

Malawi 2020

1 Survey Description

Survey: Malawi Fifth Integrated Household Survey 2019-2020

Link to the document: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3818/get-microdata>

Sample: The Fifth Integrated Household Survey (IHS5) is a nationally representative sample survey designed to provide information on the various aspects of household welfare in Malawi. The IHS5 is the fifth full survey in this series and was fielded from April 2019 to March 2020 also under the World Bank LSMS-ISA umbrella. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 18 and above with information about household annual consumption and circumstances, 50,476 individuals in the total sample and 26,248 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The basic weight for each sample household is equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the data collection for IHS5 was suspended around 10 April 2020 before the end of the fourth quarter. For this reason, it was necessary to adjust the basic design weights described above to account for sample EAs that were not enumerated because the data collection was suspended. It was decided to also adjust the weights based on the recent population projections that take into account the results of the 2018 Malawi Census.

Outcome: The outcome is the total annual consumption per household adjusted for the CPI PPP value expressed in terms of the 2017 US dollar value.¹

Circumstances:

- Sex (sex: male and female, described in Table 1)
- Religion (religion: 5 categories, described in Table 1)
- Region of birth (region_birth: 3 regions, described in Table 1)
- Father's education (fathedu: 8 levels, described in Table 2)
- Mother's education (mothedu: 8 levels, described in Table 2)

¹consumption variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2020

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=26,248)	(N=50,476)
Gender		
0 Female	13,595 (51.8%)	26,183 (51.9%)
1 Male	12,653 (48.2%)	24,293 (48.1%)
Religion		
1 None	639 (2.4%)	749 (1.5%)
2 Traditional	280 (1.1%)	373 (0.7%)
3 Christianity	22,184 (84.5%)	27,841 (55.2%)
4 Islam	2,849 (10.9%)	3,630 (7.2%)
5 Other	296 (1.1%)	303 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	17,580 (34.8%)
Region of birth		
1 Northern region	4,806 (18.3%)	8,119 (16.1%)
2 Central region	9,566 (36.4%)	16,167 (32.0%)
3 Southern Region	11,876 (45.2%)	21,643 (42.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,547 (9.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2020

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=26,248)	(N=50,476)
Father's education (levels)		
1 None	20,253 (77.2%)	34,486 (68.3%)
2 Primary School Leaving Certificate	2,055 (7.8%)	4,080 (8.1%)
3 Junior Certificate of Education	1,531 (5.8%)	3,326 (6.6%)
4 Malawi School Certificate of Education	1,779 (6.8%)	3,857 (7.6%)
5 A-Level	109 (0.4%)	230 (0.5%)
6 Diploma	295 (1.1%)	565 (1.1%)
7 Degree	186 (0.7%)	312 (0.6%)
8 Masters/PHd	40 (0.2%)	64 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,556 (7.0%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 None	23,023 (87.7%)	40,708 (80.6%)
2 Primary School Leaving Certificate	1,623 (6.2%)	3,831 (7.6%)
3 Junior Certificate of Education	846 (3.2%)	2,242 (4.4%)
4 Malawi School Certificate of Education	553 (2.1%)	1,387 (2.7%)
5 A-Level	38 (0.1%)	82 (0.2%)
6 Diploma	117 (0.4%)	233 (0.5%)
7 Degree	36 (0.1%)	74 (0.1%)
8 Masters/PHd	12 (0.0%)	26 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,893 (3.8%)

Table 3: Household consumption - 2020

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	26,248	1,614	1,379	1,250	170	35,492	0
Total sample	50,476	1,576	1,363	1,236	170	68,589	0

