110	1,110
Percent who apply some fertilizer	55.0 *(4.63)*	56.3 *(3.76)*	69.6 *(3.42)*	63.4 *(3.11)*		64.9 *(6.36)*	62.5 *(7.84)*	54.3 *(11.32)*	58.4 *(9.59)*
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	12.7 *(6.67)*	11.9 *(4.38)*	16.0 *(2.64)*	14.1 *(2.98)*		38.3 *(7.13)*	42.3 *(8.91)*	49.6 *(7.09)*	45.9 *(8.07)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	129	359	750	614		549	612	572	600
Local maize									
Percent who cultivate	66.4 *(5.35)*	58.9 *(5.34)*	45.9 *(5.36)*	52.5 *(4.92)*		44.5 *(7.58)*	48.8 *(9.11)*	42.3 *(5.75)*	45.6 *(7.66)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	520	560	670	620		740	740	860	740
Percent who apply some fertilizer	28.1 *(10.26)*	26.9 *(7.92)*	32.6 *(3.83)*	29.3 *(5.37)*		42.9 *(7.66)*	41.0 *(7.05)*	33.1 *(12.94)*	37.4 *(10.01)*
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	16.7 *(9.53)*	11.5 *(6.78)*	6.4 *(1.77)*	9.3 *(4.64)*		26.8 *(10.03)*	31.7 *(13.82)*	39.9 *(13.58)*	35.4 *(13.68)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	100	104	226	133		319	326	319	319
Cassava									
Percent who cultivate	6.2 *(3.61)*	8.5 *(5.32)*	7.6 *(4.07)*	8.1 *(4.69)*		7.6 *(3.50)*	8.1 *(3.96)*	13.9 *(7.41)*	10.9 *(5.45)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	2,470	2,470	1,730	2,220		890	740	1,240	990
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	25.9 *(13.45)*	32.7 *(10.82)*	33.3 *(5.96)*	33.0 *(8.12)*		20.1 *(7.26)*	28.6 *(5.73)*	50.8 *(4.87)*	42.3 *(6.08)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	299	514	537	537		570	268	300	298
Groundnut									
Percent who cultivate	48.3 *(4.65)*	48.8 *(6.05)*	43.0 *(5.94)*	46.0 *(5.72)*		33.7 *(5.04)*	34.5 *(2.72)*	24.1 *(6.08)*	29.5 *(4.49)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	620	740	740	740		370	250	250	250
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	49.7 *(7.32)*	45.5 *(6.44)*	36.4 *(4.26)*	41.3 *(5.40)*		30.8 *(6.50)*	42.5 *(13.98)*	45.4 *(16.28)*	43.7 *(14.92)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	207	240	272	250		237	192	185	187
Rice									
Percent who cultivate	3.6 *(2.81)*	4.3 *(3.31)*	2.6 *(2.18)*	3.5 *(2.76)*		6.5 *(6.49)*	6.3 *(6.24)*	13.2 *(10.32)*	9.7 *(8.49)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	1,240	1,610	1,330	1,610		890	890	1,110	890
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	68.7 *(2.23)*	69.2 *(5.57)*	60.7 *(9.75)*	66.1 *(6.82)*		57.6 *(4.21)*	69.6 *(2.37)*	85.7 *(3.93)*	80.3 *(1.60)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	1,077	1,116	1,938	1,288		1,822	1,546	1,916	1,725

(continued)

Table 27: (Continued)

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	Central region (continued)					Northern region (continued)			
Millet									
Percent who cultivate	1.7 *(0.60)*	3.3 *(1.70)*	3.7 *(2.60)*	3.5 *(2.13)*		7.6 *(3.50)*	6.5 *(3.55)*	3.7 *(1.13)*	5.2 *(2.41)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	250	250	440	250		120	120	250	150
Sorghum									
Percent who cultivate	3.0 *(2.22)*	2.3 *(1.59)*	0.4 *(0.22)*	1.4 *(0.93)*		-	-	0.3 *(0.22)*	0.2 *(0.10)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	250	120	120	120		-	-	250	250
Bean									
Percent who cultivate	13.4 *(5.62)*	16.8 *(7.71)*	15.8 *(6.32)*	16.3 *(6.92)*		8.6 *(3.97)*	5.9 *(1.58)*	4.2 *(1.02)*	5.0 *(1.18)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	150	120	160	120		120	70	120	100
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	31.6 *(4.15)*	32.3 *(6.58)*	29.1 *(6.61)*	30.8 *(6.47)*		8.6 *(2.21)*	26.0 *(13.68)*	35.3 *(24.34)*	29.8 *(18.05)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	57	62	123	82		203	163	150	163
Weighted IHS households	*194,916*	*463,143*	*444,779*	*907,922*		*50,040*	*128,250*	*121,581*	*249,831*
Weighted IHS individuals	*1,032,596*	*2,307,630*	*1,771,909*	*4,079,539*		*302,909*	*654,928*	*409,830*	*1,064,758*
IHS sample households	*549*	*1,333*	*1,275*	*2,608*		*190*	*484*	*448*	*932*

(continued)

Table 27: (Continued)

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	Rural					Urban			
All food crops: Percent who cultivate	75.6 *(5.36)*	77.2 *(4.21)*	74.9 *(3.54)*	76.1 *(3.58)*		19.2 *(3.37)*	16.8 *(3.19)*	14.1 *(3.55)*	15.3 *(2.70)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	339	467	632	544		2,000	1,557	340	1,012
Maize (all): Percent who cultivate	71.3 *(6.39)*	72.4 *(5.07)*	71.4 *(3.94)*	71.9 *(4.20)*		19.0 *(3.40)*	16.5 *(3.22)*	13.9 *(3.55)*	15.0 *(2.71)*
Mean per capita production in kg (total population)	50.8	66.9	128.2	91.1		23.4	25.2	28.1	26.6
Hybrid maize									
Percent who cultivate	26.3 *(3.82)*	30.3 *(3.27)*	37.9 *(2.86)*	33.8 *(2.90)*		12.0 *(2.31)*	12.8 *(2.84)*	13.0 *(3.58)*	12.9 *(2.58)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	670	740	890	830		740	740	930	860
Percent who apply some fertilizer	41.7 *(7.14)*	46.0 *(5.20)*	59.0 *(4.43)*	52.6 *(4.44)*		76.5 *(7.68)*	81.1 *(5.99)*	75.7 *(6.23)*	78.1 *(5.38)*
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	17.5 *(5.18)*	17.7 *(3.89)*	23.9 *(3.37)*	20.9 *(3.39)*		23.7 *(9.18)*	20.8 *(6.27)*	5.4 *(3.69)*	12.2 *(3.93)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	339	491	728	612		2,093	1,436	281	1,307
Local maize									
Percent who cultivate	50.2 *(4.77)*	49.1 *(3.92)*	44.2 *(3.69)*	46.9 *(3.46)*		9.4 *(2.26)*	6.2 *(1.48)*	1.1 *(0.46)*	3.4 *(0.82)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	490	490	620	490		250	430	890	490
Percent who apply some fertilizer	26.5 *(6.11)*	27.1 *(4.79)*	32.0 *(3.46)*	29.2 *(3.75)*		41.1 *(7.62)*	50.0 *(8.47)*	30.5 *(17.26)*	46.5 *(7.83)*
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	13.5 *(5.58)*	12.0 *(4.05)*	11.9 *(2.97)*	12.0 *(3.29)*		2.0 *(1.96)*	3.9 *(2.92)*	5.8 *(5.68)*	4.2 *(2.59)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	150	235	377	281		212	450	889	511
Cassava									
Percent who cultivate	6.0 *(1.66)*	8.0 *(2.50)*	9.9 *(2.59)*	8.9 *(2.44)*		1.7 *(0.69)*	1.7 *(0.51)*	0.6 *(0.31)*	1.1 *(0.28)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	890	930	1,110	990		250	670	1,780	670
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	31.5 *(8.97)*	31.4 *(6.04)*	42.0 *(6.21)*	36.7 *(5.70)*		-	49.6 *(17.68)*	21.2 *(16.67)*	41.0 *(14.60)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	498	313	451	402		-	2,118	388	2,118
Groundnut									
Percent who cultivate	25.5 *(3.45)*	28.0 *(3.18)*	27.7 *(3.57)*	27.9 *(2.98)*		3.7 *(0.84)*	4.2 *(1.01)*	1.3 *(0.49)*	2.6 *(0.61)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	490	590	670	620		490	490	560	490
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	46.2 *(6.38)*	45.2 *(5.38)*	37.9 *(4.13)*	41.9 *(4.69)*		14.9 *(6.99)*	29.3 *(7.87)*	-	21.3 *(6.27)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	245	250	260	250		577	250	-	250
Rice									
Percent who cultivate	3.7 *(1.39)*	5.1 *(1.98)*	5.8 *(2.12)*	5.4 *(1.96)*		0.7 *(0.41)*	0.5 *(0.19)*	0.2 *(0.21)*	0.3 *(0.15)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	1,040	1,330	1,380	1,330		3,150	1,730	1,110	1,110
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	57.7 *(6.14)*	66.9 *(5.00)*	69.9 *(8.11)*	68.3 *(5.86)*		75.0 *(2.42)*	66.7 *(21.17)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	78.4 *(15.56)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	1,222	1,309	1,938	1,568		2,068	1,611	494	494

(continued)

Table 27: (Continued)

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	Rural (continued)					Urban (continued)			
Millet									
Percent who cultivate	2.0 *(0.61)*	3.0 *(0.96)*	3.3 *(1.39)*	3.1 *(1.12)*		-	0.6 *(0.46)*	-	0.3 *(0.21)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	150	190	250	250		-	2,220	-	2,220
Sorghum									
Percent who cultivate	3.4 *(1.44)*	3.7 *(1.49)*	3.1 *(1.23)*	3.4 *(1.32)*		0.2 *(0.18)*	0.3 *(0.27)*	0.1 *(0.06)*	0.2 *(0.12)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	160	120	250	160		370	220	1,240	220
Bean									
Percent who cultivate	7.1 *(2.11)*	8.8 *(3.31)*	9.9 *(3.19)*	9.3 *(3.22)*		2.5 *(0.87)*	3.0 *(1.11)*	1.8 *(0.75)*	2.4 *(0.79)*
Median yield (kg/ha)	150	120	180	130		40	120	20	40
Percent of those who cultivate who sell a portion	29.5 *(4.98)*	33.4 *(5.53)*	27.1 *(6.00)*	30.4 *(5.61)*		7.5 *(7.02)*	24.4 *(7.65)*	5.9 *(6.22)*	16.4 *(5.70)*
Median HH sale income (MK)	85	85	150	103		19	534	340	343
Weighted IHS households	*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*		*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*
Weighted IHS individuals	*2,575,521*	*5,326,744*	*3,468,261*	*8,795,005*		*237,737*	*508,057*	*491,972*	*1,000,028*
IHS sample households	*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*		*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*

Table 28: Cash crops – cropping pattern, gross sales, and value of input use, by crop, wealth group and region (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					Southern region			
Tobacco									
Percent who cultivate	13.6 *(2.18)*	15.2 *(2.43)*	18.9 *(3.44)*	16.9 *(2.74)*		3.1 *(1.45)*	3.2 *(1.43)*	3.5 *(1.47)*	3.4 *(1.40)*
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	3,346 *(553.7)*	4,654 *(797.9)*	7,791 *(1286.2)*	6,279 *(941.0)*		2,407 *(369.8)*	2,508 *(387.1)*	4,090 *(1032.5)*	3,232 *(621.4)*
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	2,000	2,125	2,463	2,279		1,517	2,200	2,738	2,200
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	1,318 *(188.5)*	1,738 *(289.1)*	2,807 *(515.3)*	2,315 *(367.7)*		1,006 *(111.4)*	1,000 *(144.0)*	1,633 *(211.7)*	1,307 *(142.1)*
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	733	806	977	894		967	826	1,009	882
Cotton									
Percent who cultivate	3.6 *(2.02)*	3.3 *(1.64)*	2.6 *(1.45)*	3.0 *(1.44)*		1.9 *(1.00)*	2.1 *(1.04)*	2.6 *(1.46)*	2.3 *(1.18)*
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	912 *(218.0)*	1,155 *(213.8)*	1,369 *(122.7)*	1,240 *(173.6)*		1,039 *(251.5)*	1,472 *(183.9)*	1,349 *(229.0)*	1,413 *(130.1)*
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	647	758	886	821		921	921	880	921
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	255 *(42.55)*	291 *(32.6)*	460 *(63.5)*	362 *(45.45)*		180 *(112.8)*	270 *(125.7)*	484 *(159.2)*	389 *(125.3)*
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	156	168	150	160		53	92	124	100
Soyabean									
Percent who cultivate	3.0 *(0.89)*	4.1 *(1.62)*	4.0 *(1.64)*	4.1 *(1.60)*		0.1 *(0.14)*	0.2 *(0.17)*	0.5 *(0.24)*	0.3 *(0.17)*
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	450 *(169.5)*	410 *(171.6)*	588 *(186.3)*	492 *(158.8)*		53 *(0.00)*	1,140 *(280.3)*	375 *(216.5)*	760 *(161.3)*
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	186	150	218	185		53	771	137	137
Sugarcane: Percent who cultivate	1.4 *(0.45)*	1.4 *(0.60)*	1.8 *(0.62)*	1.6 *(0.60)*		1.4 *(0.56)*	1.0 *(0.40)*	1.3 *(0.43)*	1.1 *(0.38)*
Sunflower: Percent who cultivate	1.0 *(0.48)*	0.8 *(0.33)*	0.6 *(0.35)*	0.7 *(0.33)*		1.1 *(0.81)*	0.7 *(0.55)*	1.0 *(0.71)*	0.8 *(0.61)*
Tea: Percent who cultivate	0.3 *(0.17)*	0.2 *(0.08)*	0.2 *(0.16)*	0.2 *(0.09)*		0.6 *(0.28)*	0.3 *(0.14)*	0.3 *(0.34)*	0.3 *(0.19)*
Any cash crop									
Percent who cultivate	22.1 *(2.98)*	23.9 *(3.03)*	26.2 *(4.05)*	25.0 *(3.30)*		8.9 *(2.42)*	9.0 *(2.32)*	10.2 *(2.78)*	9.5 *(2.44)*
Mean total household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	2,481 *(477.5)*	3,400 *(622.0)*	6,329 *(999.7)*	4,824 *(742.8)*		1,654 *(243.1)*	1,981 *(363.6)*	4,006 *(1621.2)*	2,926 *(849.7)*
Median total HH sales for those who cultivate (MK)	1,100	1,240	1,713	1,422		921	945	886	931
Mean total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	965 *(205.4)*	1,329 *(261.6)*	2,368 *(411.4)*	1,862 *(296.1)*		491 *(139.3)*	570 *(138.2)*	1,084 *(263.1)*	821 *(182.1)*
Median total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	409	523	768	661		74	138	514	319
Mean total household sales for ALL households (MK)	543 *(138.4)*	809 *(189.9)*	1,647 *(337.7)*	1,198 *(249.1)*		141 *(40.76)*	173 *(43.23)*	395 *(134.6)*	270 *(73.86)*
Mean total value of inputs for ALL households (MK)	141 *(38.3)*	201 *(52.76)*	436 *(100.0)*	310 *(71.88)*		29 *(11.61)*	32 *(10.65)*	75 *(24.6)*	51 *(16.29)*
Weighted population of all HHs	*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*		*294,152*	*611,124*	*473,728*	*1,084,852*
IHS sample of all households	*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*		*877*	*1,763*	*1,283*	*3,046*

(continued)

Table 28: (Continued).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	Central region					Northern region			
Tobacco									
Percent who cultivate	28.0 *(5.34)*	30.5 *(5.51)*	36.4 *(5.54)*	33.4 *(5.37)*		18.6 *(8.01)*	16.9 *(7.78)*	14.6 *(11.02)*	15.8 *(9.43)*
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	3,519 *(719.1)*	4,510 *(865.2)*	7,854 *(1510.6)*	6,296 *(1111.0)*		3,257 *(432.1)*	7,560 *(2384.0)*	10,711 *(3386.2)*	8,980 *(1882.3)*
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	2,000	2,000	2,326	2,164		2,007	2,919	3,223	3,000
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	1,258 *(233.2)*	1,672 *(324.5)*	2,866 *(634.9)*	2,346 *(452.7)*		1,841 *(334.4)*	2,611 *(660.1)*	3,434 *(482.9)*	2,969 *(570.8)*
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	600	723	864	786		1,121	1,557	1,931	1,689
Cotton									
Percent who cultivate	7.0 *(4.99)*	5.8 *(3.97)*	3.3 *(3.02)*	4.6 *(3.26)*		-	-	-	-
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	860 *(260.5)*	1,001 *(259.1)*	1,385 *(104.1)*	1,135 *(268.1)*		-	-	-	-
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	549	704	910	758		-	-	-	-
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	280 *(40.07)*	297 *(8.71)*	443 *(33.47)*	350 *(41.77)*		-	-	-	-
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	218	220	215	220		-	-	-	-
Soyabean									
Percent who cultivate	8.1 *(2.29)*	9.9 *(4.07)*	8.7 *(3.65)*	9.4 *(3.80)*		0.3 *(0.33)*	1.3 *(0.39)*	0.7 *(0.26)*	1.0 *(0.32)*
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	457 *(175.7)*	393 *(178.4)*	593 *(198.5)*	485 *(167.0)*		697 *(0.00)*	200 *(64.03)*	759 *(293.6)*	401 *(95.25)*
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	186	142	218	182		697	208	497	216
Sugarcane: Percent who cultivate	1.4 *(0.89)*	2.1 *(1.44)*	2.5 *(1.30)*	2.3 *(1.37)*		1.0 *(0.57)*	1.0 *(0.54)*	1.3 *(1.08)*	1.1 *(0.77)*
Sunflower: Percent who cultivate	1.1 *(0.50)*	1.0 *(0.47)*	0.4 *(0.30)*	0.7 *(0.36)*		-	-	-	-
Tea: Percent who cultivate	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Any cash crop									
Percent who cultivate	42.6 *(5.25)*	45.1 *(6.22)*	45.7 *(6.56)*	45.4 *(6.21)*		19.7 *(8.42)*	18.5 *(7.68)*	17.1 *(10.77)*	17.9 *(9.23)*
Mean total household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	2,655 *(674.5)*	3,361 *(726.7)*	6,565 *(1230.4)*	4,940 *(917.9)*		3,119 *(365.5)*	6,927 *(2160.1)*	9,243 *(2923.4)*	8,009 *(1810.5)*
Median total HH sales for those who cultivate (MK)	1,005	1,094	1,870	1,489		2,007	2,682	3,000	2,903
Mean total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	981 *(273.4)*	1,333 *(306.6)*	2,551 *(537.0)*	1,979 *(370.4)*		1,810 *(333.8)*	2,593 *(658.7)*	3,388 *(489.2)*	2,939 *(571.2)*
Median total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	409	475	748	630		1,033	1,450	1,913	1,672
Mean total household sales for ALL households (MK)	1,131 *(343.0)*	1,517 *(385.7)*	2,998 *(569.0)*	2,243 *(465.6)*		613 *(198.1)*	1,284 *(653.0)*	1,585 *(893.8)*	1,430 *(711.6)*
Mean total value of inputs for ALL households (MK)	265 *(83.82)*	365 *(105.3)*	819 *(174.1)*	587 *(133.9)*		316 *(127.6)*	412 *(198.6)*	439 *(251.3)*	425 *(220.4)*
Weighted population of all HHs	*194,916*	*463,143*	*444,779*	*907,922*		*50,040*	*128,250*	*121,581*	*249,831*
IHS sample of all households	*549*	*1,333*	*1,275*	*2,608*		*190*	*484*	*448*	*932*

(continued)

Table 28: (Continued).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	Rural					Urban			
Tobacco									
Percent who cultivate	14.7 *(2.42)*	16.6 *(2.68)*	21.6 *(3.89)*	18.9 *(3.05)*		1.2 *(0.94)*	0.7 *(0.42)*	0.6 *(0.34)*	0.6 *(0.28)*
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	3,332 *(558.0)*	4,652 *(800.9)*	7,201 *(1115.4)*	5,973 *(886.6)*		5,281 *(3412.1)*	5,310 *(2696.0)*	154,871 *(73639.7)*	84,413 *(60666.9)*
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	2,000	2,125	2,463	2,279		2,068	2,068	274,911	5,420
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	1,297 *(189.6)*	1,732 *(290.6)*	2,740 *(510.4)*	2,276 *(367.6)*		3,421 *(2782.7)*	2,826 *(2110.7)*	15,952 *(4425.6)*	9,768 *(4582.1)*
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	718	804	976	893		806	806	20,252	1,824
Cotton									
Percent who cultivate	3.9 *(2.21)*	3.6 *(1.81)*	3.0 *(1.67)*	3.3 *(1.62)*		-	0.3 *(0.27)*	-	0.2 *(0.12)*
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	912 *(218.0)*	1,149 *(214.5)*	1,369 *(122.7)*	1,237 *(174.5)*		-	1,771 *(521.0)*	-	1,771 *(521.0)*
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	647	751	886	821		-	2,233	-	2,233
Mean value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	255 *(42.55)*	278 *(30.36)*	460 *(63.50)*	355 *(44.64)*		-	1,443 *(453.1)*	-	1,443 *(453.1)*
Median value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	156	168	150	160		-	1,842	-	1,842
Soyabean									
Percent who cultivate	3.3 *(0.98)*	4.5 *(1.78)*	4.6 *(1.88)*	4.5 *(1.78)*		-	0.1 *(0.13)*	-	0.1 *(0.06)*
Mean household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	450 *(169.5)*	411 *(172.3)*	588 *(186.3)*	492 *(159.2)*		-	56 *(0.00)*	-	56 *(0.00)*
Median household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	186	150	218	185		-	56	-	56
Sugarcane: Percent who cultivate	1.4 *(0.49)*	1.5 *(0.66)*	2.1 *(0.70)*	1.8 *(0.67)*		1.2 *(0.52)*	0.7 *(0.33)*	-	0.3 *(0.15)*
Sunflower: Percent who cultivate	1.1 *(0.52)*	0.8 *(0.36)*	0.7 *(0.40)*	0.8 *(0.40)*		-	-	-	-
Tea: Percent who cultivate	0.3 *(0.18)*	0.2 *(0.09)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.2 *(0.10)*		-	-	-	-
Any cash crop									
Percent who cultivate	23.9 *(3.28)*	26.1 *(3.34)*	30.0 *(4.60)*	27.9 *(3.68)*		2.5 *(1.05)*	1.5 *(0.57)*	0.6 *(0.34)*	1.0 *(0.34)*
Mean total household sales for those who cultivate (MK)	2,477 *(481.7)*	3,402 *(625.6)*	5,898 *(897.4)*	4,617 *(714.3)*		2,887 *(1614.7)*	3,018 *(1125.0)*	154,871 *(733.0.6)*	52,164 *(40716.0)*
Median total HH sales for those who cultivate (MK)	1,100	1,240	1,713	1,419		1,056	2,068	274,911	2,068
Mean total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	950 *(205.9)*	1,325 *(263.4)*	2,312 *(408.8)*	1,832 *(297.0)*		2,412 *(1859.0)*	1,931 *(1139.7)*	15,952 *(4409.1)*	7,217 *(3600.4)*
Median total value of inputs for those who cultivate (MK)	409	517	768	661		806	806	20,252	1,824
Mean total household sales for ALL households (MK)	587 *(152.1)*	883 *(208.2)*	1,757 *(366.3)*	1,279 *(272.3)*		71 *(48.23)*	46 *(24.01)*	904 *(813.9)*	524 *(460.9)*
Mean total value of inputs for ALL households (MK)	150 *(41.96)*	218 *(57.89)*	487 *(113.2)*	340 *(79.9)*		41 *(34.39)*	23 *(15.60)*	93 *(66.51)*	62 *(38.24)*
Weighted population of all HHs	*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*		*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*
IHS sample of all households	*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*		*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*

Table 29: Livestock and livestock products, by wealth group and region (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					Southern region			
Households which receive livestock income (%)	24.5 *(4.18)*	24.0 *(2.90)*	23.5 *(2.26)*	23.8 *(2.20)*		19.0 *(3.09)*	17.9 *(2.33)*	18.5 *(2.54)*	18.2 *(2.34)*
Mean annual household income from livestock, all HHs (MK)	140.48 *(32.70)*	163.52 *(28.33)*	277.39 *(46.37)*	216.33 *(32.26)*		88.60 *(19.14)*	100.24 *(19.53)*	191.15 *(56.31)*	139.94 *(32.53)*
Cattle									
Percent of households owning	3.0 *(0.49)*	3.7 *(0.42)*	7.0 *(0.82)*	5.2 *(0.50)*		1.7 *(0.45)*	2.2 *(0.37)*	5.7 *(1.33)*	3.7 *(0.67)*
Average herd size, of those owning	5.4 *(0.72)*	5.5 *(0.49)*	6.7 *(0.51)*	6.2 *(0.42)*		6.8 *(2.00)*	6.3 *(1.16)*	8.4 *(0.85)*	7.7 *(0.71)*
Percent of herd sold annually	9	11	10	10		3	6	7	7
Mean annual HH income from sale animals, milk, all HHs (MK)	34.30 *(12.88)*	55.21 *(15.16)*	142.85 *(35.05)*	95.86 *(22.37)*		9.35 *(4.87)*	23.86 *(11.32)*	100.34 *(47.46)*	57.26 *(25.38)*
Goats									
Percent of households owning	22.1 *(2.21)*	22.4 *(1.84)*	22.4 *(1.76)*	22.4 *(1.58)*		18.9 *(2.51)*	19.4 *(2.35)*	20.0 *(2.23)*	19.7 *(2.15)*
Average herd size, of those owning	4.1 *(0.22)*	4.1 *(0.21)*	4.4 *(0.22)*	4.2 *(0.18)*		4.0 *(0.25)*	4.2 *(0.30)*	4.6 *(0.43)*	4.4 *(0.31)*
Percent of herd sold annually	25	24	16	20		28	25	17	21
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	53.51 *(10.20)*	55.95 *(8.00)*	51.73 *(6.35)*	53.99 *(6.26)*		47.91 *(11.62)*	48.17 *(7.81)*	49.67 *(11.31)*	48.82 *(8.66)*
Sheep									
Percent of households owning	0.9 *(0.18)*	1.0 *(0.14)*	1.5 *(0.40)*	1.2 *(0.21)*		0.6 *(0.21)*	0.7 *(0.16)*	1.0 *(0.45)*	0.8 *(0.23)*
Average herd size, of those owning	5.2 *(1.84)*	4.7 *(0.78)*	4.7 *(1.28)*	4.7 *(0.81)*		3.5 *(0.87)*	4.0 *(0.61)*	8.2 *(3.30)*	6.1 *(1.85)*
Percent of herd sold annually	43	44	21	31		113	61	17	31
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	5.93 *(2.68)*	6.54 *(2.02)*	4.53 *(0.88)*	5.61 *(1.27)*		7.54 *(4.52)*	5.75 *(3.28)*	4.24 *(1.76)*	5.09 *(2.26)*
Pigs									
Percent of households owning	5.4 *(1.07)*	5.8 *(0.79)*	6.6 *(0.85)*	6.2 *(0.72)*		1.2 *(0.38)*	1.8 *(0.39)*	2.3 *(0.71)*	2.0 *(0.45)*
Average herd size, of those owning	3.2 *(0.26)*	3.4 *(0.21)*	3.8 *(0.21)*	3.6 *(0.16)*		2.4 *(0.26)*	2.8 *(0.46)*	3.8 *(0.49)*	3.3 *(0.37)*
Percent of herd sold annually	26	23	27	25		47	24	22	23
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	21.99 *(5.71)*	22.38 *(4.06)*	40.06 *(18.34)*	30.58 *(9.83)*		7.06 *(2.59)*	5.74 *(1.92)*	8.75 *(2.72)*	7.06 *(1.74)*
Poultry									
Percent of households owning	40.3 *(2.85)*	43.7 *(2.48)*	45.8 *(2.46)*	44.7 *(2.22)*		33.1 *(3.77)*	35.8 *(3.71)*	40.5 *(3.22)*	37.9 *(3.37)*
Average flock size, of those owning	6.2 *(0.39)*	7.1 *(0.36)*	9.8 *(0.44)*	8.4 *(0.36)*		5.2 *(0.46)*	6.3 *(0.55)*	9.5 *(0.61)*	7.8 *(0.50)*
Percent of flock sold annually	22	17	14	16		24	19	16	17
Mean annual HH income from sale of birds, eggs, all HHs (MK)	24.74 *(8.21)*	24.03 *(6.18)*	40.91 *(8.37)*	31.86 *(5.83)*		16.75 *(5.38)*	17.83 *(5.62)*	34.08 *(12.63)*	24.93 *(7.15)*
Weighted population of households	*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*		*294,152*	*611,124*	*473,728*	*1,084,852*
IHS sample households	*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*		*877*	*1,763*	*1,283*	*3,046*

(continued)

Table 29: (Continued).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	Central region					Northern region			
Households which receive livestock income (%)	32.1 *(9.28)*	31.8 *(6.07)*	28.8 *(4.05)*	30.3 *(4.17)*		27.6 *(14.36)*	25.3 *(11.40)*	23.5 *(4.13)*	24.4 *(7.57)*
Mean annual household income from livestock, all HHs (MK)	188.25 *(75.40)*	198.83 *(50.85)*	280.34 *(40.94)*	238.76 *(33.98)*		259.30 *(96.91)*	337.57 *(155.9)*	602.62 *(275.2)*	466.56 *(209.1)*
Cattle									
Percent of households owning	3.0 *(1.03)*	3.6 *(0.85)*	6.5 *(1.13)*	5.0 *(0.87)*		10.9 *(3.18)*	11.6 *(1.39)*	13.8 *(2.67)*	12.7 *(1.65)*
Average herd size, of those owning	4.9 *(0.62)*	5.0 *(0.62)*	5.8 *(0.62)*	5.5 *(0.49)*		4.5 *(0.80)*	5.2 *(0.74)*	5.6 *(0.67)*	5.4 *(0.67)*
Percent of herd sold annually	16	13	11	12		9	13	16	15
Mean annual HH income from sale animals, milk, all HHs (MK)	45.73 *(29.25)*	54.58 *(18.66)*	128.61 *(35.72)*	90.85 *(20.29)*		136.50 *(40.42)*	206.91 *(102.9)*	360.55 *(201.2)*	281.68 *(146.1)*
Goats									
Percent of households owning	28.7 *(3.83)*	27.6 *(2.84)*	28.0 *(2.72)*	27.8 *(2.32)*		15.2 *(7.87)*	17.6 *(7.55)*	11.4 *(3.98)*	14.6 *(5.83)*
Average herd size, of those owning	3.9 *(0.31)*	3.8 *(0.24)*	4.1 *(0.23)*	4.0 *(0.19)*		5.7 *(0.70)*	5.1 *(0.98)*	5.2 *(0.65)*	5.1 *(0.63)*
Percent of herd sold annually	24	25	16	20		14	15	11	13
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	66.42 *(20.79)*	68.77 *(16.95)*	62.58 *(7.89)*	65.73 *(10.78)*		36.09 *(22.58)*	46.74 *(23.56)*	20.10 *(8.69)*	33.78 *(16.66)*
Sheep									
Percent of households owning	1.3 *(0.33)*	1.1 *(0.26)*	2.0 *(0.77)*	1.5 *(0.44)*		0.7 *(0.79)*	1.7 *(0.49)*	1.7 *(0.69)*	1.7 *(0.42)*
Average herd size, of those owning	3.4 *(1.09)*	4.6 *(0.70)*	3.1 *(0.26)*	3.6 *(0.33)*		25.0 *(0.00)*	6.5 *(3.64)*	4.2 *(0.66)*	5.4 *(2.01)*
Percent of herd sold annually	36	56	30	42		3	6	8	7
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	4.67 *(2.55)*	8.82 *(2.98)*	5.70 *(0.77)*	7.29 *(1.59)*		1.39 *(1.48)*	2.10 *(1.03)*	1.41 *(1.14)*	1.76 *(0.97)*
Pigs									
Percent of households owning	10.2 *(2.23)*	9.5 *(1.58)*	9.9 *(1.16)*	9.7 *(1.20)*		10.8 *(2.22)*	11.5 *(3.14)*	11.1 *(4.63)*	11.3 *(3.72)*
Average herd size, of those owning	3.1 *(0.35)*	3.5 *(0.30)*	3.6 *(0.26)*	3.6 *(0.23)*		4.1 *(0.33)*	3.6 *(0.24)*	4.2 *(0.28)*	3.9 *(0.21)*
Percent of herd sold annually	27	24	22	23		14	18	44	32
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	42.25 *(12.55)*	38.78 *(7.47)*	37.28 *(5.03)*	38.05 *(4.17)*		30.93 *(12.47)*	42.43 *(21.98)*	172.24 *(140.2)*	105.60 *(82.98)*
Poultry									
Percent of households owning	45.1 *(3.69)*	47.7 *(3.07)*	47.7 *(4.48)*	47.7 *(3.54)*		64.1 *(6.75)*	67.0 *(6.40)*	59.5 *(3.56)*	63.3 *(3.35)*
Average flock size, of those owning	6.3 *(0.53)*	7.1 *(0.34)*	9.4 *(0.46)*	8.2 *(0.38)*		8.6 *(0.86)*	9.4 *(0.69)*	11.9 *(1.72)*	10.6 *(1.07)*
Percent of flock sold annually	24	19	16	18		16	10	7	8
Mean annual HH income from sale of birds, eggs, all HHs (MK)	29.18 *(17.29)*	27.96 *(11.00)*	46.17 *(12.74)*	36.88 *(9.37)*		54.39 *(38.76)*	39.40 *(31.13)*	48.32 *(18.15)*	43.74 *(22.85)*
Weighted population of households	*194,916*	*463,143*	*444,779*	*907,922*		*50,040*	*128,250*	*121,581*	*249,831*
IHS sample households	*549*	*1,333*	*1,275*	*2,608*		*190*	*484*	*448*	*932*

(continued)

Table 29: (Continued).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	Rural					Urban			
Households which receive livestock income (%)	26.5 *(4.49)*	26.1 *(3.16)*	26.8 *(2.53)*	26.4 *(2.45)*		3.0 *(0.92)*	3.3 *(0.95)*	1.6 *(0.50)*	2.3 *(0.56)*
Mean annual household income from livestock, all HHs (MK)	150.45 *(35.33)*	177.01 *(30.93)*	311.98 *(53.08)*	238.09 *(36.01)*		33.38 *(21.38)*	25.12 *(11.15)*	43.99 *(22.12)*	35.63 *(14.20)*
Cattle									
Percent of households owning	3.1 *(0.52)*	3.9 *(0.45)*	7.9 *(0.95)*	5.7 *(0.56)*		2.5 *(1.38)*	1.5 *(0.76)*	0.9 *(0.39)*	1.2 *(0.43)*
Average herd size, of those owning	5.3 *(0.77)*	5.5 *(0.51)*	6.7 *(0.52)*	6.2 *(0.43)*		6.6 *(0.62)*	5.5 *(0.88)*	6.3 *(1.81)*	5.8 *(0.94)*
Percent of herd sold annually	9	11	10	11		4	3	2	3
Mean annual HH income from sale animals, milk, all HHs (MK)	35.71 *(13.93)*	59.79 *(16.59)*	163.43 *(40.31)*	106.69 *(25.00)*		19.19 *(18.84)*	8.25 *(8.18)*	4.00 *(3.99)*	5.88 *(5.85)*
Goats									
Percent of households owning	23.7 *(2.38)*	24.1 *(1.99)*	25.5 *(1.96)*	24.8 *(1.74)*		5.2 *(1.88)*	4.8 *(1.28)*	1.7 *(0.64)*	3.1 *(0.72)*
Average herd size, of those owning	4.0 *(0.22)*	4.0 *(0.22)*	4.4 *(0.22)*	4.2 *(0.18)*		4.7 *(1.01)*	6.9 *(1.92)*	5.4 *(1.51)*	6.5 *(1.48)*
Percent of herd sold annually	26	24	16	20		2	6	10	7
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	58.33 *(10.91)*	60.92 *(8.68)*	58.88 *(7.25)*	60.00 *(6.94)*		1.67 *(1.28)*	4.92 *(2.37)*	3.50 *(2.68)*	4.13 *(1.80)*
Sheep									
Percent of households owning	0.9 *(0.20)*	1.1 *(0.15)*	1.7 *(0.45)*	1.4 *(0.24)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*
Average herd size, of those owning	5.2 *(1.84)*	4.7 *(0.78)*	4.7 *(1.28)*	4.7 *(0.81)*		-	-	-	-
Percent of herd sold annually	42	44	21	31		-	-	-	-
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	6.40 *(2.91)*	7.15 *(2.20)*	5.21 *(0.99)*	6.27 *(1.41)*		0.87 *(0.59)*	0.38 *(0.26)*	0.00 *(0.00)*	0.17 *(0.12)*
Pigs									
Percent of households owning	5.8 *(1.17)*	6.3 *(0.88)*	7.5 *(0.97)*	6.9 *(0.81)*		1.1 *(0.72)*	0.7 *(0.40)*	0.1 *(0.11)*	0.4 *(0.21)*
Average herd size, of those owning	3.2 *(0.26)*	3.4 *(0.21)*	3.8 *(0.21)*	3.6 *(0.16)*		1.3 *(0.27)*	1.5 *(0.27)*	12.0 *(0.00)*	3.2 *(1.43)*
Percent of herd sold annually	25	22	27	25		39	42	-	17
Mean annual HH income from sale of animals, all HHs (MK)	23.63 *(6.24)*	24.17 *(4.48)*	46.00 *(20.97)*	34.05 *(11.01)*		4.40 *(4.28)*	4.00 *(2.45)*	0.00 *(0.00)*	1.77 *(1.09)*
Poultry									
Percent of households owning	43.2 *(3.11)*	47.2 *(2.73)*	51.8 *(2.69)*	49.3 *(2.47)*		9.7 *(2.16)*	7.7 *(1.63)*	5.7 *(1.42)*	6.6 *(1.23)*
Average flock size, of those owning	6.1 *(0.40)*	7.1 *(0.36)*	9.7 *(0.44)*	8.3 *(0.36)*		7.9 *(1.24)*	11.0 *(1.74)*	12.8 *(2.70)*	11.9 *(1.57)*
Percent of flock sold annually	22	17	14	16		18	12	10	11
Mean annual HH income from sale of birds, eggs, all HHs (MK)	26.37 *(8.92)*	25.63 *(6.76)*	41.57 *(9.04)*	32.85 *(6.36)*		7.23 *(3.18)*	7.58 *(3.08)*	36.49 *(22.24)*	23.68 *(12.94)*
Weighted population of households	*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*		*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*
IHS sample households	*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*		*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*

Table 30: Activity status of household heads and household members aged 10 and above, by wealth group (6,586 household data set).

	All individuals age 10 and above					Household heads only			
	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
MALAWI									
Employee	5.3 (0.79)	6.0 (0.62)	12.2 (1.08)	8.6 (0.75)		13.7 (2.09)	15.3 (1.76)	26.4 (2.35)	20.5 (1.90)
Family business worker	2.9 (0.99)	3.1 (0.83)	3.5 (0.69)	3.2 (0.75)		5.0 (1.58)	4.9 (1.08)	4.9 (0.72)	4.9 (0.82)
Self-employed	22.0 (2.71)	23.3 (2.48)	23.4 (2.19)	23.4 (2.21)		50.7 (5.63)	51.2 (4.47)	46.5 (3.53)	49.0 (3.66)
Employer	0.2 (0.10)	0.3 (0.10)	0.4 (0.10)	0.4 (0.08)		0.6 (0.23)	0.6 (0.20)	1.0 (0.22)	0.8 (0.16)
Seeking work	0.8 (0.24)	0.9 (0.19)	1.4 (0.22)	1.1 (0.17)		1.9 (0.70)	1.6 (0.51)	1.4 (0.32)	1.5 (0.39)
Home worker	26.6 (2.90)	25.0 (2.52)	23.0 (1.97)	24.2 (2.14)		23.0 (5.20)	20.8 (4.13)	14.7 (2.74)	18.0 (3.27)
Student	33.8 (0.88)	33.1 (0.85)	28.8 (0.90)	31.3 (0.72)		0.0 (0.02)	0.2 (0.13)	0.4 (0.18)	0.3 (0.15)
Dependent	6.7 (0.94)	6.6 (0.82)	5.5 (0.71)	6.1 (0.72)		1.4 (0.53)	1.4 (0.51)	1.1 (0.33)	1.2 (0.40)
Other	1.6 (0.35)	1.6 (0.51)	1.7 (0.67)	1.6 (0.57)		3.7 (0.92)	4.0 (1.54)	3.6 (1.68)	3.8 (1.58)
Weighted population	*1,825,799*	*3,940,635*	*2,924,521*	*6,865,156*		*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*
IHS sample	*5,521*	*11,827*	*8,434*	*20,261*		*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*
Rural									
Employee	3.9 (0.86)	4.4 (0.64)	8.8 (1.11)	6.2 (0.78)		9.7 (2.21)	10.9 (1.76)	19.3 (2.47)	14.7 (1.95)
Family business worker	2.8 (1.09)	2.9 (0.91)	3.6 (0.79)	3.2 (0.84)		4.7 (1.72)	4.3 (1.17)	4.8 (0.76)	4.5 (0.90)
Self-employed	23.3 (3.03)	25.0 (2.74)	26.4 (2.48)	25.6 (2.46)		53.5 (6.24)	54.4 (4.92)	51.7 (3.89)	53.2 (4.05)
Employer	0.3 (0.11)	0.3 (0.11)	0.5 (0.11)	0.4 (0.09)		0.6 (0.25)	0.7 (0.21)	1.0 (0.25)	0.8 (0.18)
Seeking work	0.8 (0.26)	0.8 (0.20)	1.2 (0.24)	1.0 (0.19)		2.0 (0.76)	1.6 (0.56)	1.2 (0.33)	1.4 (0.43)
Home worker	27.0 (3.16)	25.4 (2.77)	24.2 (2.29)	24.9 (2.41)		24.6 (5.60)	22.5 (4.50)	16.6 (3.18)	19.8 (3.66)
Student	33.4 (0.94)	32.7 (0.92)	27.5 (0.89)	30.6 (0.76)		-	0.2 (0.14)	0.3 (0.19)	0.3 (0.16)
Dependent	6.9 (1.04)	6.9 (0.90)	6.0 (0.79)	6.5 (0.80)		1.5 (0.59)	1.5 (0.56)	1.2 (0.38)	1.4 (0.45)
Other	1.5 (0.37)	1.6 (0.55)	1.8 (0.78)	1.7 (0.63)		3.4 (0.99)	3.9 (1.69)	3.9 (1.92)	3.9 (1.77)
Weighted population	*1,662,794*	*3,577,945*	*2,519,870*	*6,097,815*		*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*
IHS sample	*4,673*	*10,192*	*7,077*	*17,269*		*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*
Urban									
Employee	19.5 (1.13)	21.6 (0.97)	33.1 (1.51)	27.7 (0.96)		56.5 (2.75)	61.3 (3.01)	74.6 (3.18)	68.7 (2.63)
Family business worker	3.4 (0.93)	4.4 (0.86)	2.9 (0.88)	3.6 (0.73)		7.6 (2.30)	10.3 (2.31)	5.9 (2.09)	7.8 (1.80)
Self-employed	8.9 (1.14)	7.0 (0.83)	5.0 (1.05)	6.0 (0.85)		21.1 (2.79)	18.8 (2.23)	11.5 (2.23)	14.7 (1.99)
Employer	0.1 (0.10)	0.3 (0.14)	0.2 (0.12)	0.3 (0.09)		0.2 (0.19)	0.2 (0.11)	0.7 (0.35)	0.5 (0.19)
Seeking work	0.8 (0.32)	1.3 (0.37)	2.5 (0.44)	1.9 (0.29)		0.8 (0.63)	1.4 (0.60)	2.5 (1.19)	2.0 (0.70)
Home worker	22.1 (1.28)	21.7 (1.02)	15.2 (1.49)	18.3 (1.20)		6.0 (2.11)	3.5 (1.34)	1.8 (0.50)	2.5 (0.65)
Student	37.4 (2.26)	37.7 (1.60)	36.7 (2.70)	37.2 (1.90)		0.2 (0.18)	0.3 (0.27)	0.7 (0.42)	0.6 (0.26)
Dependent	4.9 (0.76)	3.5 (0.50)	2.8 (0.68)	3.1 (0.52)		0.2 (0.18)	0.1 (0.08)	0.1 (0.11)	0.1 (0.07)
Other	2.9 (0.63)	1.9 (0.41)	1.0 (0.37)	1.4 (0.33)		7.4 (1.60)	4.2 (1.01)	1.7 (0.67)	2.8 (0.73)
Weighted population	*163,004*	*362,689*	*404,652*	*767,341*		*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*
IHS sample	*848*	*1,635*	*1,357*	*2,992*		*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*

Table 31: Non-farm business activities of households, by wealth group (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					Rural			
Households operating bus. past month (%)	16.7 *(2.07)*	20.2 *(2.05)*	25.2 *(1.88)*	22.5 *(1.88)*		15.5 *(2.16)*	19.0 *(2.19)*	25.7 *(2.09)*	22.0 *(2.07)*
Mean mo. HH net income, all bus., all HHs (MK)	64.80 *(20.14)*	154.42 *(47.11)*	985.50 *(370.7)*	539.87 *(176.4)*		35.66 *(12.12)*	66.71 *(16.47)*	375.96 *(165.3)*	206.66 *(75.30)*
Primary businesses:									
Forestry, fishing, & mining (% have bus.)	11.1 *(2.76)*	9.8 *(1.49)*	9.4 *(1.55)*	9.6 *(1.32)*		12.5 *(3.13)*	10.7 *(1.63)*	9.8 *(1.68)*	10.2 *(1.45)*
Mean monthly sales (MK)	1,061 *(424.7)*	935 *(257.6)*	3,725 *(1543.5)*	2,351 *(823.4)*		737 *(331.8)*	693 *(174.8)*	2,705 *(1545.4)*	1,708 *(818.3)*
Manufacturing (% of those who have a bus.)	38.3 *(4.42)*	35.6 *(3.17)*	27.5 *(2.14)*	31.4 *(2.21)*		42.5 *(5.16)*	39.1 *(3.63)*	28.9 *(2.38)*	33.7 *(2.49)*
Mean monthly sales (MK)	556 *(171.4)*	1,262 *(614.3)*	5,833 *(3540.2)*	3,342 *(1658.6)*		357 *(52.05)*	551 *(86.74)*	1,360 *(326.3)*	918 *(161.7)*
Construction & utilities (% have bus.)	1.1 *(6.72)*	1.3 *(0.44)*	0.4 *(0.30)*	0.8 *(0.25)*		1.0 *(0.70)*	1.2 *(0.45)*	0.3 *(0.32)*	0.7 *(0.25)*
Trade (% of those who have a business))	42.6 *(3.92)*	46.2 *(3.04)*	54.3 *(2.35)*	50.4 *(2.15)*		37.1 *(4.24)*	41.8 *(3.33)*	53.4 *(2.50)*	47.9 *(2.32)*
Mean monthly sales (MK)	1,188 *(259.2)*	1,888 *(337.4)*	16,726 *(10424.1)*	10,185 *(5823.7)*		800 *(166.3)*	1,111 *(256.9)*	2,097 *(326.4)*	1,690 *(283.6)*
Transport (% of those who have a business)	0.3 *(0.31)*	0.1 *(0.12)*	1.4 *(0.64)*	0.8 *(0.35)*		-	-	1.2 *(0.64)*	0.6 *(0.35)*
Business, personal, & community services	6.6 *(1.14)*	6.9 *(1.04)*	7.0 *(1.59)*	7.0 *(1.14)*		6.9 *(1.24)*	7.2 *(1.13)*	6.4 *(1.73)*	6.8 *(1.28)*
Mean monthly sales (MK)	517 *(168.4)*	855 *(254.7)*	3,309 *(1070.0)*	2,138 *(591.7)*		277 *(39.17)*	461 *(74.7)*	1,318 *(409.1)*	890 *(210.3)*
weighted no. of households	*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*		*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*
IHS sample households	*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*		*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*
	Urban								
Households operating bus. past month (%)	30.2 *(3.51)*	32.3 *(3.46)*	21.9 *(3.22)*	26.5 *(3.00)*					
Mean mo. HH net income, all bus., all HHs (MK)	377.78 *(163.0)*	1,054.57 *(439.7)*	5,098.20 *(2454.3)*	3,306.85 *(1360.4)*					
Primary businesses:									
Forestry, fishing, & mining (% have bus.)	3.1 *(2.20)*	4.5 *(2.71)*	6.5 *(3.24)*	5.4 *(2.41)*					
Mean monthly sales (MK)	8,334 *(1388.3)*	4,422 *(1587.0)*	15,732 *(3700.3)*	10,695 *(3650.0)*					
Manufacturing (% of those who have a bus.)	15.1 *(3.98)*	14.5 *(3.29)*	16.3 *(3.67)*	15.3 *(2.53)*					
Mean monthly sales (MK)	3,646 *(2234.7)*	12,864 *(8674.5)*	68,722 *(50219.9)*	40,240 *(22811.0)*					
Construction & utilities (% have bus.)	2.0 *(1.96)*	2.0 *(1.38)*	1.0 *(0.93)*	1.5 *(0.83)*					
Trade (% of those who have a business))	73.2 *(6.66)*	72.8 *(4.84)*	61.2 *(6.91)*	67.5 *(4.21)*					
Mean monthly sales (MK)	2,271 *(783.4)*	4,586 *(842.8)*	117,543 *(73751.3)*	51,820 *(31456.3)*					
Transport (% of those who have a business)	2.0 *(1.91)*	0.8 *(0.77)*	3.3 *(2.58)*	1.9 *(1.30)*					
Business, personal, & community services	4.7 *(2.82)*	5.5 *(2.51)*	11.8 *(3.60)*	8.4 *(2.01)*					
Mean monthly sales (MK)	2,471 *(349.8)*	3,967 *(641.5)*	11,900 *(3397.2)*	9,103 *(2037.2)*					
weighted no. of households	*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*					
IHS sample households	*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*					

Table 32: Industry of main occupation over past 12 months (individuals age 10 and older), by wealth group (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					Rural			
Households with someone employed (%)	62.1 *(5.41)*	64.6 *(4.46)*	73.5 *(3.45)*	68.7 *(3.77)*		61.4 *(5.87)*	63.5 *(4.84)*	71.6 *(3.95)*	67.2 *(4.18)*
Of people aged 10 and older, percent employed	24.6 *(2.58)*	27.3 *(2.52)*	34.9 *(2.01)*	30.6 *(2.24)*		24.8 *(2.85)*	27.6 *(2.79)*	34.7 *(2.31)*	30.5 *(2.51)*
Of those employed, industry of employment:									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & mining (%)	80.6 *(3.18)*	79.4 *(3.35)*	63.1 *(4.32)*	71.5 *(3.86)*		86.6 *(2.50)*	85.9 *(2.55)*	72.7 *(3.74)*	79.7 *(3.14)*
Manufacturing (%)	4.1 *(1.43)*	4.1 *(1.14)*	4.9 *(1.12)*	4.5 *(1.04)*		3.3 *(1.45)*	3.4 *(1.15)*	3.7 *(1.19)*	3.5 *(1.06)*
Construction & utilities (%)	2.7 *(0.64)*	2.6 *(0.57)*	3.7 *(0.65)*	3.1 *(0.58)*		1.9 *(0.54)*	1.8 *(0.51)*	2.9 *(0.67)*	2.3 *(0.56)*
Trade (%)	4.1 *(0.89)*	4.4 *(0.85)*	7.9 *(1.47)*	6.1 *(1.08)*		3.1 *(0.84)*	3.2 *(0.77)*	7.2 *(1.62)*	5.1 *(1.12)*
Transport (%)	0.8 *(0.25)*	0.9 *(0.22)*	1.2 *(0.21)*	1.0 *(0.18)*		0.7 *(0.23)*	0.5 *(0.16)*	0.7 *(0.13)*	0.6 *(0.11)*
Business, personal & community services (%)	7.6 *(1.50)*	8.6 *(1.53)*	19.3 *(2.62)*	13.8 *(2.04)*		4.4 *(1.13)*	5.2 *(1.03)*	12.9 *(1.78)*	8.8 *(1.38)*
Employer:									
government	2.6 *(0.76)*	3.7 *(0.75)*	10.2 *(1.47)*	6.8 *(1.05)*		1.5 *(0.59)*	2.5 *(0.57)*	8.1 *(1.04)*	5.2 *(0.79)*
statutory organization	2.3 *(00.65)*	2.1 *(0.55)*	4.2 *(0.84)*	3.1 *(0.65)*		1.8 *(0.61)*	1.4 *(0.49)*	2.5 *(0.69)*	1.9 *(0.55)*
private business	12.1 *(2.82)*	11.5 *(2.36)*	15.6 *(3.05)*	13.5 *(2.56)*		9.2 *(2.74)*	8.4 *(2.13)*	11.4 *(3.20)*	9.8 *(2.46)*
self employed	79.4 *(4.22)*	80.2 *(3.60)*	67.9 *(4.50)*	74.2 *(3.97)*		84.2 *(4.06)*	85.3 *(3.16)*	76.0 *(4.23)*	81.0 *(3.53)*
other	3.5 *(1.58)*	2.6 *(0.91)*	2.2 *(0.47)*	2.4 *(0.64)*		3.3 *(1.69)*	2.3 *(0.97)*	1.8 *(0.50)*	2.1 *(0.69)*
Weighted number households	*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*		*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*
Weighted indiv. age 10 +	*1,825,799*	*3,940,635*	*2,924,521*	*6,865,156*		*1,662,794*	*3,577,945*	*2,519,870*	*6,097,815*
IHS sample individuals	*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*		*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*

	Urban			
Households with someone employed (%)	69.2 *(5.19)*	75.3 *(5.32)*	85.8 *(4.08)*	81.1 *(4.37)*
Of people aged 10 and older, percent employed	22.2 *(1.72)*	24.9 *(1.71)*	36.0 *(2.02)*	30.8 *(1.60)*
Of those employed, industry of employment:				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & mining (%)	12.0 *(2.69)*	8.4 *(1.72)*	5.2 *(1.35)*	6.4 *(1.00)*
Manufacturing (%)	13.7 *(4.71)*	12.2 *(2.27)*	11.7 *(2.51)*	11.9 *(2.08)*
Construction & utilities (%)	12.0 *(2.86)*	10.6 *(1.64)*	8.6 *(1.13)*	9.4 *(1.10)*
Trade (%)	14.8 *(2.94)*	17.7 *(2.26)*	12.5 *(3.04)*	14.5 *(2.37)*
Transport (%)	2.8 *(1.26)*	5.1 *(1.42)*	4.2 *(0.98)*	4.6 *(0.80)*
Business, personal & community services (%)	44.7 *(5.36)*	46.1 *(4.79)*	57.8 *(4.19)*	53.3 *(4.01)*
Employer:				
government	15.7 *(4.23)*	16.1 *(3.83)*	22.3 *(5.68)*	19.9 *(4.14)*
statutory organization	8.4 *(3.05)*	8.8 *(2.14)*	14.1 *(1.88)*	12.1 *(1.66)*
private business	45.2 *(6.22)*	45.1 *(4.78)*	40.5 *(5.50)*	42.2 *(4.41)*
self employed	24.7 *(3.98)*	24.0 *(3.27)*	18.7 *(2.79)*	20.7 *(2.55)*
other	5.9 *(2.58)*	6.0 *(1.86)*	4.4 *(1.02)*	5.0 *(1.21)*
Weighted number households	*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*
Weighted indiv. age 10 +	*163,004*	*362,689*	*404,652*	*767,341*
IHS sample individuals	*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*

Table 33: Income from employment, transfers, and other income, by wealth group (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					Rural			
Households with members receiving a regular income (percent)	43.8 *(4.17)*	46.3 *(3.40)*	56.2 *(2.84)*	50.9 *(2.97)*		40.8 *(4.49)*	43.6 *(3.66)*	51.8 *(3.16)*	47.3 *(3.25)*
Total daily per capita income, all individuals in wealth group (MK)	1.21	1.67	8.55	4.45		0.85	1.17	4.04	2.30
Total income as a percent of total per capita consumption	28.5	26.8	36.7	33.9		23.3	22.0	25.4	24.3
Salary or wages: daily per capita (MK)	0.70	1.07	5.69	2.93		0.39	0.60	2.26	1.26
In-kind income: daily per capita (MK)	0.07	0.07	0.59	0.28		0.07	0.08	0.22	0.13
Rental income: daily per capita (MK)	0.03	0.05	0.30	0.15		0.02	0.03	0.11	0.06
Interest payments: daily per capita (MK)	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.07		0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02
Other income: daily per capita (MK)	0.15	0.17	0.88	0.46		0.13	0.17	0.60	0.34
Income transfers									
Households with members receiving income transfers (%)	20.2 *(2.28)*	20.3 *(1.98)*	22.7 *(1.67)*	21.4 *(1.61)*		20.3 *(2.48)*	20.8 *(2.17)*	23.6 *(1.88)*	22.0 *(1.79)*
In-coming income transfers: daily per capita income (MK)	0.27	0.31	0.92	0.55		0.24	0.30	0.79	0.49
Households with members sending income transfers (%)	10.5 *(1.74)*	13.6 *(1.67)*	30.0 *(1.86)*	21.2 *(1.57)*		9.7 *(1.87)*	12.4 *(1.81)*	28.3 *(2.05)*	19.6 *(1.72)*
Out-going income transfers: daily per capita value (MK)	0.05	0.10	1.15	0.52		0.03	0.06	0.63	0.29
Net value of per capita income transfers received	0.22	0.21	-0.23	0.03		0.21	0.24	0.16	0.21
Weighted population of households	*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*		*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*
Weighted population	*2,813,258*	*5,834,801*	*3,960,233*	*9,795,034*		*2,575,521*	*5,326,744*	*3,468,261*	*8,795,005*
IHS sample households	*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*		*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*
IHS sample individuals	*8,503*	*17,509*	*11,437*	*28,946*		*7,237*	*15,177*	*9,767*	*24,944*

	Urban			
Households with members receiving a regular income (percent)	75.8 *(4.11)*	74.0 *(3.98)*	86.3 *(3.72)*	80.8 *(3.66)*
Total daily per capita income, all individuals in wealth group (MK)	5.15	6.92	40.38	23.38
Total income as a percent of total per capita consumption	47.8	43.7	53.4	51.7
Salary or wages: daily per capita (MK)	4.06	5.92	29.83	17.68
In-kind income: daily per capita (MK)	0.03	0.06	3.16	1.59
Rental income: daily per capita (MK)	0.13	0.31	1.64	0.96
Interest payments: daily per capita (MK)	0.00	0.02	1.07	0.53
Other income: daily per capita (MK)	0.35	0.22	2.88	1.53
Income transfers				
Households with members receiving income transfers (%)	19.7 *(3.15)*	15.0 *(2.49)*	17.0 *(2.35)*	16.1 *(1.97)*
In-coming income transfers: daily per capita income (MK)	0.58	0.39	1.80	1.08
Households with members sending income transfers (%)	19.1 *(3.13)*	26.3 *(2.61)*	41.9 *(3.34)*	35.0 *(2.56)*
Out-going income transfers: daily per capita value (MK)	0.27	0.51	4.79	2.61
Net value of per capita income transfers received	0.30	-0.12	-2.99	-1.53
Weighted population of households	*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*
Weighted population	*237,737*	*508,057*	*491,972*	*1,000,028*
IHS sample households	*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*
IHS sample individuals	*1,266*	*2,332*	*1,670*	*4,002*

Table 34: Sources of income as a percentage of total income per capita per day, by wealth group (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					**Rural**			
Net food crop sales (%) *	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6		-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6
Net cash crop sales (%) *	6.4	6.7	4.5	5.1		7.5	7.9	6.6	7.0
Net livestock & products sales (%) *	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.3		2.6	2.1	1.7	1.8
Net non-farm business sales (%) *	1.5	2.3	10.5	8.2		1.0	1.3	2.6	2.1
Employment income (%)	21.4	21.5	30.9	28.2		13.1	13.0	17.3	15.8
In-kind income (%)	2.0	1.5	3.2	2.7		2.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Interest income (%)	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Rental income (%)	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5		0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
Other income (%)	4.5	3.5	4.8	4.4		4.3	3.6	4.6	4.2
In-coming income transfers (%)	8.1	6.2	5.0	5.3		7.9	6.5	6.0	6.2
Value home production consumed (%)	53.3	55.9	38.1	43.1		60.7	63.7	59.1	60.7
Total per capita daily income (MK)	3.29	4.96	18.39	10.39		3.01	4.62	13.11	7.97
Weighted population	*2,813,258*	*5,834,801*	*3,960,233*	*9,795,034*		*2,575,521*	*5,326,744*	*3,468,261*	*8,795,005*
IHS sample individuals	*8,503*	*17,509*	*11,437*	*28,946*		*7,237*	*15,177*	*9,767*	*24,944*
	Urban								
Net food crop sales (%) *	-1.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5					
Net cash crop sales (%) *	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.0					
Net livestock & products sales (%) *	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1					
Net non-farm business sales (%) *	3.9	8.1	23.6	21.4					
Employment income (%)	64.0	69.2	53.7	55.8					
In-kind income (%)	0.5	0.8	5.7	5.0					
Interest income (%)	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.7					
Rental income (%)	2.1	3.6	2.9	3.0					
Other income (%)	5.5	2.5	5.2	4.8					
In-coming income transfers (%)	9.1	4.6	3.2	3.4					
Value home production consumed (%)	15.6	11.8	3.1	4.3					
Total per capita daily income (MK)	6.35	8.56	55.57	31.69					
Weighted population	*237,737*	*508,057*	*491,972*	*1,000,028*					
IHS sample individuals	*1,266*	*2,332*	*1,670*	*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 does not represent the difference between sales and purchases of food crops.

Table 35: Households which acquired a loan in past 12 months, by wealth group (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					Rural			
Households which acquired a loan (%)	18.6 *(3.47)*	18.7 *(2.64)*	18.9 *(2.10)*	18.8 *(2.21)*		19.6 *(3.75)*	19.5 *(2.87)*	20.1 *(2.38)*	19.8 *(2.46)*
For all loans:									
Mean amount of loan (MK)	904 *(271.2)*	1,206 *(302.8)*	3,354 *(959.2)*	2,215 *(516.1)*		890 *(278.4)*	958 *(220.9)*	1,987 *(371.6)*	1,433 *(269.0)*
Median amount of loan (MK)	201	251	744	402		201	241	610	353
Source of loan (% of all loans):									
Commercial bank or building society *	2.7 *(0.10)*	2.8 *(0.74)*	3.1 *(1.17)*	2.9 *(0.71)*		2.68 *(1.03)*	2.5 *(0.71)*	1.7 *(0.57)*	2.1 *(0.50)*
Malawi Rural Finance Corporation (MRFC)	6.0 *(2.53)*	9.8 *(2.76)*	11.9 *(2.93)*	10.8 *(2.59)*		6.2 *(2.64)*	10.3 *(2.91)*	11.8 *(3.12)*	11.0 *(2.74)*
Savings & Credit Cooperative (SACCO)	0.1 *(0.72)*	0.9 *(0.44)*	2.3 *(1.10)*	1.5 *(0.60)*		0.1 *(0.75)*	0.9 *(0.46)*	0.8 *(0.36)*	0.8 *(0.34)*
Other small scale credit programme (unspecified)	6.0 *(2.60)*	8.3 *(2.33)*	13.1 *(3.09)*	10.6 *(2.52)*		5.9 *(2.68)*	7.9 *(2.40)*	13.4 *(3.31)*	10.5 *(2.66)*
Friends or relatives	69.9 *(6.66)*	63.5 *(5.51)*	50.1 *(4.00)*	57.2 *(4.56)*		69.8 *(6.89)*	63.7 *(5.72)*	53.1 *(4.11)*	58.8 *(4.73)*
Other	14.3 *(3.77)*	14.3 *(2.96)*	18.5 *(3.25)*	16.3 *(2.86)*		14.2 *(3.89)*	14.3 *(3.09)*	18.1 *(3.46)*	16.1 *(3.01)*
Purpose of loan (% total value all loans):									
Agricultural inputs or equipment	83.1	62.6	49.4	53.2		87.5	82.5	58.4	67.1
Non-agricultural inputs or equipment	1.3	0.7	4.2	3.2		0.6	0.6	1.8	1.4
House building or repairs	0.5	17.8	9.9	12.2		0.5	0.3	13.4	8.7
Food	5.9	5.8	2.0	3.1		6.0	5.7	3.7	4.4
Household durables	0.3	1.7	5.1	4.1		0.3	0.2	4.0	2.6
Other household necessities	4.1	5.1	10.5	8.9		0.8	4.9	3.8	4.2
Other	4.4	5.5	17.5	14.0		3.9	5.1	12.3	9.7
Weighted total value all loans (thousands MK)	*90,875*	*277,546*	*684,092*	*961,639*		*86,344*	*210,800*	*374,570*	*585,370*
Weighted number of loans	*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*		*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*
Loans reported in IHS	*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*		*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*
Weighted population of households	*103,414*	*233,862*	*206,861*	*440,723*		*99,919*	*223,729*	*191,398*	*415,128*
IHS households	*307*	*674*	*577*	*1,251*		*273*	*613*	*528*	*1,141*

(continued)

Table 35: (Continued).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	Urban			
Households which acquired a loan (%)	7.6 *(1.89)*	9.5 *(1.90)*	11.2 *(2.92)*	10.5 *(2.06)*
For all loans:				
Mean amount of loan (MK)	1,296 *(754.8)*	6,587 *(4606.6)*	20,017 *(8343.0)*	14,701 *(5921.7)*
Median amount of loan (MK)	219	658	7,470	4,665
Source of loan (% of all loans):				
Commercial bank or building society *	2.4 *(2.50)*	10.4 *(5.02)*	20.0 *(11.54)*	16.2 *(7.42)*
Malawi Rural Finance Corporation (MRFC)	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	13.7 *(6.68)*	8.3 *(4.05)*
Savings & Credit Cooperative (SACCO)	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.8 *(0.84)*	20.2 *(9.54)*	12.6 *(6.40)*
Other small scale credit programme (unspecified)	9.8 *(5.01)*	17.4 *(5.34)*	9.4 *(4.19)*	12.6 *(3.53)*
Friends or relatives	72.4 *(9.98)*	57.7 *(9.14)*	13.4 *(5.16)*	30.9 *(7.51)*
Other	15.4 *(8.20)*	13.7 *(5.56)*	23.3 *(7.42)*	19.5 *(5.31)*
Purpose of loan (% total value all loans):				
Agricultural inputs or equipment	0.0	0.1	38.6	31.7
Non-agricultural inputs or equipment	14.4	1.1	7.1	6.1
House building or repairs	0.0	73.2	5.6	17.6
Food	4.1	6.3	0.1	1.2
Household durables	1.6	6.3	6.4	6.4
Other household necessities	66.0	5.9	18.5	16.3
Other	13.8	7.0	23.8	20.8
Weighted total value all loans (thousands MK)	*4,531*	*66,746*	*309,522*	*376,269*
Weighted number of loans	*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*
Loans reported in IHS	*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*
Weighted population of households	*3,495*	*10,133*	*15,463*	*25,595*
IHS households	*34*	*61*	*49*	*110*

* The commercial bank or building societies include the Commercial Bank of Malawi, the National Bank of Malawi, INDEFUND, and the New Building Society.

Table 36: Proportion of consumption expenditures allocated to different expenditure categories, by wealth group (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					Rural			
Food (%)	78.2	76.0	55.4	61.5		82.1	80.9	69.7	73.5
Tobacco (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Fuels (%)	4.6	4.3	3.4	3.7		3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5
Clothing (%)	4.6	5.2	7.2	6.6		4.6	5.1	7.3	6.5
Education & Professional Service (%)	1.7	1.7	3.8	3.2		1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Health (%)	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Construction and Repair (%)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3		0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
HH Consumer Durables - Electric (%)	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0		0.4	0.5	1.1	0.9
HH Cons. Durables – Non-electric (%)	1.2	1.6	2.7	2.4		1.1	1.5	2.6	2.2
Utilities and housing (%)	2.0	2.8	9.5	7.5		0.4	0.6	2.8	2.0
Travel related (%)	0.5	0.8	2.8	2.2		0.4	0.5	1.5	1.2
Gifts, transfers, or loans (%)	1.5	2.0	6.4	5.1		1.0	1.4	4.7	3.5
Investment related (%)	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.0		0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4
Stationery, paper, magazines, etc. (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Soap, cleaning items, cosmetics (%)	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7		3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5
Other (%)	0.6	0.5	2.1	1.6		0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Per capita expenditures per day: Mean (MK)	4.00	5.87	20.35	11.72		3.49	5.09	14.91	8.96
Median (MK)	3.71	5.40	13.66	8.39		3.59	5.14	12.67	7.64
Weighted population of households	*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*		*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*
Weighted population	*2,813,258*	*5,834,801*	*3,960,233*	*9,795,034*		*2,575,521*	*5,326,744*	*3,468,261*	*8,795,005*
IHS sample households	*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*		*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*
IHS individuals	*8,503*	*17,509*	*11,437*	*28,946*		*7,237*	*15,177*	*9,767*	*24,944*
	Urban								
Food (%)	63.1	57.5	29.8	35.2					
Tobacco (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1					
Fuels (%)	8.6	7.7	3.0	3.9					
Clothing (%)	4.8	5.5	7.0	6.7					
Education & Professional Service (%)	1.7	1.7	7.5	6.3					
Health (%)	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.3					
Construction and Repair (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1					
HH Consumer Durables - Electric (%)	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.3					
HH Cons. Durables – Non-electric (%)	1.3	1.9	3.0	2.8					
Utilities and housing (%)	8.3	11.2	21.3	19.3					
Travel related (%)	1.0	1.8	5.1	4.4					
Gifts, transfers, or loans (%)	3.4	4.2	9.4	8.4					
Investment related (%)	0.5	0.9	2.5	2.2					
Stationery, paper, magazines, etc. (%)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1					
Soap, cleaning items, cosmetics (%)	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.9					
Other (%)	1.3	1.2	4.6	3.9					
Per capita expenditures per day: Mean (MK)	9.60	14.00	58.71	36.00					
Median (MK)	9.96	14.27	41.51	24.62					
Weighted population of households	*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*					
Weighted population	*237,737*	*508,057*	*491,972*	*1,000,028*					
IHS sample households	*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*					
IHS individuals	*1,266*	*2,332*	*1,670*	*4,002*					

Table 37: Ownership of selected household durables, by wealth group (6586 household dataset).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI				Rural			
House	84.9 *(4.10)*	83.6 *(3.82)*	76.6 *(3.47)*	80.3 *(3.58)*	87.4 *(4.47)*	87.0 *(4.16)*	82.0 *(3.87)*	84.7 *(3.97)*
Mean value (MK)	1,661 *(253.4)*	2,288 *(348.8)*	17,738 *(4367.2)*	9,120 *(2044.4)*	1,000 *(97.0)*	1,352 *(151.8)*	5,343 *(839.9)*	3,101 *(436.6)*
Median value (MK)	552	586	856	657	531	563	758	638
Bed	21.8 *(3.08)*	26.5 *(2.68)*	42.8 *(2.48)*	34.1 *(2.27)*	17.9 *(3.40)*	21.9 *(2.90)*	36.1 *(2.50)*	28.3 *(2.39)*
Table	21.2 *(1.89)*	27.0 *(1.67)*	42.5 *(2.09)*	34.2 *(1.66)*	17.0 *(1.86)*	22.3 *(1.59)*	37.1 *(2.12)*	29.0 *(1.67)*
Chair	30.2 *(2.73)*	37.3 *(2.36)*	51.5 *(2.12)*	43.9 *(1.99)*	26.1 *(2.73)*	33.0 *(2.39)*	46.6 *(2.22)*	39.1 *(2.08)*
Refrigerator	0.1 *(0.08)*	0.5 *(0.14)*	5.2 *(0.94)*	2.7 *(0.47)*	0.0 *(0.03)*	0.1 *(0.04)*	1.1 *(0.26)*	0.5 *(0.13)*
Fan or Air conditioner	0.1 *(0.06)*	0.4 *(0.11)*	4.2 *(0.84)*	2.1 *(0.43)*	-	-	0.7 *(0.30)*	0.3 *(0.14)*
Stove or Cooker	0.2 *(0.13)*	1.4 *(0.29)*	8.7 *(1.05)*	4.8 *(0.62)*	0.1 *(0.06)*	0.4 *(0.08)*	2.8 *(0.63)*	1.5 *(0.34)*
Washing machine	-	0.1 *(0.05)*	0.3 *(0.14)*	0.2 *(0.07)*	-	0.1 *(0.05)*	0.2 *(0.11)*	0.1 *(0.05)*
Radio	4.8 *(1.59)*	5.7 *(1.59)*	7.7 *(1.84)*	6.7 *(1.63)*	4.5 *(1.72)*	5.4 *(1.72)*	7.1 *(2.00)*	6.2 *(1.78)*
Television or video	0.1 *(0.09)*	0.2 *(0.10)*	3.1 *(0.58)*	1.6 *(0.28)*	0.1 *(0.09)*	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.7 *(0.26)*	0.4 *(0.12)*
Bicycle	23.1 *(2.22)*	28.1 *(2.18)*	36.7 *(1.91)*	32.1 *(1.88)*	23.1 *(2.40)*	29.0 *(2.39)*	40.5 *(2.12)*	34.2 *(2.08)*
Motor cycle	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.1 *(0.05)*	1.2 *(0.25)*	0.6 *(0.12)*	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.1 *(0.05)*	1.2 *(0.28)*	0.6 *(0.13)*
Motor vehicle	-	0.1 *(0.05)*	2.8 *(0.56)*	1.4 *(0.27)*	-	0.0 *(0.03)*	0.9 *(0.26)*	0.4 *(0.13)*
Boat or canoe	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.4 *(0.17)*	1.1 *(0.45)*	0.7 *(0.28)*	0.4 *(0.28)*	0.4 *(0.19)*	1.2 *(0.52)*	0.8 *(0.31)*
Fishing net	0.6 *(0.31)*	1.0 *(0.42)*	1.3 *(0.51)*	1.1 *(0.41)*	0.6 *(0.34)*	1.1 *(0.46)*	1.5 *(0.58)*	1.3 *(0.46)*
Oxcart	0.7 *(0.25)*	1.0 *(0.19)*	2.6 *(0.45)*	1.7 *(0.26)*	0.7 *(0.27)*	1.1 *(0.21)*	3.0 *(0.52)*	1.9 *(0.29)*
Plough	0.5 *(0.19)*	0.5 *(0.14)*	1.5 *(0.35)*	1.0 *(0.20)*	0.5 *(0.21)*	0.5 *(0.15)*	1.7 *(0.40)*	1.1 *(0.23)*
Hoe	87.6 *(1.27)*	86.9 *(1.34)*	76.8 *(2.04)*	82.2 *(1.49)*	91.6 *(1.32)*	91.1 *(1.30)*	85.2 *(1.91)*	88.4 *(1.43)*
Axe	53.3 *(2.59)*	54.5 *(2.28)*	54.3 *(2.72)*	54.4 *(2.32)*	54.0 *(2.80)*	55.3 *(2.48)*	58.6 *(3.04)*	56.8 *(2.59)*
Sickle	37.6 *(3.87)*	37.4 *(3.43)*	33.7 *(3.32)*	35.7 *(3.07)*	40.1 *(4.23)*	40.3 *(3.77)*	38.5 *(3.66)*	39.4 *(3.42)*
Panga	46.9 *(3.37)*	47.5 *(2.79)*	47.3 *(3.22)*	47.4 *(2.70)*	48.5 *(3.70)*	48.8 *(3.05)*	51.2 *(3.55)*	49.9 *(2.99)*
Grinding mill	-	-	0.2 *(0.08)*	0.1 *(0.04)*	-	-	0.2 *(0.09)*	0.1 *(0.04)*
Pounding mill	23.9 *(3.69)*	24.1 *(3.05)*	21.3 *(2.69)*	22.8 *(2.65)*	24.8 *(4.02)*	24.8 *(3.34)*	23.0 *(3.06)*	24.0 *(2.96)*
Weighted population of HHs	*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*	*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*
IHS households	*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*	*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*
Weighted houses	*461,864*	*1,010,800*	*801,385*	*1,812,185*	*434,661*	*958,313*	*747,177*	*1,705,490*
Houses reported in IHS	*1,358*	*2,961*	*2,309*	*5,270*	*1,198*	*2,694*	*2,114*	*4,808*

(continued)

Table 37: (Continued).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	Urban			
House	58.1 *(4.91)*	48.6 *(3.82)*	40.3 *(3.04)*	44.0 *(2.92)*
Mean value (MK)	12,215 *(2486.9)*	19,361 *(3506.6)*	188,595 *(42093.9)*	105,343 *(23603.8)*
Median value (MK)	4,058	8,932	73,716	25,211
Bed	64.0 *(3.39)*	74.0 *(3.01)*	87.9 *(2.29)*	81.7 *(2.40)*
Table	66.9 *(4.33)*	75.1 *(3.05)*	79.2 *(2.37)*	77.4 *(2.20)*
Chair	74.2 *(3.84)*	81.0 *(2.75)*	84.5 *(1.96)*	83.0 *(1.92)*
Refrigerator	1.2 *(0.86)*	5.4 *(1.55)*	33.4 *(4.97)*	21.0 *(3.79)*
Fan or Air conditioner	1.0 *(0.68)*	3.9 *(1.26)*	28.2 *(4.36)*	17.5 *(3.26)*
Stove or Cooker	2.2 *(1.37)*	12.2 *(2.76)*	48.7 *(3.51)*	32.5 *(3.54)*
Washing machine	-	0.3 *(0.27)*	1.4 *(0.71)*	1.0 *(0.43)*
Radio	8.1 *(2.44)*	9.3 *(2.92)*	11.6 *(4.25)*	10.6 *(3.38)*
Television or video	-	1.4 *(0.84)*	19.1 *(3.43)*	11.2 *(2.24)*
Bicycle	22.9 *(3.82)*	19.2 *(2.70)*	11.4 *(1.73)*	14.9 *(1.58)*
Motor cycle	-	0.1 *(0.08)*	1.5 *(0.53)*	0.9 *(0.31)*
Motor vehicle	-	0.7 *(0.40)*	16.0 *(3.22)*	9.2 *(2.12)*
Boat or canoe	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.1 *(0.08)*	0.4 *(0.32)*	0.3 *(0.18)*
Fishing net	-	-	0.1 *(0.11)*	0.1 *(0.06)*
Oxcart	0.3 *(0.31)*	0.1 *(0.14)*	-	0.1 *(0.06)*
Plough	0.3 *(0.31)*	0.1 *(0.13)*	0.1 *(0.11)*	0.1 *(0.08)*
Hoe	45.0 *(4.50)*	43.7 *(4.33)*	20.1 *(3.15)*	30.5 *(3.33)*
Axe	45.5 *(4.54)*	45.3 *(4.33)*	25.7 *(3.43)*	34.4 *(3.71)*
Sickle	9.8 *(2.43)*	7.8 *(1.70)*	1.3 *(0.55)*	4.2 *(0.90)*
Panga	29.5 *(3.97)*	34.2 *(4.71)*	21.6 *(3.59)*	27.2 *(3.65)*
Grinding mill	-	-	0.3 *(0.24)*	0.2 *(0.13)*
Pounding mill	14.7 *(3.52)*	16.8 *(2.82)*	10.2 *(2.57)*	13.1 *(2.30)*
Weighted population of HHs	*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*
IHS households	*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*
Weighted houses	*27,204*	*52,487*	*54,208*	*106,695*
Houses reported in IHS	*160*	*267*	*195*	*462*

Table 38: Source of food, by proportion of the cash value of total daily per capita food consumed, by wealth group (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					Rural			
Purchased (%)	45.9	40.1	40.4	40.3		38.4	31.2	28.6	29.6
From own production (%)	43.9	49.4	46.8	47.7		50.8	57.5	56.9	57.1
From barter (%)	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.4		1.3	1.4	2.9	2.3
Given as wage (%)	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6		2.7	2.5	3.0	2.8
Given as gift (%)	3.7	4.4	5.3	5.0		4.3	5.1	6.1	5.7
Other non-cash (%)	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8		2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (MK)	3.13	4.46	11.24	7.20		2.86	4.12	10.38	6.59
median (MK)	3.01	4.25	10.00	6.32		2.87	4.07	9.53	5.92
Weighted population	*2,813,258*	*5,834,801*	*3,960,233*	*9,795,034*		*2,575,521*	*5,326,744*	*3,468,261*	*8,795,005*
IHS individuals	*8,503*	*17,509*	*11,437*	*28,946*		*7,237*	*15,177*	*9,767*	*24,944*
	Urban								
Purchased (%)	84.2	87.7	90.1	89.4					
From own production (%)	8.7	5.5	4.3	4.7					
From barter (%)	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.5					
Given as wage (%)	3.4	2.8	1.3	1.8					
Given as gift (%)	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.4					
Other non-cash (%)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3					
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (MK)	6.04	8.04	17.36	12.62					
median (MK)	6.09	7.94	16.67	11.24					
Weighted population	*237,737*	*508,057*	*491,972*	*1,000,028*					
IHS individuals	*1,266*	*2,332*	*1,670*	*4,002*					

Table 39: 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 (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					**Rural**			
All daily calories reported consumed as percent of RDR of households	54.4	66.0	107.1	82.9		54.3	66.2	110.9	84.1
Percent households reporting sufficient calories consumed to meet their RDR	5.8	15.9	55.7	34.4		5.4	16.0	58.9	35.4
Percent of calorie RDR of households provided by own production	23.0	32.7	59.1	43.6		24.6	35.4	67.1	48.1
Percent of households meeting all calorie needs by own production	2.2	5.4	26.1	15.0		2.3	5.8	30.0	16.7
Mean per capita calorie value of food reported consumed daily	1,165	1,428	2,392	1,818		1,159	1,428	2,460	1,835
Mean individual calorie RDR	2,143	2,163	2,234	2,192		2,137	2,157	2,218	2,181
Weighted population of households	*539,108*	*1,202,516*	*1,040,089*	*2,242,605*		*493,184*	*1,095,738*	*905,835*	*2,001,573*
Weighted population	*2,813,258*	*5,834,801*	*3,960,233*	*9,795,034*		*2,575,521*	*5,326,744*	*3,468,261*	*8,795,005*
IHS sample households	*1,616*	*3,580*	*3,006*	*6,586*		*1,373*	*3,099*	*2,558*	*5,657*
IHS sample individuals	*8,503*	*17,509*	*11,437*	*28,946*		*7,237*	*15,177*	*9,767*	*24,944*
	Urban								
All daily calories reported consumed as percent of RDR of households	55.4	64.3	81.5	73.0					
Percent households reporting sufficient calories consumed to meet their RDR	10.1	14.7	34.5	25.7					
Percent of calorie RDR of households provided by own production	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.8					
Percent of households meeting all calorie needs by own production	0.8	0.7	-	0.3					
Mean per capita calorie value of food reported consumed daily	1,221	1,430	1,913	1,667					
Mean individual calorie RDR	2,205	2,223	2,348	2,285					
Weighted population of households	*45,924*	*106,778*	*134,254*	*241,032*					
Weighted population	*237,737*	*508,057*	*491,972*	*1,000,028*					
IHS sample households	*243*	*481*	*448*	*929*					
IHS sample individuals	*1,266*	*2,332*	*1,670*	*4,002*					

Table 40: Proportion of the cash value of total daily per capita food consumed made up by different food groups, by wealth group (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					Rural			
Cereals (%)	52.9	50.5	41.4	44.7		56.1	53.6	45.7	48.7
Roots and tubers (%)	4.6	5.7	4.5	4.9		4.3	5.9	4.8	5.2
Sugar or sugar products (%)	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9		3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2
Pulses and nuts (%)	7.2	7.9	7.6	7.7		7.5	8.3	8.4	8.4
Vegetables (%)	12.1	11.7	12.6	12.3		12.6	12.2	12.9	12.6
Fruits (%)	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4		3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5
Meat (%)	4.0	5.5	11.4	9.2		2.7	4.1	10.1	7.8
Eggs (%)	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5		0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Fish (%)	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.2		5.9	5.2	5.7	5.5
Milk or milk products (%)	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.3		0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6
Cooking oil and fats (%)	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.3		1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5
Other food items (%)	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2		1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
Beverages (%)	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.4		0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7
Alcohol (%)	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.0		0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (MK)	3.13	4.46	11.24	7.20		2.86	4.12	10.38	6.59
median (MK)	3.01	4.25	10.00	6.32		2.87	4.07	9.53	5.92
Weighted population	*2,813,258*	*5,834,801*	*3,960,233*	*9,795,034*		*2,575,521*	*5,326,744*	*3,468,261*	*8,795,005*
IHS individuals	*8,503*	*17,509*	*11,437*	*28,946*		*7,237*	*15,177*	*9,767*	*24,944*
	Urban								
Cereals (%)	36.3	33.6	22.9	26.4					
Roots and tubers (%)	5.9	4.5	3.0	3.5					
Sugar or sugar products (%)	8.3	8.2	6.5	7.0					
Pulses and nuts (%)	5.7	5.7	4.1	4.6					
Vegetables (%)	9.6	9.2	11.4	10.7					
Fruits (%)	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.5					
Meat (%)	10.5	12.7	17.0	15.6					
Eggs (%)	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.9					
Fish (%)	11.5	10.6	9.0	9.5					
Milk or milk products (%)	1.6	2.7	5.4	4.6					
Cooking oil and fats (%)	4.3	4.9	6.0	5.6					
Other food items (%)	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.7					
Beverages (%)	1.6	2.4	5.5	4.5					
Alcohol (%)	0.6	0.5	2.3	1.7					
Per capita value of food consumed daily: mean (MK)	6.04	8.04	17.36	12.62					
median (MK)	6.09	7.94	16.67	11.24					
Weighted population	*237,737*	*508,057*	*491,972*	*1,000,028*					
IHS individuals	*1,266*	*2,332*	*1,670*	*4,002*					

Table 41: Proportion of the calorie value of total daily per capita food consumed made up by different food groups, by wealth group (6,586 household data set).

	Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All		Ultra-poor	Poor	Non-poor	All
	MALAWI					Rural			
Cereals (%)	81.6	77.9	70.5	74.0		83.0	79.2	72.7	75.7
Roots and tubers (%)	4.0	5.8	5.1	5.4		3.7	5.8	5.2	5.5
Sugar or sugar products (%)	4.0	4.3	6.1	5.3		3.2	3.3	4.9	4.2
Pulses and nuts (%)	5.8	6.8	8.8	7.8		5.9	7.0	9.2	8.2
Vegetables (%)	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2		0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2
Fruits (%)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Meat (%)	0.4	0.7	2.1	1.4		0.3	0.5	1.8	1.2
Eggs (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fish (%)	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.5		0.9	1.1	1.9	1.5
Milk or milk products (%)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Cooking oil and fats (%)	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.7		0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2
Other food items (%)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Beverages (%)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Alcohol (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Per capita calorie value of food consumed daily: mean (cal.)	1,165	1,428	2,392	1,818		1,159	1,428	2,460	1,835
median (cal.)	1,031	1,297	2,465	1,705		1,033	1,302	2,519	1,735
Weighted population	*2,813,258*	*5,834,801*	*3,960,233*	*9,795,034*		*2,575,521*	*5,326,744*	*3,468,261*	*8,795,005*
IHS individuals	*8,503*	*17,509*	*11,437*	*28,946*		*7,237*	*15,177*	*9,767*	*24,944*
	Urban								
Cereals (%)	66.6	64.3	51.3	57.0					
Roots and tubers (%)	7.1	5.6	4.2	4.8					
Sugar or sugar products (%)	13.0	14.3	17.2	15.9					
Pulses and nuts (%)	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.6					
Vegetables (%)	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.6					
Fruits (%)	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.4					
Meat (%)	1.7	2.2	4.6	3.6					
Eggs (%)	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3					
Fish (%)	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7					
Milk or milk products (%)	0.4	0.8	2.5	1.8					
Cooking oil and fats (%)	3.1	3.9	7.5	6.0					
Other food items (%)	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3					
Beverages (%)	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.9					
Alcohol (%)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2					
Per capita calorie value of food consumed daily: mean (cal.)	1,221	1,430	1,913	1,667					
median (cal.)	999	1,204	1,896	1,522					
Weighted population	*237,737*	*508,057*	*491,972*	*1,000,028*					
IHS individuals	*1,266*	*2,332*	*1,670*	*4,002*					

7. FIGURES

Figure 1: District map of poverty head count

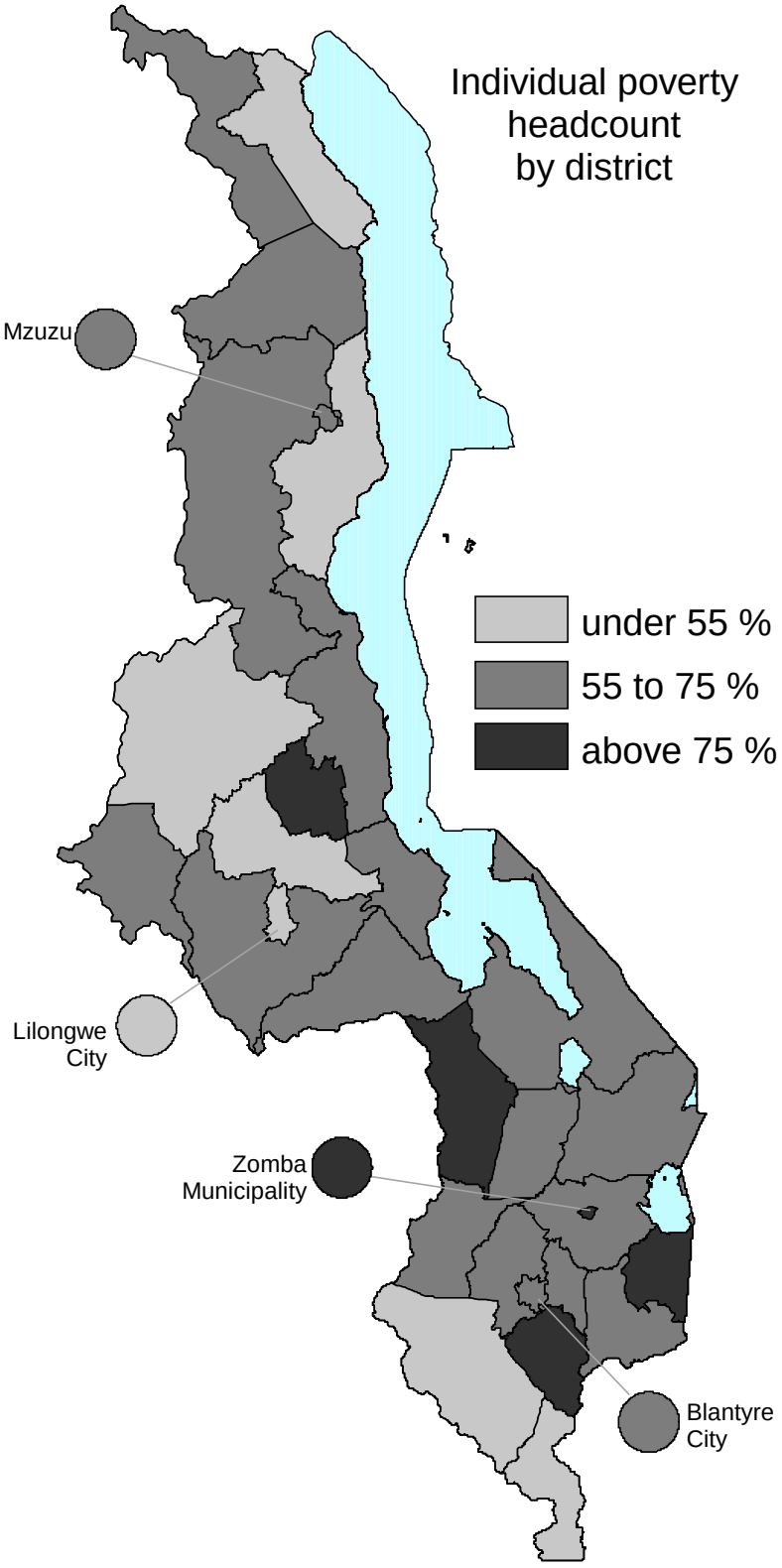
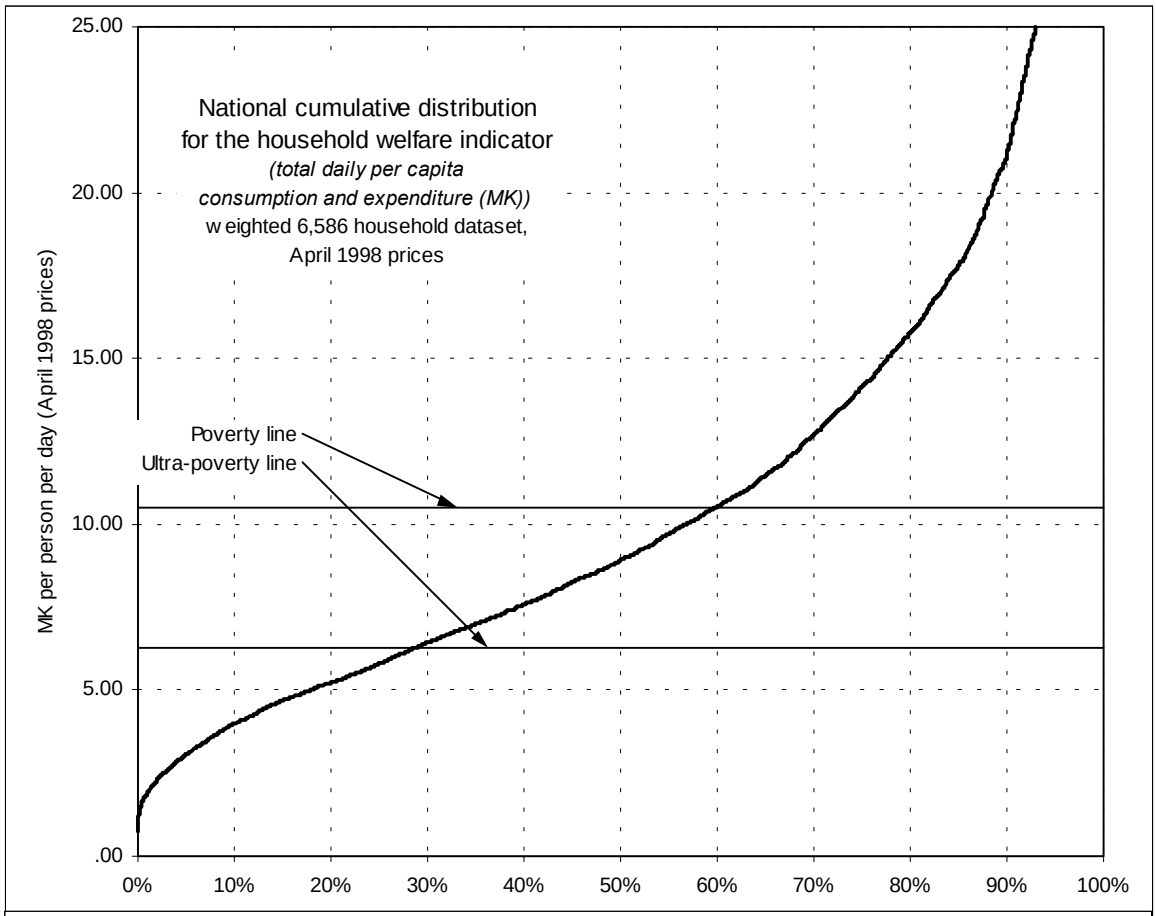


Figure 2: Cumulative distributions for total per capita daily consumption, 6,586 household data set, April 1998 prices



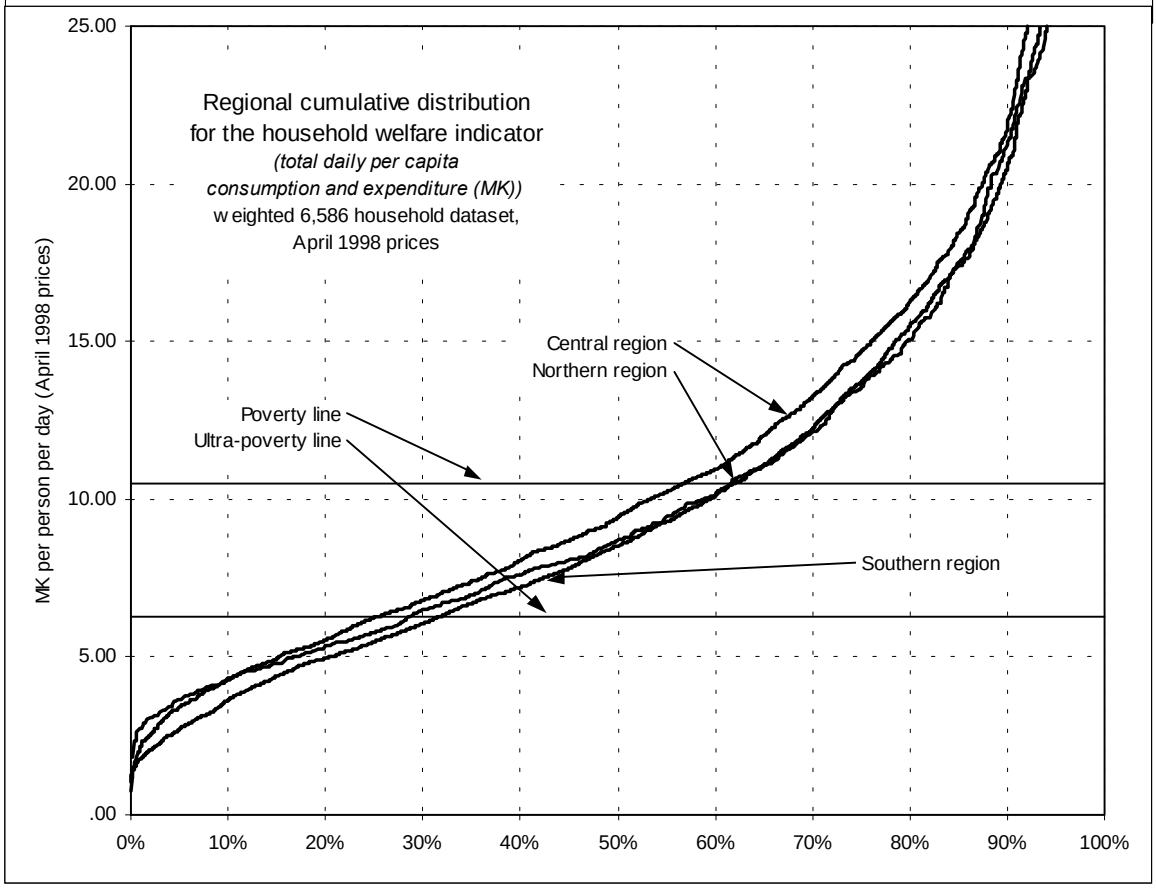


Figure 2: (Continued)

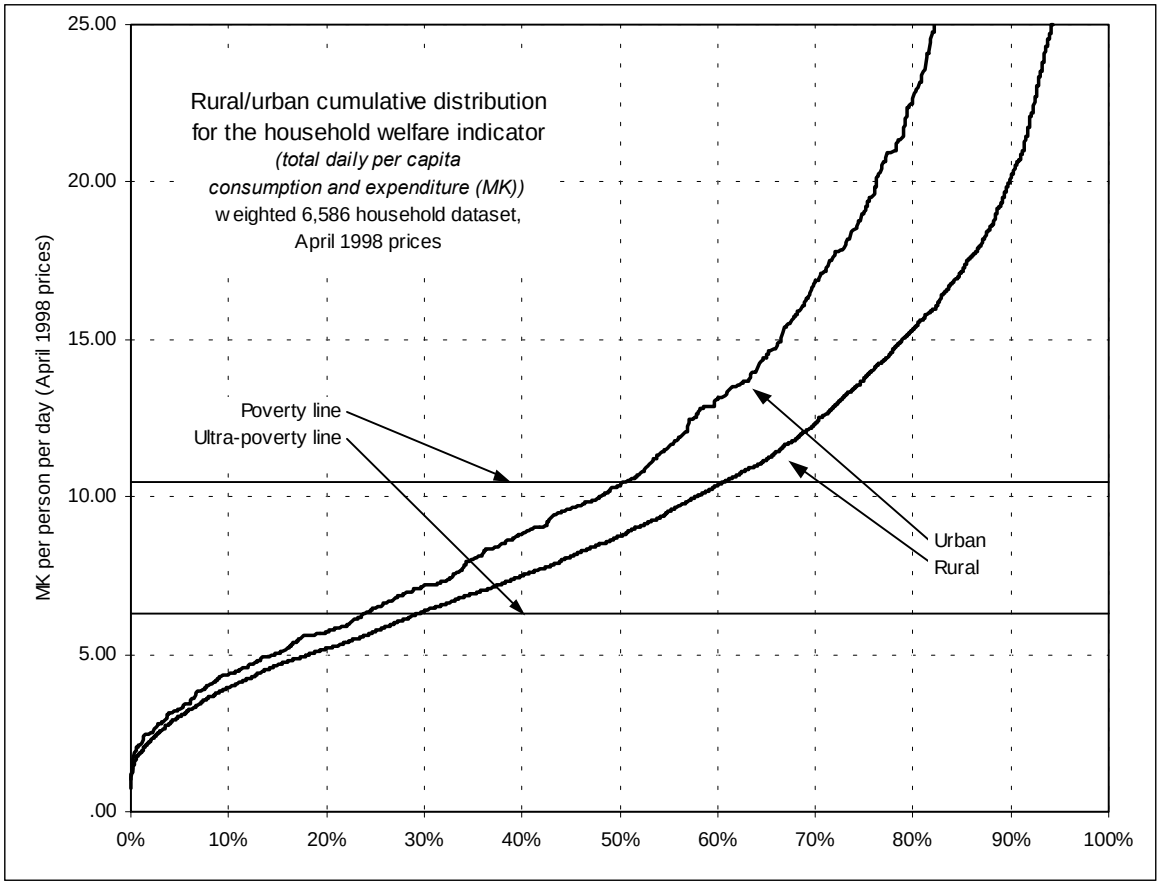


Figure 3: Lorenz curves for total per capita daily consumption.

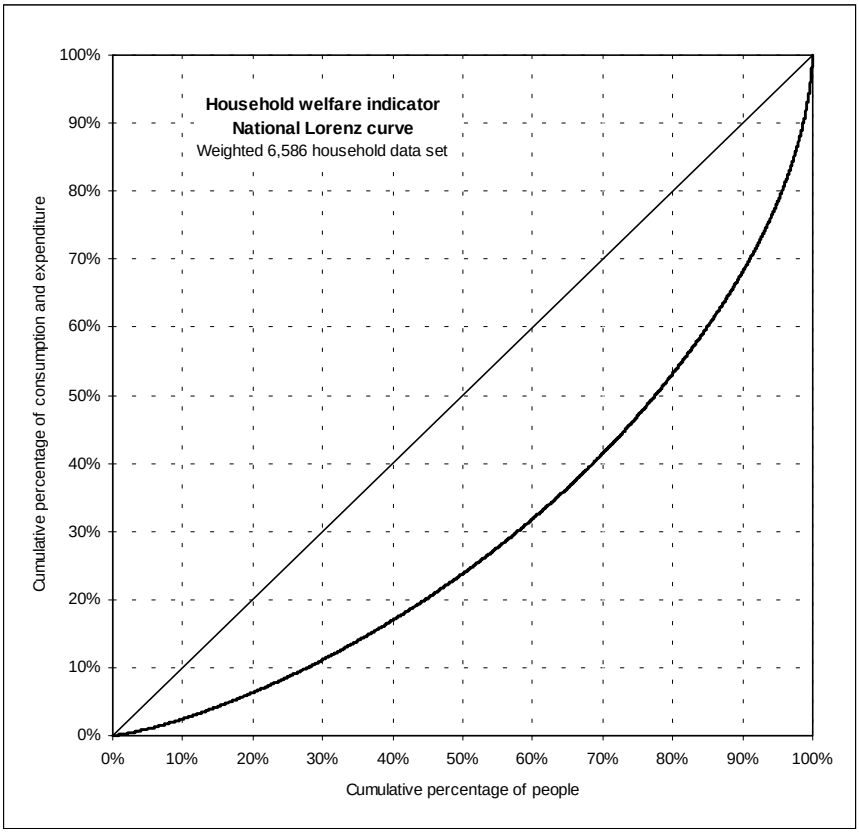
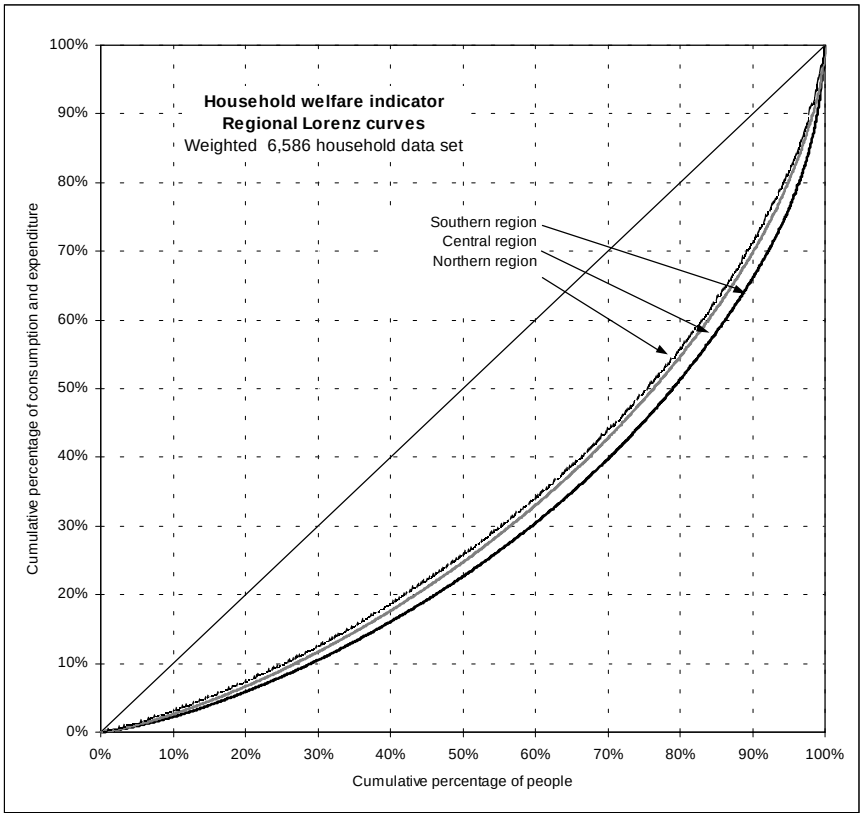


Figure 3: (Continued)



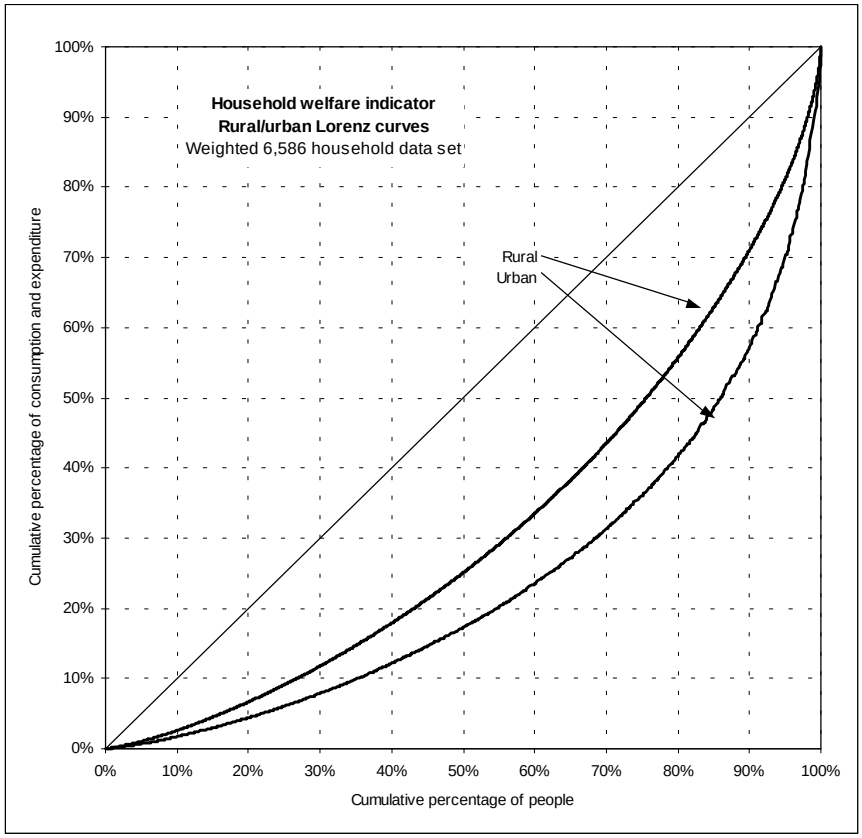
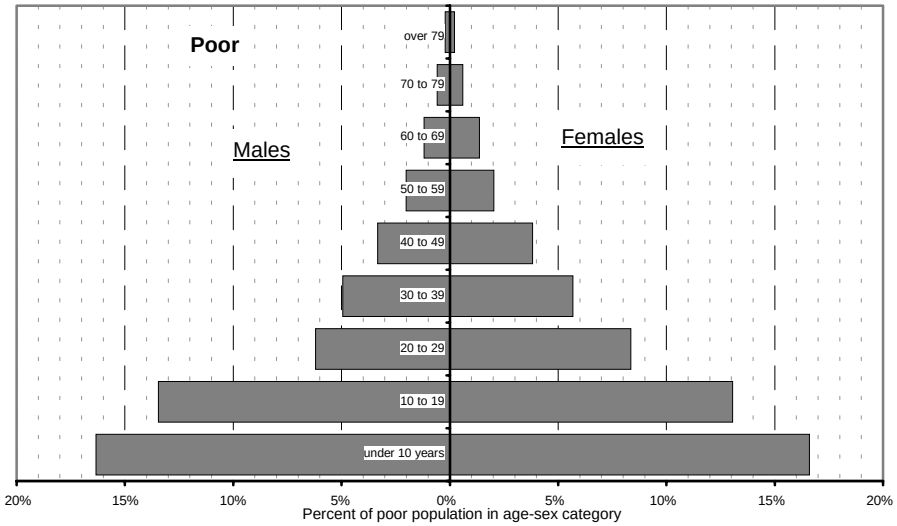
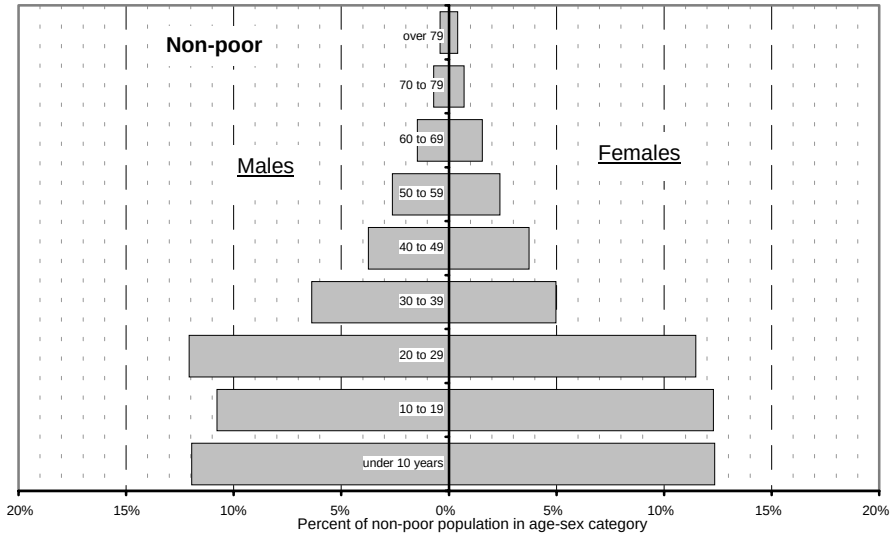


Figure 4: Population pyramids (10-year age groups), by wealth group





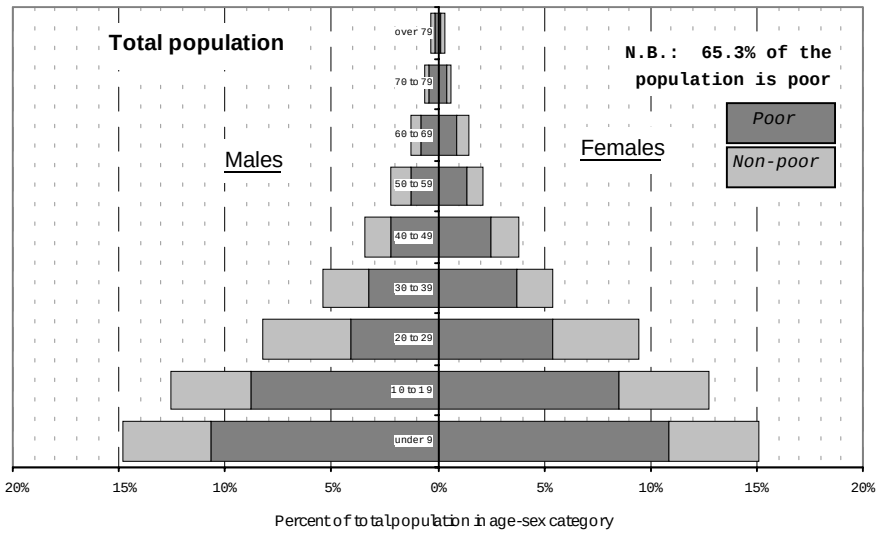


Figure 5: Maximum educational attainment of adults, by wealth group

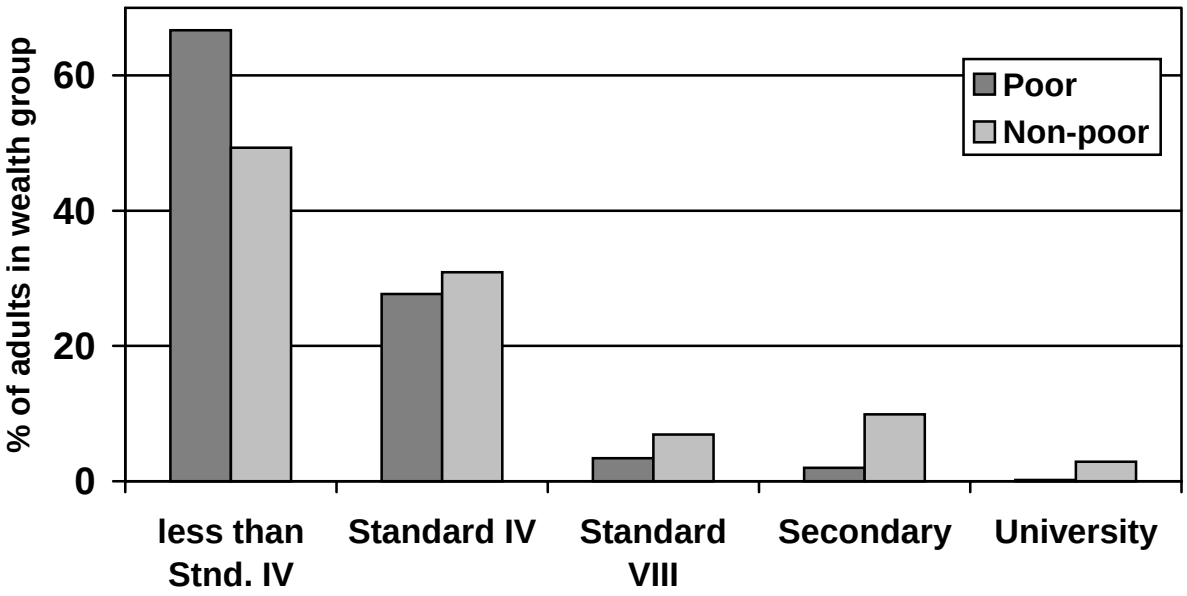


Figure 6: Maximum educational attainment of household heads, by rural and urban

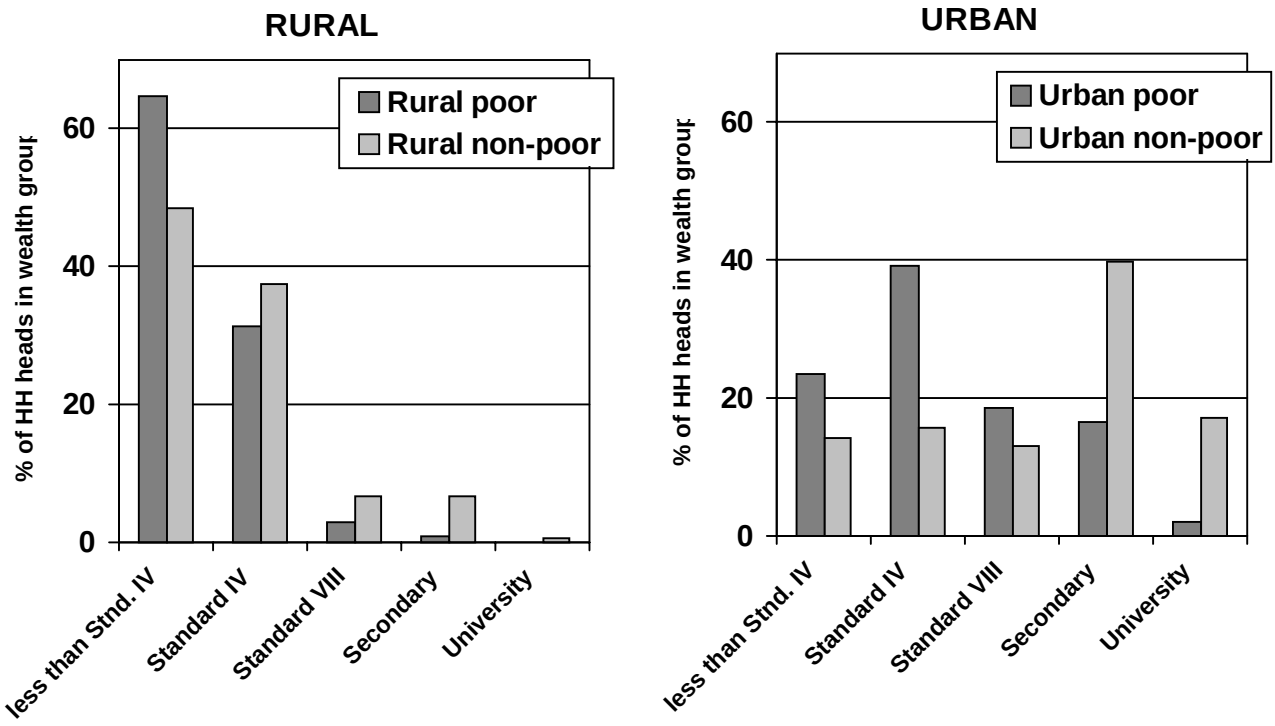
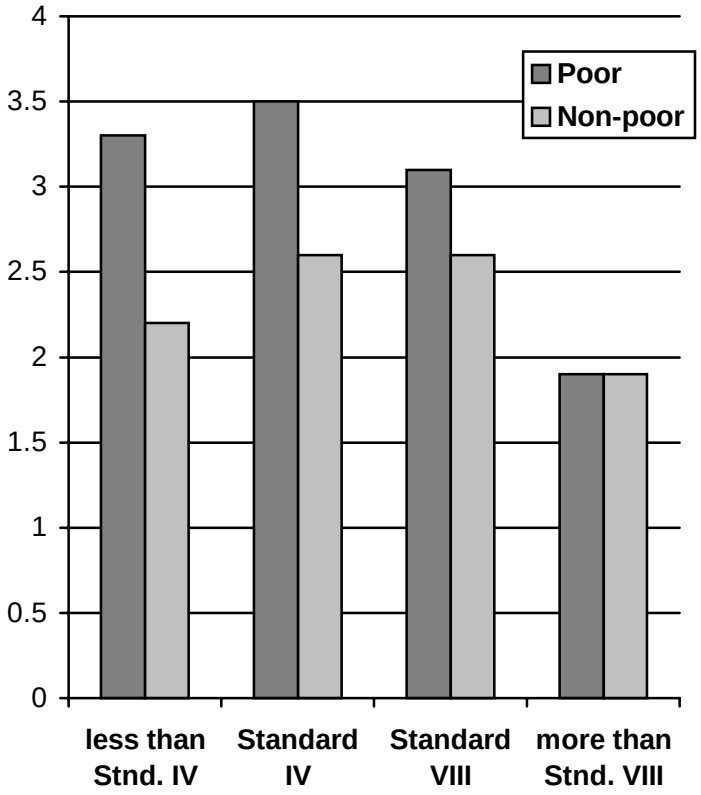


Figure 7: Mean number of children ever born to all women aged 15 to 45, by woman's educational level.



8. ANNEX - METHODOLOGY

8.1. The 1997-98 Integrated Household Survey

The 1997-98 Integrated Household Survey (IHS) was a comprehensive socio-economic survey of the living standards of households in all districts of Malawi. The then 25 administrative districts of Malawi plus the four major urban centers of the country constituted the 29 primary sampling stratum. Survey households were selected in rural areas through a two-stage selection process using the traditional authorities at the first stage and the enumeration areas within the traditional authorities as the second stage. In urban areas, a single stage selection procedure was employed using the enumeration areas. The probability of selection at each stage was done on the basis of population size.

The modules of the questionnaire are detailed in Table 42 at the end of this annex. The questionnaire consisted of two parts: a large questionnaire, which was typically administered to the respondent household in a single visit, and a diary of expenditure. The diary was maintained over a minimum of 14 days by literate households or through frequent visits (twice-weekly) by the enumerator to the survey household to record any expenditures made since the previous visit.

The National Statistical Office (NSO) administered the IHS questionnaire to 12,960 households over a 12 month period, November 1997 to October 1998. The data was cleaned between May 1999 to April 2000. The data set consisted of 10,698 households when the 'c2' version of the cleaned IHS data was released in early May 2000. However, as the diary of expenditure was not consistently maintained by enumerators across the country, only 6,586 households were judged to have reliable expenditure and consumption information for use in the derivation of the poverty line. Table 43 at the end of this annex shows the size of the various samples by district, together with the expansion factors used to extend the survey results to the entire population. In several instances, the number of sample households remaining in a district in the 6,586 household data set is very small: In one district, Ntchisi, no survey households remain in the smaller data set.

8.2. Poverty analysis

8.2.1. Welfare measure

The measure of welfare used in this study is the total daily per capita consumption

and expenditure reported by a household. This measure is expressed in Malawi Kwacha deflated to April 1998 prices.

An alternative approach to developing a household welfare measure would be to use income. However, consumption/expenditure information is more suitable for several reasons:

1. First, particularly in an agricultural economy such as Malawi, income is often very lumpy. Farming households receive a large amount of cash income in May and June, and receive very little the rest of the year. On an income basis, a household which most would view as wealthy may be categorized as poor if the interview of that household was done after all farming income for the year was received. In contrast, households are constantly expending their income and consuming. Expenditure/consumption is a smoother measure of welfare through time.

2. Expenditures are more likely to reflect permanent income and are, hence, a better indicator of consumption behavior.

3. Consumption and expenditure can be viewed as realized welfare, whereas income is more a measure of potential welfare.

4. Data on expenditures are generally more reliable and stable than income data. Households are often more willing to truthfully report their consumption and expenditure than their income, particularly when dealing with government enumerators.

5. Finally, in a strongly subsistence oriented economy such as Malawi, much income is derived from self-employed business or subsistence-oriented agricultural production. Assigning income values to the proceeds of these enterprises is often problematic.

The welfare measure is made up of four components:

1. Total food consumption

   - All food consumption reported by the household was normalized to a daily consumption of individual food items.

2. Total non-food non-durable good expenses

- Similar to food items, a daily value in Malawi Kwacha was determined for all non-food non-durable goods consumed by the household. Included in this component of the welfare measure are gifts to others outside the household (out-going income transfers).

3. Estimated use-value of durable consumer goods, e.g. vehicles, furniture, appliances, etc.

- The use-value of these durable items was computed by deriving an imputed daily rental rate for each good. This rental rate is computed by taking into account the rate of depreciation for an item (which is the inverse of the estimated lifespan for the item), the opportunity cost of the capital locked up in the durable good (the bank savings interest rate is used as a proxy), and the replacement cost of the durable good. *Formula: Use-value of item = current replacement value * ((rate of interest + depreciation rate for item) / (1 – depreciation rate for item))*

4. Actual or imputed rental value of housing for the household.

The sum of all reported expenditure on and consumption of these items constitutes the welfare indicator for a household.

8.2.2. Poverty line derivation

The poverty line – that level of welfare which distinguishes poor households from non-poor households – is also expressed in the same unit as the consumption-based measure of welfare. The method used for the poverty analysis of the Malawi IHS is the cost-of-basic-needs method. In brief, the following steps were taken to derive the poverty line:

- The objective core of the poverty line is the per capita recommended daily calorie requirement for the households in the IHS data set used here. These requirements have been established by nutrition researchers.
- This recommended calorie requirement is used to establish the food component of the poverty line by determining what it costs for a poorer household in Malawi to acquire sufficient calories to meet their recommended calorie requirements. The cost for each calorie is determined by calculating the value of each calorie reported consumed by these poorer households.

- More than simply food is needed to meet the basic needs of a household. There is a non-food component to the poverty line as well. Unfortunately, no independent objective criteria exists by which one can establish what should make up the non-food component of the poverty line. The method adopted here is to examine the non-food consumption of those households the value of whose total consumption and expenditure is in the neighborhood of the value of the food component of the poverty line. Since these households are sacrificing nutritionally necessary food consumption to consume these non-food items, the items can be considered basic necessities for household welfare. The value of these items makes up the non-food component of the poverty line.

- Summing the food and non-food components results in the poverty line. The poverty status of each household can then be assessed by comparing the level of its welfare indicator to the poverty line.

As noted earlier, poverty lines were constructed for four separate areas of the country – Southern rural, Central rural, Northern rural, and Urban. The three rural poverty line areas correspond to the administrative regions of the country, but do not include the four urban centers of Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, and Mzuzu. These four cities make up the Urban poverty line area. District administrative centers, *bomas*, are included in the rural poverty line areas, rather than in the Urban.

The different poverty lines areas were established so that the poverty lines in each would reflect any differences in the tastes or consumption preferences of the poorer households in their populations, any possible differences in the demographic make-up of their poorer households, and price differences between the areas. As will be seen, the differences between the three rural poverty line areas are not that great, whereas there are strong differences on these criteria between the Urban poverty line area and the others.

8.2.2.1. Daily calorie requirements

The recommended daily requirements (RDR) for calories have been established for individuals residing in Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa by the World Health Organization (CTA/ECSA, 1987). These caloric requirements are shown in Table 44 at the end of this annex. Each individual in the IHS data set was assigned a recommended daily calorie requirement based on their age and sex. For adults, the moderate activity level requirement was used in all cases.

No information exists in the IHS on the pregnancy condition of women of childbearing age. Consequently, the additional calories required by pregnant women in their last trimester of pregnancy could not be taken into account. However, the lactation requirement was included by making the assumption that all infants under one year of age are breastfeeding. The additional 500 calories required by their mothers was assigned to these infants. As the calorie requirements for all individuals in a household were aggregated, this method accounts for the additional calories required by the breastfeeding mother in the household.

The mean daily per capita calorie requirement for the population of Malawi using the smaller 6,586 household IHS data set was determined to be 2,198 calories.

8.2.2.2. Deriving the food poverty line

In order to derive the food poverty line – the food consumption and expenditure portion of the poverty line – one needs to determine the value of each calorie which poorer households in the population reported consuming in the IHS. Poorer households are chosen for this determination on the assumption that these people will be acquiring their calories as cheaply as possible, given local taste preferences. Richer households, in contrast, usually spend more for their calories. For example, while poorer households will eat maize flour and cassava, richer households might substitute more expensive wheat flour and Irish potatoes.

The poorer households can be identified in many ways. The poorer households in this poverty analysis were defined as those whose reported calorie consumption is less than their recommended daily calorie requirement. Just over 66 percent of the households in the 6,586 household IHS data set were judged to be 'poorer' on this basis.

In order to derive the cost per calorie, the reported daily per capita calorie consumption for these households is divided by the total food consumption component of the welfare indicator (the first of the four components of the welfare indicator noted above) to come up with a cost per calorie for each poorer household. The weighted median cost per calorie for poorer households in each poverty line area is used as the cost per calorie. In Table 45 at the end of this annex is shown for each poverty line area the basket of food items which the poorer households in the data set reported consuming and which make up the food poverty line in each area.

The food poverty line for all households in a region is the product of the price per

calorie and the recommended per capita daily calorie requirement for poorer households in a region. The reason the RDR for the poorer households is used rather than that of the entire sample is so that the food poverty line reflects the prevailing demographic conditions of the poorer households and their consequent calorie needs. The calorie requirement used is the weighted median per capita RDR for the poorer households in that region.

Table 46 at the end of this annex shows for each poverty line area the food poverty lines and the components of the calculation of those food poverty line – the daily calorie requirements and the cost per calorie.

8.2.2.3. Deriving the non-food poverty line

The food component of the poverty line has an objective basis in being linked to the recommended daily calorie requirements of individuals in the households. The non-food component cannot be derived in such an objective manner, as it is difficult to quantify what exactly are the minimum non-food requirements of an individual.

For the non-food component of the poverty line, the value of the non-food consumption was used, but only for households whose total consumption and expenditure – the household welfare indicator – is in the *neighborhood* of the food poverty line. This is done on the assumption that the non-food consumption of these households reflects the minimum amount necessary. These households have chosen to consume non-food goods rather than food when they are objectively in need of additional food consumption. This choice indicates the importance of these non-food items to the welfare of these households.

The neighborhood of the food poverty line is defined as those households whose total consumption is within 20 percent of the food poverty line. A stair-step triangular analytical weighting scheme was used which gives greater weight in calculating the value of non-food consumption to that of households whose total consumption is closer to the food poverty line: Households whose total consumption was within one percent of the food poverty line received a weight of 10, those between 2 and 3 percent received a weight of 9, and so on up to those whose total consumption was within 9 and 10 percent of the poverty line receiving a weight of one.

8.2.2.4. The poverty line

The poverty line is simply the sum of the food and non-food components of the line.

Table 1 in the main body of the document presents, using April 1998 Malawi Kwacha, the poverty lines, together with their component food and non-food poverty lines. The proportion of the poverty line made up by food consumption is also presented, showing that a large proportion of rural consumption is on food, whereas, as might be expected, urban dwellers have significantly higher levels of non-food consumption. The poverty lines adjusted to more recent July 2000 prices are presented in Table 2, also in the main body of the document. In April 1998 prices, what we find is that the rural poverty lines are between MK 7.76 and MK 11.16 per person per day, while the urban poverty line is over twice that at MK 25.38. In more current July 2000 prices, the rural poverty lines are between MK 14.42 and MK 20.74, while the Urban poverty line is at MK 47.18 per person per day.

On any given day, most rural Malawians spend far less Kwacha than is indicated by the poverty line. However, this does not necessarily mean that they are poor. It is important to remember how the welfare indicator – total per capita daily consumption and expenditure – was derived. It includes four separate components, several of which are not monetized – non-cash food consumption, non-cash non-food consumption, the use value of durable items, and the imputed house rental value for household living in houses they own.

In order to portray just how much of the consumption of households in Malawi is never monetized, Table 3 in the main document disaggregates into cash, non-cash, and mixed cash and non-cash the total consumption of IHS sample households whose consumption is close to the poverty line. What is seen is that for rural households close to 60 percent of daily consumption does not involve a cash transaction. Production for home consumption remains a very important aspect of the household economy in rural Malawi.

Once the poverty line is established, households in each region are categorized as poor and non-poor depending on whether their total consumption and expenditure, their welfare indicator, is below or above the poverty line. The poverty head count can then be computed, indicating the proportion of individuals below the poverty line. This will be presented in more detail later, however, at this stage in the analysis making use of the smaller 6,586 household IHS data set, it is noted that 59.6 percent of individuals in Malawi are estimated to be poor.

8.2.2.5. The ultra-poverty line

Given this high level of poverty and the restrictions on resources available for efforts

to alleviate poverty in Malawi, a differentiation of the poor into poor and ultra-poor categories would be useful. Knowing the characteristics and the location of the most destitute in society would allow poverty alleviation programs to target their efforts more effectively.

Although alternative definitions of the ultra-poor were evaluated, the ultra-poor are defined here as those whose total consumption is less than 60 percent of the poverty line. The ultra-poverty line for the four poverty line areas is presented alongside the other poverty lines in Table 1 of the main document using April 1998 prices and in Table 2 using July 2000 prices.

In many of the tables in this document the characteristics of the ultra-poor are presented alongside those of the poor and the non-poor. It is important to note that the ultra-poor are a sub-set of the poor: the 'Poor' category is inclusive of the 'Ultra-poor'.

8.2.3. Deriving a proxy welfare indicator for dropped households

As was noted, of the final cleaned IHS data set of 10,698 households, 4,112 of these did not have good quality consumption and expenditure information. The data from the balance of 6,586 IHS households was used to calculate the poverty lines for the four poverty line areas and to make initial poverty estimates for the country.

8.2.3.1. Assessment of bias in dropping households from the analysis

An important consideration in dropping the 4,112 households from the initial analysis was whether or not the dropped households were significantly different in terms of their level of welfare from those which were retained for the poverty line derivation. If the dropped households were not significantly different from the retained household, very little would be lost in dropping them from the entire poverty analysis of the IHS. However, if it could be shown that the dropped households were different from the 6,586 households used, then considerable bias might be introduced into any inferences which one might make from the smaller data set for the population of Malawi as a whole.

In order to make this judgment, for twenty-one variables the means for the dropped households were compared to the means for the retained households. The statistical significance of the difference in the means was determined by using a t-test. The variables chosen had been shown in the past to have a strong correlation with the poverty status of Malawian households. The variables used included, among others, were: whether the

household was female-headed, the dependency ratio of the household, whether the household grows hybrid maize, whether a household member is employed by the government, and whether the household owns a bicycle. An *a priori* judgment was made for each variable as to whether a poor or a non-poor bias is indicated if the mean value for the characteristic for one sub-set of households is significantly higher than the mean for the other.

The results of the means comparison showed that the dropped households are likely to be poorer than the 6,586 households retained for the analysis. The households whose consumption and expenditure was used to compute the poverty line are somewhat wealthier than the population as a whole.

The effect of the non-poor bias in the smaller analytical data set on the derivation of the poverty line is of little consequence. The poverty line is derived using a basic needs approach anchored to the recommended daily calorie requirement of individuals in the sample households. Households are judged poor if they are not meeting their recommended daily calorie requirements, plus an allowance for non-food consumption. The resultant poverty line should be consistent whether 30 percent, 50 percent, or 80 percent of the households in the analytical data set have consumption and expenditure levels which would place them below the poverty line derived through the analysis.

Although the poverty line is robust regardless of the proportion of the households analyzed which are poor, the resultant poverty head count which one derives for the nation from this non-poor biased data set will clearly be erroneous: A lower poverty head count than is likely the case will result if only the 6,586 households with good consumption and expenditure data are used in the poverty analysis.

8.2.3.2. Assigning proxy welfare measures

In order to rectify this problem, a proxy welfare measure was assigned to each of the 4,112 dropped households. This was done by undertaking a regression analysis on the characteristics of the 6,586 retained households, using their actual welfare indicator – total daily per capita consumption – as the dependent variable.

Using the same characteristics, the resultant model was applied to the dropped

households to derive a proxy welfare indicator for these households.[14] Making use of their proxy welfare indicators with the poverty line derived from the analysis of the 6,586 households, the poverty status of these 4,112 households was determined. A poverty head count for the nation as a whole then could be derived from the complete IHS data set of 10,698 households.

Given the finding that the dropped households were somewhat poorer than those households used in deriving the poverty lines, it was expected that the poverty head count for Malawi based on the full 10,698 household IHS sample should be slightly higher than that which was derived from the analysis of the 6,586 households – 59.6 percent. This expectation was confirmed: Categorizing households as poor and non-poor by using the actual total consumption values for the 6,586 households and the proxy welfare measure for the 4,112 other households results in a national poverty headcount of 65.3 percent, an increase of 5.7 percent. Table 47 at the end of this annex shows by poverty line area the differences in the individual headcounts for the two data sets.

8.2.4. Poverty and inequality measures

Several important measures of poverty are used in the main document. These measures are of particular importance in assisting policy makers decide where and who should be targeted by any poverty reduction strategies and programs.

8.2.4.1. Foster-Greer-Thorbecke poverty measures

Three poverty measures are used to characterize the level of poverty in Malawi. All three poverty measures are members of the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) class of measures (Foster, Greer, and Thorbecke, 1984).[15]

1. Head-count index (or P0) – This index measures the incidence of poverty by simply indicating the proportion of the population whose consumption is below the poverty line.

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[14] A range of models were evaluated using various combinations of 143 independent variables. The chosen model uses the natural log of the welfare indicator as the dependent variable and 78 independent variables. The adjusted-R^2 for this model is 0.627.

[15] A two step process is taken to calculate these measures. First a measure of individual poverty is made. The formula for this is $\rho_{\alpha,i} = [\max ((1 - x_i / z), 0]^{\alpha}$, where x_i is the consumption of the i^{th} person in a population of size n, z is the poverty line, and α is a non-negative parameter.

Secondly, the aggregate poverty index is calculated by taking the mean of this measure across the population: $P_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{\alpha,i} / n$. The head count index results when $\alpha = 0$, the poverty gap index when $\alpha = 1$, and the poverty severity index when $\alpha = 2$.

2. Poverty gap index (P1) – This index is defined as the mean for the population as a whole of the difference between the level of consumption of an individual and the poverty line when that difference is expressed as a proportion of the poverty line – the poverty gap. Non-poor households have a poverty gap of zero. This measure is superior to the head count insofar as it provides a better indication of the depth of poverty.

3. Poverty severity index (P2) – This index is the mean of the *squared* poverty gap. As poorer households receive greater weight than less poor households in calculating this index, it provides a better measure than the other two indices of the severity of poverty.[16]

For all measures, the greater the index, the worse the poverty. The poverty head count is intuitive in how one might use it. It has meaning in and of itself. However, the other two indices are more useful in making comparisons between different populations, rather than being of much value in isolation in and of themselves. For example, in deciding whether to implement a poverty reduction programme in one of two districts, all things being equal, the programme should be brought to the district with the higher poverty severity index.

The poverty gap and poverty severity measures are generated here using the smaller 6,586 household data set. As noted, these measures are based on the distance between the poverty line and the consumption level of an individual. However, for a large proportion of individuals in the larger data set, the consumption levels are estimates rather than actual. If the larger data set had been used in calculating the poverty measures, any error associated with the estimation procedure would be amplified in using the proxy consumption measures to generate poverty measures for the population.

Note that in one district, Ntchisi, no IHS households remained in the smaller data set, and for several other district the remaining households were very few in number. Therefore, poverty gap and poverty severity measures were not estimated at the district level.

[16] The poverty severity index is sensitive to the distribution of consumption levels amongst the poor, whereas the other indices are not. One poor person sacrificing consumption so that a poorer person's consumption is enhanced will alter neither the poverty head count nor the poverty gap index. However, this action will decrease the poverty severity index.

8.2.4.2. Index of inequality

An additional measure useful in assessing the nature of poverty in Malawi is the Gini coefficient. This provides an indication of the degree of inequality in consumption levels across a population. The Gini coefficient is the average of the absolute value of the differences between consumption levels for all individuals in the population relative to the mean consumption level of the population.[17]

The Gini coefficient is easier to interpret in reference to a Lorenz curve. After ranking all persons by their welfare indicator (total daily consumption), the Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percent of total consumption on the cumulative percent of population. A Lorenz curve that is a straight 45-degree diagonal represents perfect equality: All members of the population have the exact same consumption level. The area between the diagonal and the actual Lorenz curve is a measure of the degree of inequality in consumption across the population. The Gini-coefficient is the ratio of the area defined by the actual Lorenz curve and the diagonal and that of the area of the entire triangle underneath the diagonal.

For similar reasons to those noted above in regards to the poverty measures, Gini coefficients will be generated here using only the smaller 6,586 household data set.

[17] The formula for the Gini coefficient is as follows $\frac{2}{\mu N(N-1)} \sum_i \sum_j \left| x_i - x_j \right|$, where x is consumption, μ is average consumption and N is the sample size.

8.3. Annex tables

Table 42 – Annex: Integrated Household Survey questionnaire table of contents

Section	Content	Coverage
A	Household Identification	Household head
B	Household roster	All individuals
C-1	Education of current potential students	All those aged under 25
C-2	Past education experience	All those aged 25 and above
D-1	Health condition in past 2 weeks	All individuals
D-2	Fertility	Women 15-45 years of age
D-3	Deaths in the household over past 12 months	Household head
E	Nutrition	Children between 6 mo. and 5 years
Annex E-1	Immunization	Children up to 5 years
F-1 & Annex	Agricultural crop production	Household head
F-2	Income from sale of livestock, poultry, and related products	Household head
F-3	Income from non-farming business (last one month)	Household head
F-4	Income from employment, transfers, and other income	Household head and those receiving such income
G-1	Employment and time use (last 12 months)	Individuals reported in Sec. B to be an 'employee', 'family business worker', self-employed' or 'employer'
G-2	Employment search (last 12 months)	If reported in Sec. B to be 'seeking work'
G-3	Time use of household members (last 7 days)	Individuals aged 5 and above
H	Migration	Individuals aged 10 and above
I & Annex	Housing and access to facilities	Household head
J-1	Assets – Household durables	Household head
J-2	Assets – Livestock and poultry	Household head
J-3 & Annex	Assets – Land (cultivated)	Household head
K-1 & Annex	Household expenditures – Own account (non-cash) food expenditure (last 3 days)	Household head
K-2	Major household expenditures	Household head
Annex L	Credit (last 12 months)	Household head
Diary	Diary of Expenditure	Household head

Table 43 – Annex: Distribution of Integrated Household Survey sample and the 10,698 household and 6,586 household analytical data sets, by district, region, and rural-urban.

District	Traditional Authorities			Enumeration Areas			Survey Households			Est. HH popula-tion	Expansion factors *	
	Sample	10,698	6,586	Sample	10,698	6,586	Sample	10,698	6,586	*(1997-98)*	10,698	6,586
MALAWI	**48**	**47**	**45**	**720**	**614**	**538**	**12,960**	**10,698**	**6,586**	**2,242,605**	**210**	**341**
Southern Region	**24**	**23**	**23**	**372**	**307**	**269**	**6,600**	**5,215**	**3,046**	**1,084,852**	**208**	**356**
Nsanje	1	1	1	12	12	11	240	239	97	44,746	187	522
Chikwawa	2	2	2	24	15	11	480	288	132	74,700	259	522
Mwanza	1	1	1	12	4	1	240	80	17	31,542	394	386
Blantyre Rural	2	2	2	24	24	22	480	467	248	70,862	152	386
Blantyre City	-	-	-	60	60	60	600	590	414	116,045	197	280
Zomba Rural	3	3	3	36	35	18	720	696	268	117,911	169	440
Zomba Munic.	-	-	-	24	24	24	240	236	164	14,043	60	86
Thyolo	3	3	3	36	20	19	720	397	268	107,389	271	401
Mulanje	3	3	3	36	27	27	720	529	391	102,425	194	360
Phalombe	1	1	1	12	11	5	240	216	49	55,985	259	360
Machinga **	3	2	2	36	16	14	720	309	194	148,057	479	437
Mangochi	3	3	3	36	35	35	720	693	479	145,987	211	437
Chiradzulu	2	2	2	24	24	22	480	475	325	55,160	116	170
Central Region	**18**	**18**	**16**	**252**	**221**	**191**	**4,680**	**4,018**	**2,608**	**907,922**	**226**	**348**
Ntcheu	2	2	1	24	11	8	480	215	147	83,511	388	424
Dedza	2	2	2	24	22	18	480	439	310	110,321	251	424
Salima	1	1	1	12	12	12	240	239	192	60,006	251	313
Lilongwe Rural	5	5	5	60	50	44	1,200	985	594	207,598	211	349
Lilongwe City	-	-	-	36	36	36	360	357	229	93,199	261	407
Mchinji	2	2	2	24	22	20	480	437	308	70,874	162	230
Kasungu	2	2	2	24	24	23	480	473	381	102,819	217	270
Dowa	2	2	2	24	24	18	480	474	262	88,963	188	475
Ntchisi	1	1	-	12	8	-	240	159	-	35,442	223	-
Nkhotakota	1	1	1	12	12	12	240	240	185	55,189	230	298
Northern Region	**6**	**6**	**6**	**96**	**86**	**78**	**1,680**	**1,465**	**932**	**249,831**	**171**	**268**
Mzimba	2	2	2	24	24	23	480	473	347	109,641	232	368
Mzuzu City	-	-	-	24	24	22	240	235	122	17,745	76	145
Nkhata-Bay	1	1	1	12	12	10	240	239	162	35,581	149	220
Rumphi	1	1	1	12	3	2	240	58	22	26,158	451	368
Karonga	1	1	1	12	12	12	240	240	130	35,616	148	274
Chitipa	1	1	1	12	11	9	240	220	149	25,090	114	168
Rural	**48**	**47**	**45**	**576**	**470**	**396**	**11,520**	**9,280**	**5,657**	**2,001,573**	**216**	**354**
Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**144**	**144**	**142**	**1,440**	**1,418**	**929**	**241,032**	**170**	**259**

* The expansion factors indicate how many households in the district population as a whole each sample household in that district represents.

The expansion factors for the 10,698 household data set are simple, being the result of dividing the estimated household population of the district by the number of sample households in the district, e.g. for Chitipa district: 25,090 ÷ 220 = 114.

However, for fourteen districts of the 6,586 household data set, the expansion factors are based on the lumped population of adjoining districts. This was necessary due to the low sample numbers in this data set for some districts. The districts which were joined are Nsanje & Chikwawa, Mwanza & Blantyre Rural, Mulanje & Phalombe, Machinga & Mangochi, Ntcheu & Dedza, Dowa & Ntchisi, and Mzimba & Rumphi. The expansion factor for households in these districts is calculated as the sum of their household population divided by the sum of the sample households in each district, e.g. for Mzimba & Rumphi: (109,641 + 26,158) ÷ (347 + 22) = 368.

** Balaka district was not yet created when the survey was designed. It was part of Machinga district at the time

Table 44 – Annex: Recommended daily calorie intake, by age and sex.

Group	Age	Calories
Infant	< 1	820
Infant	1-2	1150
Infant	2-3	1350
Infant	3-5	1550
Boys	5-7	1850
Boys	7-10	2100
Boys	10-12	2200
Boys	12-14	2400
Boys	14-16	2650
Boys	16-18	2850
Girls	5-7	1750
Girls	7-10	1800
Girls	10-12	1950
Girls	12-14	2100
Girls	14-16	2150
Girls	16-18	2150

Group	Age	Workload	Calories
Men	18-30	Light	2600
Men	18-30	Moderate	3000
Men	18-30	Heavy	3550
Men	30-60	Light	2500
Men	30-60	Moderate	2900
Men	30-60	Heavy	3400
Men	>60	Light	2100
Men	>60	Moderate	2450
Men	>60	Heavy	2850
Women	18-30	Light	2000
Women	18-30	Moderate	2100
Women	18-30	Heavy	2350
Women	30-60	Light	2050
Women	30-60	Moderate	2150
Women	30-60	Heavy	2400
Women	>60	Light	1850
Women	>60	Moderate	1950
Women	>60	Heavy	2150
Last trimester pregnant (add to adult requirement)		-	285
Lactation (add to adult requirement)		-	500

Source: CTA/ECSA, 1987.

Table 45 – Annex: Reference food bundles for poverty lines – proportion of the cash and calorie value of all food consumed by poorer households made up by different food groups, by poverty line area.

	Southern rural		Central rural		Northern rural		Urban		All poorer households	
	Cash value	Calorie value	Cash value	Calorie value	Cash value	Calorie value	Cash value	Calorie value	Cash value	Calorie value
Cereals (%)	46.7	80.8	46.3	71.3	39.9	63.7	22.3	50.4	40.8	72.2
Roots and tubers (%)	1.4	1.4	2.7	4.5	3.6	5.4	3.1	5.3	2.4	3.4
Sugar, sugar products (%)	4.7	5.4	3.1	4.2	4.7	6.3	8.2	18.4	4.8	6.5
Pulses and nuts (%)	5.0	4.0	10.2	12.2	11.5	14.0	4.4	5.0	7.4	8.3
Vegetables (%)	13.1	1.8	14.7	2.8	12.1	3.7	12.5	3.0	13.4	2.5
Fruits (%)	8.3	1.9	6.5	1.4	7.1	2.0	2.5	1.6	6.3	1.7
Meat (%)	7.3	1.1	8.2	1.5	10.0	1.7	17.0	4.4	9.9	1.7
Eggs (%)	8.7	2.2	4.5	1.1	3.4	1.1	10.6	2.0	7.0	1.7
Fish (%)	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
Milk or milk products (%)	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.3	3.5	1.3	1.1	0.2
Cooking oil and fats (%)	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	2.0	1.3	6.9	7.1	2.5	1.5
Other food items (%)	1.8	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.7	0.0	2.3	0.3	1.7	0.1
Beverages (%)	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.5	0.9	0.1
Alcohol (%)	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.1
Median per capita value of food consumed daily:	MK 3.96	1,227	MK 4.98	1,307	MK 5.72	1,359	MK 9.91	1,179	MK 4.91	1,262
IHS households	*1,669*		*1,478*		*514*		*695*		*4,356*	

Table 46 – Annex: Median per capita recommended daily calorie intake requirements (RDR) for calories and median price per calorie for poorer households, and food poverty lines, by poverty line area (April 1998 prices).

Poverty line region	Per capita calorie RDR	Cost per 1000 calories (MK)	Food poverty line (MK/person/day)
Southern rural	2167	3.01	6.53
Central rural	2140	3.62	7.76
Northern rural	2179	4.08	8.90
Urban	2250	7.53	16.95

Table 47 – Annex: Poverty head count, by poverty line areas

Region	Poverty line (MK/person/day)	Individual poverty headcount (%)	Malawi's poor in region (individual) (%)
Full data set: 10,698 hh			
MALAWI	-	65.3	-
Southern rural	7.76	68.9	43.5
Central rural	9.27	65.0	38.1
Northern rural	11.16	61.8	9.7
Urban	25.38	54.9	8.7
Poverty line derivation data set: 6,586 hh			
MALAWI	-	59.6	-
Southern rural	7.76	62.2	43.4
Central rural	9.27	58.8	37.7
Northern rural	11.16	60.6	10.2
Urban	25.38	50.8	8.7