2.1 Missing patterns

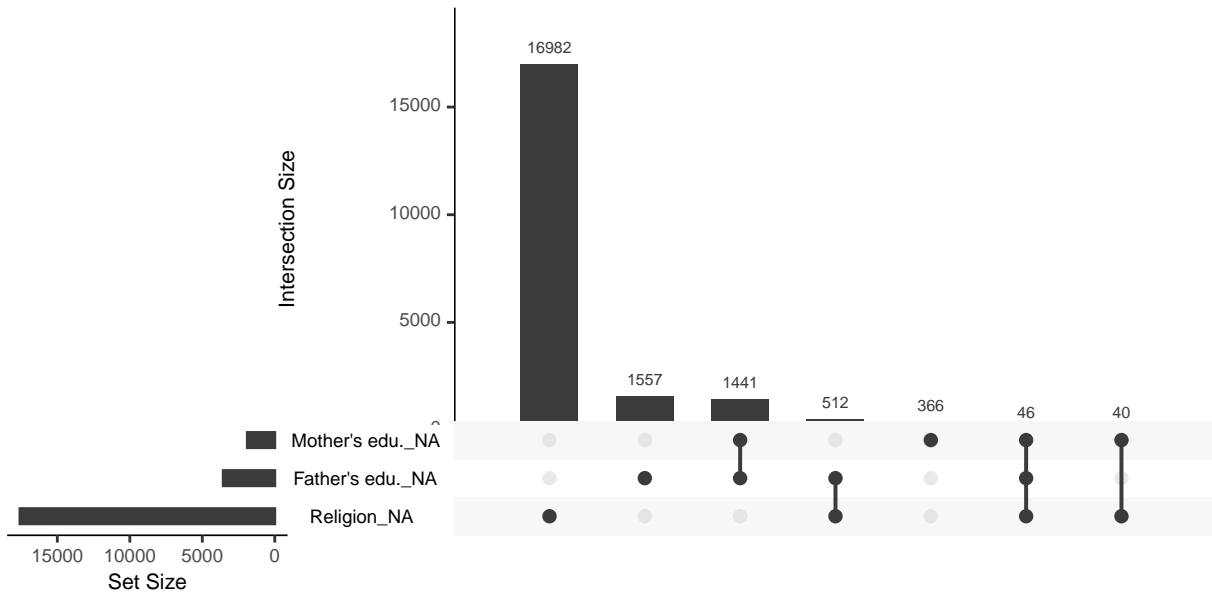


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

2.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household consumption between samples

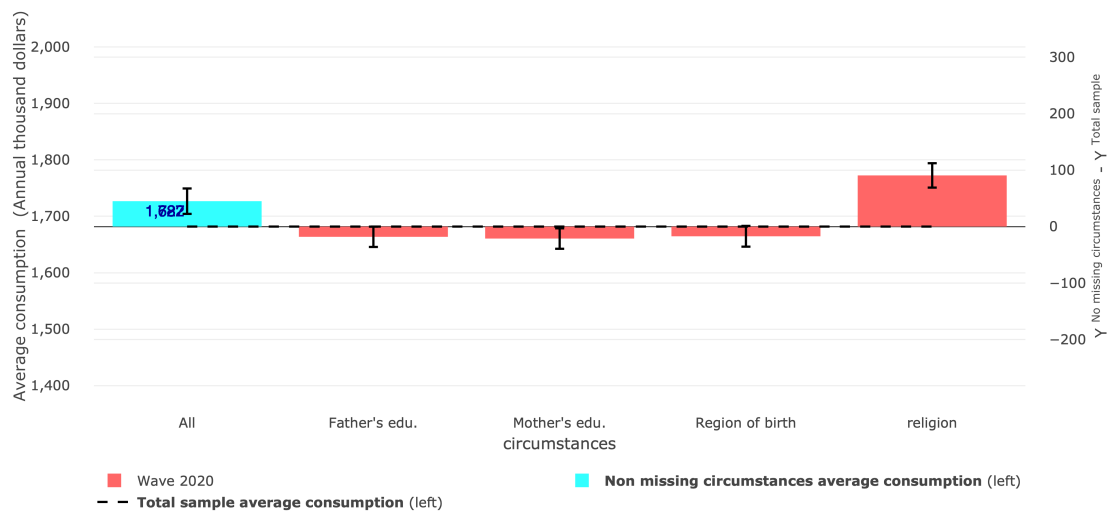


Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household consumption between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

2.3 Gini coefficient

Table 4: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average consumption
Wave 2020	Analysis sample	0.359	0.363	0.374	1,727
Wave 2020	Total sample	0.354	0.357	0.365	1,682

2.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

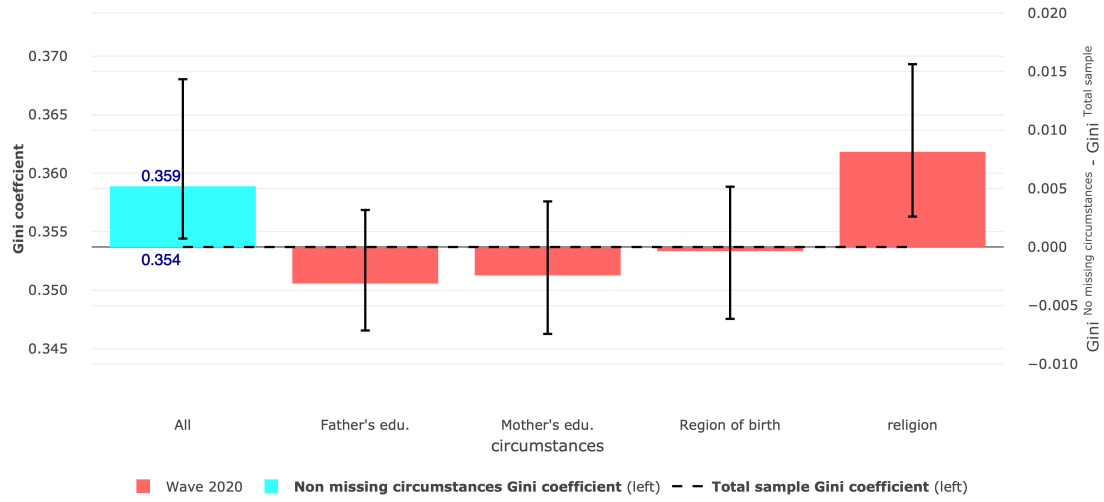


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample