



50 Years of Malawi in Charts

A Collection of Time-series Statistical Data

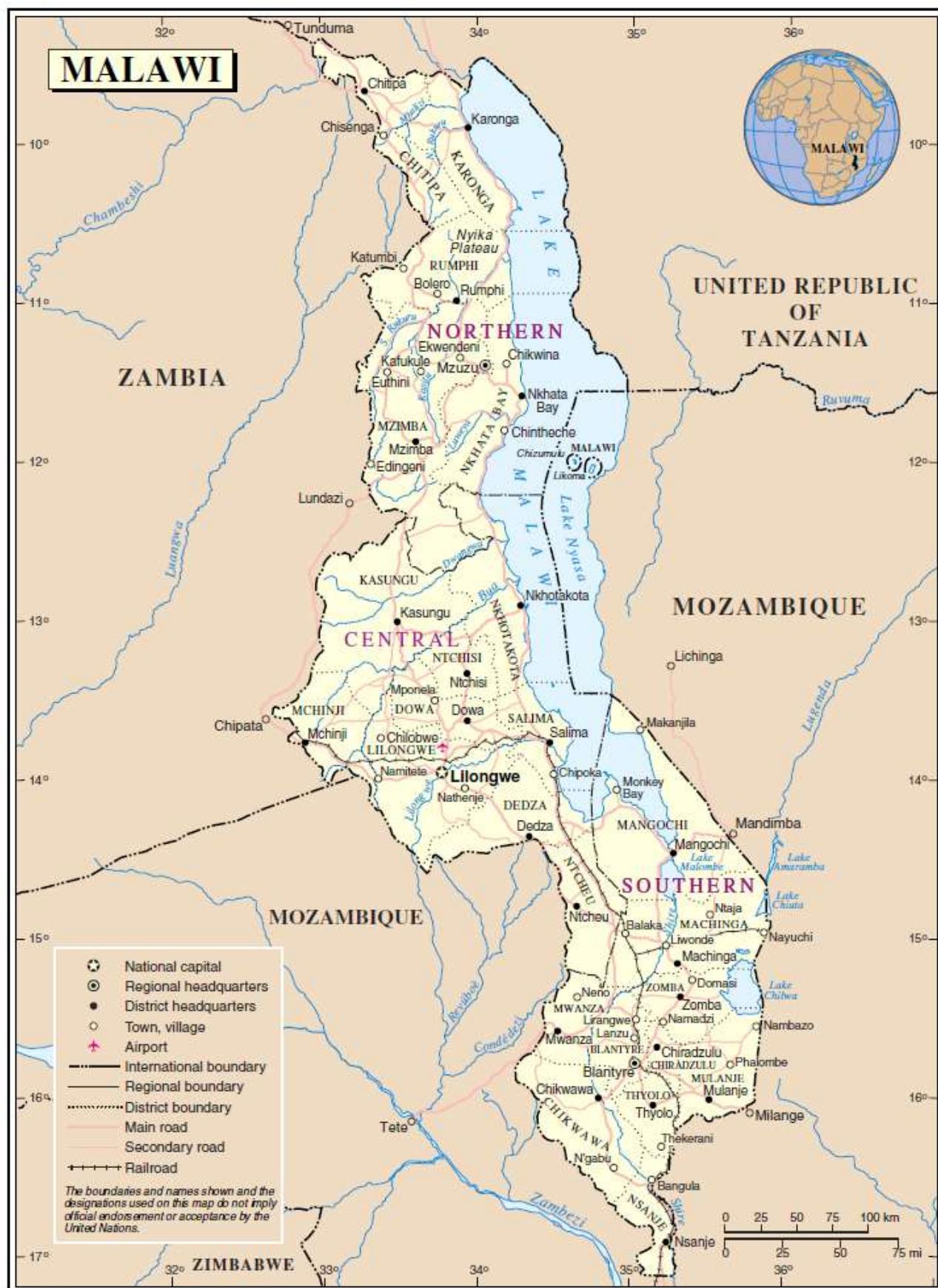
6 July 2014

Malawi Society of Japan

Statistics Study Team

<http://www.japan-malawi.org/>

To Malawi's 50th Anniversary of Independence



Map No. 3858 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
January 2004

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Cartographic Section

CONTENTS

Introduction	iv
0 Brief Chronology	1
1 Environment	2
1.1 Annual Rainfall at Selected Meteorological Stations	2
1.2 Broad Land Use	4
2 Population	6
2.1 Population Growth	6
2.2 Population Cohorts	8
2.3 District Population and Density	10
2.4 Rural and Urban Population	12
3 Infrastructure	14
3.1 Water, Sanitation and Electricity	14
3.2 Roads and Railways	16
3.3 Telephone Lines and Mobile Cellular Subscriptions	18
3.4 Internet	20
4 Social Development	22
4.1 Human Development Index	22
4.2 Total Fertility Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth	24
4.3 Mortality Rates	26
4.4 Maternal Mortality Ratio	28
4.5 Undernourishment and Food Deficit	30
4.6 Prevalence and Therapy of HIV	32
4.7 Incidence and Detection of Tuberculosis	34
4.8 Malaria	36
4.9 Poverty	38
5 Education	40
5.1 School Education	40
5.2 Literacy	42
6 Economy	44
6.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	44
6.2 Household Consumption	46
6.3 Capital Formation	48
6.4 Agricultural Land Area per Farmer	50
6.5 Cereal Production	52
6.6 Labor Productivity	54
6.7 Income Distribution	56

7 External Aspects	58
7.1 Exchange Rate and Inflation	58
7.2 Purchasing Power Parity Ratio	60
7.3 External Balance on Goods and Services	62
7.4 Exports and Imports of Food and Fuel	66
7.5 Exports and Imports of Ores and Metals	68
7.6 International Tourism	70
7.7 Official Development Assistance (ODA)	72
7.8 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	74
7.9 Doing Business Rankings in 2013	76
8 Preliminary Analysis and Implications for Development	78
8.1 National Accounts	78
8.2 Macroscopic Productivity	84
8.3 Population Density, Distribution and Industrial Development	88
8.4 Industrial Development Framework	94

Introduction

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of independence of the Republic of Malawi, this file intends to help review the historical perspective since its independence in 1964.

Each section of this collection of time-series statistical data of Malawi is basically structured as below.

Section Title	A data table made from the website of the World Development Indicators 2013 of the World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators), unless otherwise specified. Not all the data is available from 1960s.
Brief description and interpretation of the charts below.	
Charts made from the table on the right side.	
Some sections quote the source notes of the World Development Indicators to clarify the definitions of selected indicators.	
even numbered page	odd numbered page

All the data are from the World Development Indicators and other official sources. But their description and interpretation are our team's own and do not represent the views of the Malawi Society of Japan.

We hope this file helps its users in their study and practice.

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0 Brief Chronology

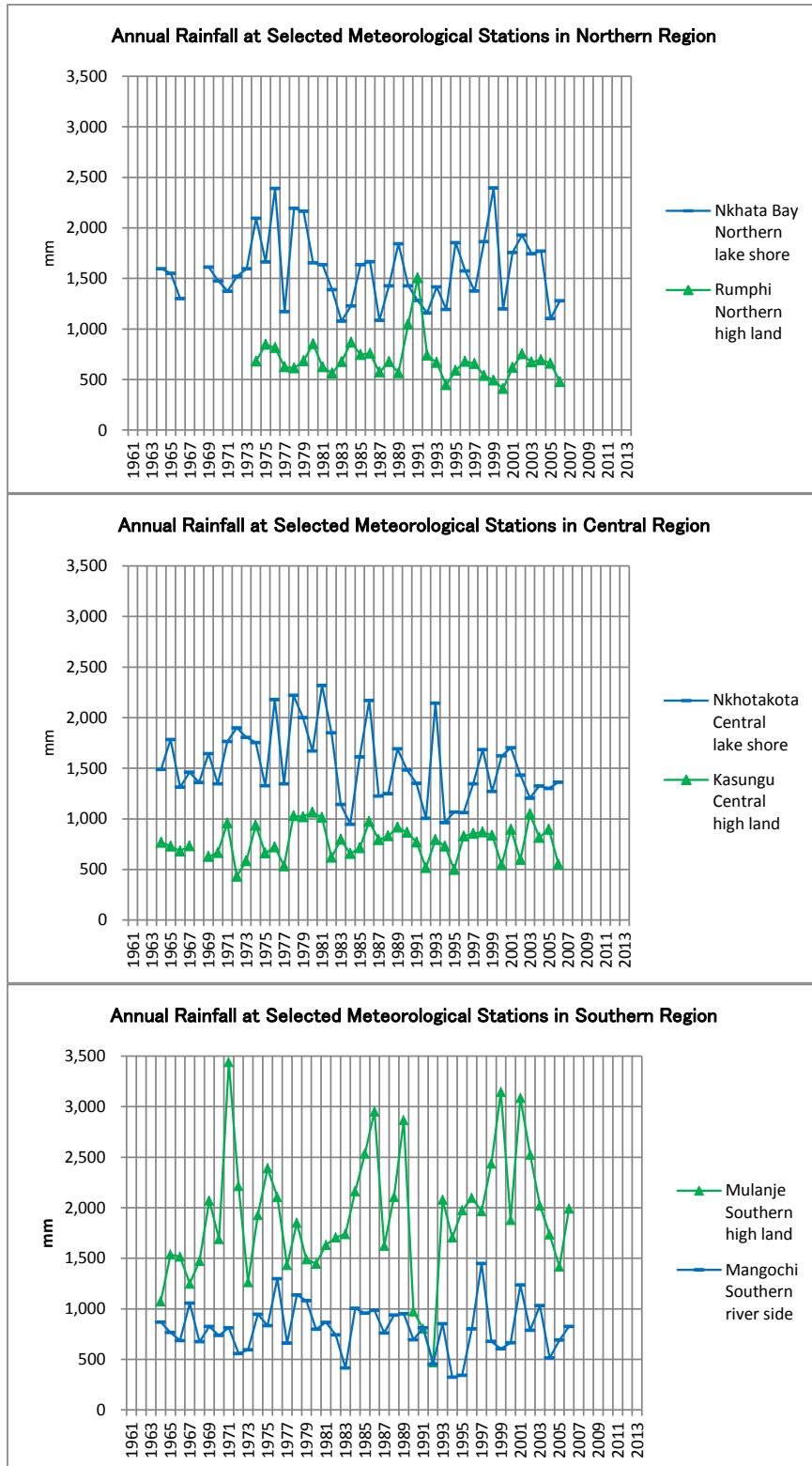
1961	Malawi Congress Party (MCP) led by Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda wins the elections held for a new legislative assembly.
1963	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is dissolved. Dr. Banda becomes prime minister of Nyasaland.
1964	On 6 July, Nyasaland becomes Malawi as it wins independence from the UK.
1966	Dr. Banda becomes president of the Republic of Malawi. The constitution establishes a one-party state.
1967	Diplomatic relations with South Africa are established.
1971	Dr. Banda becomes life-time president. The first batch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers is dispatched to Malawi.
1975	The capital is officially relocated from Zomba to Lilongwe.
1984	Lake Malawi National Park is designated as UNESCO World Heritage.
1992	Embassy of Malawi is opened in Tokyo. Drought causes food shortage.
1993	Transformation from one-party system to multi-party system is decided by national referendum. Termination of the life-time president system is resolved.
1994	Presidential and parliamentary elections take place. Mr. Bakili Muluzi of United Democratic Front (UDF) is elected president. The free primary education is introduced. Drought causes food shortage.
1995	New constitution is in effect.
1999	Presidential and parliamentary elections take place. President Muluzi is re-elected. TV broadcasting starts.
2000	Local government elections take place. World Bank announces cancellation of half the external debt.
2002	Drought causes food shortage. Railway line linking central Malawi and Nacala Port in Mozambique reopens.
2004	Presidential and parliamentary elections take place. Mr. Bingu wa Mutharika of UDF is elected president.
2005	President Mutharika leaves UDF and forms Democratic Progressive Party (DPP). Feed the Nation Fund is established to cope with food shortage.
2006	New subsidy scheme for fertilizers starts. Chongoni Rock-Art Area is designated as UNESCO World Heritage.
2008	Embassy of Japan is opened in Lilongwe. Diplomatic relations with Taiwan are switched to those with China.
2009	Presidential and parliamentary elections take place. President Mutharika is re-elected.
2010	President Mutharika becomes chairperson of the African Union. Design of the national flag is modified.
2011	19 people die in anti-government protests.
2012	President Mutharika dies and is succeeded by vice-president Joyce Banda of People's Party (PP). The national flag is restored to the original design.
2013	The biggest financial scandal in Malawi, Cashgate Scandal, is reported.
2014	Presidential, parliamentary and local government elections take place. Mr. Peter Mutharika of DPP is elected president.

Sources: Historical Dictionary of Malawi (Scarecrow Press 2013), BBC website, etc.

1 Environment

1.1 Annual Rainfall at Selected Meteorological Stations

No statistically significant trend of increasing or decreasing rainfall or increasing or decreasing fluctuations of rainfall is observed in the annual rainfall data at selected meteorological stations. The erratic rainfall has been common. It would cause heavier damages if more activities expanded in disadvantageous areas or necessary infrastructure, for example irrigation, was not in place.



Annual Rainfall at Selected Meteorological Stations

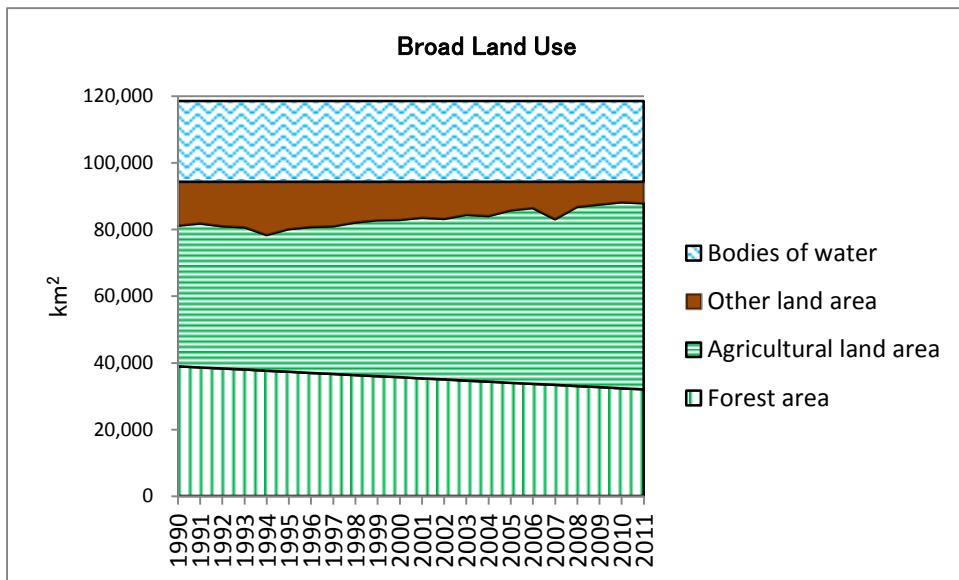
Year	Norther Region		Central Region		Southern Region	
	Rumphi Northern high land	Nkhata Bay Northern lake shore	Nkhotakota Central lake shore	Kasungu Central high land	Mangochi Southern river side	Mulanje Southern high land
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
1961						
1962						
1963						
1964		1,598	1,489	767	870	1,073
1965		1,552	1,784	731	767	1,536
1966		1,302	1,314	682	688	1,516
1967			1,461	734	1,056	1,248
1968			1,361		676	1,473
1969		1,613	1,646	627	826	2,073
1970		1,476	1,346	665	737	1,692
1971		1,374	1,765	958	813	3,439
1972		1,521	1,900	432	559	2,215
1973		1,595	1,806	584	594	1,265
1974	682	2,096	1,754	937	946	1,928
1975	847	1,664	1,327	661	835	2,390
1976	815	2,391	2,179	723	1,299	2,107
1977	624	1,173	1,346	534	661	1,432
1978	613	2,196	2,221	1,030	1,138	1,851
1979	684	2,165	2,002	1,021	1,081	1,488
1980	853	1,656	1,671	1,064	799	1,447
1981	625	1,637	2,319	1,014	867	1,632
1982	562	1,390	1,851	619	744	1,706
1983	675	1,079	1,143	795	417	1,739
1984	869	1,229	947	657	1,006	2,162
1985	746	1,636	1,614	713	958	2,537
1986	758	1,668	2,170	975	987	2,952
1987	573	1,087	1,227	793	762	1,623
1988	675	1,429	1,251	831	939	2,108
1989	566	1,843	1,693	917	952	2,865
1990	1,049	1,427	1,484	868	695	974
1991	1,506	1,282	1,352	771	813	802
1992	740	1,160	1,007	516	454	469
1993	667	1,416	2,145	795	854	2,079
1994	447	1,194	963	731	324	1,705
1995	589	1,855	1,069	499	343	1,974
1996	679	1,575	1,064	828	803	2,098
1997	656	1,375	1,347	856	1,450	1,968
1998	539	1,865	1,686	869	678	2,436
1999	494	2,396	1,272	838	605	3,146
2000	410	1,200	1,623	546	664	1,879
2001	619	1,758	1,703	897	1,236	3,087
2002	753	1,928	1,433	597	788	2,526
2003	672	1,744	1,205	1,048	1,032	2,024
2004	695	1,772	1,326	816	514	1,735
2005	661	1,105	1,302	897	691	1,416
2006	477	1,281	1,362	553	825	1,990
2007						
2008						
2009						
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						

Source: Statistical Yearbooks, National Statistical Office

1.2 Broad Land Use

The forest area has been decreasing while the agricultural land area has been increasing more rapidly so that the remaining land area is decreasing. It is not sustainable to keep increasing the agricultural land by destroying forests.

The agricultural irrigated land area in 2008 was approximately 300 km² accounting for less than 1% of the total agricultural land.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

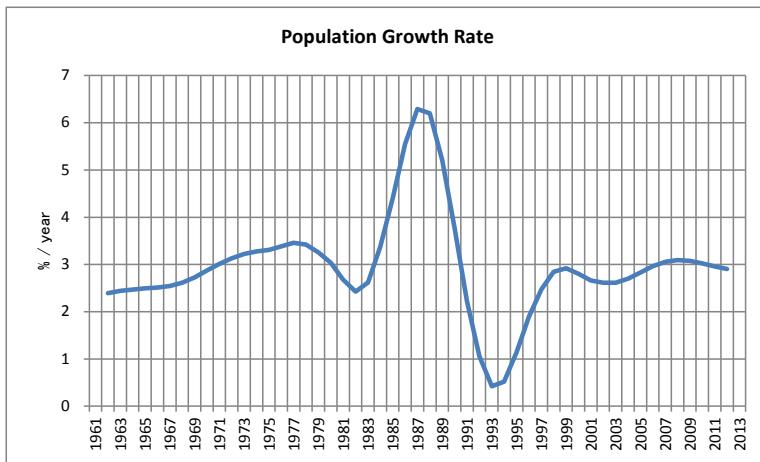
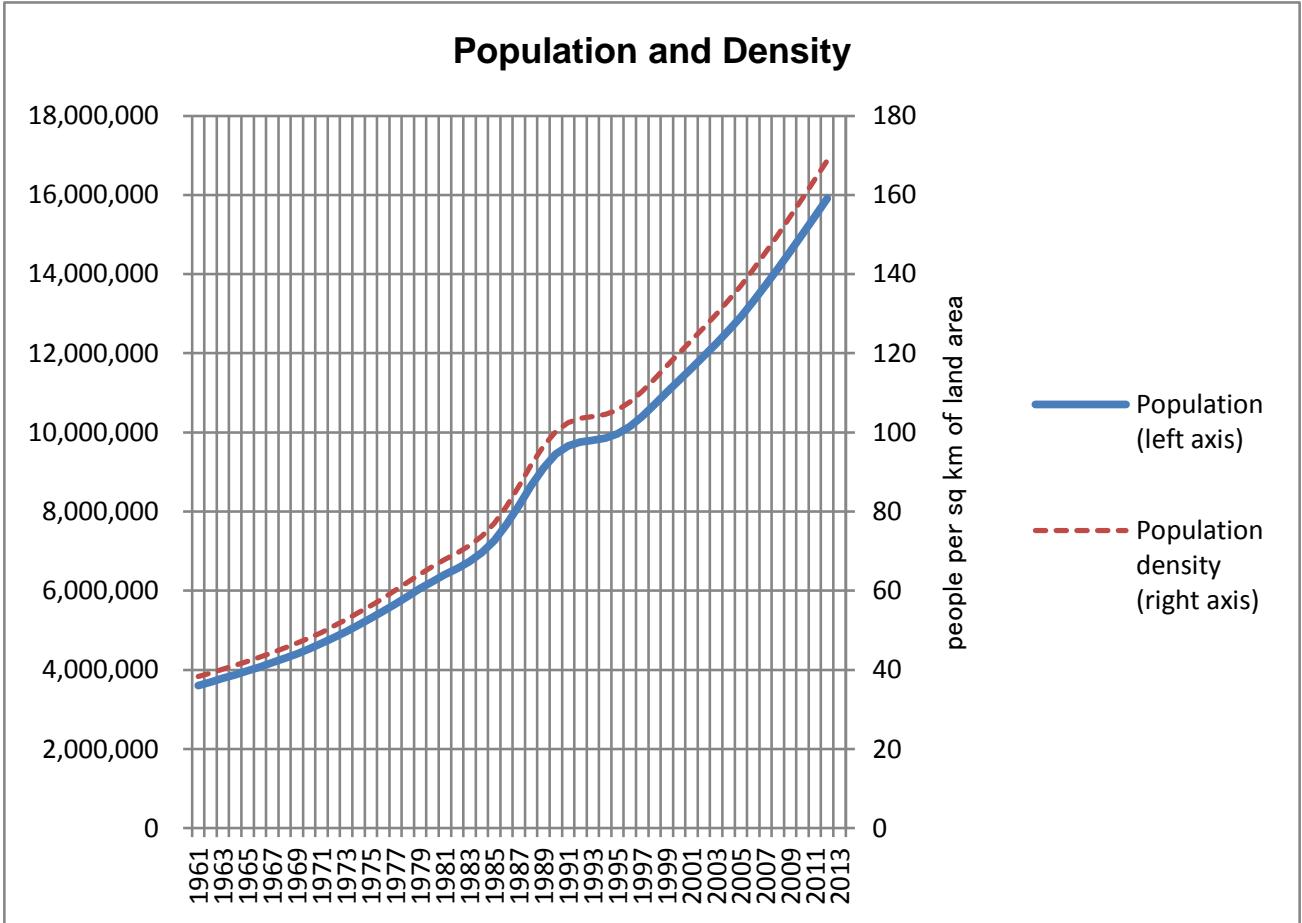
Broad Land Use

Year	Surface area	Land area	Forest area	Agricultural land area	Other land area	Bodies of water
	km ²	km ²	km ²	km ²	km ²	km ²
1990	118,480	94,280	38,960	42,180	13,140	24,200
1991	118,480	94,280	38,631	43,200	12,449	24,200
1992	118,480	94,280	38,302	42,700	13,278	24,200
1993	118,480	94,280	37,973	42,700	13,607	24,200
1994	118,480	94,280	37,644	40,700	15,936	24,200
1995	118,480	94,280	37,315	42,800	14,165	24,200
1996	118,480	94,280	36,986	43,800	13,494	24,200
1997	118,480	94,280	36,657	44,300	13,323	24,200
1998	118,480	94,280	36,328	45,800	12,152	24,200
1999	118,480	94,280	35,999	46,750	11,531	24,200
2000	118,480	94,280	35,670	47,200	11,410	24,200
2001	118,480	94,280	35,340	48,200	10,740	24,200
2002	118,480	94,280	35,010	48,200	11,070	24,200
2003	118,480	94,280	34,680	49,700	9,900	24,200
2004	118,480	94,280	34,350	49,700	10,230	24,200
2005	118,480	94,280	34,020	51,700	8,560	24,200
2006	118,480	94,280	33,690	52,750	7,840	24,200
2007	118,480	94,280	33,360	49,750	11,170	24,200
2008	118,480	94,280	33,030	53,750	7,500	24,200
2009	118,480	94,280	32,700	54,800	6,780	24,200
2010	118,480	94,280	32,370	55,800	6,110	24,200
2011	118,480	94,280	32,040	55,800	6,440	24,200
2012						
2013						

2 Population

2.1 Population Growth

The population growth rate has been high at around 3%. In 2012, the population density reached nearly 170 per km². Rapid population growth causes various issues. Decrease of agricultural area per farmer and shortage of urban services are among the many serious problems.

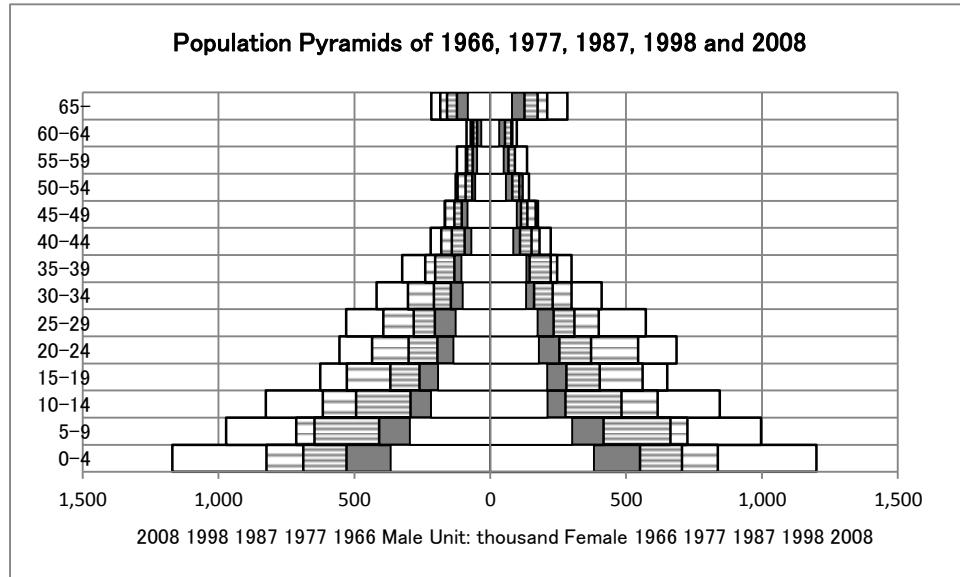
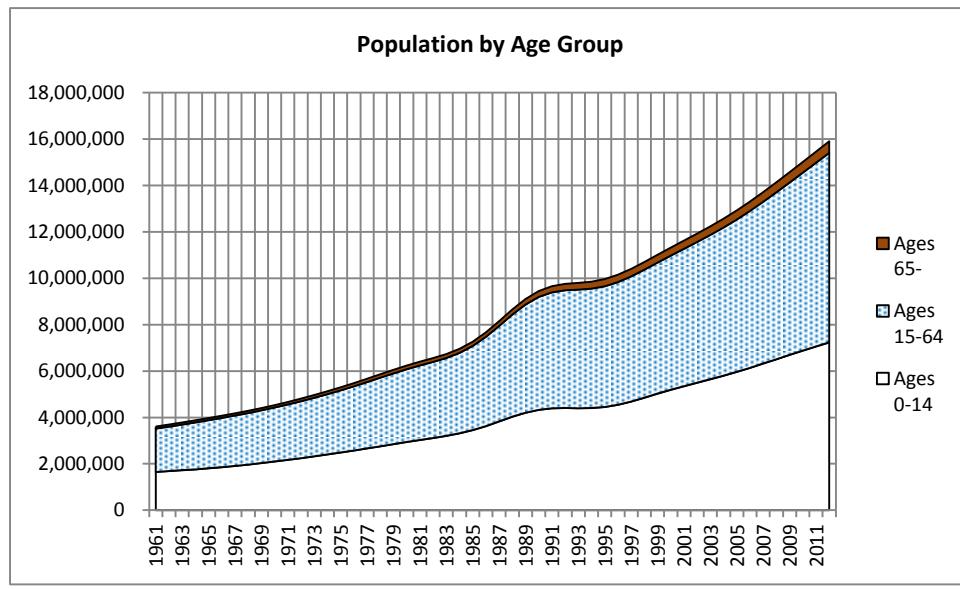


Population-related Data

Year	Population (left axis)	Rural population	Urban population	(Urban population) /Population	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages	Population density (right axis)	Population growth rate
					0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	%/year
1961	3,607,383	3,445,282	162,101	0.04	45.8	51.7	2.5	1,652,486	1,863,468	91,429	38.3
1962	3,693,680	3,523,874	169,806	0.05	45.6	51.9	2.5	1,685,949	1,915,615	92,115	39.2
1963	3,783,766	3,605,899	177,867	0.05	45.5	52.1	2.5	1,720,765	1,970,129	92,872	40.1
1964	3,877,229	3,690,951	186,278	0.05	45.4	52.2	2.4	1,759,169	2,024,389	93,670	41.1
1965	3,973,960	3,778,918	195,042	0.05	45.4	52.3	2.4	1,802,796	2,076,636	94,528	42.2
1966	4,073,777	3,864,507	209,270	0.05	45.5	52.2	2.3	1,852,209	2,126,204	95,363	43.2
1967	4,177,347	3,953,191	224,156	0.05	45.7	52.0	2.3	1,907,041	2,174,039	96,268	44.3
1968	4,286,430	4,046,604	239,826	0.06	45.9	51.8	2.3	1,966,844	2,221,993	97,595	45.5
1969	4,403,344	4,146,893	256,451	0.06	46.1	51.6	2.3	2,030,791	2,272,731	99,821	46.7
1970	4,529,749	4,255,563	274,186	0.06	46.3	51.4	2.3	2,098,233	2,328,255	103,261	48.0
1971	4,666,194	4,368,827	297,367	0.06	46.5	51.2	2.3	2,169,132	2,388,993	108,069	49.5
1972	4,812,216	4,490,154	322,062	0.07	46.6	51.0	2.4	2,243,613	2,454,539	114,062	51.0
1973	4,967,159	4,618,842	348,317	0.07	46.7	50.8	2.4	2,321,366	2,525,000	120,792	52.7
1974	5,129,915	4,753,779	376,136	0.07	46.8	50.7	2.5	2,402,023	2,600,281	127,609	54.4
1975	5,299,532	4,894,012	405,520	0.08	46.9	50.6	2.5	2,485,296	2,680,195	134,041	56.2
1976	5,478,781	5,044,226	434,555	0.08	46.9	50.5	2.6	2,571,841	2,766,881	140,056	58.1
1977	5,668,178	5,202,753	465,425	0.08	47.0	50.5	2.6	2,661,794	2,860,601	145,784	60.1
1978	5,862,115	5,364,375	497,740	0.08	47.0	50.4	2.6	2,753,812	2,957,189	151,113	62.2
1979	6,052,940	5,522,073	530,867	0.09	47.0	50.4	2.6	2,846,094	3,050,903	155,945	64.2
1980	6,236,824	5,672,391	564,433	0.09	47.1	50.3	2.6	2,937,831	3,138,704	160,289	66.2
1981	6,403,934	5,810,123	593,811	0.09	47.2	50.2	2.6	3,025,454	3,214,572	163,910	67.9
1982	6,559,281	5,936,464	622,817	0.09	47.4	50.0	2.5	3,110,156	3,282,128	166,997	69.6
1983	6,731,171	6,077,049	654,122	0.10	47.6	49.9	2.5	3,201,361	3,359,283	170,524	71.4
1984	6,958,278	6,266,597	691,681	0.10	47.6	49.9	2.5	3,311,950	3,470,541	175,785	73.8
1985	7,264,519	6,526,226	738,293	0.10	47.5	50.0	2.5	3,449,563	3,631,304	183,652	77.1
1986	7,667,832	6,867,126	800,706	0.10	47.2	50.2	2.5	3,621,620	3,851,715	194,498	81.3
1987	8,150,040	7,276,209	873,831	0.11	46.9	50.6	2.6	3,821,383	4,120,774	207,883	86.4
1988	8,655,185	7,703,011	952,174	0.11	46.5	50.9	2.6	4,025,316	4,407,009	222,860	91.8
1989	9,105,429	8,078,282	1,027,147	0.11	46.1	51.2	2.6	4,200,943	4,666,442	238,048	96.6
1990	9,447,123	8,355,036	1,092,087	0.12	45.8	51.5	2.7	4,326,435	4,868,281	252,407	100.2
1991	9,657,518	8,508,215	1,149,303	0.12	45.5	51.8	2.8	4,391,151	5,000,659	265,710	102.4
1992	9,759,434	8,564,762	1,194,672	0.12	45.1	52.0	2.9	4,406,008	5,075,282	278,144	103.5
1993	9,800,635	8,567,539	1,233,096	0.13	44.9	52.2	3.0	4,397,115	5,113,939	289,584	104.0
1994	9,851,737	8,578,656	1,273,081	0.13	44.7	52.3	3.0	4,402,140	5,149,608	299,988	104.5
1995	9,964,065	8,642,531	1,321,534	0.13	44.6	52.3	3.1	4,448,057	5,206,627	309,381	105.7
1996	10,153,315	8,779,328	1,373,987	0.14	44.8	52.1	3.1	4,544,066	5,291,615	317,632	107.7
1997	10,404,259	8,968,284	1,435,975	0.14	45.0	51.9	3.1	4,681,342	5,398,098	324,818	110.4
1998	10,700,180	9,194,536	1,505,644	0.14	45.3	51.6	3.1	4,846,978	5,521,766	331,434	113.5
1999	11,012,707	9,433,419	1,579,288	0.14	45.6	51.3	3.1	5,020,443	5,654,093	338,168	116.8
2000	11,321,496	9,667,425	1,654,071	0.15	45.8	51.1	3.1	5,186,809	5,789,141	345,546	120.1
2001	11,623,166	9,914,700	1,708,466	0.15	46.0	51.0	3.0	5,342,561	5,926,800	353,806	123.3
2002	11,926,778	10,163,094	1,763,684	0.15	46.1	50.9	3.0	5,492,908	6,070,947	362,921	126.5
2003	12,238,739	10,418,055	1,820,684	0.15	46.1	50.9	3.0	5,641,855	6,224,075	372,809	129.8
2004	12,569,091	10,688,101	1,880,990	0.15	46.1	50.8	3.0	5,796,167	6,389,636	383,286	133.3
2005	12,924,746	10,979,055	1,945,691	0.15	46.1	50.8	3.1	5,960,485	6,570,012	394,249	137.1
2006	13,307,535	11,291,204	2,016,331	0.15	46.1	50.8	3.0	6,135,774	6,766,187	405,572	141.1
2007	13,713,758	11,622,465	2,091,293	0.15	46.1	50.9	3.0	6,319,209	6,977,135	417,411	145.5
2008	14,138,207	11,968,360	2,169,847	0.15	46.0	50.9	3.0	6,507,202	7,200,750	430,256	150.0
2009	14,573,338	12,322,457	2,250,881	0.15	45.9	51.0	3.1	6,694,672	7,433,909	444,759	154.6
2010	15,013,694	12,680,116	2,333,578	0.16	45.8	51.1	3.1	6,878,062	7,674,330	461,302	159.2
2011	15,457,531	13,031,379	2,426,152	0.16	45.6	51.2	3.1	7,055,632	7,921,733	480,166	164.0
2012	15,906,483	13,385,592	2,520,891	0.16	45.4	51.4	3.1	7,228,657	8,176,831	500,992	168.7
2013											

2.2 Population Cohorts

The share of young population (0-14 years) before the working ages is large (40-50%) indicating the need for fostering and educating a large number of children and the further population growth in the coming years.



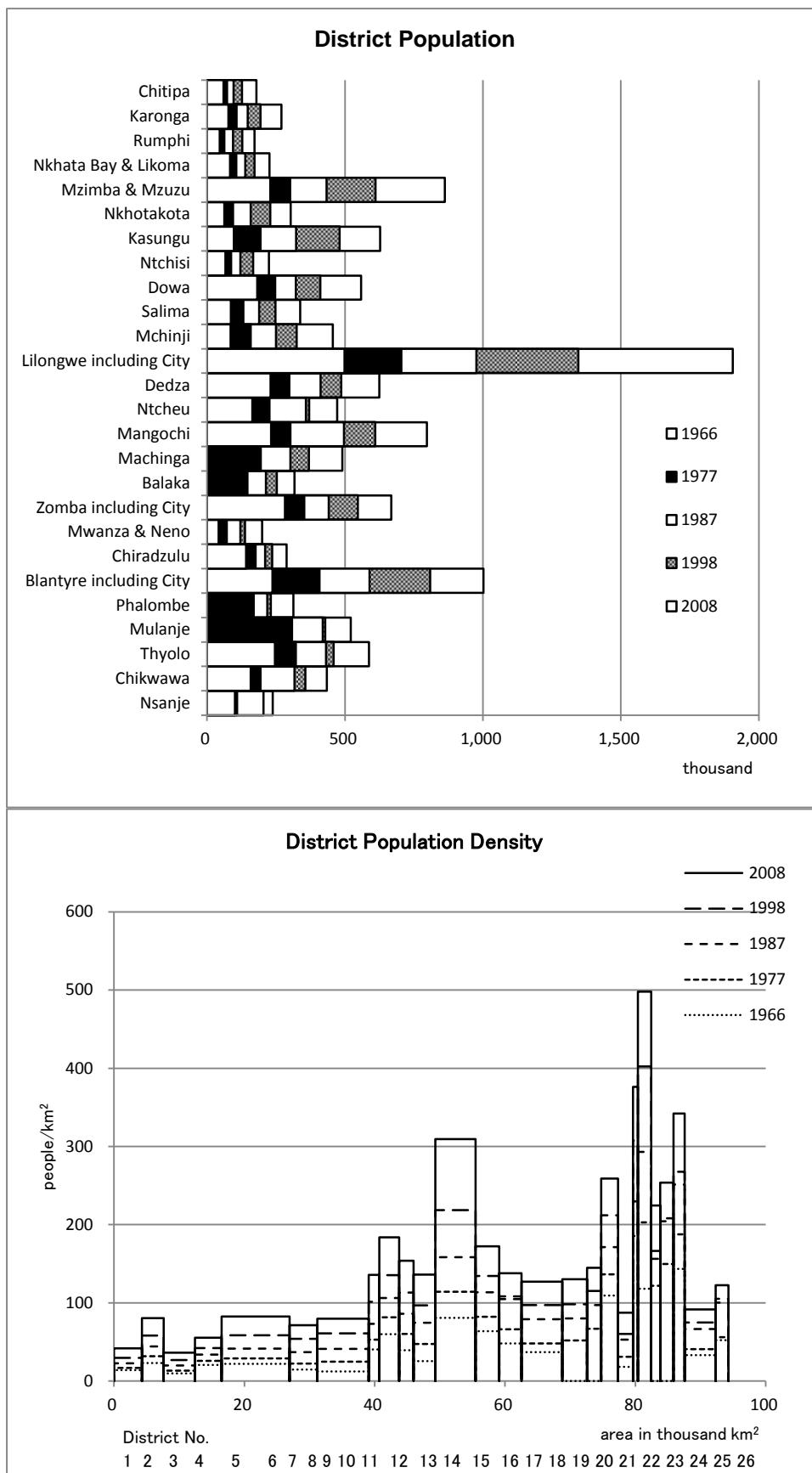
Sex and Age Cohorts of Population in 1966, 1977, 1987, 1998, and 2008

1966				1977			
Age cohort	Male	Female	Both sexes	Age cohort	Male	Female	Both sexes
0 – 4	366,133	382,092	748,225	0 – 4	528,550	551,566	1,080,116
5 – 9	295,618	301,988	597,606	5 – 9	408,644	416,669	825,313
10 – 14	217,541	211,394	428,935	10 – 14	293,848	276,800	570,648
15 – 19	191,727	209,870	401,597	15 – 19	260,816	280,018	540,834
20 – 24	135,958	178,485	314,443	20 – 24	194,803	254,149	448,952
25 – 29	127,786	174,242	302,028	25 – 29	203,824	233,239	437,063
30 – 34	100,849	131,735	232,584	30 – 34	145,086	161,081	306,167
35 – 39	106,501	133,554	240,055	35 – 39	131,581	144,989	276,570
40 – 44	69,716	85,317	155,033	40 – 44	94,683	109,000	203,683
45 – 49	83,329	98,061	181,390	45 – 49	105,322	113,341	218,663
50 – 54	55,219	57,777	112,996	50 – 54	65,768	81,076	146,844
55 – 59	47,722	49,106	96,828	55 – 59	64,704	66,808	131,512
60 – 64	33,228	33,155	66,383	60 – 64	48,820	54,771	103,591
65 –	81,935	79,545	161,480	65 –	122,239	126,150	248,389
Not stated				Not stated	4,901	4,214	9,115
Total	1,913,262	2,126,321	4,039,583	Total	2,673,589	2,873,871	5,547,460
1987				1998			
Age cohort	Male	Female	Both sexes	Age cohort	Male	Female	Both sexes
0 – 4	688,428	705,522	1,393,950	0 – 4	823,625	836,765	1,660,390
5 – 9	647,262	663,177	1,310,439	5 – 9	714,830	725,540	1,440,370
10 – 14	494,277	482,243	976,520	10 – 14	616,445	616,055	1,232,500
15 – 19	368,134	402,537	770,671	15 – 19	527,865	560,071	1,087,936
20 – 24	300,805	370,119	670,924	20 – 24	435,138	543,922	979,060
25 – 29	281,639	308,802	590,441	25 – 29	393,913	398,552	792,465
30 – 34	207,791	229,220	437,011	30 – 34	303,080	298,161	601,241
35 – 39	202,956	221,701	424,657	35 – 39	239,043	245,784	484,827
40 – 44	141,747	151,581	293,328	40 – 44	180,167	180,542	360,709
45 – 49	131,905	136,181	268,086	45 – 49	166,258	166,498	332,756
50 – 54	91,697	106,530	198,227	50 – 54	120,193	118,653	238,846
55 – 59	85,683	90,028	175,711	55 – 59	89,909	85,317	175,226
60 – 64	62,367	77,564	139,931	60 – 64	72,251	80,833	153,084
65 –	159,596	174,363	333,959	65 – 69	65,655	73,665	139,320
Not stated	2,849	1,803	4,652	70 – 74	45,310	52,739	98,049
Total	3,867,136	4,121,371	7,988,507	75 –	73,881	83,208	157,089
Total	4,867,563	5,066,305	9,933,868				
2008							
Age cohort	Male	Female	Both sexes				
0 – 4	1,169,947	1,200,064	2,370,011				
5 – 9	972,307	995,992	1,968,299				
10 – 14	826,076	844,315	1,670,391				
15 – 19	625,664	651,028	1,276,692				
20 – 24	554,799	685,530	1,240,329				
25 – 29	530,103	572,873	1,102,976				
30 – 34	417,599	409,948	827,547				
35 – 39	323,643	299,687	623,330				
40 – 44	218,546	222,685	441,231				
45 – 49	167,285	175,905	343,190				
50 – 54	126,778	142,856	269,634				
55 – 59	122,616	135,598	258,214				
60 – 64	87,008	97,671	184,679				
65 – 69	72,038	81,791	153,829				
70 – 74	46,481	59,539	106,020				
75 –	98,043	142,745	240,788				
Total	6,358,933	6,718,227	13,077,160				

Source: Population and Housing Censuses, National Statistical Office

2.3 District Population and Density

Lilongwe City and its suburbs, and Blantyre City and its surrounding towns have gained population concentration forming two national urban centers.



Note: In 1966, Balaka was part of Machinga and Phalombe was part of Mulanje, so separate data is not available.

The census population of Nsanje decreased from 1987 to 1998.

Region	No.	District
Northern	1	Chitipa
	2	Karonga
	3	Rumphi
	4	Nkhata Bay & Likoma
	5	Mzimba & Mzuzu
Central	6	Nkhotakota
	7	Kasungu
	8	Ntchisi
	9	Dowa
	10	Salima
	11	Mchinji
	12	Lilongwe including City
	13	Dedza
	14	Ntcheu
	15	Mangochi
	16	Machinga
	17	Balaka
	18	Zomba including City
	19	Mwanza & Neno
Southern	20	Chiradzulu
	21	Blantyre including City
	22	Phalombe
	23	Mulanje
	24	Thyolo
	25	Chikwawa
	26	Nsanje

Population and Density by District

Region	District	Land area km ²	Population					Population density per km ²				
			1966	1977	1987	1998	2008	1966	1977	1987	1998	2008
Northern	Chitipa	4,288	59,500	72,300	96,794	126,799	178,904	13.9	16.9	22.6	29.6	41.7
	Karonga	3,355	77,700	106,900	148,014	194,572	269,890	23.2	31.9	44.1	58.0	80.4
	Rumphi	4,769	46,600	62,500	94,902	128,360	172,034	9.8	13.1	19.9	26.9	36.1
	Nkhata Bay & Likoma	4,089	83,900	105,800	138,381	172,835	226,203	20.5	25.9	33.8	42.3	55.3
	Mzimba & Mzuzu	10,430	229,700	301,400	433,696	610,994	861,899	22.0	28.9	41.6	58.6	82.6
Central	Nkhotakota	4,259	62,900	94,400	158,044	229,460	303,659	14.8	22.2	37.1	53.9	71.3
	Kasungu	7,878	97,500	194,400	323,453	480,659	627,467	12.4	24.7	41.1	61.0	79.6
	Ntchisi	1,655	66,800	87,400	120,860	167,880	224,872	40.4	52.8	73.0	101.4	135.9
	Dowa	3,041	182,000	247,600	322,432	411,387	558,470	59.8	81.4	106.0	135.3	183.6
	Salima	2,196	86,600	132,300	189,173	248,214	337,895	39.4	60.2	86.1	113.0	153.9
	Mchinji	3,356	85,300	158,800	249,843	324,941	456,516	25.4	47.3	74.4	96.8	136.0
	Lilongwe including City	6,159	498,500	704,100	976,627	1,346,360	1,905,282	80.9	114.3	158.6	218.6	309.3
	Dedza	3,624	230,700	298,200	411,787	486,682	624,445	63.7	82.3	113.6	134.3	172.3
	Ntcheu	3,424	164,700	226,500	358,767	370,757	471,589	48.1	66.2	104.8	108.3	137.7
Southern	Mangochi	6,273	232,700	302,300	496,578	610,239	797,061	37.1	48.2	79.2	97.3	127.1
	Machinga	3,771	226,500	195,200	301,849	369,614	490,579	38.0	51.8	80.0	98.0	130.1
	Balaka	2,193		146,600	213,416	253,098	317,324		66.8	97.3	115.4	144.7
	Zomba including City	2,580	282,400	352,300	441,615	546,661	667,953	109.5	136.6	171.2	211.9	258.9
	Mwanza & Neno	2,295	42,000	71,400	121,513	138,015	200,264	18.3	31.1	52.9	60.1	87.3
	Chiradzulu	767	142,200	176,200	210,912	236,050	288,546	185.4	229.7	275.0	307.8	376.2
	Blantyre including City	2,012	237,300	408,100	589,525	809,397	1,001,984	117.9	202.8	293.0	402.3	498.0
	Phalombe	1,394		169,700	218,134	231,990	313,129		121.7	156.5	166.4	224.6
	Mulanje	2,056	398,900	307,800	419,928	428,322	521,391	115.6	149.7	204.2	208.3	253.6
	Thyolo	1,715	245,800	322,000	431,157	458,976	587,053	143.3	187.8	251.4	267.6	342.3
	Chikwawa	4,755	158,100	194,400	316,733	356,682	434,648	33.2	40.9	66.6	75.0	91.4
	Nsanje	1,942	101,200	108,800	204,374	194,924	238,103	52.1	56.0	105.2	100.4	122.6
Total	Malawi	94,276	4,039,500	5,547,400	7,988,507	9,933,868	13,077,160	42.8	58.8	84.7	105.4	138.7

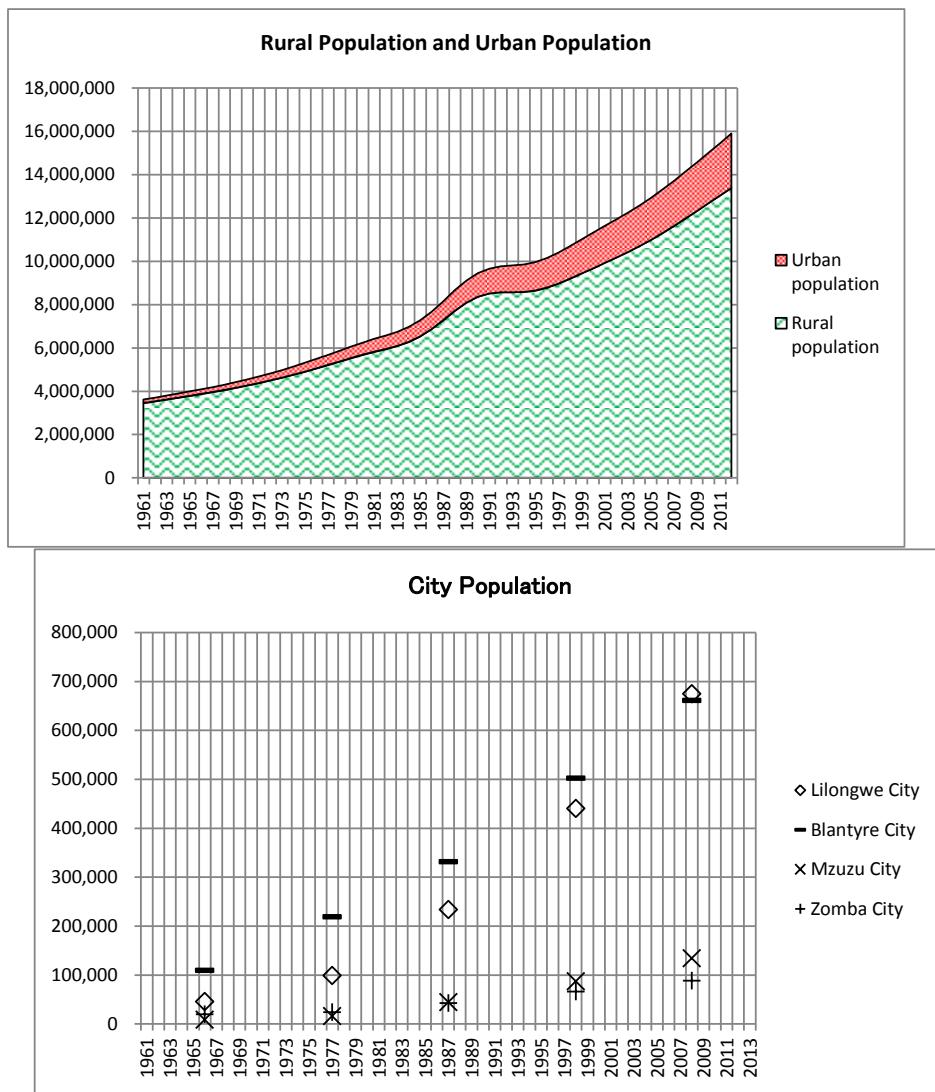
Source: Population and Housing Censuses, National Statistical Office

2.4 Rural and Urban Population

Malawi's population is dominated by the rural population but the urban population share increased from 4% in 1961 to 16% in 2012.

In terms of population, Lilongwe City has surpassed Blantyre City and Mzuzu City has surpassed Zomba City.

The total population of local urban areas is smaller than that of the cities but increasing the share, although cautious analysis is required because the city population is from the census and the urban population is from the World Development Indicators.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Urban population: People living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Rural population: People living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Population and Housing Census 2008, National Statistical Office

In Malawi, Urban Areas refer to the four major cities of Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Zomba and other urban areas, which consist of Bomas (local administration centers) and gazetted town planning areas.

City Population

Year	Mzuzu City	Lilongwe City	Zomba City	Blantyre City	City population	Urban population	City pop/ Urban pop %
1961						162,101	
1962						169,806	
1963						177,867	
1964						186,278	
1965						195,042	
1966	8,490	45,380	19,666	109,461	182,997	209,270	87.4
1967						224,156	
1968						239,826	
1969						256,451	
1970						274,186	
1971						297,367	
1972						322,062	
1973						348,317	
1974						376,136	
1975						405,520	
1976						434,555	
1977	16,000	99,000	24,000	219,000	358,000	465,425	76.9
1978						497,740	
1979						530,867	
1980						564,433	
1981						593,811	
1982						622,817	
1983						654,122	
1984						691,681	
1985						738,293	
1986						800,706	
1987	44,238	233,978	42,878	331,588	652,682	873,831	74.7
1988						952,174	
1989						1,027,147	
1990						1,092,087	
1991						1,149,303	
1992						1,194,672	
1993						1,233,096	
1994						1,273,081	
1995						1,321,534	
1996						1,373,987	
1997						1,435,975	
1998	86,980	440,471	65,915	502,053	1,095,419	1,505,644	72.8
1999						1,579,288	
2000						1,654,071	
2001						1,708,466	
2002						1,763,684	
2003						1,820,684	
2004						1,880,990	
2005						1,945,691	
2006						2,016,331	
2007						2,091,293	
2008	133,968	674,448	88,314	661,256	1,557,986	2,169,847	71.8
2009						2,250,881	
2010						2,333,578	
2011						2,426,152	
2012						2,520,891	
2013							

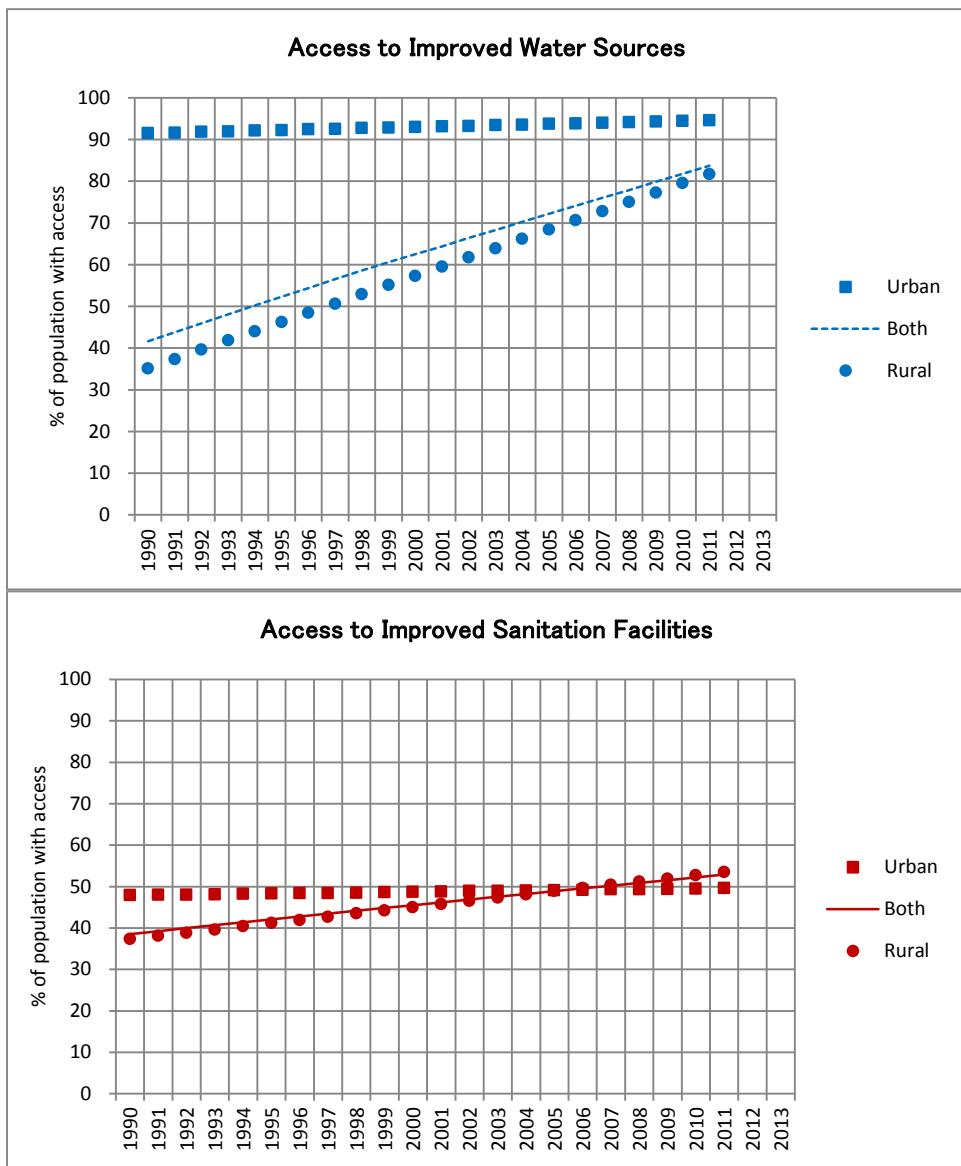
Source: City population data from Population and Housing Censuses, National Statistical Office

3 Infrastructure

3.1 Water, Sanitation and Electricity

Access to improved water sources has been steadily expanded. The level of access to improved sanitation facilities has been lower but improving especially in rural areas, although the actual situation needs to be assessed.

According to available data, access to electricity in the total population is still limited accounting for 9.0% in 2009 and 8.7% in 2010.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

The improved water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).

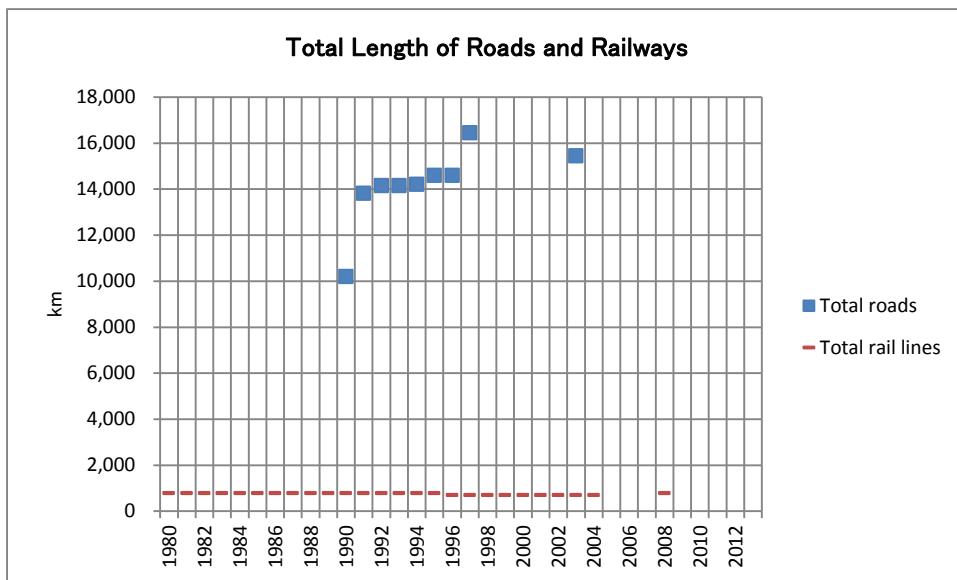
The improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Access to Improved Water Sources and Improved Sanitation Facilities

Year	Access to Improved Water Sources			Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities		
	Rural	Urban	Both	Rural	Urban	Both
	% of population with access	% of population with access	% of population with access	% of population with access	% of population with access	% of population with access
1990	35.1	91.5	41.6	37.3	47.9	38.5
1991	37.3	91.6	43.8	38.1	48.0	39.2
1992	39.6	91.8	45.9	38.8	48.0	40.0
1993	41.8	91.9	48.1	39.6	48.1	40.7
1994	44.0	92.1	50.2	40.4	48.2	41.4
1995	46.2	92.2	52.3	41.2	48.3	42.1
1996	48.4	92.4	54.4	41.9	48.4	42.8
1997	50.6	92.5	56.5	42.7	48.4	43.5
1998	52.9	92.7	58.6	43.5	48.5	44.2
1999	55.1	92.8	60.6	44.2	48.6	44.9
2000	57.3	93.0	62.5	45.0	48.7	45.5
2001	59.5	93.1	64.4	45.8	48.8	46.2
2002	61.7	93.2	66.4	46.5	48.9	46.9
2003	63.9	93.4	68.3	47.3	48.9	47.6
2004	66.2	93.5	70.3	48.1	49.0	48.2
2005	68.4	93.7	72.2	48.9	49.1	48.9
2006	70.6	93.8	74.1	49.6	49.2	49.6
2007	72.8	94.0	76.0	50.4	49.3	50.2
2008	75.0	94.1	77.9	51.2	49.3	50.9
2009	77.2	94.3	79.9	51.9	49.4	51.5
2010	79.5	94.4	81.8	52.7	49.5	52.2
2011	81.7	94.6	83.7	53.5	49.6	52.9
2012						
2013						

3.2 Roads and Railways

The road network has been expanded as the dominant land transportation infrastructure. Railway service has been dormant but is being revitalized as a complementary transport means.

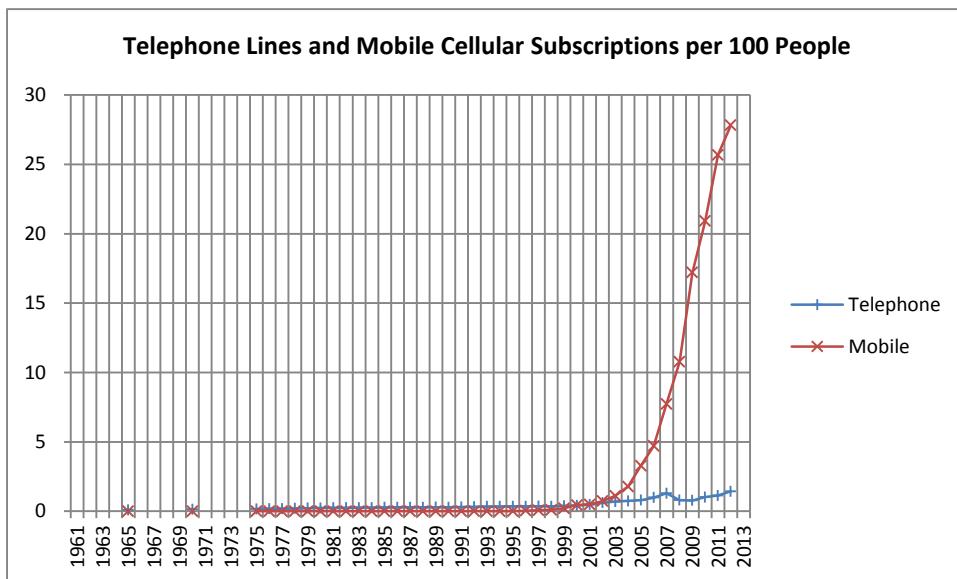


Transportation

Year	Motor vehicles	Passenger cars	Total roads	Paved roads	Paved roads	Goods transported by railways	Passengers carried by railways	Total rail lines
	per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people	km	% of total roads	km	million ton– km	million passenger– km	km
1980						234	80	789
1981						225	78	789
1982						176	97	789
1983						172	102	789
1984						117	102	789
1985						105	113	789
1986						95	121	789
1987						128	107	789
1988						92	114	789
1989						68	111	789
1990		10,204				65	115	789
1991		13,819				73	101	789
1992		14,151				53	88	789
1993		14,157				50	65	789
1994		14,204				47	41	789
1995		14,594				63	22	789
1996		14,594				43	26	710
1997		16,451				51	17	710
1998						50	21	710
1999						56	19	710
2000						87	27	710
2001						70	22	710
2002						73	37	710
2003		15,451	45.0		6,956	41	30	710
2004						38	26	710
2005								
2006								
2007	8	4						
2008						33	44	797
2009								
2010								
2011								
2012								
2013								

3.3 Telephone Lines and Mobile Cellular Subscriptions

The recent expansion of mobile phones has been tremendous. The mobile cellular subscriptions exceeded the telephone lines in 2000. Then in the early 2010s, the number of mobile phones was 20 times that of the telephone lines. Even in villages with no individual tap water and no power network, their traditional market places may have shops of prepaid cards for mobile phones.

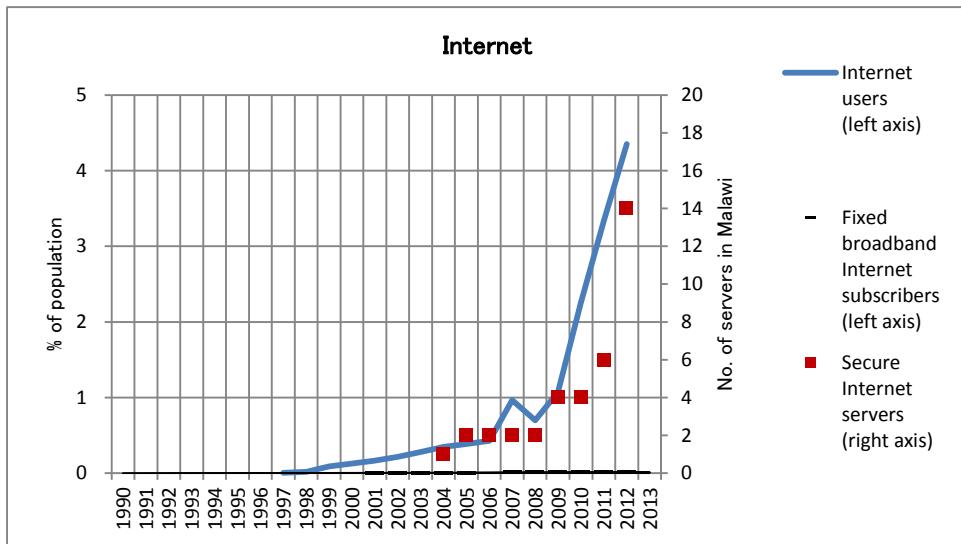


Telephone Lines and Mobile Cellular Subscriptions

Year	Population	Telephone lines	Telephone per 100 people	Mobile cellular subscriptions	Mobile	
					per 100 people	
1961	3,607,383					
1962	3,693,680					
1963	3,783,766					
1964	3,877,229					
1965	3,973,960	3,900	0.10	0	0.00	
1966	4,073,777					
1967	4,177,347					
1968	4,286,430					
1969	4,403,344					
1970	4,529,749	6,000	0.13	0	0.00	
1971	4,666,194					
1972	4,812,216					
1973	4,967,159					
1974	5,129,915					
1975	5,299,532	8,700	0.16	0	0.00	
1976	5,478,781	9,540	0.17	0	0.00	
1977	5,668,178	10,727	0.19	0	0.00	
1978	5,862,115	11,792	0.20	0	0.00	
1979	6,052,940	13,164	0.22	0	0.00	
1980	6,236,824	14,555	0.23	0	0.00	
1981	6,403,934	15,438	0.24	0	0.00	
1982	6,559,281	16,445	0.25	0	0.00	
1983	6,731,171	17,100	0.25	0	0.00	
1984	6,958,278	18,233	0.26	0	0.00	
1985	7,264,519	19,856	0.27	0	0.00	
1986	7,667,832	21,228	0.28	0	0.00	
1987	8,150,040	22,466	0.28	0	0.00	
1988	8,655,185	23,600	0.27	0	0.00	
1989	9,105,429	25,960	0.29	0	0.00	
1990	9,447,123	26,640	0.28	0	0.00	
1991	9,657,518	28,564	0.30	0	0.00	
1992	9,759,434	30,804	0.32	0	0.00	
1993	9,800,635	32,767	0.34	0	0.00	
1994	9,851,737	33,081	0.34	0	0.00	
1995	9,964,065	34,338	0.35	382	0.00	
1996	10,153,315	35,471	0.35	3,700	0.04	
1997	10,404,259	36,754	0.36	7,000	0.07	
1998	10,700,180	37,371	0.35	10,500	0.10	
1999	11,012,707	41,562	0.38	22,500	0.21	
2000	11,321,496	46,444	0.41	49,000	0.44	
2001	11,623,166	54,607	0.47	55,730	0.48	
2002	11,926,778	73,100	0.62	86,047	0.73	
2003	12,238,739	85,000	0.70	135,114	1.11	
2004	12,569,091	93,000	0.75	222,135	1.78	
2005	12,924,746	102,724	0.80	421,163	3.28	
2006	13,307,535	130,000	0.99	620,163	4.70	
2007	13,713,758	175,209	1.29	1,050,852	7.73	
2008	14,138,207	111,333	0.79	1,507,684	10.77	
2009	14,573,338	111,333	0.77	2,485,646	17.21	
2010	15,013,694	152,108	1.02	3,117,364	20.92	
2011	15,457,531	173,481	1.13	3,951,572	25.69	
2012	15,906,483	227,295	1.43	4,419,599	27.83	
2013						

3.4 Internet

The internet has been expanding very rapidly but it is still for a very limited population. Infrastructure for utilization of the information and communication technology needs to be further developed.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Internet users: People with access to the worldwide network.

Fixed broadband Internet subscribers: Broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technology.

Secure Internet servers: Servers using encryption technology in Internet transactions.

Internet

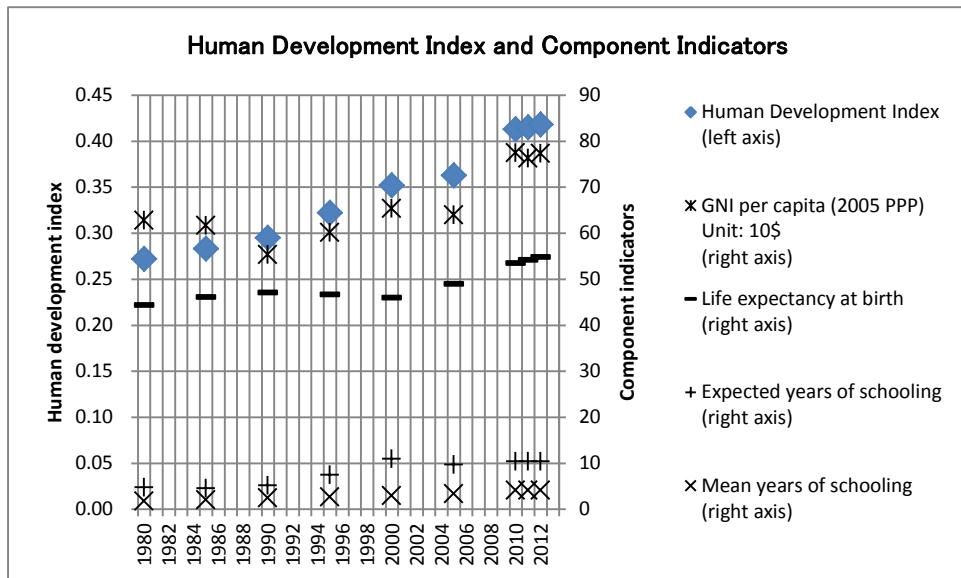
Year	Internet users (left axis)	Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (left axis)	Secure Internet servers (right axis)
	% of population	% of population	
1990	0.0000		
1991			
1992			
1993			
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997	0.0047		
1998	0.0181		
1999	0.0873		
2000	0.1268		
2001	0.1640	0.0000	
2002	0.2151	0.0000	
2003	0.2788	0.0006	
2004	0.3475	0.0011	1
2005	0.3845	0.0032	2
2006	0.4251		2
2007	0.9659	0.0069	2
2008	0.7000	0.0070	2
2009	1.0700	0.0072	4
2010	2.2600	0.0073	4
2011	3.3300	0.0074	6
2012	4.3506	0.0075	14
2013			

4 Social Development

4.1 Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) defined by the United Nations Development Programme is a summary measure for assessing a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Malawi's HDI has been rising as the component indicators, namely life expectancy at birth, expected years of schooling for children of school-entrance age, mean years of schooling of people aged 25 years and older, and the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) in constant 2005 international dollars, are in an upward trend. But they are still weak and unstable. In 2012, Malawi's HDI was 0.418, lower than the Sub-Saharan Africa's average of 0.475.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

GNI based on purchasing power parity (PPP) is GNI converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

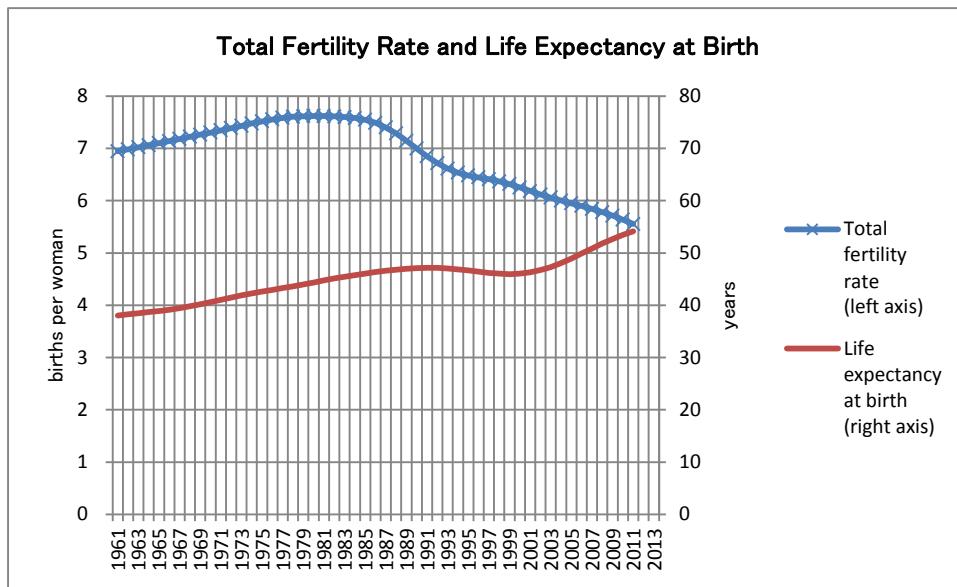
Human Development Index and Component Indicators

Year	Life expectancy at birth (right axis)	Expected years of schooling (right axis)	Mean years of schooling (right axis)	GNI per capita PPP in constant 2005 international \$	GNI per capita (right axis) PPP in constant 2005 international 10\$	Human Development Index (left axis)
	years	years	years			
1980	44.4	4.8	1.8	628	62.8	0.272
1981						
1982						
1983						
1984						
1985	46.1	4.6	2.1	617	61.7	0.283
1986						
1987						
1988						
1989						
1990	47.1	5.2	2.5	554	55.4	0.295
1991						
1992						
1993						
1994						
1995	46.7	7.5	2.7	602	60.2	0.322
1996						
1997						
1998						
1999						
2000	46.0	11.0	3.0	654	65.4	0.352
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005	49.0	9.7	3.4	640	64.0	0.363
2006						
2007						
2008						
2009						
2010	53.5	10.4	4.2	775	77.5	0.413
2011	54.2	10.4	4.2	763	76.3	0.415
2012	54.8	10.4	4.2	774	77.4	0.418
2013						

Source: Human Development Report 2013, UNDP

4.2 Total Fertility Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth

Since 1980s the total fertility rate has been decreasing, while the life expectancy at birth is in a generally upward trend except for 1990s. The setback may partly be attributed to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Currently, the fertility rate is still too high and the life expectancy is still too short.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Total fertility rate: Number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

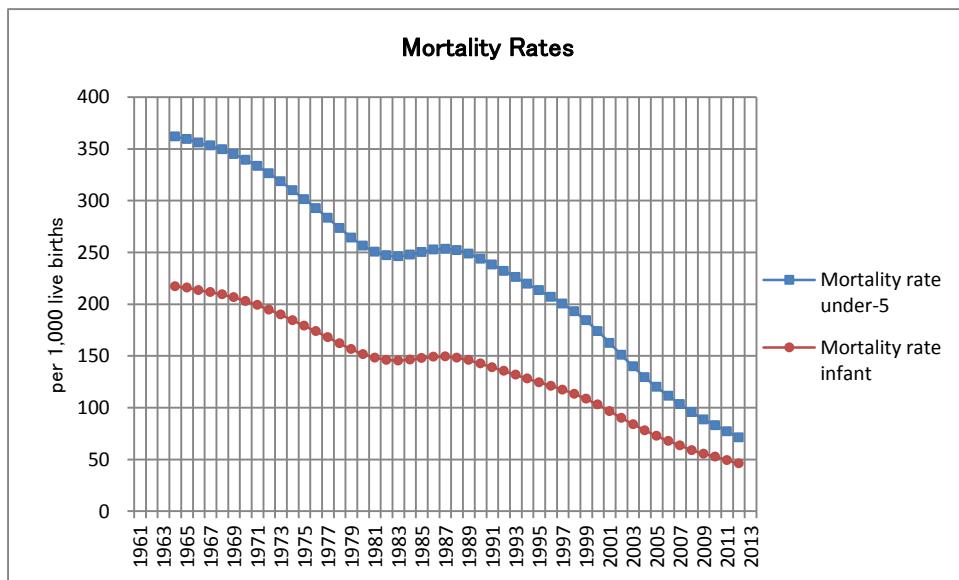
Life expectancy at birth: Number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Total Fertility Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth

Year	Total fertility rate (left axis)	Life expectancy at birth (right axis)
	births per woman	years
1961	6.9	38.1
1962	7.0	38.3
1963	7.0	38.5
1964	7.1	38.7
1965	7.1	38.9
1966	7.1	39.2
1967	7.2	39.4
1968	7.2	39.8
1969	7.3	40.2
1970	7.3	40.6
1971	7.3	41.0
1972	7.4	41.5
1973	7.4	41.9
1974	7.5	42.3
1975	7.5	42.6
1976	7.6	43.0
1977	7.6	43.3
1978	7.6	43.6
1979	7.6	44.0
1980	7.6	44.4
1981	7.6	44.7
1982	7.6	45.1
1983	7.6	45.5
1984	7.6	45.8
1985	7.5	46.1
1986	7.5	46.3
1987	7.4	46.6
1988	7.3	46.8
1989	7.1	47.0
1990	7.0	47.1
1991	6.9	47.2
1992	6.7	47.1
1993	6.6	47.0
1994	6.5	46.9
1995	6.5	46.7
1996	6.4	46.4
1997	6.4	46.2
1998	6.4	46.0
1999	6.3	46.0
2000	6.3	46.0
2001	6.2	46.3
2002	6.1	46.7
2003	6.1	47.3
2004	6.0	48.1
2005	6.0	48.9
2006	5.9	49.9
2007	5.8	50.9
2008	5.8	51.8
2009	5.7	52.7
2010	5.6	53.5
2011	5.6	54.1
2012		
2013		

4.3 Mortality Rates

The mortality rates of infants and under-5 children have considerably decreased in spite of the setback during the middle of the 1980s.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Infant mortality rate: Number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

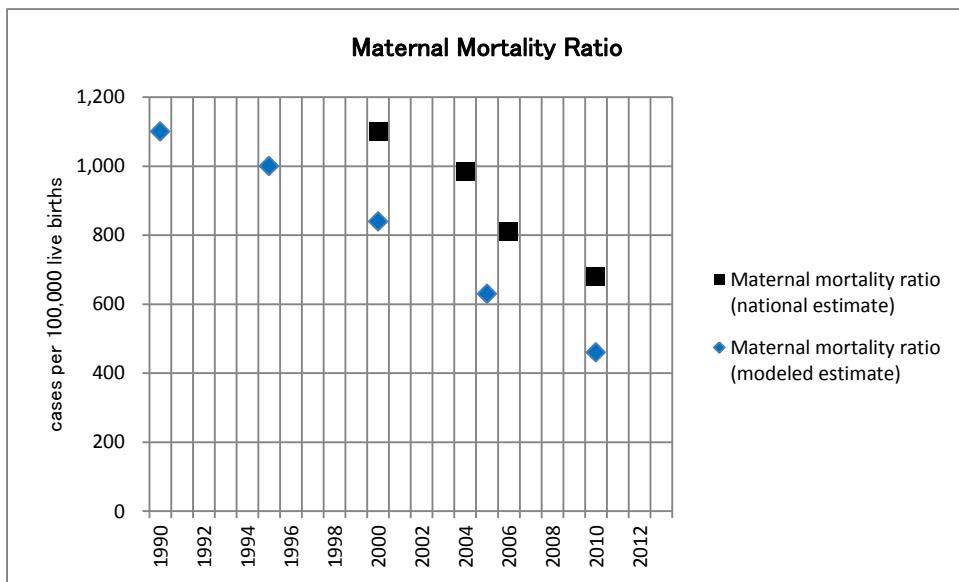
Under-five mortality rate: Probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Mortality Rates of Infants and Children under 5 Years Old

Year	Mortality rate	Mortality rate	(Mortality rate under-5)
	infant	under-5	-
	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 live births	(Mortality rate infant)
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964	217.2	361.7	144.5
1965	215.7	359.4	143.7
1966	213.5	355.9	142.4
1967	211.6	353.0	141.4
1968	209.2	349.3	140.1
1969	206.4	344.8	138.4
1970	202.9	339.3	136.4
1971	199.1	333.4	134.3
1972	194.5	326.1	131.6
1973	189.7	318.5	128.8
1974	184.4	309.9	125.5
1975	179.0	301.3	122.3
1976	173.7	292.6	118.9
1977	167.9	283.2	115.3
1978	161.9	273.4	111.5
1979	156.3	264.2	107.9
1980	151.5	256.2	104.7
1981	148.1	250.4	102.3
1982	146.0	247.0	101.0
1983	145.4	246.0	100.6
1984	146.3	247.6	101.3
1985	147.9	250.3	102.4
1986	149.1	252.7	103.6
1987	149.3	253.4	104.1
1988	148.2	252.1	103.9
1989	145.8	248.7	102.9
1990	142.5	243.7	101.2
1991	138.9	238.1	99.2
1992	135.3	232.0	96.7
1993	131.6	225.9	94.3
1994	127.9	219.4	91.5
1995	124.4	213.2	88.8
1996	121.0	207.0	86.0
1997	117.3	200.3	83.0
1998	113.2	192.9	79.7
1999	108.4	184.2	75.8
2000	102.8	173.9	71.1
2001	96.5	162.4	65.9
2002	90.1	150.8	60.7
2003	83.8	139.7	55.9
2004	77.9	129.2	51.3
2005	72.6	119.8	47.2
2006	67.8	111.4	43.6
2007	63.4	103.4	40.0
2008	58.8	95.4	36.6
2009	55.4	88.5	33.1
2010	52.6	82.9	30.3
2011	49.2	77.1	27.9
2012	46.0	71.0	25.0
2013			

4.4 Maternal Mortality Ratio

The maternal mortality ratio has been steadily decreasing, although there is still a serious need for improvement.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births): Number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. The data are estimated with a regression model using information on fertility, birth attendants, and HIV prevalence.

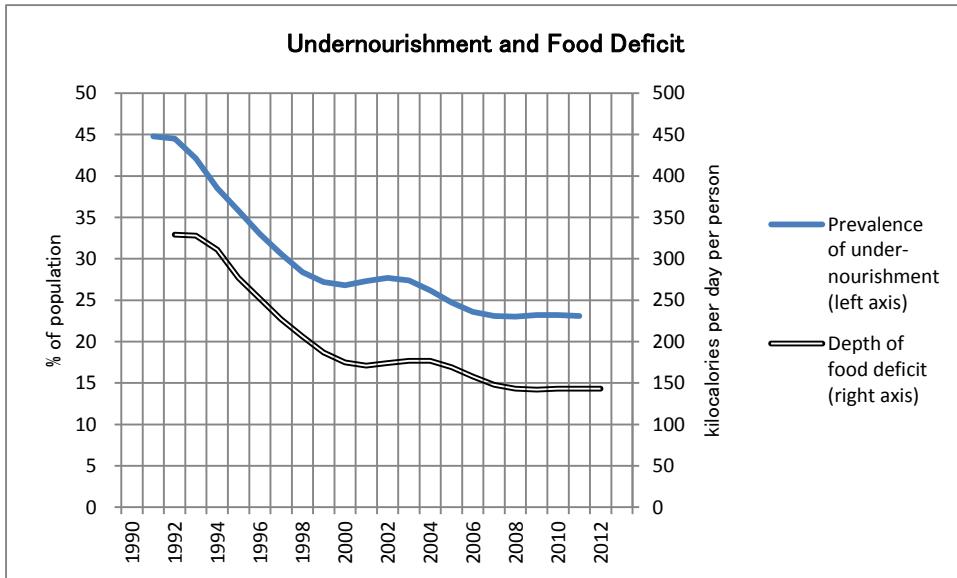
Maternal mortality ratio (national estimate, per 100,000 live births): Number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (modeled estimate and national estimate)

Year	Maternal	Maternal
	mortality	mortality
	ratio (modeled estimate)	ratio (national estimate)
	per 100,000 live births	per 100,000 live births
1990	1100	
1991		
1992		
1993		
1994		
1995		1000
1996		
1997		
1998		
1999		
2000	840	1100
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		984
2005	630	
2006		810
2007		
2008		
2009		
2010	460	680
2011		
2012		
2013		

4.5 Undernourishment and Food Deficit

Both the prevalence of undernourishment and the depth of food deficit decreased in the 1990's, but after the turn of the century they show back and forth movements instead of straight decrease.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption shows the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.

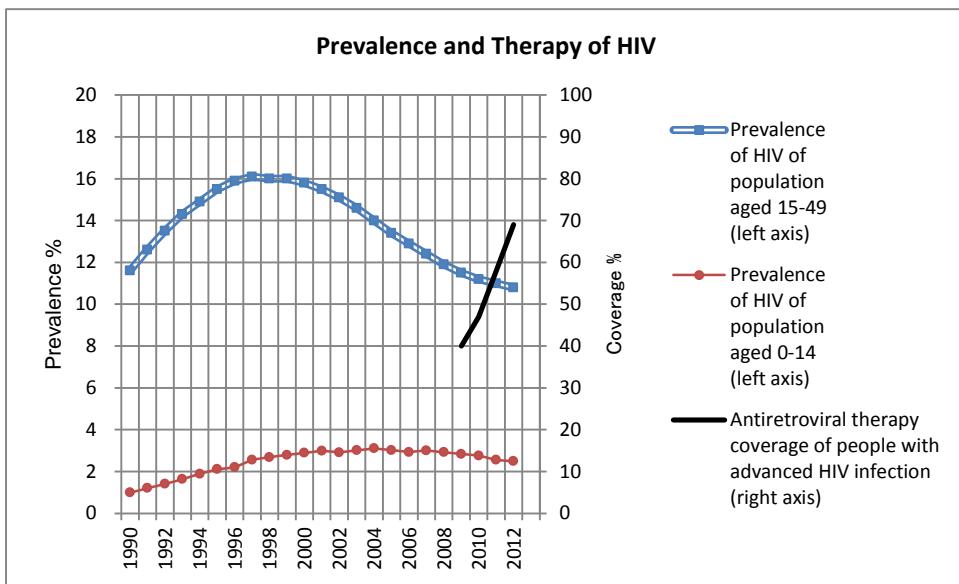
Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day): The depth of the food deficit indicates how many calories would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant. The average intensity of food deprivation of the undernourished, estimated as the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population (food-deprived), is multiplied by the number of undernourished to provide an estimate of the total food deficit in the country, which is then normalized by the total population.

Undernourishment and Food Deficit

Year	Prevalence of under- nourishment (left axis)	Depth of food deficit (right axis)
	% of population	kilocalories per person per day
1990		
1991	44.8	
1992	44.5	329
1993	42.1	328
1994	38.5	311
1995	35.8	277
1996	33.0	252
1997	30.6	227
1998	28.4	206
1999	27.2	187
2000	26.8	175
2001	27.3	171
2002	27.7	174
2003	27.4	177
2004	26.2	177
2005	24.7	169
2006	23.6	158
2007	23.1	148
2008	23.0	143
2009	23.2	142
2010	23.2	143
2011	23.1	143
2012		143
2013		

4.6 Prevalence and Therapy of HIV

The prevalence of HIV of population aged 15 to 49 hit a peak at 16.1% in 1997 then gradually decreased to 10.8% in 2012. Among the population under 15 years of age, the prevalence has been slowly decreasing from 3.1% in 2004 to 2.5% in 2012. The antiretroviral therapy coverage has been increasing in recent years among people with advanced HIV infection.

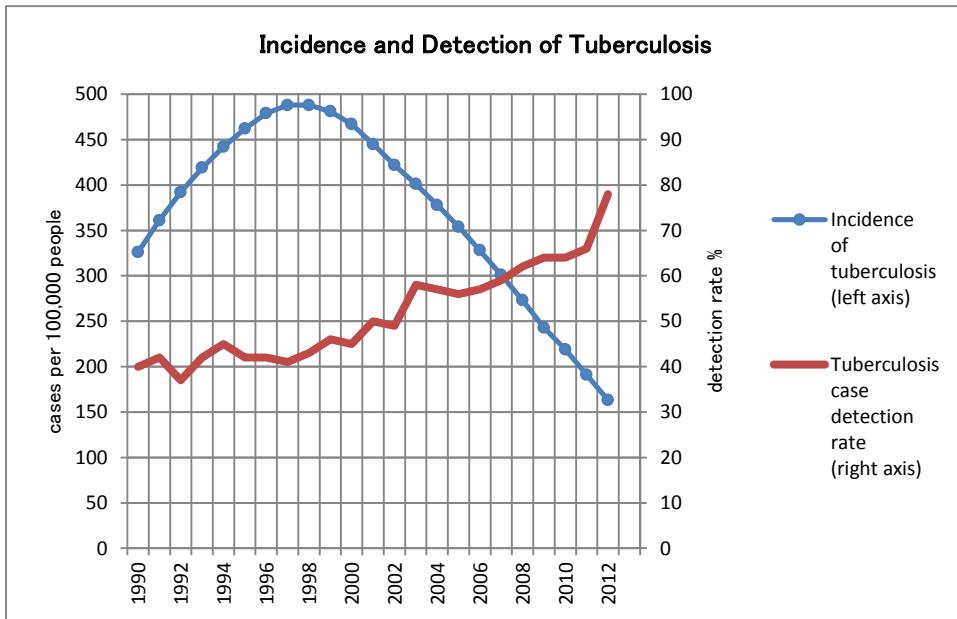


Prevalence and Therapy of HIV

Year	Prevalence of HIV of population aged 15–49 (left axis)	Children (0–14) living with HIV	Population aged 0–14	Prevalence of HIV of population aged 0–14 (left axis)	Antiretroviral therapy coverage of people with advanced HIV infection (right axis)
	%			%	%
1990	11.6	43,000	4,326,435	1.0	
1991	12.6	53,000	4,391,151	1.2	
1992	13.5	62,000	4,406,008	1.4	
1993	14.3	72,000	4,397,115	1.6	
1994	14.9	83,000	4,402,140	1.9	
1995	15.5	94,000	4,448,057	2.1	
1996	15.9	100,000	4,544,066	2.2	
1997	16.1	120,000	4,681,342	2.6	
1998	16.0	130,000	4,846,978	2.7	
1999	16.0	140,000	5,020,443	2.8	
2000	15.8	150,000	5,186,809	2.9	
2001	15.5	160,000	5,342,561	3.0	
2002	15.1	160,000	5,492,908	2.9	
2003	14.6	170,000	5,641,855	3.0	
2004	14.0	180,000	5,796,167	3.1	
2005	13.4	180,000	5,960,485	3.0	
2006	12.9	180,000	6,135,774	2.9	
2007	12.4	190,000	6,319,209	3.0	
2008	11.9	190,000	6,507,202	2.9	
2009	11.5	190,000	6,694,672	2.8	40
2010	11.2	190,000	6,878,062	2.8	47
2011	11.0	180,000	7,055,632	2.6	58
2012	10.8	180,000	7,228,657	2.5	69
2013					

4.7 Incidence and Detection of Tuberculosis

The incidence of tuberculosis has decreased from 488 cases per 100,000 people in 1997 and 1998 to 163 cases per 100,000 people in 2012. The tuberculosis case detection rate is in an increasing trend resulting in 78% in 2012.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people): Estimated number of new pulmonary, smear positive, and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis cases. Incidence includes patients with HIV.

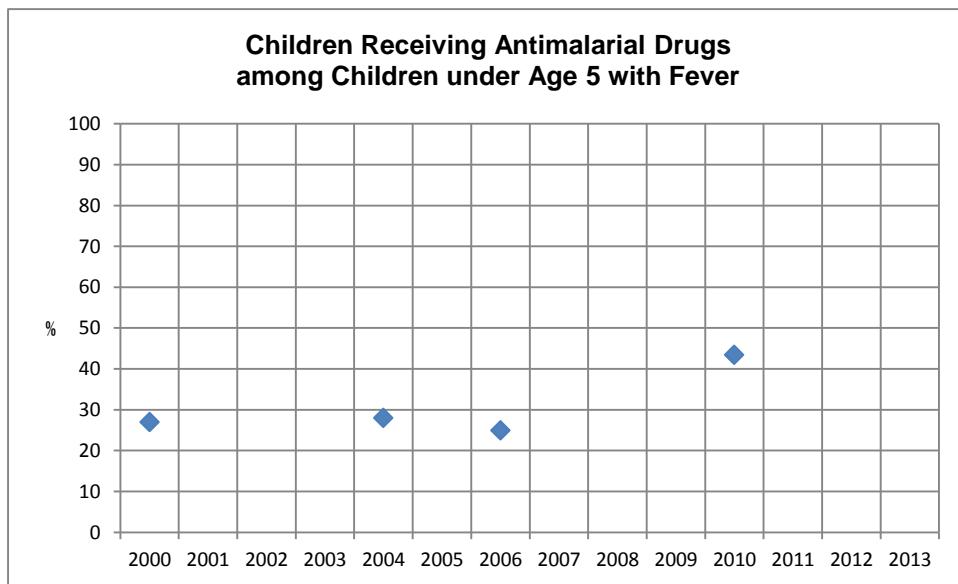
Tuberculosis case detection rate (%, all forms): Percentage of newly notified tuberculosis cases (including relapses) to estimated incident cases.

Incidence and Detection of Tuberculosis

Year	Incidence of tuberculosis (left axis)	Tuberculosis case detection rate (right axis)
	cases per 100,000 people	%
1990	326	40
1991	361	42
1992	392	37
1993	419	42
1994	442	45
1995	462	42
1996	479	42
1997	488	41
1998	488	43
1999	481	46
2000	467	45
2001	445	50
2002	422	49
2003	401	58
2004	378	57
2005	354	56
2006	328	57
2007	301	59
2008	273	62
2009	243	64
2010	219	64
2011	191	66
2012	163	78
2013		

4.8 Malaria

The share of children receiving antimalarial drugs among the children under age 5 with fever increased from 24.9% in 2006 to 43.4% in 2010.

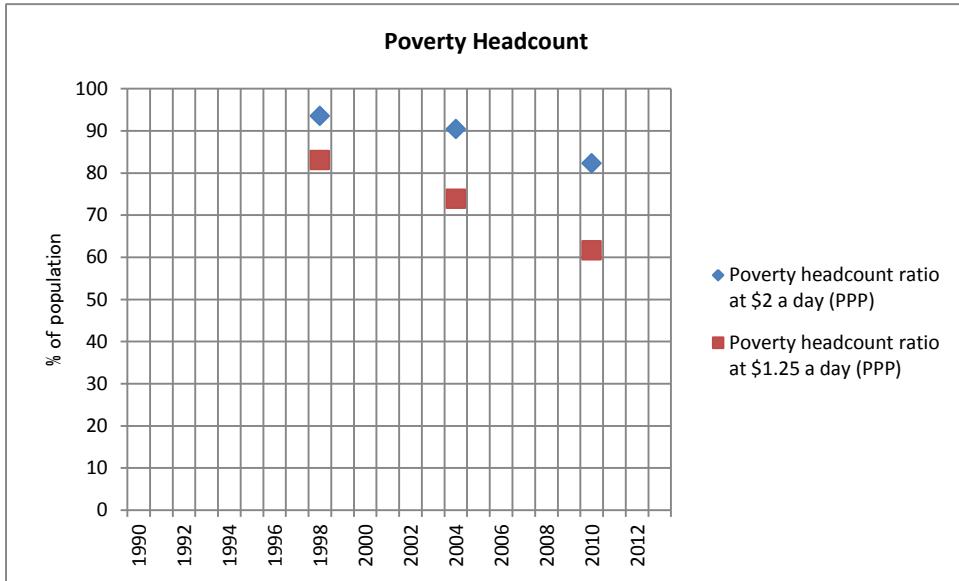


Children Receiving Antimalarial Drugs among Children under Age 5 with Fever

<u>Year</u>	<u>Children receiving antimalarial drugs among children under age 5 with fever</u>	<u>%</u>
2000		27
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		28
2005		
2006		24.9
2007		
2008		
2009		
2010		43.4
2011		
2012		
2013		

4.9 Poverty

The poverty headcount ratios at \$2 a day and \$1.25 a day have been decreasing. (The dollar here is in terms of the purchasing power parity (PPP).) But the ratios are still very high as the ratio at \$2 was over 80% and the ratio at \$1.25 was over 60% in 2010. Lowering the ratios necessitates raising GDP per capita and narrowing the income gap.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 a day (PPP) (% of population): Population below \$2 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$2.00 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population): Population below \$1.25 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Poverty Headcount

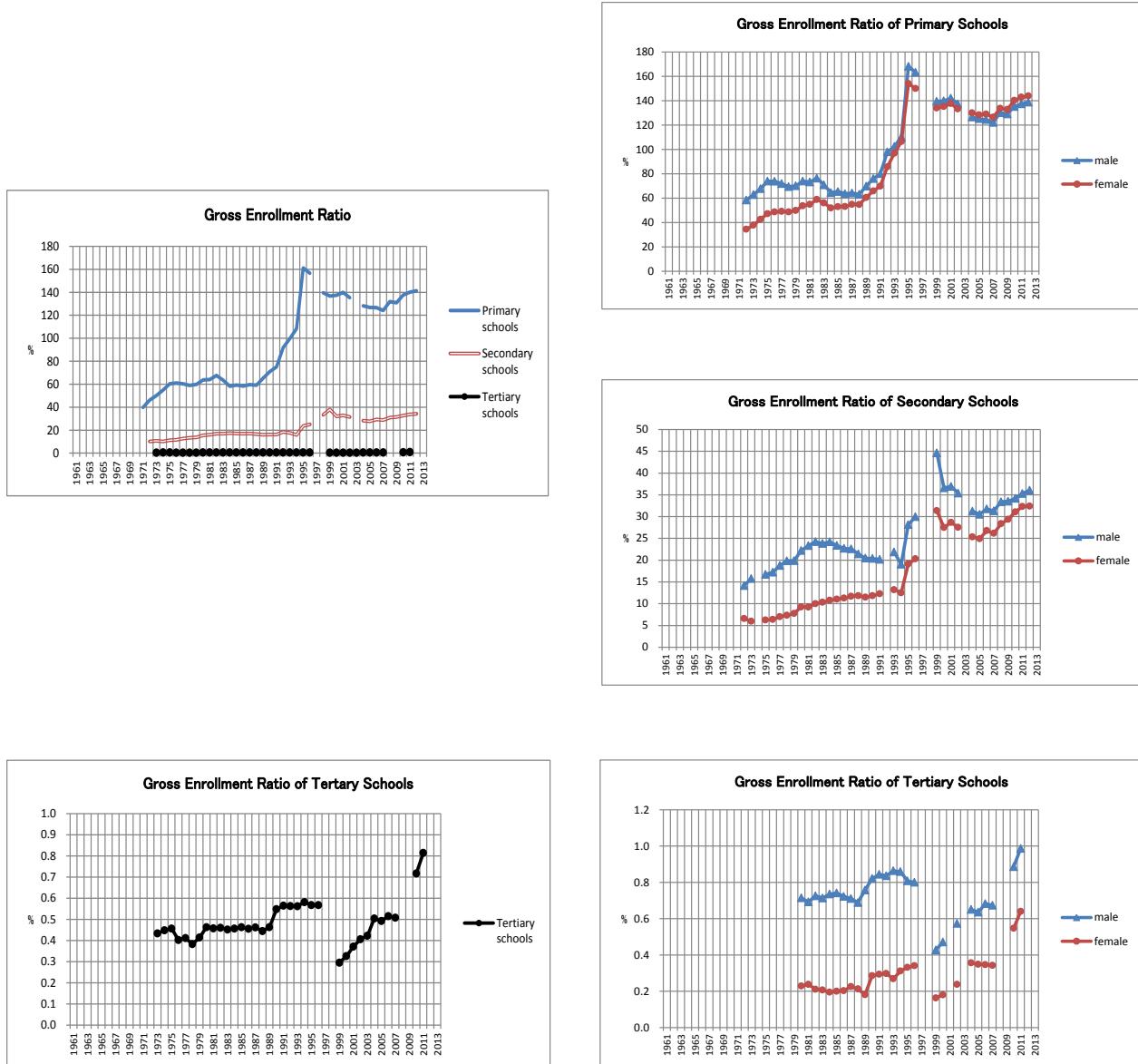
Year	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 a day (PPP)	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP)
	% of population	% of population
1990		
1991		
1992		
1993		
1994		
1995		
1996		
1997		
1998	93.5	83.07
1999		
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004	90.45	73.86
2005		
2006		
2007		
2008		
2009		
2010	82.31	61.64
2011		
2012		
2013		

5 Education

5.1 School Education

The gross enrollment ratio of primary schools jumped to over 160% in 1995 after the introduction of free primary education in 1994. After this peak, the ratio has been between 120% and 140%. The gross enrollment ratio of secondary schools hit the peak at 38% in 1999, then it has remained around 30%. The gross enrollment of tertiary schools has been less than 1%, although an increasing trend is observed in recent years.

In primary schools, the gross enrollment ratio of girls has been higher than that of boys since 2004. In secondary and tertiary schools, the ratio of girls is lower than the boys' but the gap has been narrowing.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

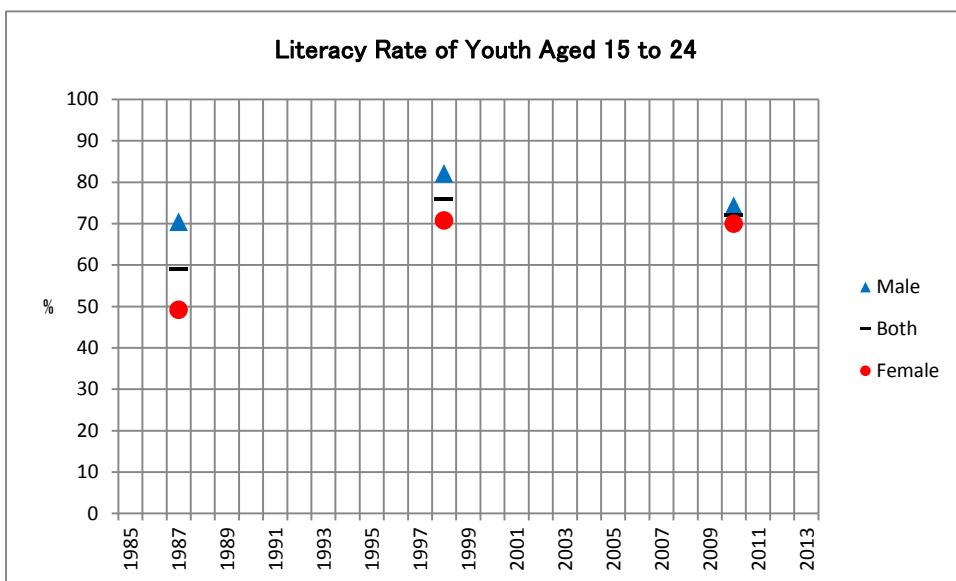
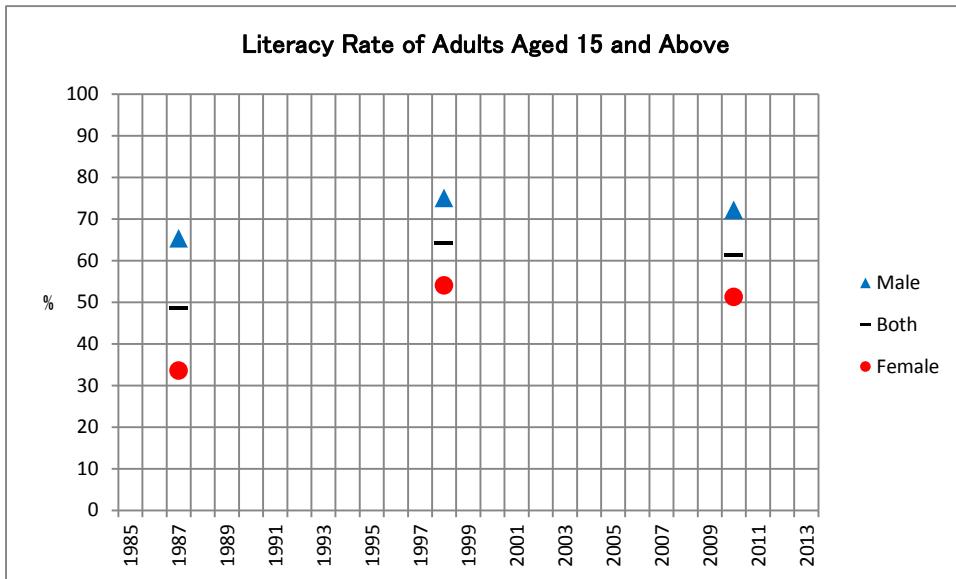
Gross enrollment ratio: Total enrollment in the education, regardless of age. The ratio can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of late or early school entrance and grade repetition.

School Enrollment Ratios

Year	Primary schools		Secondary schools		Tertiary schools		Primary schools		Secondary schools		Tertiary schools	
	both sexes		both sexes		both sexes		male	female	male	female	male	female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1961												
1962												
1963												
1964												
1965												
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970												
1971	39.7											
1972	46.2	10.2					58.6	34.5	14.1	6.6		
1973	50.0	10.7	0.4				62.9	37.8	15.8	6.0		
1974	54.9	10.2	0.4				67.8	42.7				
1975	60.3	11.3	0.5				74.0	47.2	16.7	6.2		
1976	61.0	11.6	0.4				73.9	48.7	17.2	6.4		
1977	60.3	12.7	0.4				72.0	49.1	18.7	7.0		
1978	58.9	13.4	0.4				69.5	48.8	19.9	7.3		
1979	59.9	13.6	0.4				70.1	49.9	19.9	7.8		
1980	63.8	15.6	0.5				74.0	53.8	22.2	9.3	0.7	0.2
1981	64.1	16.1	0.5				73.3	55.0	23.3	9.2	0.7	0.2
1982	67.6	17.0	0.5				76.5	58.9	24.2	10.0	0.7	0.2
1983	63.5	16.9	0.5				70.9	56.1	23.8	10.3	0.7	0.2
1984	58.3	17.4	0.5				64.6	51.9	24.2	10.8	0.7	0.2
1985	59.3	17.1	0.5				65.5	53.0	23.4	11.0	0.7	0.2
1986	58.5	16.9	0.5				63.7	53.2	22.7	11.3	0.7	0.2
1987	59.7	17.1	0.5				64.3	54.9	22.6	11.7	0.7	0.2
1988	59.0	16.6	0.4				63.2	54.8	21.4	11.8	0.7	0.2
1989	65.3	16.0	0.5				69.9	60.6	20.5	11.5	0.8	0.2
1990	71.0	16.1	0.5				76.1	65.9	20.4	11.8	0.8	0.3
1991	75.0	16.3	0.6				80.1	69.8	20.2	12.3	0.8	0.3
1992	91.9	18.5	0.6				98.0	85.7			0.8	0.3
1993	99.7	17.6	0.6				102.4	96.9	21.9	13.2	0.9	0.3
1994	108.4	15.8	0.6				110.4	106.4	19.1	12.5	0.9	0.3
1995	161.1	23.6	0.6				168.2	154.0	28.2	19.1	0.8	0.3
1996	156.6	25.1	0.6				163.3	150.0	30.0	20.3	0.8	0.3
1997												
1998	139.6	33.3										
1999	136.8	38.0	0.3				139.6	134.0	44.6	31.4	0.4	0.2
2000	137.5	32.0	0.3				139.9	135.2	36.6	27.5	0.5	0.2
2001	139.9	32.8	0.4				142.1	137.7	36.9	28.7		
2002	135.4	31.5	0.4				137.4	133.3	35.4	27.5	0.6	0.2
2003			0.4									
2004	128.3	28.3	0.5				126.6	130.0	31.2	25.3	0.7	0.4
2005	126.8	27.8	0.5				125.2	128.4	30.5	24.9	0.6	0.3
2006	126.7	29.3	0.5				124.5	129.0	31.8	26.8	0.7	0.3
2007	124.2	28.7	0.5				122.1	126.4	31.3	26.1	0.7	0.3
2008	131.9	30.9					130.2	133.7	33.4	28.4		
2009	130.9	31.5					129.1	132.8	33.5	29.4		
2010	137.7	32.7	0.7				135.2	140.2	34.2	31.1	0.9	0.5
2011	140.2	33.8	0.8				137.4	142.9	35.3	32.3	1.0	0.6
2012	141.3	34.2					138.7	143.9	36.1	32.4		
2013												

5.2 Literacy

The literacy level improved from 1987 to 1998 but slightly lowered to 2010. The gap between male and female has been narrowing, especially in the young generation.



Literacy Rate

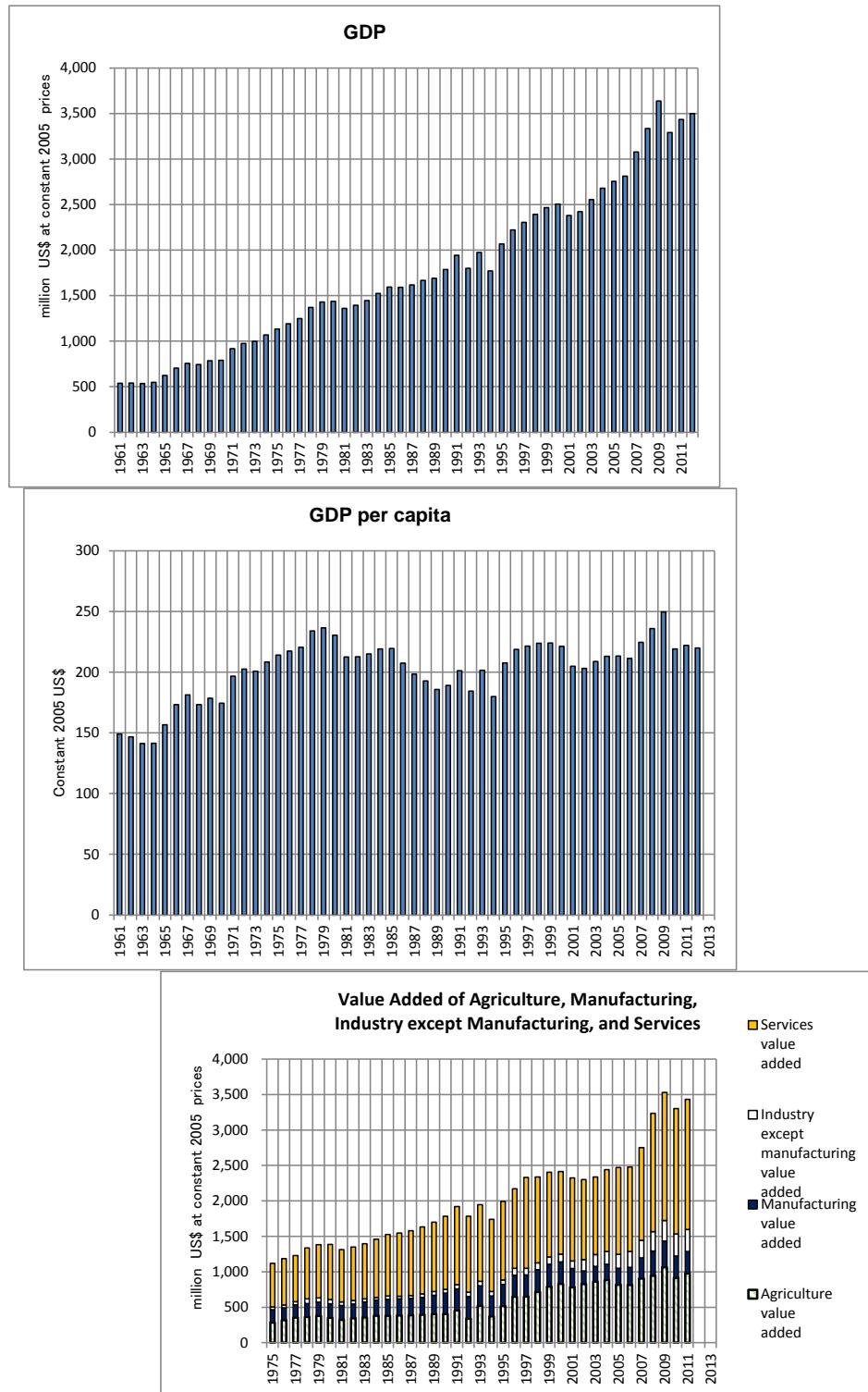
Year	Adults aged 15 and above			Youth aged 15 to 24		
	Female %	Male %	Both %	Female %	Male %	Both %
1985						
1986						
1987	33.5	65.3	48.5	49.1	70.4	59.0
1988						
1989						
1990						
1991						
1992						
1993						
1994						
1995						
1996						
1997						
1998	54.0	74.9	64.1	70.7	82.1	76.0
1999						
2000						
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005						
2006						
2007						
2008						
2009						
2010	51.3	72.1	61.3	70.0	74.3	72.1
2011						
2012						
2013						

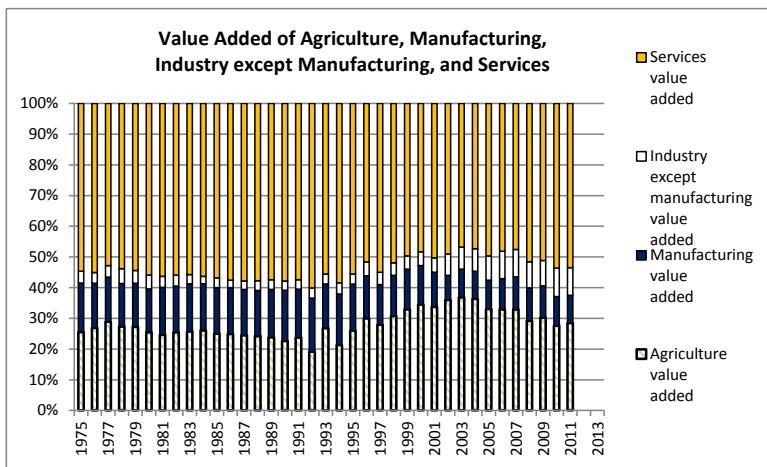
6 Economy

6.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The gross domestic product (GDP) has been steadily increasing in a long run. However, the GDP per capita is not in an increasing trend because the population is also growing.

The shares of the value added by sectors, namely agriculture, manufacturing, industry except manufacturing, and services, have not changed much, although the share of manufacturing has decreased.





Source note of the World Development Indicators

- Agriculture:** Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing, cultivation of crops and livestock production.
- Industry:** Mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas.
- Services:** Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services.

GDP, GDP per Capita, and Value Added of Industrial Sectors

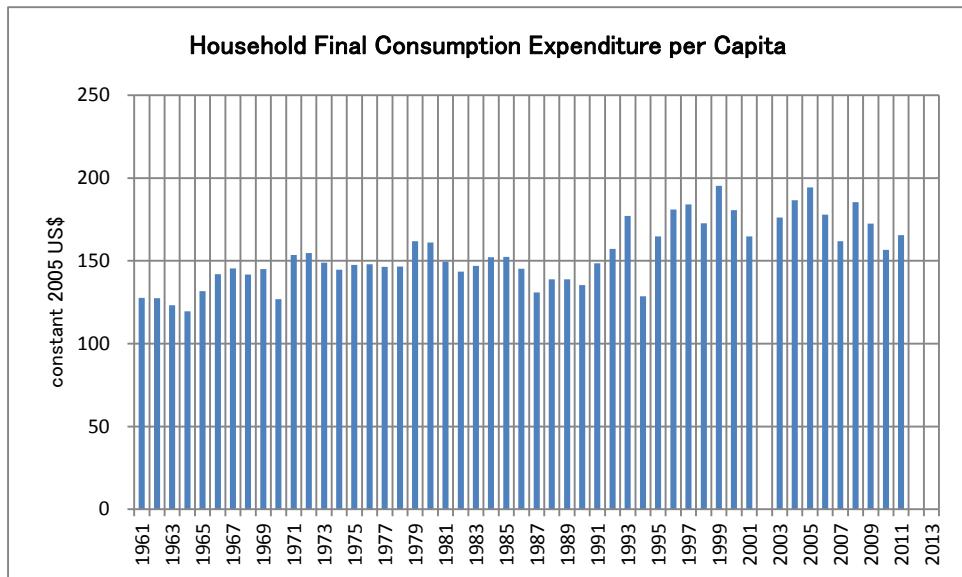
Year	Population	GDP	GDP per capita	Agriculture value added	Industry value added	Manufacturing value added	Industry except manufacturing value added	Services value added	Share of agriculture value added	Share of industry value added	Share of manufacturing value added	Share of industry except manufacturing value added	Share of services value added
		Constant 2005 US\$	Constant 2005 US\$	Constant 2005 US\$	Constant 2005 US\$	Constant 2005 US\$	Constant 2005 US\$	Constant 2005 US\$	%	%	%	%	%
1961	3,607,383	537,949,480	149					385,973,942	31.7	16.3		51.0	
1962	3,693,680	541,544,945	147					382,264,439	30.3	17.5		51.5	
1963	3,783,766	534,011,630	141					403,293,395	29.8	17.5		51.3	
1964	3,877,229	548,222,231	141					395,255,800	29.3	18.1		50.1	
1965	3,973,960	622,870,875	157					473,823,567	29.4	16.4		51.6	
1966	4,073,777	705,395,263	173					473,494,584	30.3	18.1		48.6	
1967	4,177,347	756,758,971	181	239,943,321	123,554,300			529,949,308	27.8	17.5		53.1	
1968	4,286,430	742,205,897	173	224,691,120	129,529,901			588,377,076	26.5	17.6		55.0	
1969	4,403,344	785,865,119	178	234,115,256	137,263,021			611,087,234	25.2	19.5	15.7	3.7	53.9
1970	4,529,749	789,631,755	174	231,015,202	142,711,359			652,976,445	26.8	18.0	14.4	3.5	54.8
1971	4,666,194	917,698,683	197	269,951,749	150,092,989			719,661,396	26.7	18.4	13.6	4.7	52.5
1972	4,812,216	974,883,691	203	295,868,108	176,455,928			752,606,365	26.3	17.7	13.7	4.0	52.6
1973	4,967,159	997,312,466	201	277,267,844	174,346,886			774,717,863	24.5	17.9	13.6	4.3	53.9
1974	5,129,915	1,068,879,245	208	282,971,915	187,879,868			783,377,076	26.5	17.6			
1975	5,299,532	1,133,940,042	214	285,575,952	220,921,400	178,528,235	42,393,164	611,087,234	25.2	19.5	15.7	3.7	53.9
1976	5,478,781	1,190,611,318	217	319,428,791	213,891,305	171,916,079	41,975,226	652,976,445	26.8	18.0	14.4	3.5	54.8
1977	5,668,178	1,249,165,955	220	355,264,931	224,787,982	178,528,235	46,259,747	650,381,242	28.4	18.0	14.3	3.7	52.1
1978	5,862,278	1,370,288,028	234	365,681,081	251,853,923	186,903,632	64,950,291	719,661,396	26.7	18.4	13.6	4.7	52.5
1979	6,052,940	1,431,164,813	236	377,089,223	253,787,215	196,160,655	57,626,560	752,606,365	26.3	17.7	13.7	4.0	52.6
1980	6,236,824	1,436,986,025	230	352,412,885	257,478,013	195,719,836	61,758,176	774,717,863	24.5	17.9	13.6	4.3	53.9
1981	6,403,934	1,360,967,751	213	323,520,480	249,920,632	202,772,800	47,147,833	740,401,014	23.8	18.4	14.9	3.5	54.4
1982	6,559,281	1,395,038,949	213	344,228,791	250,272,156	202,111,583	48,160,573	754,669,888	24.7	17.9	14.5	3.5	54.1
1983	6,731,171	1,446,916,389	215	359,480,972	258,356,777	216,437,931	41,918,844	777,956,591	24.8	17.9	15.0	2.9	53.8
1984	6,958,278	1,524,475,508	219	380,065,284	257,126,511	221,727,665	35,398,847	821,404,341	24.9	16.9	14.5	2.3	53.9
1985	7,264,519	1,594,159,013	219	381,925,296	276,635,072	228,780,628	47,854,445	868,117,409	24.0	17.4	14.4	3.0	54.5
1986	7,667,832	1,590,734,719	207	384,281,325	271,714,009	233,849,941	37,864,068	889,369,843	24.2	17.1	14.7	2.4	55.9
1987	8,150,040	1,616,587,964	198	387,505,373	278,919,865	236,053,988	42,865,876	915,066,637	24.0	17.3	14.6	2.7	56.6
1988	8,655,185	1,667,951,672	193	395,317,465	294,913,390	243,768,169	51,145,221	943,510,816	23.7	17.7	14.6	3.1	56.6
1989	9,105,429	1,690,380,446	186	404,989,610	318,484,273	264,486,223	53,978,010	976,488,395	24.0	18.8	15.6	3.2	57.8
1990	9,447,123	1,786,601,879	189	403,997,617	348,166,508	294,240,971	53,925,537	1,032,357,940	22.6	19.5	16.5	3.0	57.8
1991	9,657,518	1,942,576,365	201	455,706,322	361,875,241	303,057,187	58,818,054	1,102,515,063	23.5	18.6	15.6	3.0	56.8
1992	9,759,434	1,800,127,665	184	341,252,731	370,662,887	312,093,808	58,569,087	1,072,920,882	19.0	20.6	17.3	3.3	59.6
1993	9,800,635	1,974,593,163	201	522,047,252	343,069,683	279,473,828	63,595,855	1,080,863,043	26.4	17.4	14.2	3.2	54.7
1994	9,851,737	1,772,391,235	180	371,066,822	351,330,066	287,757,223	63,572,842	1,016,563,777	20.9	19.8	16.2	3.6	57.4
1995	9,964,065	2,068,891,331	208	517,973,088	368,503,121	303,644,253	64,858,867	1,107,438,830	25.0	17.8	14.7	3.1	53.5
1996	10,153,315	2,220,265,521	219	650,094,521	398,877,006	301,830,099	97,046,907	1,120,864,359	29.3	18.0	13.6	4.4	50.5
1997	10,404,259	2,304,467,295	221	650,965,325	397,555,524	304,744,605	92,810,918	1,281,899,199	28.2	17.3	13.2	4.0	55.6
1998	10,700,180	2,394,232,140	224	718,270,691	406,192,427	309,432,927	96,759,859	1,216,895,931	30.0	17.0	12.9	4.0	50.6
1999	11,012,707	2,467,071,340	224	790,925,225	419,469,418	315,072,401	104,397,017	1,194,478,839	32.1	17.0	12.8	4.2	48.4
2000	11,321,496	2,505,954,305	221	832,835,395	415,384,820	305,578,570	109,786,250	1,165,890,896	33.2	16.6	12.2	4.4	46.5
2001	11,623,166	2,381,283,984	205	783,009,515	370,840,295	262,295,708	108,544,587	1,169,714,217	32.9	15.6	11.0	4.6	49.1
2002	11,926,778	2,421,765,812	203	829,157,088	343,747,859	183,364,364	160,383,495	1,129,385,009	34.2	14.2	7.6	6.6	46.6
2003	12,238,739	2,554,962,932	209	861,787,662	381,201,771	214,323,918	166,877,854	1,095,842,893	33.7	14.9	8.4	6.5	42.9
2004	12,569,091	2,678,920,476	213	885,918,768	399,424,603	220,790,148	178,634,455	1,154,118,454	33.1	14.9	8.2	6.7	43.1
2005	12,924,746	2,754,995,877	213	818,625,329	427,003,127	230,234,415	196,768,712	1,226,714,380	29.7	15.5	8.4	7.1	44.5
2006	13,307,535	2,811,804,032	211	815,433,581	470,265,081	248,296,438	221,968,644	1,193,430,688	29.0	16.7	8.8	7.9	42.4
2007	13,713,758	3,078,684,118	224	906,094,085	536,868,243	290,767,248	246,100,995	1,309,301,405	29.4	17.4	9.4	8.0	42.5
2008	14,138,207	3,335,412,862	236	944,010,856	622,420,881	347,391,542	275,029,339	1,670,538,119	28.3	18.7	10.4	8.2	50.1
2009	14,573,338	3,636,795,274	250	1,067,382,609	655,951,594	363,948,887	292,002,707	1,806,578,376	29.3	18.0	10.0	8.0	49.7
2010	15,013,694	3,290,262,502	219	914,385,233	617,113,194	309,719,383	307,393,811	1,771,751,725	27.8	18.8	9.4	9.3	53.8
2011	15,457,531	3,433,306,506	222	977,435,451	619,437,768	309,718,383	1,835,607,468	28.5	18.0	9.0	9.0	53.5	
2012	15,906,483	3,498,051,783	220										

6.2 Household Consumption

The household final consumption expenditure in constant 2005 US\$ is estimated by multiplying GDP by the expenditure's percentage of GDP.

The household final consumption expenditure per capita does not show an increasing trend in recent years, fluctuating between US\$150 and US\$200 at constant 2005 prices. This is below the level of US\$1 per day.

The expenditure data is consistent with the GDP per capita data, that is recently between US\$200 and US\$250.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Household final consumption expenditure: Value of all goods and services, including durable products purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses.

Q: "What is the World Bank's constant U.S. dollar methodology?"

A: "Our constant U.S. dollar price series preserve the growth rates exhibited in the constant local price series. We first create an index by dividing each year of the constant local price series by its 2005 value (thus, 2005 will equal 1). Then we multiply each year's index result by the corresponding year 2005 current U.S. dollar price value. Dollar figures are converted from local currencies using year 2005 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rates do not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, alternative conversion factors are used."

Source: World Bank > Data > Support > Knowledge Base

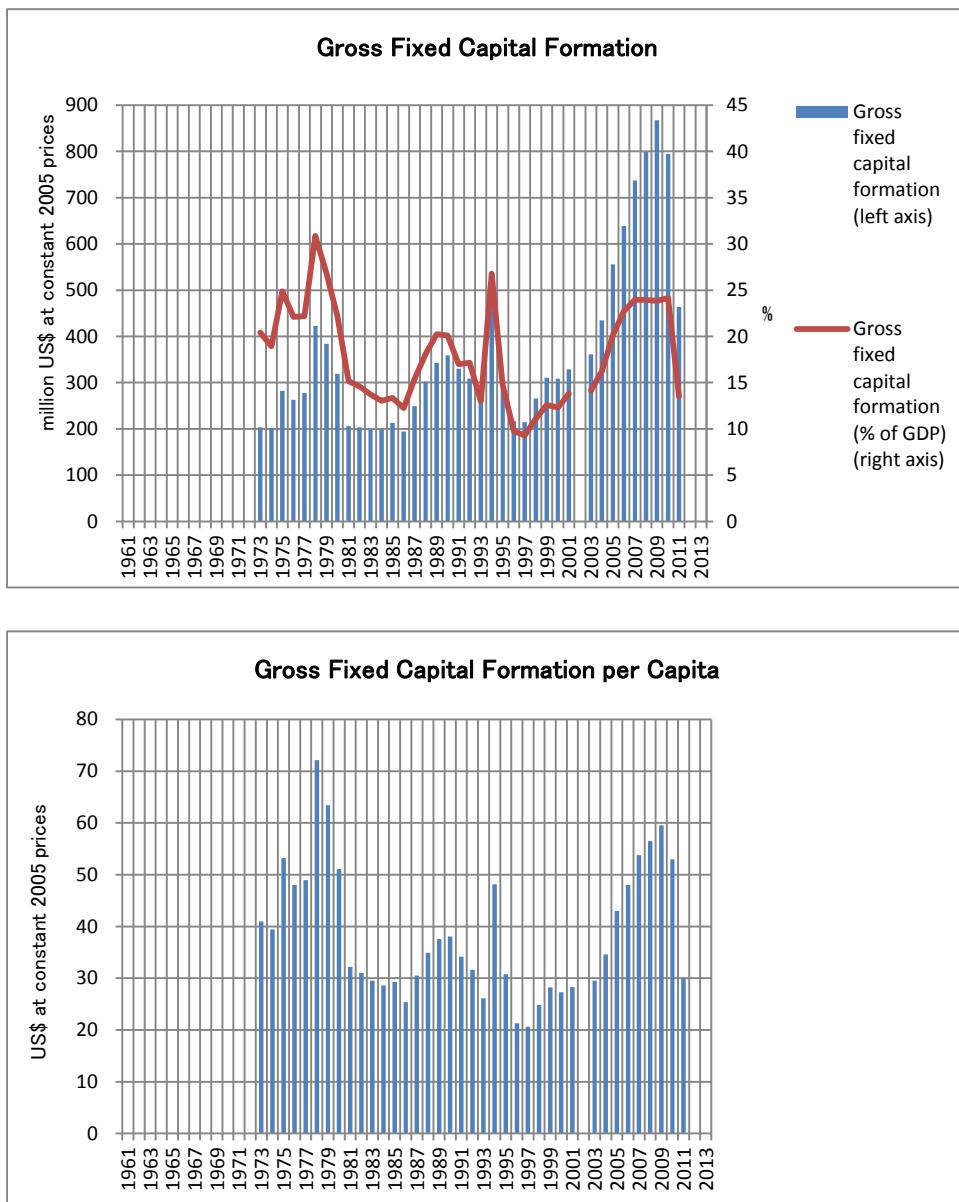
Household Final Consumption Expenditure per Capita

Year	GDP	Household final consumption expenditure, etc.	Household final consumption expenditure, etc.	Population	Household final consumption expenditure, etc. per capita
		constant 2005 US\$	% of GDP		constant 2005 US\$
1961	537,949,480	85.6	460,298,392	3,607,383	128
1962	541,544,945	86.9	470,746,638	3,693,680	127
1963	534,011,630	87.2	465,839,932	3,783,766	123
1964	548,222,231	84.5	463,486,228	3,877,229	120
1965	622,870,875	84.0	523,302,742	3,973,960	132
1966	705,395,263	82.0	578,348,267	4,073,777	142
1967	756,758,971	80.3	607,653,442	4,177,347	145
1968	742,205,897	81.8	607,424,503	4,286,430	142
1969	785,865,119	81.2	638,271,490	4,403,344	145
1970	789,631,755	72.8	575,018,911	4,529,749	127
1971	917,698,683	78.0	716,083,064	4,666,194	153
1972	974,883,691	76.4	744,565,547	4,812,216	155
1973	997,312,466	74.2	739,764,741	4,967,159	149
1974	1,068,879,245	69.4	741,614,592	5,129,915	145
1975	1,133,940,042	68.9	781,791,398	5,299,532	148
1976	1,190,611,318	68.1	810,471,691	5,478,781	148
1977	1,249,165,955	66.4	829,459,921	5,668,178	146
1978	1,370,898,028	62.7	859,828,852	5,862,115	147
1979	1,431,164,813	68.4	979,383,614	6,052,940	162
1980	1,436,986,025	69.9	1,004,789,320	6,236,824	161
1981	1,360,967,751	70.3	957,258,637	6,403,934	149
1982	1,395,038,949	67.4	940,889,673	6,559,281	143
1983	1,446,916,389	68.4	989,078,691	6,731,171	147
1984	1,524,475,508	69.5	1,059,204,294	6,958,278	152
1985	1,594,159,013	69.4	1,106,870,465	7,264,519	152
1986	1,590,734,719	70.0	1,113,131,625	7,667,832	145
1987	1,616,587,964	66.0	1,066,672,087	8,150,040	131
1988	1,667,951,672	72.1	1,202,450,447	8,655,185	139
1989	1,690,380,446	74.8	1,265,185,232	9,105,429	139
1990	1,786,601,879	71.5	1,278,119,034	9,447,123	135
1991	1,942,576,365	73.8	1,433,453,121	9,657,518	148
1992	1,800,127,665	85.2	1,534,255,590	9,759,434	157
1993	1,974,593,163	87.9	1,735,477,100	9,800,635	177
1994	1,772,391,235	71.5	1,266,545,478	9,851,737	129
1995	2,068,891,331	79.4	1,642,233,110	9,964,065	165
1996	2,220,265,521	82.7	1,837,111,544	10,153,315	181
1997	2,304,467,295	83.1	1,915,238,814	10,404,259	184
1998	2,394,232,140	77.2	1,848,016,713	10,700,180	173
1999	2,467,071,340	87.2	2,150,679,710	11,012,707	195
2000	2,505,954,305	81.6	2,044,577,881	11,321,496	181
2001	2,381,283,984	80.4	1,915,280,780	11,623,166	165
2002	2,421,765,812			11,926,778	
2003	2,554,962,932	84.4	2,155,297,071	12,238,739	176
2004	2,678,920,476	87.5	2,344,578,688	12,569,091	187
2005	2,754,995,877	91.1	2,510,896,213	12,924,746	194
2006	2,811,804,032	84.2	2,367,595,265	13,307,535	178
2007	3,078,684,118	72.1	2,219,890,862	13,713,758	162
2008	3,335,412,862	78.6	2,621,305,670	14,138,207	185
2009	3,636,795,274	69.1	2,513,352,206	14,573,338	172
2010	3,290,262,502	71.5	2,352,513,964	15,013,694	157
2011	3,433,306,506	74.5	2,557,562,838	15,457,531	165
2012	3,498,051,783			15,906,483	
2013					

6.3 Capital Formation

The gross fixed capital formation in constant 2005 US\$ is estimated by multiplying GDP by the capital formation's percentage of GDP.

The gross fixed capital formation has been fluctuating but on a broad trend of increase while its ratio to GDP is not increasing. The per capita figure is not increasing also in a long run. Its peak was over US\$70 in 1978 but the 2012 figure was US\$30, both at constant 2005 prices. More investment is required for the economy to grow.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

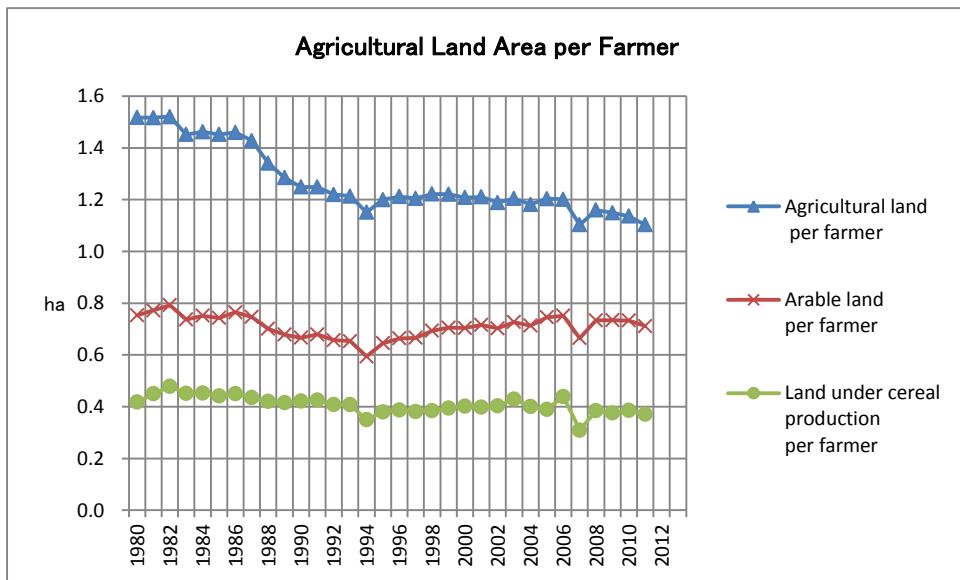
Gross fixed capital formation: Land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Year	GDP	Gross	Gross	Gross
		fixed capital formation (% of GDP) (right axis)	fixed capital formation (left axis)	Population
	constant 2005 US\$	% of GDP	constant 2005 US\$	constant 2005 US\$
1961	537,949,480			3,607,383
1962	541,544,945			3,693,680
1963	534,011,630			3,783,766
1964	548,222,231			3,877,229
1965	622,870,875			3,973,960
1966	705,395,263			4,073,777
1967	756,758,971			4,177,347
1968	742,205,897			4,286,430
1969	785,865,119			4,403,344
1970	789,631,755			4,529,749
1971	917,698,683			4,666,194
1972	974,883,691			4,812,216
1973	997,312,466	20.4	203,572,297	4,967,159
1974	1,068,879,245	18.9	202,195,359	5,129,915
1975	1,133,940,042	24.9	282,147,060	5,299,532
1976	1,190,611,318	22.1	263,218,483	5,478,781
1977	1,249,165,955	22.2	277,287,388	5,668,178
1978	1,370,898,028	30.9	423,065,929	5,862,115
1979	1,431,164,813	26.8	383,906,457	6,052,940
1980	1,436,986,025	22.2	318,964,851	6,236,824
1981	1,360,967,751	15.1	206,091,865	6,403,934
1982	1,395,038,949	14.6	203,499,179	6,559,281
1983	1,446,916,389	13.7	198,661,528	6,731,171
1984	1,524,475,508	13.0	198,840,757	6,958,278
1985	1,594,159,013	13.3	212,702,078	7,264,519
1986	1,590,734,719	12.2	194,536,266	7,667,832
1987	1,616,587,964	15.4	248,758,185	8,150,040
1988	1,667,951,672	18.1	302,264,314	8,655,185
1989	1,690,380,446	20.2	342,298,001	9,105,429
1990	1,786,601,879	20.1	359,426,371	9,447,123
1991	1,942,576,365	17.0	330,198,980	9,657,518
1992	1,800,127,665	17.2	308,877,298	9,759,434
1993	1,974,593,163	13.0	256,251,360	9,800,635
1994	1,772,391,235	26.8	474,533,988	9,851,737
1995	2,068,891,331	14.8	306,548,260	9,964,065
1996	2,220,265,521	9.7	216,469,396	10,153,315
1997	2,304,467,295	9.3	214,671,150	10,404,259
1998	2,394,232,140	11.1	265,665,695	10,700,180
1999	2,467,071,340	12.6	311,011,511	11,012,707
2000	2,505,954,305	12.3	308,786,277	11,321,496
2001	2,381,283,984	13.8	328,595,932	11,623,166
2002	2,421,765,812			11,926,778
2003	2,554,962,932	14.1	361,251,443	12,238,739
2004	2,678,920,476	16.2	434,591,357	12,569,091
2005	2,754,995,877	20.2	555,986,688	12,924,746
2006	2,811,804,032	22.7	639,098,589	13,307,535
2007	3,078,684,118	23.9	737,091,132	13,713,758
2008	3,335,412,862	23.9	798,746,093	14,138,207
2009	3,636,795,274	23.9	867,487,565	14,573,338
2010	3,290,262,502	24.2	794,988,619	15,013,694
2011	3,433,306,506	13.5	463,760,563	15,457,531
2012	3,498,051,783			15,906,483
2013				

6.4 Agricultural Land Area per Farmer

The agricultural land area per farmer is in a decreasing trend. The arable land area per farmer and the land under cereal production per farmer have not changed much. The agricultural land has been expanded but the number of workers in agriculture has also increased.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Agricultural land: Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.

Arable land: Arable land includes land defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

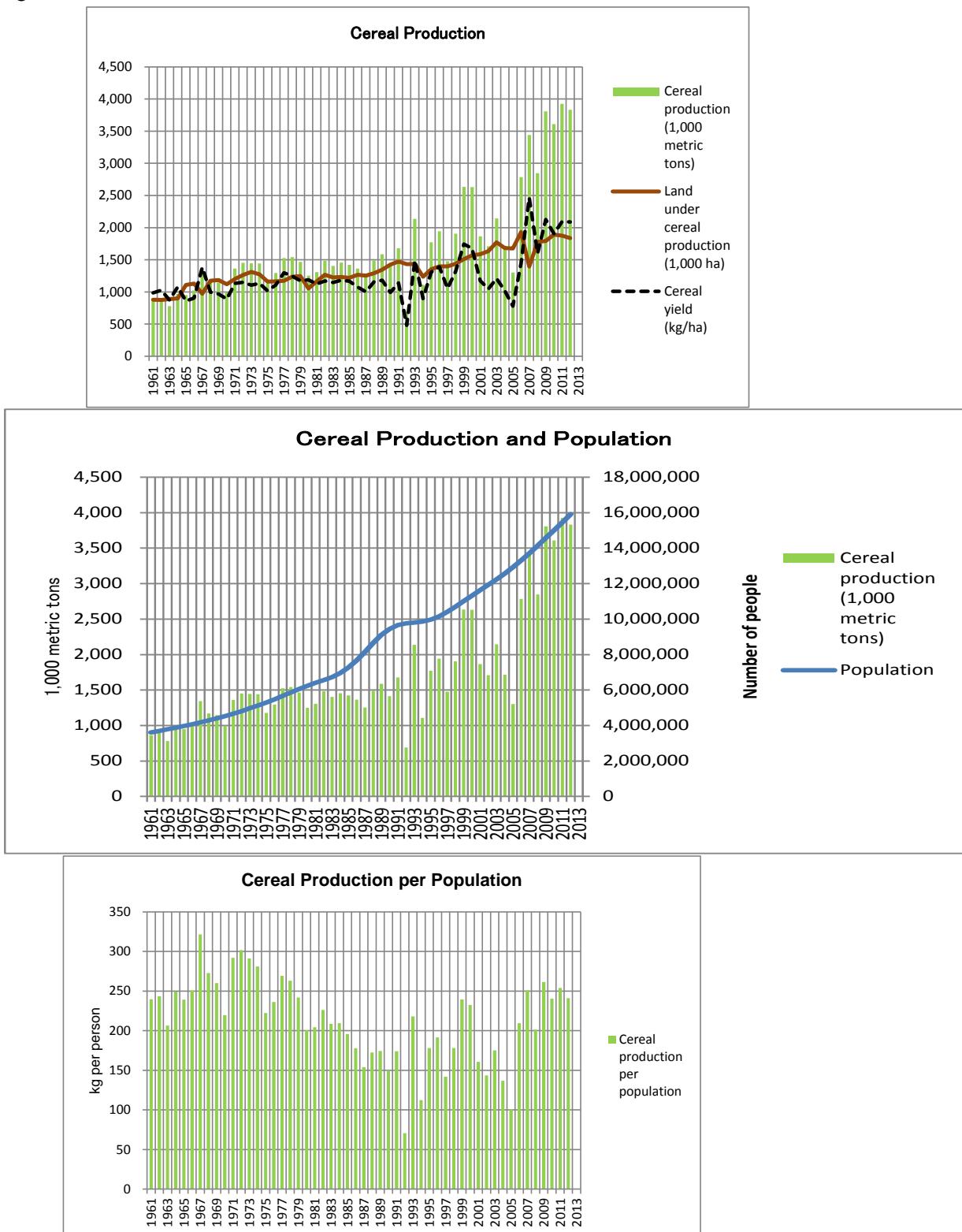
Land under cereal production: Land under cereal production refers to harvested area. Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only.

Agricultural Land Area per Farmer

Year	Agricultural land	Arable land	Land under cereal production	Agriculture value added	Agriculture value added per worker	Number of workers in agriculture	Agricultural land per farmer	Arable land per farmer	Land under cereal production per farmer
	km ²	km ²	km ²	constant 2005 US\$	constant 2005 US\$		ha	ha	ha
1961	32,000	13,000	8,782						
1962	33,000	14,000	8,761						
1963	33,500	14,500	8,906						
1964	34,000	15,000	8,981						
1965	36,030	17,000	11,103						
1966	36,530	17,500	11,286						
1967	36,050	17,000	9,721	239,943,321					
1968	37,070	18,000	11,743	224,691,120					
1969	37,570	18,500	11,843	234,115,256					
1970	37,070	18,000	11,203	231,015,202					
1971	38,570	19,500	12,023	269,951,749					
1972	39,070	20,000	12,624	295,868,108					
1973	39,570	20,500	13,103	277,267,844					
1974	39,600	20,500	12,723	282,971,915					
1975	39,100	20,000	11,603	285,575,952					
1976	39,120	20,000	11,654	319,428,439					
1977	39,150	20,000	11,752	355,264,931					
1978	39,680	20,500	12,372	365,681,081					
1979	39,700	20,500	12,464	377,089,223					
1980	38,300	19,000	10,540	352,412,885	140	2,524,000	1.52	0.75	0.42
1981	39,300	20,000	11,656	323,520,486	125	2,591,000	1.52	0.77	0.45
1982	40,300	21,000	12,682	344,228,791	130	2,650,000	1.52	0.79	0.48
1983	39,400	20,000	12,253	359,480,972	132	2,714,000	1.45	0.74	0.45
1984	39,900	20,500	12,342	380,065,284	139	2,728,000	1.46	0.75	0.45
1985	40,050	20,500	12,172	381,925,296	138	2,759,000	1.45	0.74	0.44
1986	41,050	21,500	12,671	384,281,325	137	2,812,000	1.46	0.76	0.45
1987	41,100	21,500	12,528	387,505,373	135	2,879,000	1.43	0.75	0.44
1988	41,150	21,500	12,899	395,317,465	129	3,068,000	1.34	0.70	0.42
1989	41,650	22,000	13,464	404,989,610	125	3,241,000	1.29	0.68	0.42
1990	42,180	22,500	14,253	403,997,617	120	3,377,000	1.25	0.67	0.42
1991	43,200	23,500	14,722	455,706,322	132	3,458,000	1.25	0.68	0.43
1992	42,700	23,000	14,302	341,252,731	98	3,500,000	1.22	0.66	0.41
1993	42,700	23,000	14,355	522,047,258	148	3,519,000	1.21	0.65	0.41
1994	40,700	21,000	12,358	371,066,822	105	3,536,000	1.15	0.59	0.35
1995	42,800	23,000	13,544	517,973,088	145	3,566,000	1.20	0.64	0.38
1996	43,800	24,000	13,975	650,094,521	180	3,615,000	1.21	0.66	0.39
1997	44,300	24,500	13,987	650,965,325	177	3,677,000	1.20	0.67	0.38
1998	45,800	26,000	14,401	718,270,691	192	3,749,000	1.22	0.69	0.38
1999	46,750	27,000	15,100	790,925,225	207	3,829,000	1.22	0.71	0.39
2000	47,200	27,500	15,703	832,835,395	213	3,907,000	1.21	0.70	0.40
2001	48,200	28,500	15,872	783,009,515	197	3,982,000	1.21	0.72	0.40
2002	48,200	28,500	16,358	829,157,088	205	4,054,000	1.19	0.70	0.40
2003	49,700	30,000	17,727	861,787,662	209	4,127,000	1.20	0.73	0.43
2004	49,700	30,000	16,833	885,918,768	211	4,206,000	1.18	0.71	0.40
2005	51,700	32,000	16,745	818,625,329	191	4,294,000	1.20	0.75	0.39
2006	52,750	33,000	19,287	815,433,581	186	4,390,000	1.20	0.75	0.44
2007	49,750	30,000	13,945	906,094,085	201	4,511,000	1.10	0.67	0.31
2008	53,750	34,000	17,801	944,010,856	204	4,635,000	1.16	0.73	0.38
2009	54,800	35,000	17,926	1,067,382,609	224	4,767,000	1.15	0.73	0.38
2010	55,800	36,000	18,933	914,385,233	186	4,909,000	1.14	0.73	0.39
2011	55,800	36,000	18,741	977,435,451	193	5,060,000	1.10	0.71	0.37
2012				18,364					
2013									

6.5 Cereal Production

The cereal production has been on a growing trend with harsh fluctuations caused by the fluctuations of the cereal yield per area. Comparison between the cereal production and the growing population shows that the cereal production per capita is rather on a long-term decreasing trend with some critical years like 1992, 1994, 1997, 2002, 2004, and 2005, when the cereal production per capita was below 150kg. Considering the limited room for expansion of agricultural land, food security is a threatening challenge requiring immediate yet long-term diverse actions.



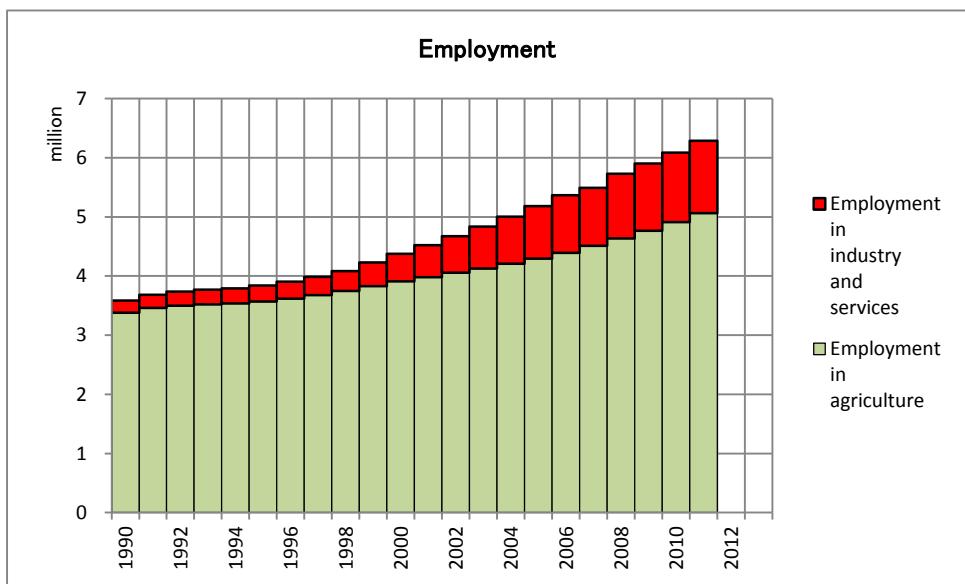
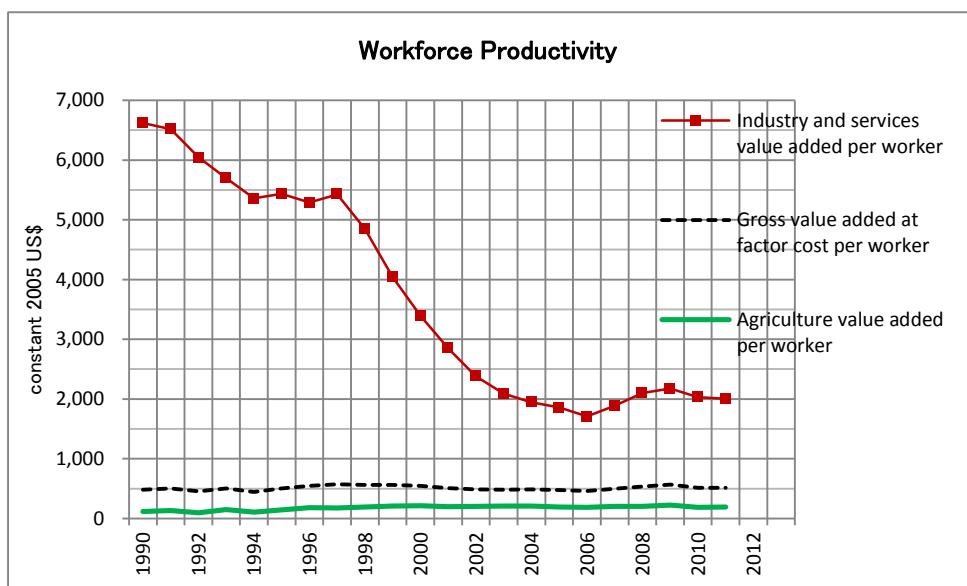
Cereal Production

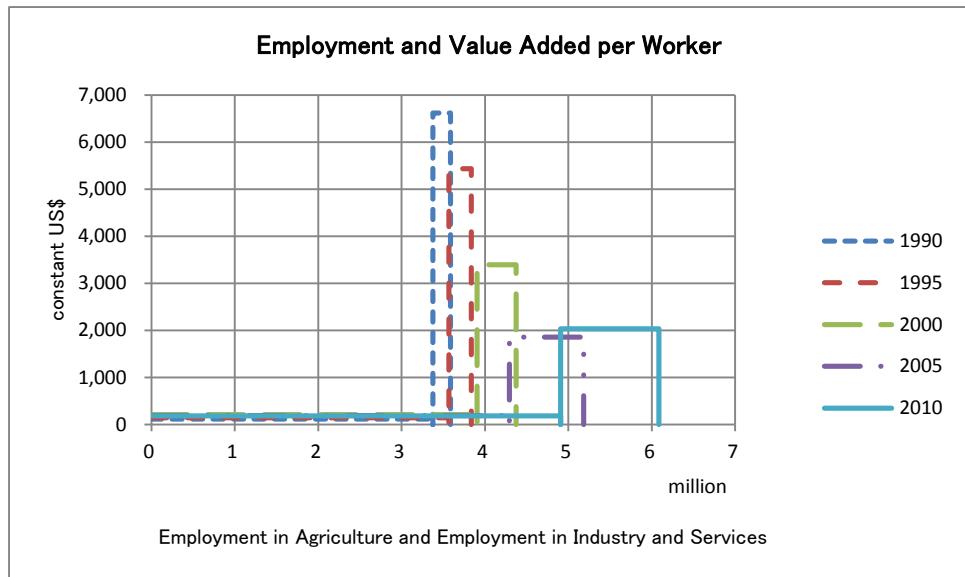
Year	Population	Land	Cereal	Cereal	Cereal
		under cereal production	production	yield	production per population
		ha	metric tons	kg/ha	kg/ person
1961	3,607,383	878,200	864,554	984	240
1962	3,693,680	876,100	899,751	1,027	244
1963	3,783,766	890,561	780,781	877	206
1964	3,877,229	898,056	967,017	1,077	249
1965	3,973,960	1,110,250	950,943	857	239
1966	4,073,777	1,128,600	1,021,611	905	251
1967	4,177,347	972,100	1,342,764	1,381	321
1968	4,286,430	1,174,300	1,168,730	995	273
1969	4,403,344	1,184,300	1,145,565	967	260
1970	4,529,749	1,120,300	995,286	888	220
1971	4,666,194	1,202,300	1,362,665	1,133	292
1972	4,812,216	1,262,400	1,451,555	1,150	302
1973	4,967,159	1,310,300	1,446,611	1,104	291
1974	5,129,915	1,272,260	1,441,544	1,133	281
1975	5,299,532	1,160,300	1,177,635	1,015	222
1976	5,478,781	1,165,440	1,293,919	1,110	236
1977	5,668,178	1,175,200	1,526,407	1,299	269
1978	5,862,115	1,237,200	1,542,500	1,247	263
1979	6,052,940	1,246,400	1,464,500	1,175	242
1980	6,236,824	1,054,000	1,251,500	1,187	201
1981	6,403,934	1,165,560	1,307,688	1,122	204
1982	6,559,281	1,268,200	1,482,700	1,169	226
1983	6,731,171	1,225,333	1,404,504	1,146	209
1984	6,958,278	1,234,173	1,457,065	1,181	209
1985	7,264,519	1,217,173	1,422,875	1,169	196
1986	7,667,832	1,267,145	1,363,545	1,076	178
1987	8,150,040	1,252,805	1,255,066	1,002	154
1988	8,655,185	1,289,876	1,491,655	1,156	172
1989	9,105,429	1,346,350	1,587,917	1,179	174
1990	9,447,123	1,425,342	1,413,293	992	150
1991	9,657,518	1,472,227	1,679,752	1,141	174
1992	9,759,434	1,430,215	688,786	482	71
1993	9,800,635	1,435,514	2,137,147	1,489	218
1994	9,851,737	1,235,750	1,107,716	896	112
1995	9,964,065	1,354,371	1,773,119	1,309	178
1996	10,153,315	1,397,520	1,943,377	1,391	191
1997	10,404,259	1,398,670	1,474,809	1,054	142
1998	10,700,180	1,440,111	1,904,024	1,322	178
1999	11,012,707	1,510,012	2,635,519	1,745	239
2000	11,321,496	1,570,308	2,631,034	1,675	232
2001	11,623,166	1,587,166	1,865,675	1,175	161
2002	11,926,778	1,635,836	1,710,577	1,046	143
2003	12,238,739	1,772,695	2,143,179	1,209	175
2004	12,569,091	1,683,258	1,717,993	1,021	137
2005	12,924,746	1,674,520	1,302,379	778	101
2006	13,307,535	1,928,661	2,786,281	1,445	209
2007	13,713,758	1,394,461	3,440,138	2,467	251
2008	14,138,207	1,780,115	2,845,840	1,599	201
2009	14,573,338	1,792,559	3,807,971	2,124	261
2010	15,013,694	1,893,306	3,610,283	1,907	240
2011	15,457,531	1,874,110	3,924,971	2,094	254
2012	15,906,483	1,836,365	3,832,659	2,087	241
2013					

6.6 Labor Productivity

The value added per worker is estimated for the agricultural sector and the non-agricultural sector, namely industry and services, in addition to the overall gross value added per worker.

Apparently, the non-agriculture has by far higher productivity than the agriculture, but the productivity of the non-agriculture has been sharply lowering. This may be because the urban areas have been attracting people from rural areas so that the number of workers for industry and services increases but the total value added of industry and services is not growing as fast as the expanding labor force. Now statistically, the limited pie is shared by more people resulting in many low income workers in urban areas including the underemployed and the unemployed. This interpretation indicates the need for generating productive job opportunities in urban areas as well as raising labor productivity in agriculture partly by further absorbing redundant labor from rural areas. Roughly speaking, the value added of the non-agriculture sector in 2011 is 1.8 times the 1990 level, while the corresponding number of workers in 2011 is 5.9 times the 1990 level, therefore the macroscopic labor productivity in 2011 is 30% of the productivity in 1990.

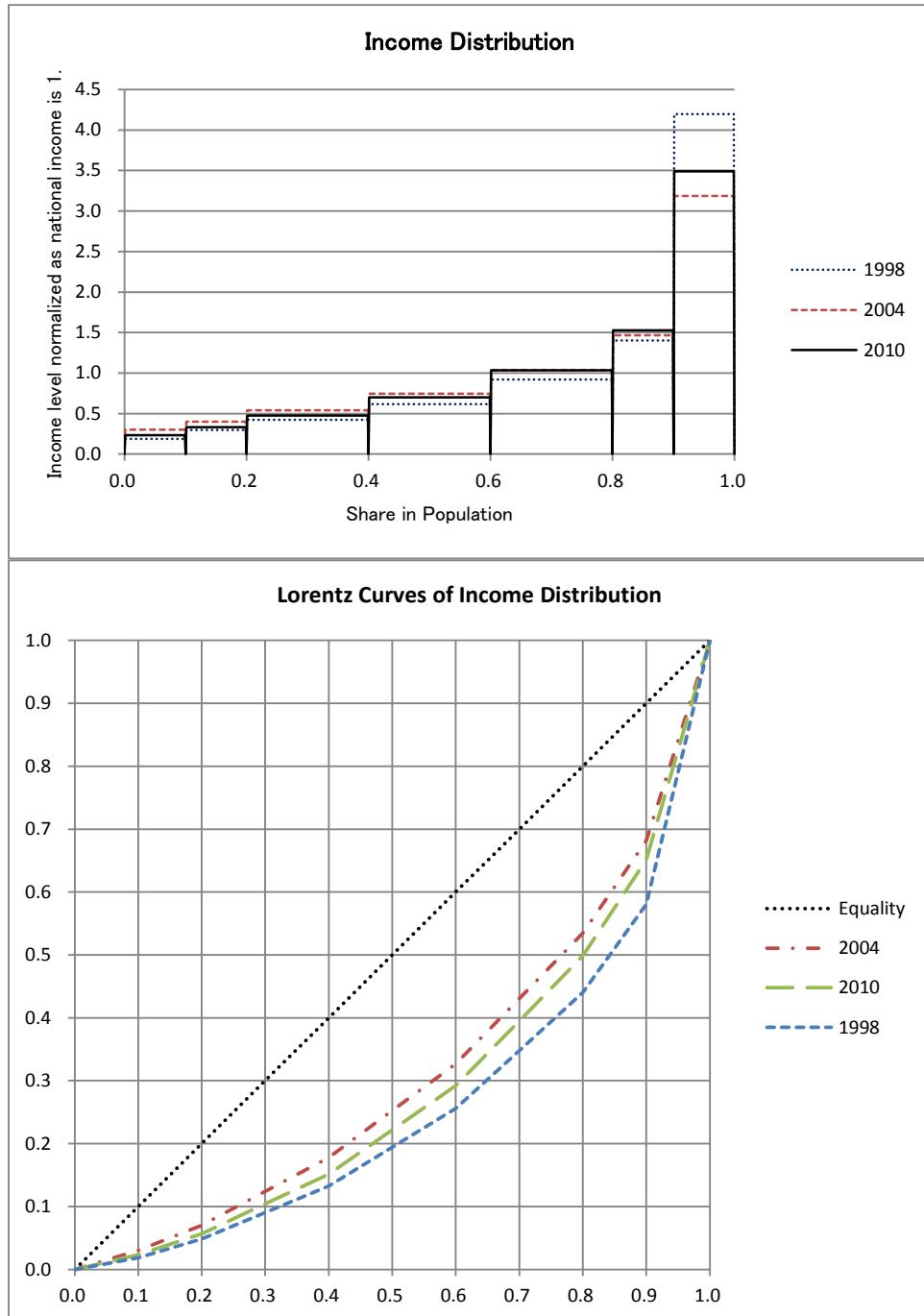




6.7 Income Distribution

The income distribution patterns in 1998, 2004, and 2010 are all similar, but the income share of the richest 10% decreased from 42% in 1998 to 32% in 2004, and then increased to 35% in 2010.

The income distribution patterns are also shown by the Lorentz curves. Correspondingly the Gini index, a measure of inequality in income or consumption expenditure, decreased from 50.3% in 1998 to 39.0% in 2004, and then increased to 43.9% in 2010. In terms of the equality, the situation improved from 1998 to 2004 but rebounded halfway by 2010.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Income Distribution

Year	Income share held by lowest 10%	Income share held by second 10%	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by second 20%	Income share held by third 20%	Income share held by fourth 20%	Income share held by highest 20%	Income share held by second highest 10%	Income share held by highest 10%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1998	1.87	2.97	4.84	8.43	12.32	18.43	55.98	14.01	41.97
2004	3.02	3.99	7.01	10.78	14.89	20.79	46.53	14.68	31.85
2010	2.33	3.31	5.64	9.53	14.01	20.66	50.16	15.26	34.9

Gini Index of Selected Countries

Note: Gini index in 2005 or in the 2000s

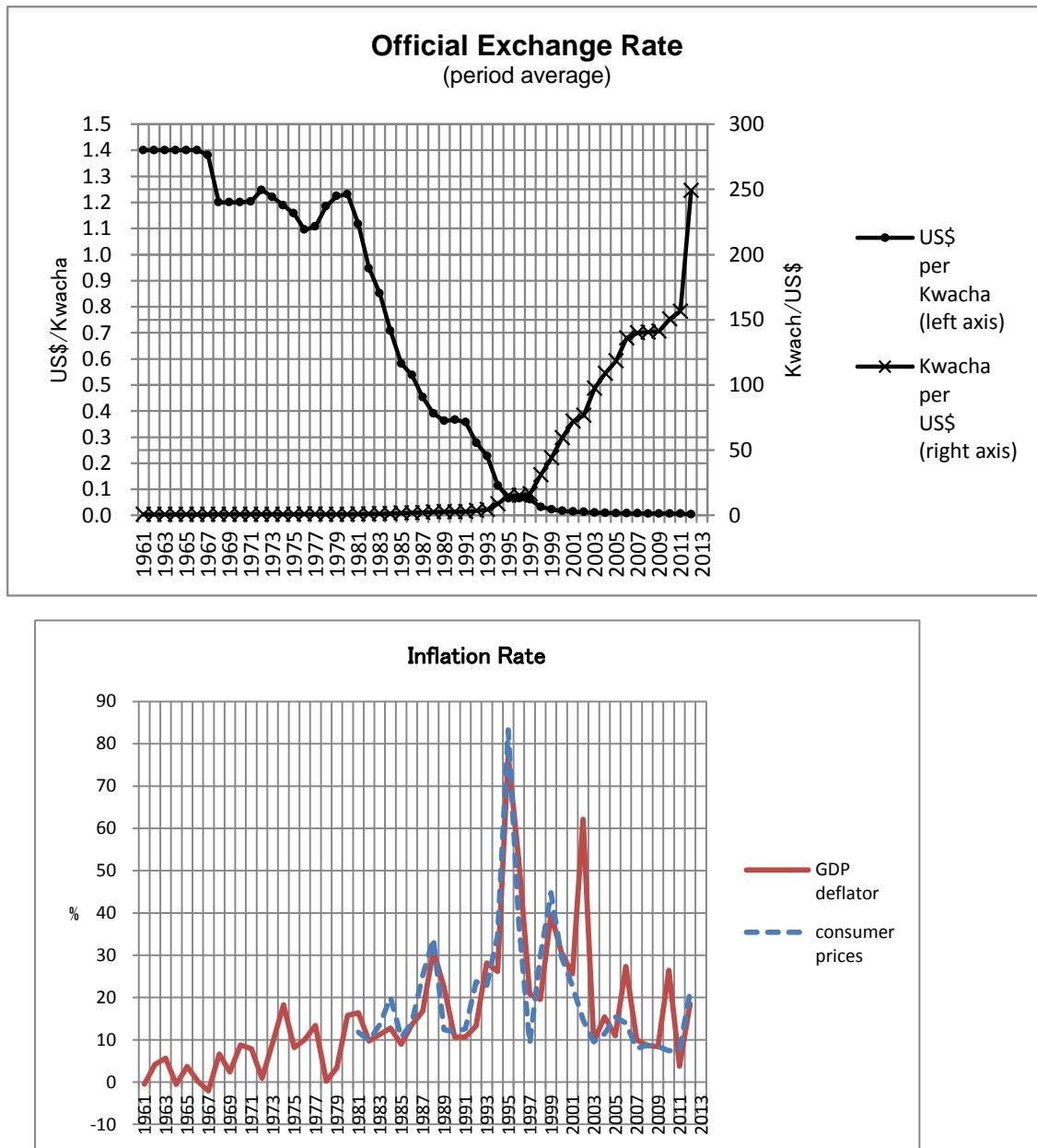
Rank	Country	2000-	Rank	Country	2000-	Rank	Country	2000-	Rank	Country	2000-
1	Sweden	25.0	36	Spain	34.7	71	Burkina Faso	39.6	106	Costa Rica	47.6
2	Norway	25.8	37	Poland	34.9	72	Chad	39.8	107	Kenya	47.7
3	Finland	26.9	38	Sudan	35.3	73	Djibouti	40.0	108	Argentina	49.3
4	Afghanistan	27.8	39	Guinea-Bissau	35.5	74	Sri Lanka	40.3	109	Venezuela, RB	49.5
5	Belarus	27.9	40	Latvia	35.7	75	Nicaragua	40.5	110	El Salvador	50.3
6	Bulgaria	28.2	41	Vietnam	35.8	76	United States	40.8	111	Cape Verde	50.5
7	Ukraine	28.2	42	Bosnia and Herzegovina	35.8	77	Morocco	40.9	112	Swaziland	50.7
8	Germany	28.3	43	Syrian Arab Republic	35.8	78	Georgia	41.1	113	Sao Tome and Principe	50.8
9	Croatia	29.0	44	Lithuania	35.8	79	Qatar	41.1	114	Dominican Republic	51.1
10	Austria	29.2	45	Estonia	36.0	80	Mauritania	41.3	115	Peru	51.1
11	Ethiopia	29.8	46	Italy	36.0	81	Tunisia	41.4	116	Mexico	51.2
12	Slovak Republic	29.8	47	Armenia	36.2	82	Gabon	41.5	117	Chile	51.8
13	Hungary	30.0	48	Moldova	36.3	83	Cote d'Ivoire	41.5	118	Paraguay	52.5
14	Montenegro	30.1	49	Mongolia	36.5	84	Cambodia	41.9	119	Lesotho	52.5
15	Kazakhstan	30.8	50	Uzbekistan	36.7	85	Thailand	42.4	120	Rwanda	53.1
16	Luxembourg	30.8	51	Lao PDR	36.7	86	China	42.5	121	Panama	54.0
17	Iraq	30.9	52	Maldives	37.4	87	Sierra Leone	42.5	122	Ecuador	54.1
18	Slovenia	31.2	53	Russian Federation	37.5	88	Turkey	42.6	123	Zambia	54.6
19	Pakistan	31.2	54	Tanzania	37.6	89	Uganda	42.6	124	Guatemala	55.9
20	Romania	31.6	55	Yemen, Rep.	37.7	90	Angola	42.7	125	Colombia	56.1
21	Egypt, Arab Rep.	32.1	56	Jordan	37.7	91	Ghana	42.8	126	Brazil	57.4
22	Canada	32.6	57	Malaysia	37.9	92	Nigeria	42.9	127	Bolivia	57.8
23	Belgium	33.0	58	Bhutan	38.1	93	Central African Republic	43.6	128	Haiti	59.2
24	Albania	33.0	59	Liberia	38.2	94	Nepal	43.8	129	Honduras	59.7
25	Bangladesh	33.2	60	Iran, Islamic Rep.	38.3	95	Niger	43.9	130	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	61.1
26	Burundi	33.3	61	Benin	38.6	96	Philippines	44.0	131	Namibia	63.9
27	India	33.4	62	West Bank and Gaza	38.7	97	Congo, Dem. Rep.	44.4	132	Comoros	64.3
28	Serbia	33.4	63	Cameroon	38.9	98	Jamaica	45.5	133	Seychelles	65.8
29	Tajikistan	33.6	64	Mali	39.0	99	South Sudan	45.5	134	South Africa	67.4
30	Switzerland	33.7	65	Malawi	39.0	100	Uruguay	45.9			
31	Azerbaijan	33.7	66	Macedonia, FYR	39.1	101	Fiji	46.8			
32	Indonesia	34.0	67	Senegal	39.2	102	Mozambique	47.1			
33	Greece	34.3	68	Israel	39.2	103	Madagascar	47.2			
34	Ireland	34.3	69	Guinea	39.4	104	Gambia, The	47.3			
35	Togo	34.4	70	Kyrgyz Republic	39.5	105	Congo, Rep.	47.3			

7 External Aspects

7.1 Exchange Rate and Inflation

The value of 1 Malawian Kwacha decreased from US\$1.4 in 1964, the year of Malawi's independence, to US\$0.004 in 2012, that is approximately 0.3% of the 1964 value.

The annual inflation rates in terms of consumer prices and the GDP deflator have been largely fluctuating depending on internal and external conditions. In many years, they are over 10%.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly.

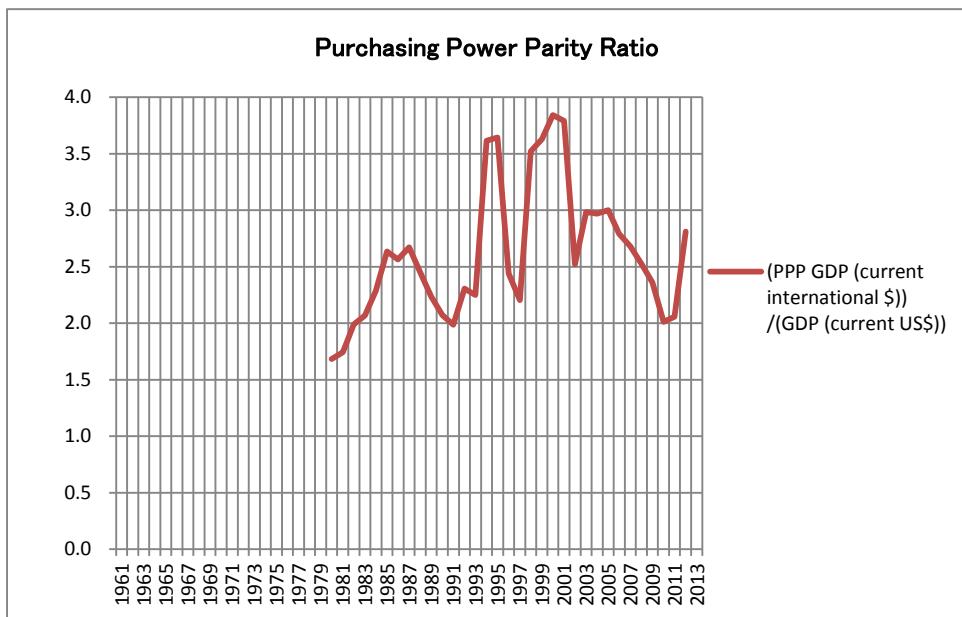
Inflation as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator shows the rate of price change in the economy as a whole. The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.

Exchange Rate and Inflation

Year	Official exchange rate (period average)		Annual inflation rate	
	Kwacha per US\$	US\$ per Kwacha	consumer prices	GDP deflator
	(right axis)	(left axis)	%	%
Kwacha/ US\$	US\$/ Kwacha			
1961	0.71	1.400		-0.5
1962	0.71	1.400		4.2
1963	0.71	1.400		5.7
1964	0.71	1.400		-0.6
1965	0.71	1.400		3.7
1966	0.71	1.400		0.2
1967	0.72	1.381		-2.1
1968	0.83	1.200		6.6
1969	0.83	1.200		2.4
1970	0.83	1.200		8.8
1971	0.83	1.204		7.9
1972	0.80	1.248		0.9
1973	0.82	1.221		9.3
1974	0.84	1.189		18.3
1975	0.86	1.158		8.2
1976	0.91	1.095		10.0
1977	0.90	1.108		13.4
1978	0.84	1.185		0.2
1979	0.82	1.224		3.4
1980	0.81	1.231		15.8
1981	0.90	1.117	11.8	16.4
1982	1.06	0.947	9.8	9.7
1983	1.17	0.851	13.5	11.2
1984	1.41	0.708	20.0	12.8
1985	1.72	0.582	10.5	8.9
1986	1.86	0.537	14.0	13.5
1987	2.21	0.453	25.2	16.7
1988	2.56	0.390	33.9	31.1
1989	2.76	0.362	12.4	22.5
1990	2.73	0.366	11.8	10.7
1991	2.80	0.357	12.6	10.7
1992	3.60	0.278	23.8	13.3
1993	4.40	0.227	22.8	28.2
1994	8.74	0.114	34.6	26.2
1995	15.28	0.065	83.3	77.2
1996	15.31	0.065	37.6	52.3
1997	16.44	0.061	9.1	20.8
1998	31.07	0.032	29.7	19.5
1999	44.09	0.023	44.8	39.7
2000	59.54	0.017	29.6	30.5
2001	72.20	0.014	22.7	25.6
2002	76.69	0.013	14.7	62.2
2003	97.43	0.010	9.6	9.6
2004	108.90	0.009	11.4	15.4
2005	118.42	0.008	15.4	11.0
2006	136.01	0.007	14.0	27.3
2007	139.96	0.007	8.0	10.0
2008	140.52	0.007	8.7	8.7
2009	141.17	0.007	8.4	8.4
2010	150.49	0.007	7.4	26.4
2011	156.52	0.006	7.6	3.8
2012	249.11	0.004	21.3	18.5
2013				

7.2 Purchasing Power Parity Ratio

The GDP at current US\$ is calculated based on the official exchange rate from Malawian Kwacha to US dollars. On the other hand, due to the difference of the price levels, the actual domestic purchasing power of Malawian Kwacha is generally stronger than its officially converted US dollar value. The purchasing power parity ratio shown here is the ratio of the GDP in terms of the purchasing power parity to the ordinary GDP based on the official exchange rate. The data indicates that the domestic purchasing power of Malawi is not as weak as the GDP may imply.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

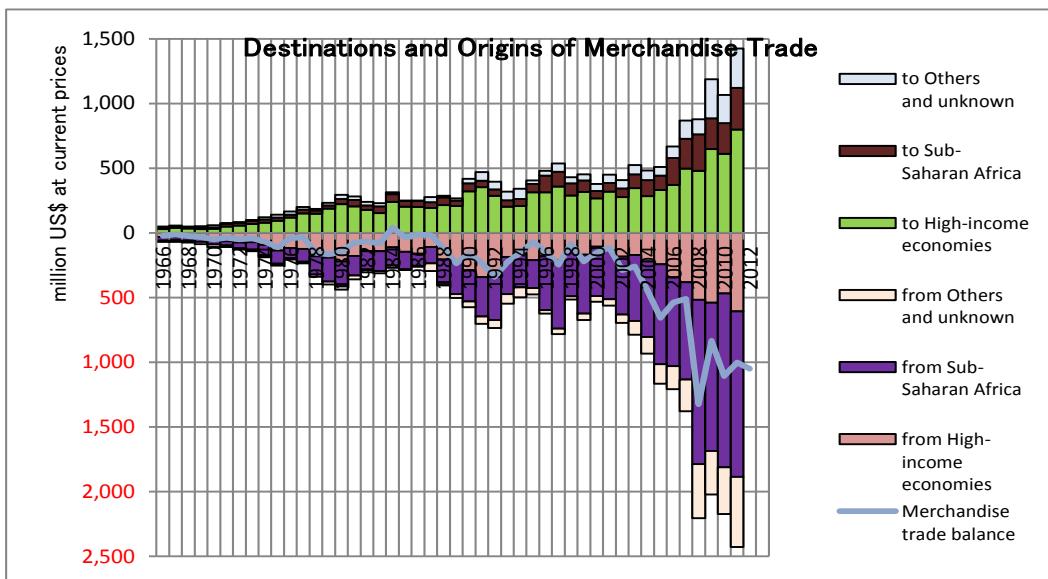
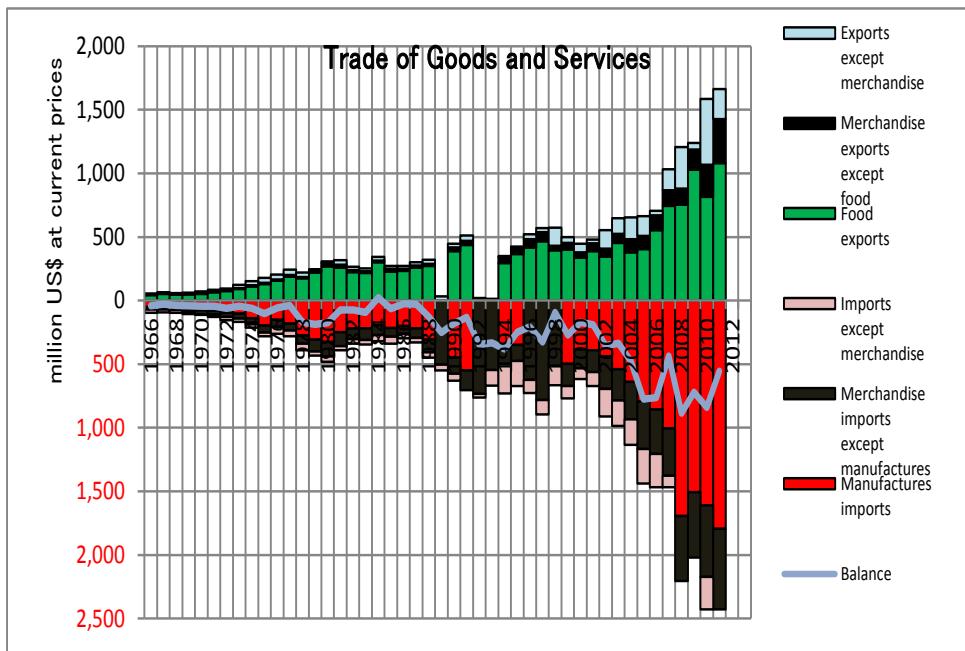
Purchasing Power Parity Ratio

Year	GDP	PPP GDP	(PPP GDP (current international \$)) /(GDP (current US\$))
	current US\$	current international \$	
1961	174,580,140		
1962	183,120,147		
1963	190,820,153		
1964	194,740,156		
1965	229,460,184		
1966	260,400,208		
1967	269,812,782		
1968	245,160,098		
1969	265,800,106		
1970	290,520,116		
1971	365,389,567		
1972	406,084,197		
1973	444,302,221		
1974	548,618,790		
1975	613,196,873		
1976	670,309,253		
1977	806,265,764		
1978	948,983,347		
1979	1,058,297,637		
1980	1,237,662,106	2,082,784,892	1.68
1981	1,237,686,925	2,156,727,158	1.74
1982	1,180,094,061	2,347,906,659	1.99
1983	1,223,225,050	2,531,330,727	2.07
1984	1,208,026,105	2,761,685,501	2.29
1985	1,131,349,974	2,980,280,318	2.63
1986	1,183,671,771	3,033,860,147	2.56
1987	1,183,071,377	3,161,862,939	2.67
1988	1,379,923,808	3,376,539,077	2.45
1989	1,590,201,669	3,555,001,178	2.24
1990	1,880,784,193	3,896,382,879	2.07
1991	2,203,536,041	4,377,459,317	1.99
1992	1,799,529,369	4,148,965,762	2.31
1993	2,070,647,130	4,659,383,106	2.25
1994	1,181,801,915	4,271,285,190	3.61
1995	1,397,454,123	5,089,824,527	3.64
1996	2,281,039,099	5,561,990,619	2.44
1997	2,663,238,981	5,871,697,009	2.20
1998	1,750,585,205	6,166,589,182	3.52
1999	1,775,920,039	6,444,939,583	3.63
2000	1,743,506,287	6,695,267,397	3.84
2001	1,716,502,069	6,507,945,913	3.79
2002	2,665,158,943	6,720,285,387	2.52
2003	2,424,656,666	7,231,584,721	2.98
2004	2,625,127,098	7,790,287,234	2.97
2005	2,754,995,877	8,268,474,989	3.00
2006	3,116,789,658	8,698,396,124	2.79
2007	3,647,817,219	9,776,752,884	2.68
2008	4,276,769,712	10,798,940,996	2.53
2009	5,030,639,934	11,865,343,781	2.36
2010	5,398,616,985	10,864,692,910	2.01
2011	5,621,000,678	11,559,685,189	2.06
2012	4,263,794,984	11,983,585,074	2.81
2013			

7.3 External Balance on Goods and Services

Both exports and imports of goods and services have expanded, although the real expansion in terms of constant prices would not be as rapid as it appears at current prices. It is thought that the expansion of trade generally contributes to the welfare of Malawians. On the other hand, the trade balance has been negative since 1961 except only in 1984 and is on a worsening trend. This is one of the issues for the self-reliance of the national economy.

Malawi's exports are dominated by food including tobacco and tea, while the imports are dominated by manufactures including vehicles. The major export destinations are high income economies followed by Sub-Saharan Africa. As the origins of imports, Sub-Saharan Africa has surpassed high income economies.



External Trade of Goods and Services

Year	Exports of goods and services current US\$	Merchandise exports current US\$	Merchandise exports except food		Exports except merchandise current US\$	Imports of goods and services current US\$	Merchandise imports current US\$	Manufactures imports current US\$	Merchandise imports except manufactures current US\$	Imports except merchandise current US\$	Balance current US\$
			Food exports current US\$	Merchandise exports except food current US\$							
1961	35,980,029	26,000,000		9,980,029	-63,140,051	-40,000,000				-23,140,051	-27,160,022
1962	39,200,031	29,000,000		10,200,031	-64,120,051	-40,000,000				-24,120,051	-24,920,020
1963	41,720,033	30,000,000		11,720,033	-71,540,057	-40,000,000				-31,540,057	-29,820,024
1964	37,940,030	34,762,000		3,178,030	-55,020,044	-57,000,000					-17,080,014
1965	44,660,036	40,349,400		4,310,636	-76,300,061	-76,000,000				-300,061	-31,640,025
1966	56,000,045	48,734,000	43,767,951	4,966,049	7,266,045	-97,160,078	-70,000,000	-50,055,016	-19,944,984	-27,160,078	-41,160,033
1967	64,898,673	56,784,000	53,163,312	3,620,688	8,114,873	-94,172,117	-70,000,000	-50,970,744	-19,029,256	-24,172,117	-29,273,444
1968	58,440,023	48,052,800	44,579,118	3,473,682	10,387,223	-96,000,038	-74,000,000	-56,060,430	-17,939,570	-22,000,038	-37,560,015
1969	62,440,025	52,766,400	48,136,535	4,629,865	9,633,625	-105,240,042	-86,000,000	-65,950,180	-20,049,820	-19,240,042	-42,840,017
1970	70,440,028	59,636,000	52,605,183	7,031,217	10,803,628	-113,760,046	-109,000,000	-78,199,034	-30,800,966	-4,760,046	-43,320,017
1971	85,690,834	71,370,300	65,185,746	6,184,554	14,320,534	-129,619,422	-108,054,000	-80,358,615	-27,695,385	-21,565,422	-43,928,588
1972	94,565,844	79,831,000	73,361,239	6,469,761	14,734,844	-154,074,957	-128,874,000	-97,031,044	-31,842,956	-25,200,957	-59,509,113
1973	122,793,416	97,677,200	90,541,646	7,135,554	25,116,216	-166,979,516	-140,242,000	-102,258,457	-37,983,543	-26,737,516	-44,186,100
1974	153,708,363	120,483,000	110,087,051	10,395,949	33,225,363	-213,741,405	-187,728,000	-139,030,978	-48,697,022	-26,013,405	-60,033,042
1975	178,622,385	140,408,000	129,770,382	10,637,618	38,214,385	-281,419,973	-253,139,000	-197,101,565	-56,037,435	-28,280,973	-102,797,588
1976	204,050,023	165,824,000	156,230,870	9,593,130	38,226,023	-260,566,293	-206,449,000	-151,668,104	-54,780,896	-54,117,293	-56,516,270
1977	241,879,729	199,870,000	188,574,365	11,295,635	42,009,729	-279,202,746	-234,844,000	-178,893,435	-55,950,565	-44,358,746	-37,323,017
1978	220,090,172	185,209,000	175,747,019	9,461,981	34,881,172	-390,165,237	-338,236,000	-273,199,618	-65,036,382	-51,929,237	-170,075,065
1979	245,446,714	232,746,000	220,108,687	12,637,313	12,700,714	-432,133,117	-399,045,000	-305,873,473	-93,171,527	-33,088,117	-186,686,403
1980	307,476,090	295,000,000	268,043,663	26,956,337	12,476,090	-480,238,987	-439,000,000	-327,146,586	-111,853,414	-41,238,987	-172,782,897
1981	317,659,211	283,000,000	257,687,325	25,312,675	34,659,211	-389,813,870	-359,000,000	-249,869,045	-109,130,955	-30,813,870	-72,154,659
1982	265,464,319	239,000,000	224,357,944	14,642,056	26,464,319	-340,404,461	-304,000,000	-219,837,624	-84,162,376	-36,404,461	-74,940,142
1983	253,838,362	229,000,000	218,764,237	10,235,763	24,838,362	-346,452,761	-311,000,000	-220,261,636	-90,738,364	-35,492,761	-92,614,399
1984	342,724,533	314,000,000	301,514,389	12,485,611	28,724,533	-319,234,742	-271,000,000	-194,700,190	-76,299,810	-48,234,742	-23,489,790
1985	273,690,252	249,000,000	226,983,898	22,016,102	24,690,252	-338,259,068	-285,000,000	-215,791,096	-69,208,904	-53,259,068	-64,568,813
1986	271,187,594	248,000,000	233,915,621	14,084,379	23,187,594	-296,495,571	-260,000,000	-199,827,749	-60,172,251	-36,495,571	-25,307,976
1987	301,121,580	277,000,000	258,981,168	18,018,832	24,121,580	-329,010,752	-295,000,000	-220,621,061	-74,378,939	-34,010,752	-27,889,172
1988	321,828,667	288,000,000	271,639,865	16,360,135	33,828,667	-449,068,711	-406,000,000	-306,856,969	-99,143,031	-43,068,711	-127,240,044
1989	298,638,431	267,000,000			31,638,431	-548,898,991	-503,000,000			-503,000,000	-45,898,991
1990	447,289,481	417,000,000	387,196,520	29,803,480	30,289,481	-628,572,499	-575,000,000	-447,620,738	-127,379,262	-53,572,499	-181,283,018
1991	512,797,731	469,000,000	438,497,449	30,502,551	43,797,731	-645,797,142	-703,000,000	-550,161,564	-152,838,436		-132,999,411
1992	417,602,840	396,000,000			21,602,840	-764,005,181	-735,000,000			-735,000,000	-29,005,181
1993	334,001,636	320,000,000			14,001,636	-667,203,312	-546,000,000			-546,000,000	-121,203,312
1994	350,201,259	342,000,000	294,021,424	47,978,576	8,201,259	-729,705,189	-497,000,000	-367,892,822	-129,107,178	-232,705,189	-379,503,930
1995	424,385,595	405,000,000	366,000,106	38,999,894	19,385,595	-672,013,569	-475,000,000	-348,793,898	-126,206,102	-197,013,569	-247,627,974
1996	520,664,347	481,000,000	417,523,320	63,476,680	39,664,347	-727,119,311	-624,000,000			-624,000,000	-103,119,311
1997	568,774,884	537,000,000	466,395,636	70,604,364	31,774,884	-894,459,587	-781,000,000			-781,000,000	-113,459,587
1998	573,669,608	431,000,000	394,558,427	36,441,573	142,669,608	-667,060,757	-515,000,000			-515,000,000	-152,060,757
1999	497,653,296	453,000,000	402,779,626	50,220,374	44,653,296	-768,861,361	-673,000,000	-498,006,527	-174,993,473	-95,861,361	-271,208,065
2000	446,401,291	379,000,000	338,201,122	40,798,878	67,401,291	-616,067,651	-532,000,000	-383,733,574	-148,266,426	-84,067,651	-169,666,360
2001	480,469,979	449,000,000	390,200,972	58,799,028	31,469,979	-671,618,808	-563,000,000	-390,225,168	-172,774,832	-108,618,808	-191,148,829
2002	554,424,050	407,127,000	346,490,983	60,636,017	147,297,050	-910,260,625	-695,056,000	-440,614,698	-254,441,302	-215,204,625	-355,836,574
2003	647,303,684	525,262,000	453,135,525	72,126,475	12,041,684	-984,315,548	-785,861,000	-539,337,352	-246,523,648	-198,454,548	-337,011,864
2004	655,228,031	483,213,000	378,439,344	104,773,656	172,015,031	-1,133,910,242	-932,518,000	-638,250,424	-294,267,576	-201,392,242	-478,682,210
2005	662,490,045	508,793,278	404,687,652	104,105,626	153,696,767	-1,437,746,761	-1,165,192,000	-796,223,553	-368,968,447	-272,554,761	-775,256,716
2006	705,004,067	668,417,000	554,084,836	114,332,164	36,587,067	-1,468,317,769	-1,206,696,000	-857,736,841	-348,959,159	-261,621,769	-763,313,702
2007	1,033,381,794	868,559,000	743,244,578	125,314,422	164,822,794	-1,468,752,757	-1,377,845,000	-1,003,899,447	-373,945,553	-90,907,757	-435,370,964
2008	1,205,568,960	878,999,000	754,060,986	124,938,014	326,569,960	-2,091,637,346	-2,203,688,000	-1,692,920,609	-510,767,391		-886,068,387
2009	1,239,999,122	1,187,917,000	1,029,757,718	158,159,282	52,082,122	-1,959,764,886	-2,021,672,000	-1,505,378,621	-516,293,379		-719,765,764
2010	1,585,900,071	1,066,204,000	814,790,127	251,413,873	519,696,071	-2,426,168,103	-2,173,038,000	-1,610,861,597	-562,176,403	-253,130,103	-840,268,032
2011	1,663,007,168	1,425,289,000	1,079,379,641	345,909,359	237,718,168	-2,220,132,914	-2,427,696,000	-1,794,925,216	-632,770,784		-557,125,746
2012		1,300,000,000						-2,350,000,000			

Top 10 Exports Ranked by Value (January-June 2013)

Rank	Description
1	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse
2	Uranium or thorium ores and concentrates
3	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form
4	Tea, whether or not flavored
5	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled
6	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split
7	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled
8	Cotton not carded or combed
9	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed
10	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics

Source: Provisional figures of National Statistical Office

Top 10 Imports Ranked by Value (January-June 2013)

Rank	Description
1	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude
2	Medicaments (excluding goods of heading No. 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06)
3	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous
4	Wheat and meslin
5	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules and other containers
6	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse
7	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport
8	Portland cement, aluminous cement
9	Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap
10	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods

Source: Provisional figures of National Statistical Office

Top 10 Countries for Malawi's Exports and Imports by Value (January-June 2013)

Rank	Export Destination	Rank	Import Origin
1	Canada	1	South Africa
2	South Africa	2	Mozambique
3	United States of America	3	China
4	United Kingdom	4	India
5	Zimbabwe	5	Netherlands
6	Belgium	6	Zambia
7	United Arab Emirates	7	United Arab Emirates
8	Zambia	8	Japan
9	Portugal	9	United States of America
10	Kenya	10	United Kingdom

Source: Provisional figures of National Statistical Office

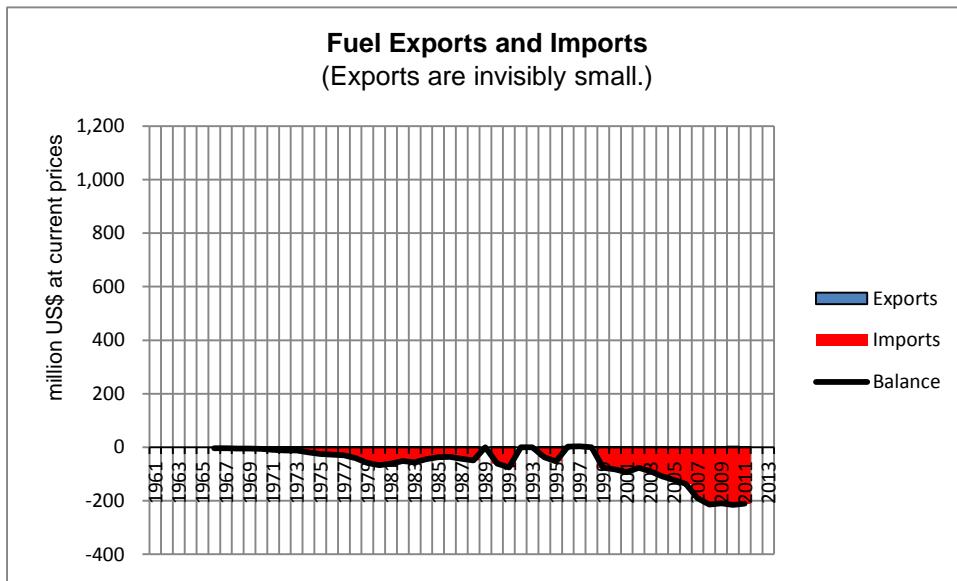
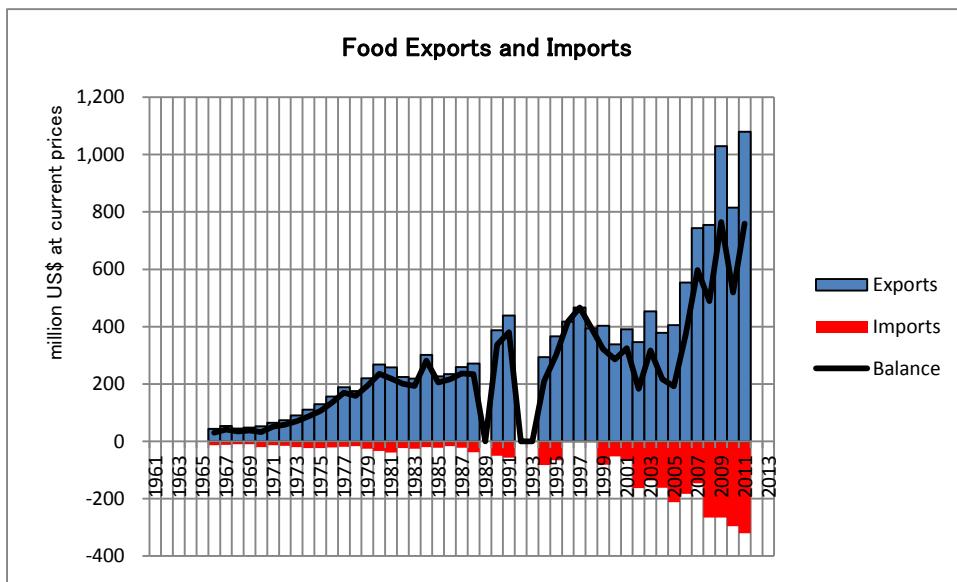
Export Destinations and Import Origins of Merchandise Trade

Year	Merchandise exports				Merchandise imports				Merchandise trade balance
		to High-income economies	to Sub-Saharan Africa	to Others and unknown		from High-income economies	from Sub-Saharan Africa	from Others and unknown	
	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$
1961	26,000,000				-40,000,000				-14,000,000
1962	29,000,000				-40,000,000				-11,000,000
1963	30,000,000				-40,000,000				-10,000,000
1964	34,762,000	21,858,653.7	10,881,180.1	2,022,166.2	-57,000,000	-23,519,417	-27,946,602	-5,533,981	-22,238,000
1965	40,349,400				-76,000,000				-35,650,600
1966	48,734,000	29,391,123.7	6,154,551.5	13,188,324.7	-70,000,000	-31,892,950	-27,689,295	-10,417,755	-21,266,000
1967	56,784,000	39,979,450.7	7,688,355.9	9,116,193.4	-70,000,000	-33,621,347	-22,947,903	-13,430,750	-13,216,000
1968	48,052,800	33,338,067.0	6,322,736.8	8,391,996.2	-74,000,000	-35,473,684	-24,421,053	-14,105,263	-25,947,200
1969	52,766,400	28,565,216.5	8,970,068.0	15,231,115.5	-86,000,000	-38,966,912	-30,636,844	-16,396,244	-33,233,600
1970	59,636,400	31,959,666.0	8,677,776.8	18,998,957.3	-109,000,000	-48,011,836	-41,192,177	-19,795,987	-49,363,600
1971	71,370,300	49,912,174.4	20,749,126.1	708,999.4	-108,054,000	-64,212,865	-33,277,723	-10,563,413	-36,683,700
1972	79,831,000	56,791,811.3	22,299,348.6	739,840.0	-128,874,000	-73,213,496	-45,053,771	-10,606,734	-49,043,000
1973	97,677,200	68,823,054.9	25,591,978.9	3,262,166.2	-140,242,000	-71,714,837	-57,036,253	-11,490,910	-42,564,800
1974	120,483,000	77,806,968.1	26,066,714.0	16,609,318.0	-187,728,000	-92,669,448	-79,630,797	-15,427,755	-67,245,000
1975	140,408,000	92,974,265.4	24,450,547.9	22,983,186.7	-253,139,000	-136,116,432	-100,525,785	-16,496,783	-112,731,000
1976	165,824,000	119,092,054.0	21,278,451.0	25,453,494.9	-206,449,000	-115,278,246	-81,260,431	-9,910,323	-40,625,000
1977	199,870,000	151,609,321.8	28,611,722.7	19,648,955.6	-234,844,000	-124,062,717	-99,874,747	-10,906,536	-34,974,000
1978	185,209,000	148,868,164.8	23,546,695.0	12,794,140.2	-338,236,000	-180,399,256	-142,497,870	-15,338,874	-153,027,000
1979	232,746,000	188,782,677.8	24,618,740.4	19,344,581.8	-399,045,000	-191,653,951	-184,269,189	-23,121,860	-166,299,000
1980	295,000,000	223,669,016.8	39,103,436.7	32,227,546.5	-439,000,000	-220,837,640	-191,996,844	-26,165,517	-144,000,000
1981	283,000,000	204,932,898.1	49,417,781.7	28,649,320.2	-359,000,000	-178,144,983	-152,034,335	-28,820,682	-76,000,000
1982	239,000,000	177,250,178.9	36,101,926.9	25,647,894.2	-304,000,000	-141,279,639	-140,896,022	-21,824,338	-65,000,000
1983	229,000,000	152,600,741.0	53,395,376.3	23,003,882.7	-311,000,000	-140,730,798	-153,814,950	-16,454,252	-82,000,000
1984	314,000,000	239,286,028.4	59,016,522.9	15,697,448.7	-271,000,000	-112,093,515	-140,432,900	-18,473,585	43,000,000
1985	249,000,000	202,449,187.2	45,949,881.7	600,931.1	-285,000,000	-146,783,017	-134,883,608	-3,333,375	-36,000,000
1986	248,000,000	200,149,095.4	45,900,651.1	1,950,253.6	-260,000,000	-160,227,010	-97,637,051	-2,135,939	-12,000,000
1987	277,000,000	191,913,623.4	45,176,071.7	39,910,304.9	-295,000,000	-109,237,114	-125,801,661	-59,961,225	-18,000,000
1988	288,000,000	214,954,779.2	58,882,691.8	14,162,529.1	-406,000,000	-204,475,446	-177,439,926	-24,084,628	-118,000,000
1989	267,000,000	206,476,038.8	44,138,310.2	16,385,651.0	-503,000,000	-212,358,148	-259,321,150	-31,320,701	-236,000,000
1990	417,000,000	320,280,821.5	62,429,526.3	34,289,652.2	-575,000,000	-288,717,544	-242,146,802	-44,135,654	-158,000,000
1991	469,000,000	352,527,310.2	49,936,565.5	66,536,124.3	-703,000,000	-340,645,947	-305,654,979	-56,699,074	-234,000,000
1992	396,000,000	286,958,121.2	49,818,494.0	59,223,384.8	-735,000,000	-339,055,275	-334,960,465	-60,984,260	-339,000,000
1993	320,000,000	203,415,284.6	49,981,828.6	66,602,886.8	-546,000,000	-186,480,249	-285,207,353	-74,312,397	-226,000,000
1994	342,000,000	208,347,237.8	54,575,514.8	79,077,247.4	-497,000,000	-158,778,568	-262,601,679	-75,619,753	-155,000,000
1995	405,000,000	312,831,231.0	65,998,616.6	26,170,152.4	-475,000,000	-210,949,230	-215,073,244	-48,977,526	-70,000,000
1996	481,000,000	312,796,220.4	128,681,545.4	39,522,234.2	-624,000,000	-181,963,755	-414,622,802	-27,413,443	-143,000,000
1997	537,000,000	357,397,126.4	115,568,092.1	64,034,781.5	-781,000,000	-209,473,541	-530,712,646	-40,813,813	-244,000,000
1998	431,000,000	289,177,253.8	93,856,551.0	47,966,195.2	-515,000,000	-139,595,849	-349,979,045	-25,425,106	-84,000,000
1999	453,000,000	317,454,015.9	87,655,876.6	47,890,107.5	-673,000,000	-168,733,513	-454,263,135	-50,003,352	-220,000,000
2000	379,000,000	265,916,727.2	59,158,546.2	53,924,726.5	-532,000,000	-106,584,998	-381,800,033	-43,614,969	-153,000,000
2001	449,000,000	319,533,304.0	65,258,029.0	64,208,667.0	-563,000,000	-136,742,537	-376,270,627	-49,986,836	-114,000,000
2002	407,127,000	277,169,452.9	65,794,039.1	64,163,508.0	-695,056,000	-182,375,283	-449,634,634	-63,046,083	-287,929,000
2003	525,262,000	346,253,190.4	105,110,570.6	73,898,239.0	-785,861,000	-171,278,260	-510,037,342	-104,545,398	-260,599,000
2004	483,213,000	284,300,851.7	122,612,298.2	76,299,850.2	-932,518,000	-220,936,140	-584,453,797	-127,128,063	-449,305,000
2005	508,793,278	332,483,544.4	110,839,905.0	65,469,828.5	-1,165,192,000	-243,642,051	-770,967,490	-150,582,460	-656,398,722
2006	668,417,000	370,173,120.9	208,225,582.7	90,018,296.4	-1,206,696,000	-344,917,067	-685,682,150	-176,096,782	-538,279,000
2007	868,559,000	497,073,417.5	230,895,802.6	140,589,779.9	-1,377,845,000	-382,228,006	-751,735,425	-243,881,569	-509,286,000
2008	878,999,000	480,332,543.6	282,731,435.1	115,935,021.3	-2,203,688,000	-518,367,099	-1,268,579,440	-416,741,460	-1,324,689,000
2009	1,187,917,000	648,746,142.6	236,993,824.0	302,177,033.3	-2,021,672,000	-540,701,479	-1,143,436,143	-337,534,378	-833,755,000
2010	1,066,204,000	609,734,267.9	237,725,178.7	218,744,553.4	-2,173,038,000	-468,055,042	-1,342,250,605	-362,732,353	-1,106,834,000
2011	1,425,289,000	798,374,255.9	323,067,566.2	303,847,177.9	-2,427,696,000	-606,299,961	-1,279,833,860	-541,562,179	-1,002,407,000
2012	1,300,000,000				-2,350,000,000				-1,050,000,000
2013									

7.4 Exports and Imports of Food and Fuel

The food exports have been on an increasing trend although there are a few failed years. The imports of food have also been increasing in recent years. In most years, the balance has been positive and on an increasing trend. It should be noted that the category of food is not limited to essential foodstuffs.

While the fuel exports are very small, the imports are expanding, so is the negative balance of fuel trade.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Food: food and live animals, beverages and tobacco, animal and vegetable oils and fats, oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels.

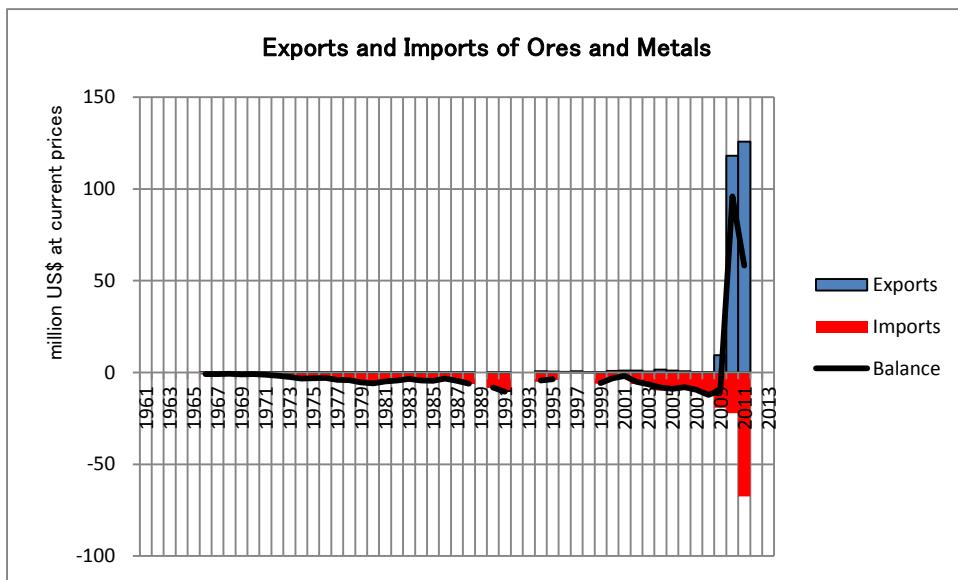
Fuels: mineral fuels.

Exports and Imports of Food and Fuel

Year	Merchandise	Food	Fuel	Merchandise	Food	Fuel	Food	Food	Fuel	Fuel	Fuel	
	exports	exports	exports	imports	imports	imports	exports	imports	balance	exports	imports	
	current US\$	% of	% of	current US\$	% of	% of	current US\$	current US\$(minus)	current US\$	current US\$	(minus)	current US\$
	merchandise	merchandise	merchandise	imports	merchandise	merchandise	imports					
1961	26,000,000			40,000,000								-3,375,056
1962	29,000,000			40,000,000								-3,644,526
1963	30,000,000			40,000,000								-3,644,526
1964	34,762,000			57,000,000								-4,323,428
1965	40,349,400			76,000,000								-4,981,268
1966	48,734,000	89.8	0.0	70,000,000	19.4	4.8	43,767,951	-13,596,470	30,171,481	0	-3,375,056	-3,375,056
1967	56,784,000	93.6	0.0	70,000,000	16.9	5.2	53,163,312	-11,838,681	41,324,631	0	-3,644,526	-3,644,526
1968	48,052,800	92.8	0.0	74,000,000	13.6	5.9	44,579,118	-10,064,766	34,514,352	5,887	-4,329,316	-4,323,428
1969	52,766,400	91.2	0.0	86,000,000	12.3	5.8	48,136,535	-10,572,789	37,563,746	26,119	-5,007,387	-4,981,268
1970	59,636,400	88.2	0.1	109,000,000	18.1	5.5	52,605,183	-19,743,897	32,861,286	33,703	-5,991,688	-5,957,985
1971	71,370,300	91.3	0.1	108,054,000	12.3	9.3	65,185,746	-13,295,195	51,890,551	40,453	-10,060,566	-10,020,113
1972	79,831,000	91.9	0.1	128,874,000	12.0	8.9	73,361,239	-15,523,143	57,838,096	52,056	-11,484,902	-11,432,845
1973	97,677,200	92.7	0.1	140,242,000	14.3	8.9	90,541,646	-20,092,930	70,448,716	58,504	-12,540,707	-12,482,203
1974	120,483,000	91.4	0.0	187,728,000	12.3	10.4	110,087,051	-22,999,534	87,087,517	46,422	-19,544,967	-19,498,545
1975	140,408,000	92.4	0.0	253,139,000	9.4	9.9	129,770,382	-23,808,385	105,961,998	44,882	-25,178,067	-25,133,185
1976	165,824,000	94.2	0.0	206,449,000	10.4	13.5	156,230,870	-21,450,007	134,780,863	57,229	-27,898,263	-27,841,033
1977	199,870,000	94.3	0.0	234,844,000	8.1	13.0	188,574,365	-19,063,817	169,510,548	52,054	-30,531,014	-30,478,960
1978	185,209,000	94.9	0.0	338,236,000	5.1	11.9	175,747,019	-17,266,432	158,480,587	76,630	-40,273,937	-40,197,308
1979	232,746,000	94.6	0.0	399,045,000	6.4	14.6	220,108,687	-25,402,043	194,706,644	65,121	-58,169,141	-58,104,020
1980	295,000,000	90.9	0.0	439,000,000	7.5	15.3	268,043,663	-32,976,229	235,067,433	62,233	-67,279,501	-67,217,269
1981	283,000,000	91.1	0.0	359,000,000	11.0	16.9	257,687,325	-39,311,427	218,375,898	97,083	-60,789,160	-60,692,077
1982	239,000,000	93.9	0.0	304,000,000	7.6	17.1	224,357,944	-23,087,772	201,270,172	61,358	-52,002,551	-51,941,193
1983	229,000,000	95.5	0.0	311,000,000	8.2	18.0	218,764,237	-25,481,452	193,282,785	92,156	-55,968,052	-55,875,896
1984	314,000,000	96.0	0.0	271,000,000	7.6	16.5	301,514,389	-20,493,007	281,021,382	90,855	-44,791,497	-44,700,641
1985	249,000,000	91.2	0.0	285,000,000	7.6	13.2	226,983,898	-21,787,946	205,195,951	50,122	-37,745,646	-37,695,524
1986	248,000,000	94.3	0.0	260,000,000	6.6	13.8	233,915,621	-17,168,218	216,747,403	61,351	-35,951,576	-35,890,225
1987	277,000,000	93.5	0.0	295,000,000	7.6	14.8	258,981,168	-22,515,173	236,465,995	1,195	-43,582,958	-43,581,763
1988	288,000,000	94.3	0.0	406,000,000	9.2	12.2	271,639,865	-37,493,104	234,146,761	2,594	-49,433,319	-49,430,724
1989	267,000,000			503,000,000			0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	417,000,000	92.9	0.0	575,000,000	8.7	10.7	387,196,520	-49,897,913	337,298,607	10,992	-61,361,250	-61,350,258
1991	469,000,000	93.5	0.0	703,000,000	8.2	10.8	438,497,449	-57,351,609	381,145,841	11,779	-75,711,743	-75,699,964
1992	396,000,000			735,000,000			0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	320,000,000			546,000,000			0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	342,000,000	86.0	0.0	497,000,000	16.7	7.6	294,021,424	-82,972,061	211,049,363	69,735	-37,552,476	-37,482,741
1995	405,000,000	90.4	0.1	475,000,000	13.9	11.1	366,000,106	-66,118,918	299,881,188	321,994	-52,878,737	-52,556,743
1996	481,000,000	86.8	0.4	624,000,000			417,523,320	0	417,523,320	1,788,893	0	1,788,893
1997	537,000,000	86.9	0.7	781,000,000			466,395,636	0	466,395,636	3,549,303	0	3,549,303
1998	431,000,000	91.5	0.1	515,000,000			394,558,427	0	394,558,427	500,539	0	500,539
1999	453,000,000	88.9	0.3	673,000,000	12.2	11.6	402,779,626	-81,793,479	320,986,147	1,242,715	-78,294,718	-77,052,003
2000	379,000,000	89.2	0.2	532,000,000	9.8	15.7	338,201,122	-52,313,961	285,887,161	664,556	-83,621,469	-82,956,912
2001	449,000,000	86.9	0.1	563,000,000	11.6	16.7	390,200,972	-65,464,377	324,736,594	611,682	-94,285,288	-93,673,605
2002	407,127,000	85.1	0.0	695,056,000	23.5	11.1	346,490,983	-163,414,512	183,076,472	73,444	-77,041,847	-76,968,402
2003	525,262,000	86.3	0.1	785,861,000	17.3	11.5	453,135,525	-136,249,802	316,885,723	589,158	-90,631,669	-90,042,512
2004	483,213,000	78.3	0.3	932,518,000	17.4	11.8	378,439,344	-161,917,834	216,521,510	1,447,684	-110,248,882	-108,801,198
2005	508,793,278	79.5	0.0	1,165,192,000	18.2	10.5	404,687,652	-212,322,653	192,364,999	104,128	-122,552,811	-122,448,683
2006	668,417,000	82.9	0.1	1,206,696,000	15.1	11.4	554,084,836	-182,743,337	371,341,499	931,658	-137,821,414	-136,889,756
2007	868,559,000	85.6	0.0	1,377,845,000	10.6	13.8	743,244,578	-146,238,643	597,005,935	310,732	-190,083,814	-189,773,082
2008	878,999,000	85.8	0.0	2,203,688,000	12.0	9.7	754,060,986	-265,163,378	488,897,607	237,136	-214,690,045	-214,452,909
2009	1,187,917,000	86.7	0.1	2,021,672,000	13.1	10.4	1,029,757,718	-265,333,325	764,424,393	1,351,568	-210,843,254	-209,491,686
2010	1,066,204,000	76.4	0.2	2,173,038,000	13.6	10.0	814,790,127	-295,758,159	519,031,968	1,979,791	-216,781,562	-214,801,771
2011	1,425,289,000	75.7	0.1	2,427,696,000	13.2	8.7	1,079,379,641	-319,944,992	759,434,648	1,405,481	-211,742,488	-210,337,007
2012	1,300,000,000			2,350,000,000								
2013												

7.5 Exports and Imports of Ores and Metals

Ores and metals used to have small shares in exports and imports. In 2009, however, Malawi started mining and exporting uranium. In 2010, a trade surplus of ores and metals was recorded for the first time.



Exports and Imports of Ores and Metals

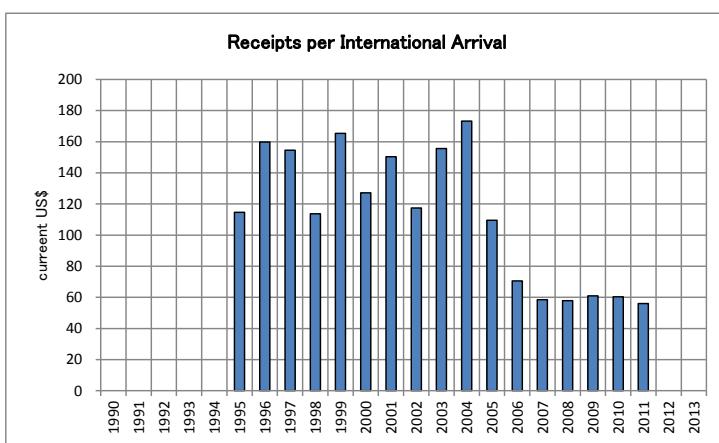
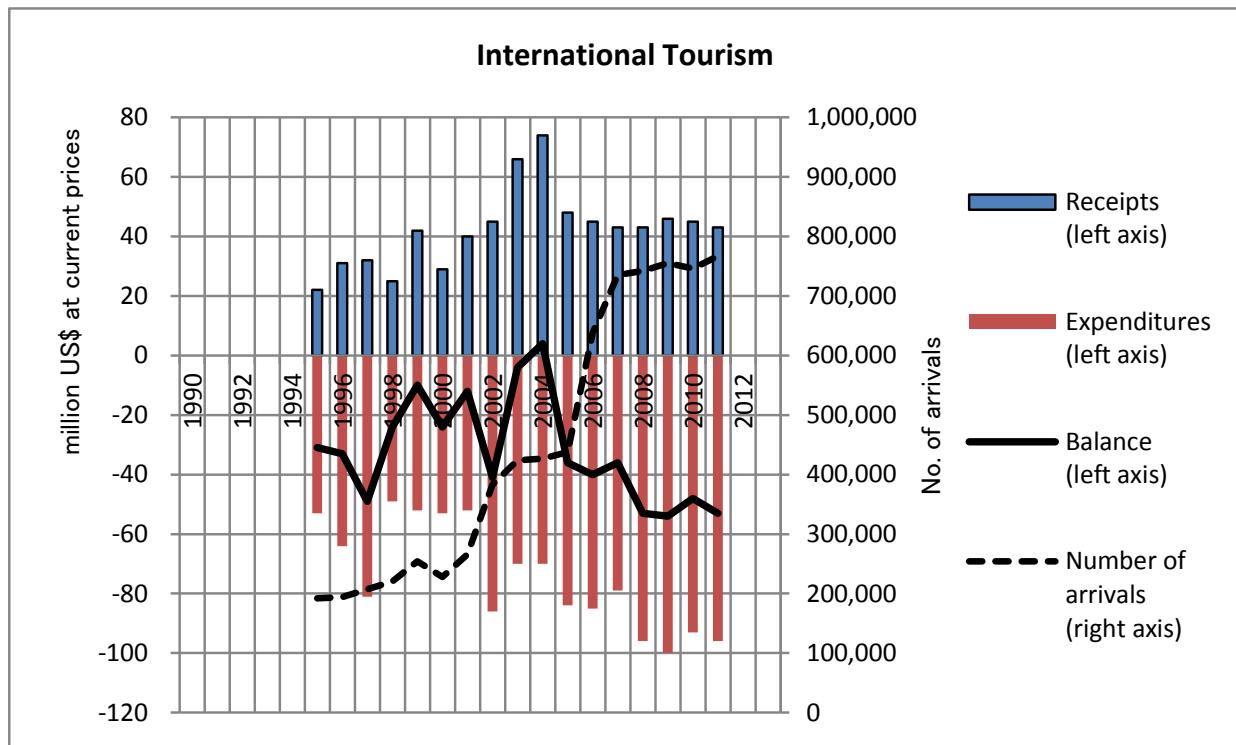
Year	Merchandise	Merchandise	Ores and metals	Ores and metals	Ores and metals	Ores and metals	Ores and metals
	exports	imports	exports	imports	exports	imports	trade balance
	current US\$	current US\$	% of merchandise	% of merchandise	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$
1961	26,000,000	40,000,000					
1962	29,000,000	40,000,000					
1963	30,000,000	40,000,000					
1964	34,762,000	57,000,000					
1965	40,349,400	76,000,000					
1966	48,734,000	70,000,000	0.2	1.4	99,109	-1,014,375	-915,266
1967	56,784,000	70,000,000	0.1	1.3	63,224	-928,733	-865,508
1968	48,052,800	74,000,000	0.3	1.1	125,704	-847,492	-721,788
1969	52,766,400	86,000,000	0.2	1.3	117,057	-1,133,260	-1,016,203
1970	59,636,400	109,000,000	0.4	1.1	226,102	-1,180,355	-954,253
1971	71,370,300	108,054,000	0.2	1.3	157,527	-1,385,331	-1,227,804
1972	79,831,000	128,874,000	0.1	1.4	79,788	-1,757,675	-1,677,887
1973	97,677,200	140,242,000	0.1	1.8	86,066	-2,457,400	-2,371,333
1974	120,483,000	187,728,000	0.1	1.9	152,329	-3,480,798	-3,328,469
1975	140,408,000	253,139,000	0.1	1.3	143,456	-3,334,093	-3,190,637
1976	165,824,000	206,449,000	0.0	1.5	34,768	-3,068,830	-3,034,062
1977	199,870,000	234,844,000	0.0	1.7	24,524	-4,095,224	-4,070,699
1978	185,209,000	338,236,000	0.0	1.3	49,466	-4,256,206	-4,206,740
1979	232,746,000	399,045,000	0.0	1.4	64,150	-5,516,287	-5,452,137
1980	295,000,000	439,000,000	0.0	1.4	70,361	-6,053,456	-5,983,095
1981	283,000,000	359,000,000	0.0	1.4	118,174	-4,936,844	-4,818,669
1982	239,000,000	304,000,000	0.0	1.4	45,443	-4,366,817	-4,321,374
1983	229,000,000	311,000,000	0.0	1.2	50,941	-3,615,032	-3,564,091
1984	314,000,000	271,000,000	0.0	1.6	52,661	-4,378,825	-4,326,163
1985	249,000,000	285,000,000	0.0	1.6	11,635	-4,506,823	-4,495,188
1986	248,000,000	260,000,000	0.0	1.3	105,110	-3,362,271	-3,257,161
1987	277,000,000	295,000,000	0.0	1.6	70,875	-4,593,590	-4,522,715
1988	288,000,000	406,000,000	0.0	1.5	118,803	-6,287,369	-6,168,565
1989	267,000,000	503,000,000					
1990	417,000,000	575,000,000	0.0	1.5	126,598	-8,386,867	-8,260,269
1991	469,000,000	703,000,000	0.0	1.5	104,923	-10,648,509	-10,543,586
1992	396,000,000	735,000,000					
1993	320,000,000	546,000,000					
1994	342,000,000	497,000,000	0.2	1.0	671,379	-5,094,719	-4,423,340
1995	405,000,000	475,000,000	0.1	0.9	513,381	-4,094,243	-3,580,862
1996	481,000,000	624,000,000	0.1		301,145		
1997	537,000,000	781,000,000	0.1		700,982		
1998	431,000,000	515,000,000	0.0		125,533		
1999	453,000,000	673,000,000	0.1	0.9	242,279	-6,052,062	-5,809,782
2000	379,000,000	532,000,000	0.2	0.7	817,403	-3,922,939	-3,105,536
2001	449,000,000	563,000,000	0.2	0.5	1,089,031	-3,028,519	-1,939,488
2002	407,127,000	695,056,000	0.3	0.9	1,098,204	-6,222,331	-5,124,127
2003	525,262,000	785,861,000	0.1	0.9	561,241	-7,019,220	-6,457,979
2004	483,213,000	932,518,000	0.3	1.1	1,556,271	-9,804,129	-8,247,858
2005	508,793,278	1,165,192,000	0.2	0.8	995,331	-9,893,468	-8,898,137
2006	668,417,000	1,206,696,000	0.1	0.7	691,991	-8,708,909	-8,016,918
2007	868,559,000	1,377,845,000	0.0	0.7	139,584	-9,536,081	-9,396,497
2008	878,999,000	2,203,688,000	0.0	0.6	190,021	-12,411,676	-12,221,655
2009	1,187,917,000	2,021,672,000	0.8	1.0	9,357,989	-19,207,908	-9,849,919
2010	1,066,204,000	2,173,038,000	11.1	1.0	118,080,310	-22,066,526	96,013,783
2011	1,425,289,000	2,427,696,000	8.8	2.8	125,670,257	-67,478,764	58,191,493
2012	1,300,000,000	2,350,000,000					
2013							

7.6 International Tourism

The receipts from international inbound visitors are less than 10% of the total exports. Similarly the expenditures of international outbound visitors are less than 10% of the total imports. It is noted that the receipts are less than the expenditures except in 2004 and that the expenditures are increasing and worsening the deficit. The statistical data of the outbound visitors might be affected properly or improperly by out-migrant Malawian workers or Malawians visiting abroad for ODA programs.

After a peak in 2003 and 2004, the receipts remain low. The number of arrivals was on an increasing trend, but in recent years it stopped increasing and the receipts per arrival have been as low as US\$60.

Unfortunately, data of the number of departures is not available.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Number of arrivals: Number of arrivals of inbound tourists who travel to a country. It is not the number of people traveling. A person who makes several trips to a country during a given period is counted each time as a new arrival.

International tourism receipts: Expenditures in current US\$ by international inbound visitors.

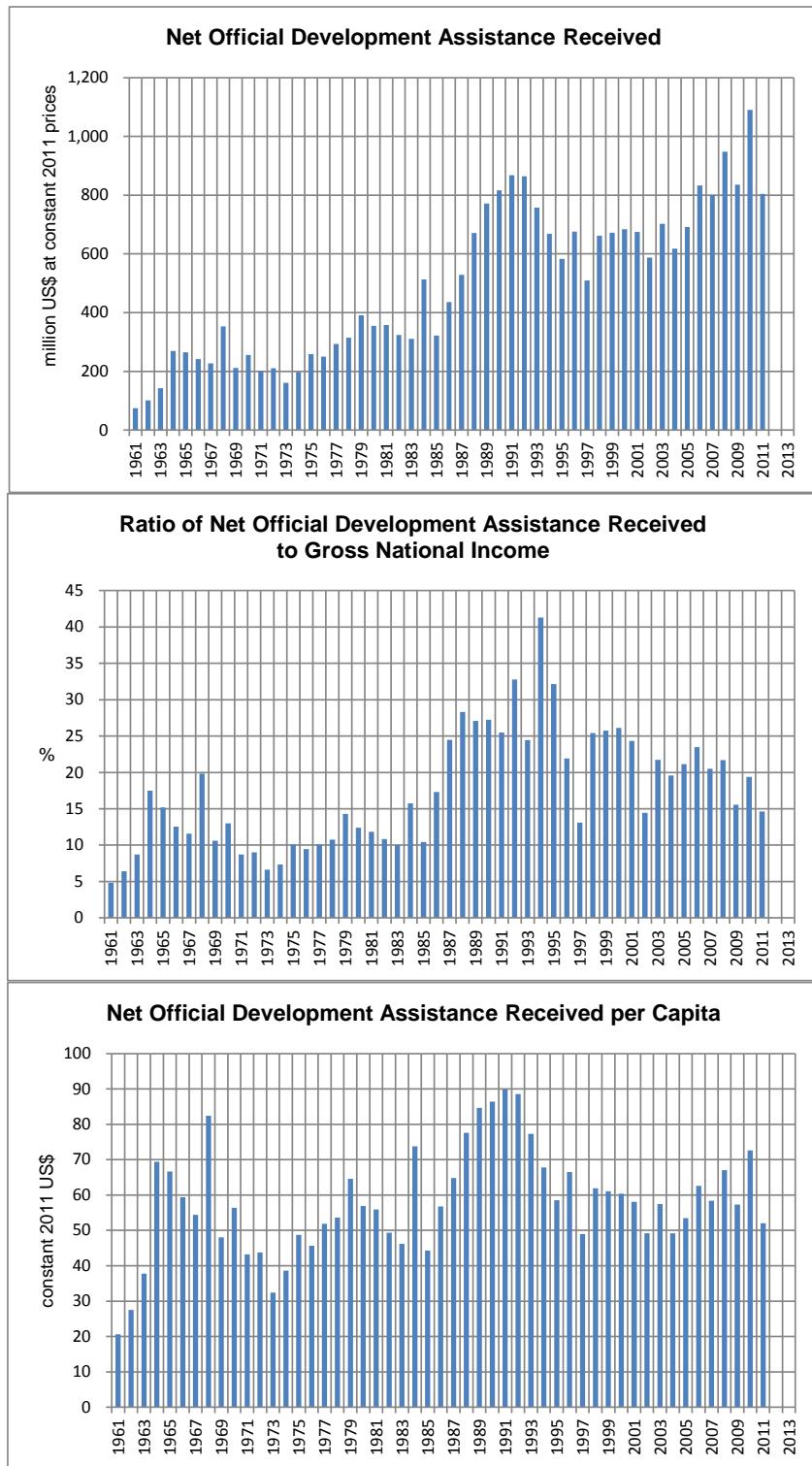
International tourism expenditures: Expenditures in current US\$ of international outbound visitors in other countries.

International Tourism

Year	Number of arrivals (right axis)	Receipts (left axis)	Expenditures (left axis)	Balance (left axis)	Receipts per arrival
		current US\$	current US\$ (minus)	current US\$	current US\$
1990					
1991					
1992					
1993					
1994					
1995	192,000	22,000,000	-53,000,000	-31,000,000	115
1996	194,000	31,000,000	-64,000,000	-33,000,000	160
1997	207,000	32,000,000	-81,000,000	-49,000,000	155
1998	220,000	25,000,000	-49,000,000	-24,000,000	114
1999	254,000	42,000,000	-52,000,000	-10,000,000	165
2000	228,000	29,000,000	-53,000,000	-24,000,000	127
2001	266,000	40,000,000	-52,000,000	-12,000,000	150
2002	383,000	45,000,000	-86,000,000	-41,000,000	117
2003	424,000	66,000,000	-70,000,000	-4,000,000	156
2004	427,000	74,000,000	-70,000,000	4,000,000	173
2005	438,000	48,000,000	-84,000,000	-36,000,000	110
2006	638,000	45,000,000	-85,000,000	-40,000,000	71
2007	735,000	43,000,000	-79,000,000	-36,000,000	59
2008	742,000	43,000,000	-96,000,000	-53,000,000	58
2009	755,000	46,000,000	-100,000,000	-54,000,000	61
2010	746,000	45,000,000	-93,000,000	-48,000,000	60
2011	767,000	43,000,000	-96,000,000	-53,000,000	56
2012					
2013					

7.7 Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The amount of the net official development assistance (ODA) received at constant prices is on an increasing trend with the highest peak over US\$1 billion (at 2011 constant prices) in 2010. In terms of the ratio to the gross national income (GNI), the highest peak was in 1994 when ODA was 41% of GNI, then the ratio has been decreasing. On the other hand, the net ODA per capita has been fluctuating neither on an increasing trend nor on a decreasing trend. For example, the ODA per capita in 2010 was US\$72.6 at constant 2011 prices, being lower than the level around 1990. Effects of the increasing ODA might be diluted by the increasing population.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

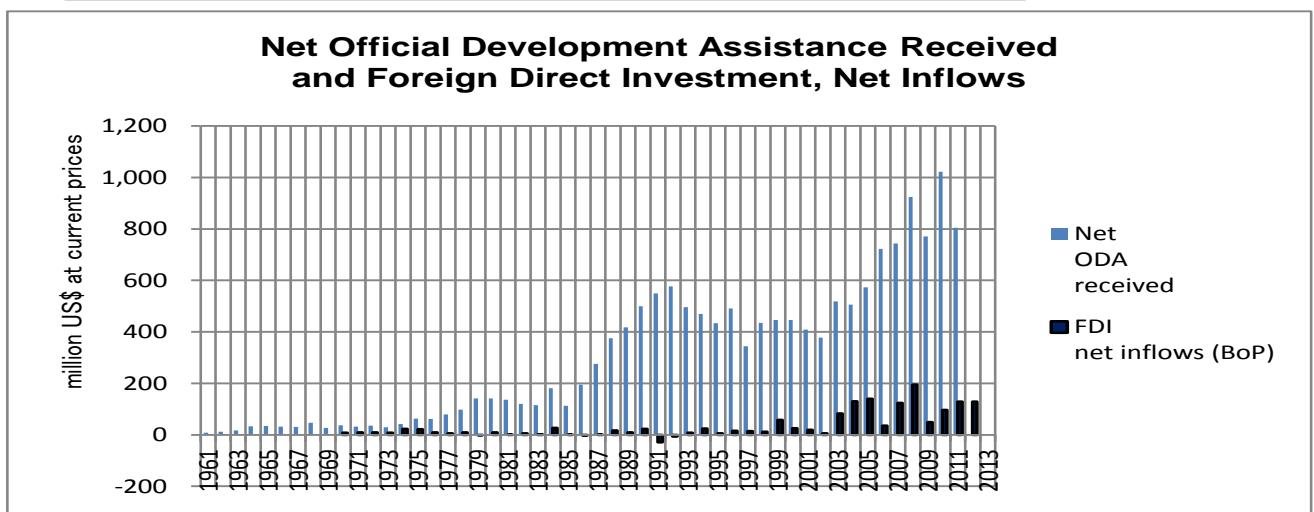
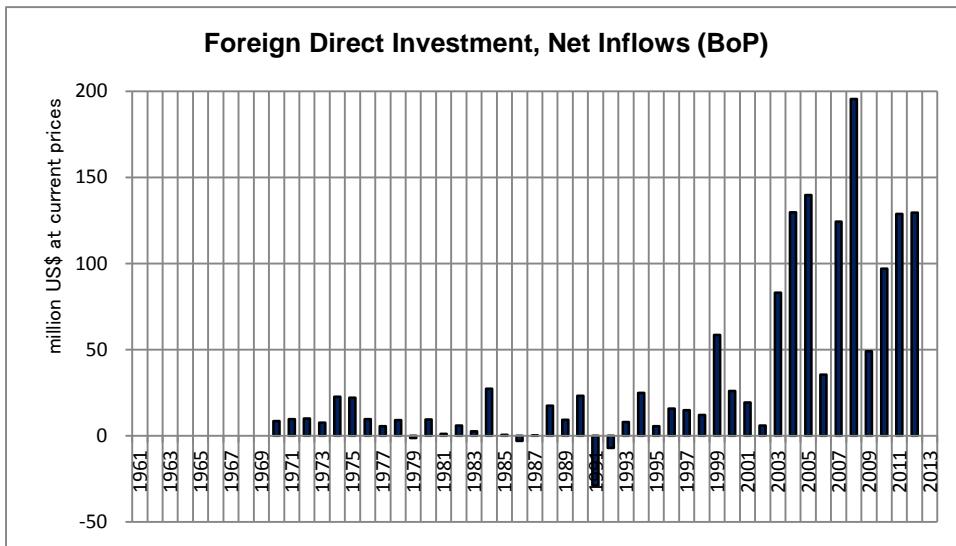
Net official development assistance (ODA): Net ODA consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent).

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) Received

Year	Net ODA received	Net ODA received	Net ODA received	Net ODA received per capita	Net ODA received per capita
	current US\$	constant 2011 US\$	% of GNI	current US\$	constant 2011 US\$
1961	8,230,000	74,540,000	4.8	2.3	20.7
1962	11,610,000	101,630,000	6.4	3.1	27.5
1963	16,460,000	142,850,000	8.7	4.4	37.8
1964	32,560,000	269,160,000	17.5	8.4	69.4
1965	33,910,000	264,980,000	15.2	8.5	66.7
1966	31,710,000	241,880,000	12.5	7.8	59.4
1967	30,040,000	227,310,000	11.6	7.2	54.4
1968	46,930,000	353,260,000	19.8	10.9	82.4
1969	27,500,000	211,540,000	10.6	6.2	48.0
1970	36,770,000	255,440,000	13.0	8.1	56.4
1971	31,520,000	201,610,000	8.7	6.8	43.2
1972	36,170,000	210,720,000	9.0	7.5	43.8
1973	29,610,000	160,910,000	6.6	6.0	32.4
1974	41,390,000	197,940,000	7.3	8.1	38.6
1975	62,880,000	258,430,000	10.1	11.9	48.8
1976	61,660,000	250,330,000	9.5	11.3	45.7
1977	78,910,000	293,880,000	10.1	13.9	51.8
1978	98,210,000	314,330,000	10.8	16.8	53.6
1979	141,420,000	390,830,000	14.3	23.4	64.6
1980	141,180,000	355,170,000	12.4	22.6	56.9
1981	136,640,000	358,070,000	11.8	21.3	55.9
1982	120,230,000	323,890,000	10.8	18.3	49.4
1983	115,490,000	311,100,000	10.0	17.2	46.2
1984	181,320,000	513,270,000	15.7	26.1	73.8
1985	112,460,000	321,710,000	10.4	15.5	44.3
1986	194,490,000	435,520,000	17.3	25.4	56.8
1987	275,840,000	528,310,000	24.5	33.8	64.8
1988	375,600,000	671,530,000	28.3	43.4	77.6
1989	417,300,000	770,920,000	27.1	45.8	84.7
1990	500,360,000	816,640,000	27.2	53.0	86.4
1991	549,570,000	867,630,000	25.5	56.9	89.8
1992	577,040,000	864,030,000	32.8	59.1	88.5
1993	496,340,000	757,600,000	24.5	50.6	77.3
1994	470,140,000	668,090,000	41.3	47.7	67.8
1995	434,140,000	583,240,000	32.2	43.6	58.5
1996	491,540,000	675,390,000	21.9	48.4	66.5
1997	343,940,000	509,450,000	13.1	33.1	49.0
1998	434,520,000	662,000,000	25.4	40.6	61.9
1999	446,620,000	672,260,000	25.8	40.6	61.0
2000	446,110,000	683,630,000	26.1	39.4	60.4
2001	409,430,000	675,230,000	24.3	35.2	58.1
2002	378,140,000	587,140,000	14.4	31.7	49.2
2003	518,130,000	702,810,000	21.7	42.3	57.4
2004	505,610,000	618,080,000	19.6	40.2	49.2
2005	573,350,000	691,170,000	21.1	44.4	53.5
2006	722,800,000	832,790,000	23.5	54.3	62.6
2007	743,950,000	800,350,000	20.5	54.2	58.4
2008	923,630,000	947,940,000	21.7	65.3	67.0
2009	771,390,000	835,640,000	15.6	52.9	57.3
2010	1,022,850,000	1,089,940,000	19.4	68.1	72.6
2011	804,320,000	804,320,000	14.6	52.0	52.0
2012					
2013					

7.8 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

The foreign direct investment (FDI) has increased in recent years. But the amount is still much lower than the ODA. The imbalance between the ODA and the FDI might support a view that the economic development is less rapid than social development in Malawi.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

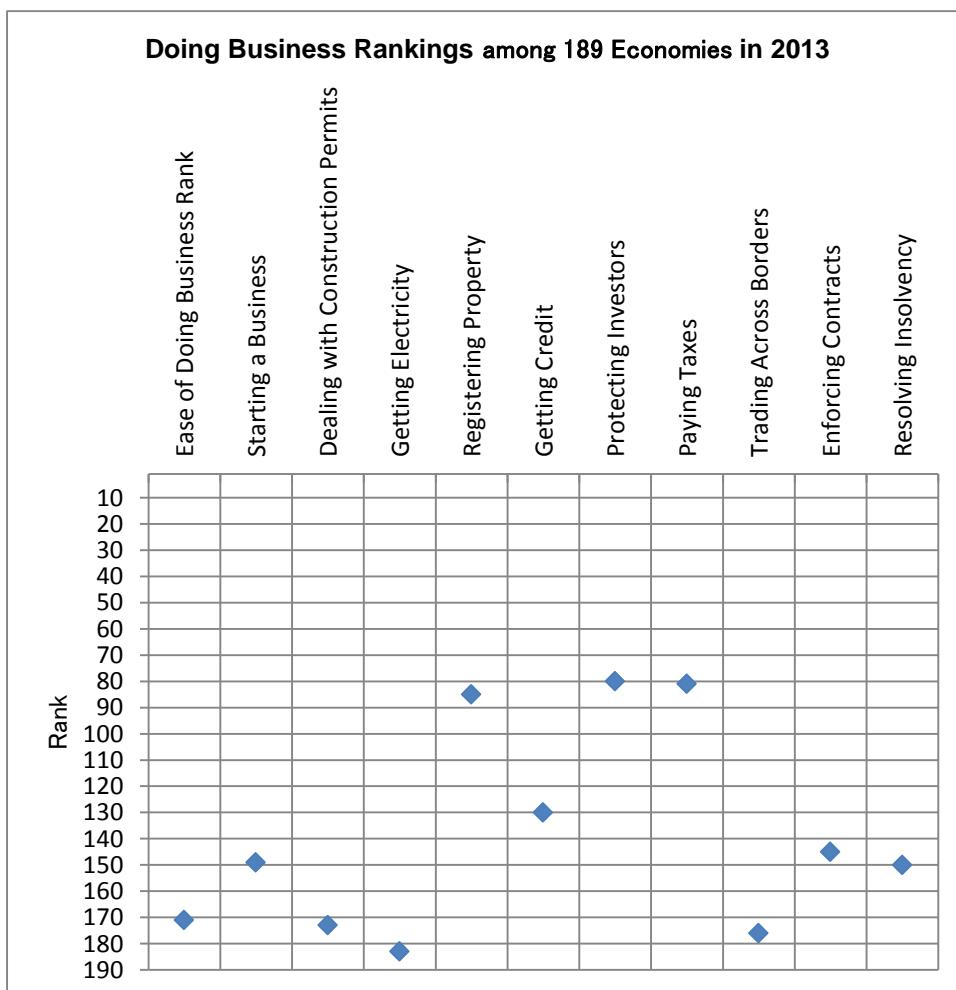
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$): The net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments (BoP). This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Year	FDI	Net
	net inflows (BoP)	ODA received
	current US\$	current US\$
1961		8,230,000
1962		11,610,000
1963		16,460,000
1964		32,560,000
1965		33,910,000
1966		31,710,000
1967		30,040,000
1968		46,930,000
1969		27,500,000
1970	8,600,000	36,770,000
1971	9,600,000	31,520,000
1972	10,100,000	36,170,000
1973	7,700,000	29,610,000
1974	22,700,000	41,390,000
1975	22,110,000	62,880,000
1976	9,700,000	61,660,000
1977	5,537,540	78,910,000
1978	9,125,979	98,210,000
1979	-1,224,173	141,420,000
1980	9,481,642	141,180,000
1981	1,116,945	136,640,000
1982	6,000,000	120,230,000
1983	2,553,706	115,490,000
1984	27,290,000	181,320,000
1985	523,531	112,460,000
1986	-2,930,000	194,490,000
1987	90,549	275,840,000
1988	17,440,000	375,600,000
1989	9,290,000	417,300,000
1990	23,300,000	500,360,000
1991	-28,700,000	549,570,000
1992	-7,100,000	577,040,000
1993	8,000,000	496,340,000
1994	24,992,618	470,140,000
1995	5,643,046	434,140,000
1996	15,797,661	491,540,000
1997	14,868,714	343,940,000
1998	12,104,230	434,520,000
1999	58,528,206	446,620,000
2000	25,999,996	446,110,000
2001	19,299,991	409,430,000
2002	5,899,999	378,140,000
2003	83,151,293	518,130,000
2004	129,706,673	505,610,000
2005	139,696,707	573,350,000
2006	35,561,532	722,800,000
2007	124,388,839	743,950,000
2008	195,424,461	923,630,000
2009	49,130,855	771,390,000
2010	97,010,028	1,022,850,000
2011	128,810,738	804,320,000
2012	129,492,665	
2013		

7.9 Doing Business Rankings in 2013

According to the International Finance Corporation, its Doing Business project is to measure the efficiency and strength of business environment such as regulations and institutions. In the Doing Business 2013, Malawi was ranked at 171st among 189 countries and economies. Among the 10 categories, Malawi was ranked lower in getting electricity, trading across borders, and dealing with construction permits than in other categories.



Doing Business Rankings in 2013

Economy	Ease of Doing Business										Economy	Ease of Doing Business											
	Rank	Starting a Business	Dealing with Construction Permits	Getting Electricity	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading Across Borders	Enforcing Contracts		Rank	Starting a Business	Dealing with Construction Permits	Getting Electricity	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading Across Borders	Enforcing Contracts	Resolving Insolvency	
Singapore	1	3	3	6	28	3	2	5	1	12	4	101	73	15	19	169	130	34	145	66	112	189	
Hong Kong SAR, China	2	5	1	5	89	3	3	4	2	9	19	Costa Rica	102	102	82	47	46	86	170	136	44	130	124
New Zealand	3	1	12	45	2	3	1	23	21	18	12	Malta	103	161	163	115	77	180	68	27	34	122	64
United States	4	20	34	13	25	3	6	64	22	11	17	Kuwait	104	152	133	59	90	130	80	11	112	119	94
Denmark	5	40	8	18	71	28	34	12	8	32	10	Nepal	105	97	105	98	24	55	80	126	177	139	125
Malaysia	6	16	43	21	35	1	4	36	5	30	42	Belize	106	167	16	57	143	130	128	48	101	173	30
Korea, Rep.	7	34	18	2	75	13	52	25	3	2	15	Grenada	107	72	9	71	157	130	34	90	61	166	189
Georgia	8	8	2	54	11	3	16	29	43	33	88	Philippines	108	170	99	33	121	86	128	131	42	114	100
Norway	9	53	28	17	10	73	22	17	26	4	2	Paraguay	109	113	71	50	71	86	68	125	154	102	152
United Kingdom	10	28	27	74	68	1	10	14	16	56	7	Pakistan	110	105	109	175	125	73	34	166	91	158	71
Australia	11	4	10	34	40	3	68	44	46	14	18	Lebanon	111	120	179	51	112	109	98	39	97	126	93
Finland	12	55	36	22	26	42	68	21	9	8	3	Ukraine	112	47	41	172	97	13	128	164	148	45	162
Iceland	13	52	41	1	12	42	52	37	50	3	11	Papua New Guinea	113	101	165	24	87	86	68	116	134	168	128
Sweden	14	61	24	9	38	26	34	41	6	25	20	Marshall Islands	114	56	32	77	189	86	157	96	62	61	138
Ireland	15	12	115	100	57	13	6	6	20	62	8	Guyana	115	94	33	155	111	170	80	110	71	73	141
Taiwan, China	16	17	7	7	31	73	34	58	18	84	16	Brazil	116	123	130	14	107	108	80	159	124	121	135
Lithuania	17	31	39	75	6	28	68	56	15	17	44	Dominican Republic	117	144	121	127	115	86	98	106	33	81	159
Thailand	18	91	14	12	29	73	12	70	24	22	58	El Salvador	118	148	144	154	59	55	170	165	64	68	90
Canada	19	2	116	145	55	28	4	8	45	58	9	Jordan	119	117	111	41	104	170	35	57	133	113	
Mauritius	20	19	123	48	65	42	12	13	12	54	61	Indonesia	120	175	88	121	101	86	52	137	54	147	144
Germany	21	111	12	3	81	28	98	89	14	5	13	Cape Verde	121	66	135	151	64	108	138	80	95	35	189
Estonia	22	61	38	56	15	42	68	32	7	26	66	Kiribati	122	156	133	159	73	165	52	10	77	74	189
United Arab Emirates	23	37	5	4	4	86	98	1	4	100	101	Swaziland	123	172	51	163	130	55	128	59	127	176	68
Latvia	24	57	79	83	33	3	68	49	17	21	43	Nicaragua	124	123	152	114	135	109	138	163	82	47	84
Macedonia, FYR	25	7	63	76	84	3	16	26	89	95	52	Ethiopia	125	166	55	91	113	109	157	109	166	44	75
Saudi Arabia	26	84	17	15	14	55	22	3	69	127	106	Argentina	126	164	181	80	138	73	98	153	129	57	97
Japan	27	120	91	26	66	28	16	140	23	36	1	Honduras	127	162	83	125	94	13	170	144	84	182	136
Netherlands	28	14	97	70	47	73	115	28	13	29	5	Egypt, Arab Rep.	128	50	149	105	105	86	147	148	83	156	146
Switzerland	29	104	58	8	16	28	170	16	35	20	47	Kenya	129	143	47	166	163	13	98	166	156	151	123
Austria	30	138	94	28	36	28	98	79	19	6	14	Bangladesh	130	74	93	189	177	86	22	100	130	185	119
Portugal	31	32	76	36	30	109	52	81	25	24	23	Bosnia and Herzegovina	131	174	175	164	96	73	115	135	107	115	77
Rwanda	32	9	85	53	8	13	22	22	162	40	137	Uganda	132	151	143	178	126	42	115	98	164	117	79
Slovenia	33	58	59	32	83	109	14	54	48	52	41	Yemen, Rep.	133	114	101	116	61	170	138	129	128	85	126
Chile	34	22	101	43	55	55	34	38	40	64	102	India	134	179	182	111	92	28	34	158	132	186	121
Israel	35	35	140	103	151	13	6	93	10	93	35	Ecuador	135	176	64	138	91	86	138	91	122	99	143
Belgium	36	49	100	90	180	73	16	76	28	16	6	Lesotho	136	89	145	136	88	159	98	101	144	144	104
Armenia	37	6	79	109	5	42	22	103	117	112	76	Cambodia	137	184	161	134	118	42	80	65	114	162	163
France	38	41	92	42	149	55	80	52	47	36	7	West Bank and Gaza	138	143	131	87	122	165	80	62	123	88	189
Cyprus	39	44	86	108	103	55	34	33	27	110	24	Mozambique	139	95	77	171	152	130	52	129	131	145	148
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	40	18	172	38	131	13	16	110	87	101	21	Burundi	140	27	126	161	52	170	34	143	175	177	164
South Africa	41	64	26	150	99	28	10	24	106	80	82	Bhutan	141	86	132	91	86	109	147	104	172	37	189
Peru	42	63	117	79	22	28	16	73	55	105	110	Sierra Leone	142	75	176	179	170	86	22	128	140	149	158
Colombia	43	79	24	101	53	73	6	104	94	155	25	Tajikistan	143	87	184	186	78	159	22	178	188	39	81
Montenegro	44	69	106	69	98	3	34	86	53	136	45	Liberia	144	31	129	142	181	86	147	42	142	165	161
Poland	45	116	88	137	54	3	52	113	49	55	37	Tanzania	145	119	177	102	146	130	98	141	139	142	134
Bahrain	46	99	4	52	32	130	115	7	81	122	27	Uzbekistan	146	21	159	173	136	130	138	168	89	40	63
Oman	47	77	69	58	21	86	98	9	47	107	72	Nigeria	147	122	151	185	185	13	68	170	158	136	107
Qatar	48	112	23	27	43	130	128	2	67	93	93	Madagascar	148	29	157	187	155	180	68	61	115	160	157
Slovak Republic	49	108	53	65	11	42	115	102	108	65	38	Sudan	149	131	167	113	41	170	157	108	155	154	89
Kazakhstan	50	30	145	87	18	86	22	18	186	27	54	Gambia, The	150	130	104	120	117	165	178	184	99	60	108
Tunisia	51	70	122	55	72	109	52	60	31	78	39	Iraq	151	169	20	39	108	180	128	63	179	142	189
Spain	52	142	98	62	60	55	98	67	32	59	55	Iran, Islamic Rep.	152	107	169	169	168	86	147	139	153	51	129
Mexico	53	48	40	133	150	42	68	118	59	71	26	Algeria	153	164	147	148	176	130	98	174	133	129	60
Hungary	54	59	47	112	45	23	55	128	124	70	15	Burkina Faso	154	125	60	61	141	123	130	147	160	174	108
Panama	55	25	62	16	74	55	80	175	11	127	112	Maldives	155	136	113	118	99	130	147	157	160	140	131
Botswana	56	96	69	107	41	73	52	47	145	86	84	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	156	106	54	106	189	130	178	94	103	152	168
Tonga	57	42	35	30	146	55	115	51	63	48	118	Togo	157	168	114	96	159	130	147	172	110	153	111
Bulgaria	58	65	118	135																			

8 Preliminary Analysis and Implications for Development

8.1 National Accounts

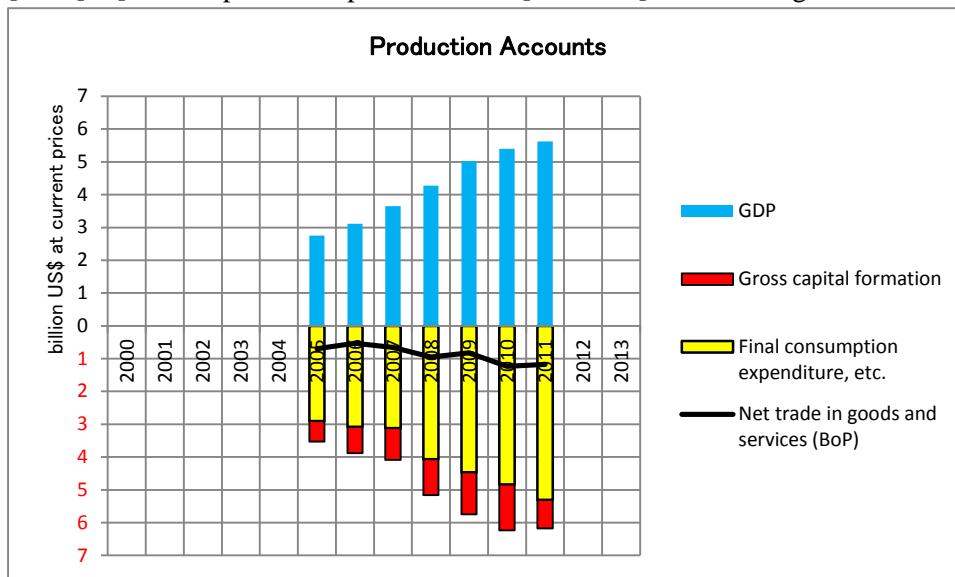
This section preliminarily describes the national accounts in broad outline. There are some discrepancies between different data sets, even after an indicator called “net errors and omissions” is taken into account. Basic equations hold with actual statistical data sets only to a limited extent.

The GDP is growing but the trade deficit is worsening. Rapid GDP per capita growth is required together with more gross capital formation (capital investment) and export promotion to sustain Malawi’s socio-economic development.

Basic Equations of Production Accounts

$$[\text{Domestic supply}] - [\text{Domestic demand}] = [\text{Exports} - \text{Imports}]$$

Then, $[\text{GDP}] - [\text{Consumption} + \text{Capital formation}] = [\text{Net trade in goods and services}]$

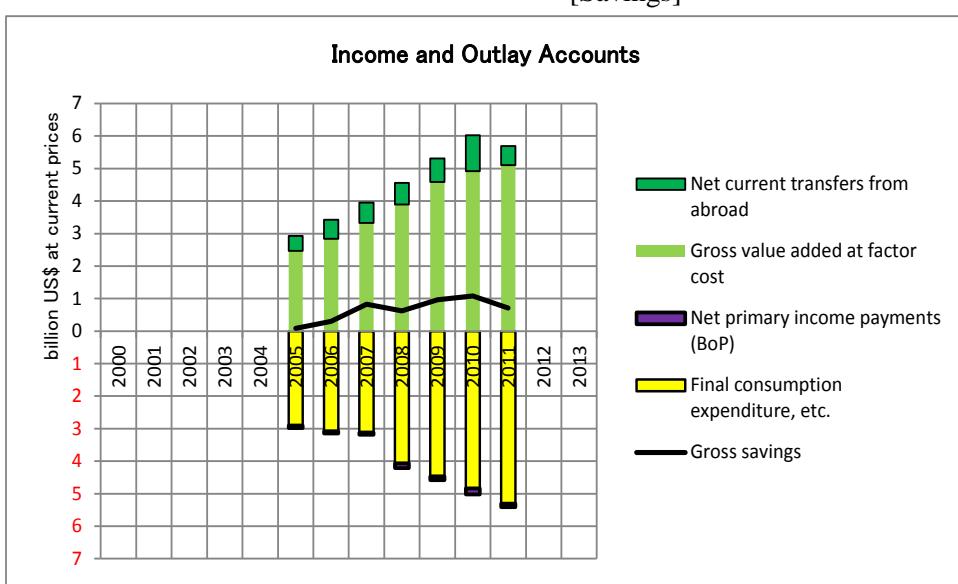


The net current transfers from abroad such the official development assistance contribute to keep the gross savings positive.

Basic Equations of Income and Outlay Accounts

$$[\text{Income}] - [\text{Outlay}] = [\text{Savings}]$$

Then, $[\text{Gross value added} + \text{Net transfers from abroad}] - [\text{Consumption} + \text{Net primary income payments}] = [\text{Savings}]$



Production Accounts

Year	GDP	Final consumption expenditure, etc.	Gross capital formation	Net trade in goods and services (BoP)
	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005	2,754,995,877	-2,905,286,696	-624,965,896	-700,644,709
2006	3,116,789,658	-3,079,938,180	-800,165,180	-534,389,062
2007	3,647,817,219	-3,117,620,551	-965,567,631	-660,717,272
2008	4,276,769,712	-4,064,983,052	-1,097,855,047	-953,165,397
2009	5,030,639,934	-4,463,879,981	-1,286,525,717	-827,999,769
2010	5,398,616,985	-4,835,943,105	-1,402,941,912	-1,236,234,918
2011	5,621,000,678	-5,306,393,640	-871,732,784	-1,178,287,930
2012				
2013				

Note: From 2005 to 2011, the average annual growth rate of GDP at current prices was 12.6% and the growth rates of consumption and capital formation were lower. On the other hand, the GDP growth rate at constant prices was 3.7%, while the average annual growth rate of population was 3.0%. Therefore, the GDP per capita grew only at 0.7% per annum, indicating that more rapid GDP per capita growth is wanted for more consumption, more capital formation and more exports.

Income and Outlay Accounts

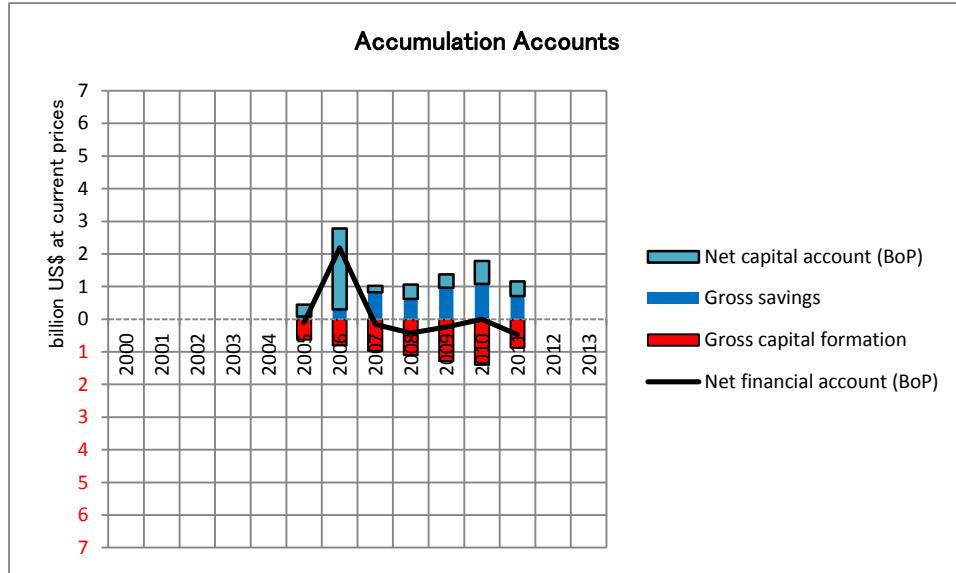
Year	Gross value added at factor cost	Net current transfers from abroad	Final consumption expenditure, etc.	Net primary income payments (BoP)	Gross savings
	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$
2000					
2001					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005	2,472,342,836	453,450,059	-2,905,286,696	-80,039,577	81,966,665
2006	2,835,154,465	592,390,993	-3,079,938,180	-73,061,090	299,141,004
2007	3,324,318,296	632,204,200	-3,117,620,551	-72,719,810	830,368,193
2008	3,897,299,556	655,987,602	-4,064,983,052	-148,117,282	625,927,240
2009	4,584,060,332	725,750,802	-4,463,879,981	-122,173,416	963,676,984
2010	4,919,255,365	1,103,574,515	-4,835,943,105	-190,489,760	1,077,378,116
2011	5,103,400,407	588,197,104	-5,306,393,640	-106,720,303	705,422,377
2012					
2013					

In spite of the considerable share of the net capital account, the net financial account is often negative. For more investment, more savings are required.

Basic Equations of Accumulation Accounts

$$[\text{Savings and capital inflows}] - [\text{Capital formation and outflows}] = [\text{Financial account}]$$

Then, $[\text{Savings} + \text{Net capital account}] - [\text{Capital formation}] = [\text{Financial account}]$

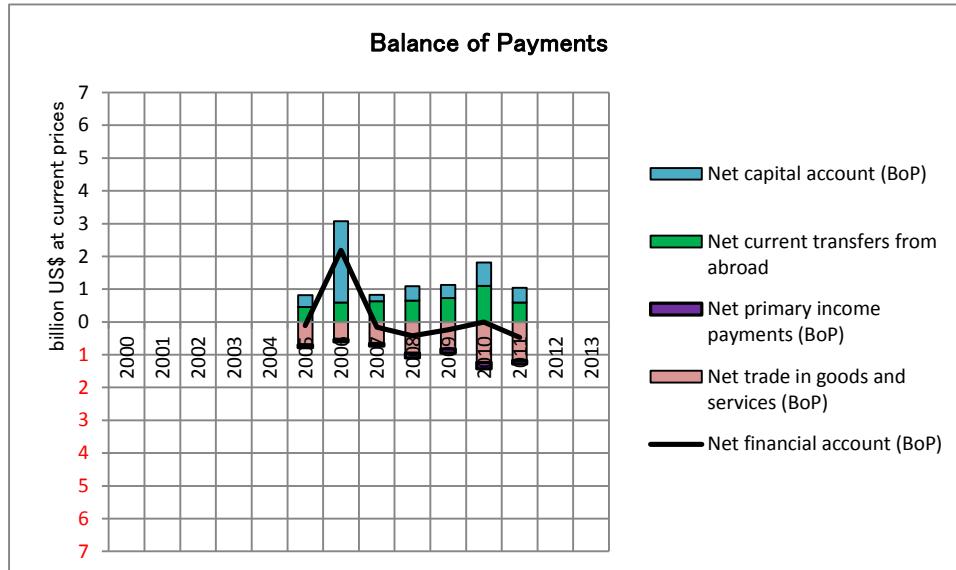


The deficit of the trade in goods and services is filled by the net capital receipts and the net current transfers from abroad. But the net financial account is still often negative. Export promotion is one way to break through this trap.

Basic Equations of Balance of Payments

$$[\text{Financial inflows} - \text{Financial outflows}] = [\text{Financial account}]$$

Then, $[\text{Net trade} - \text{Net primary income payments} + \text{Net transfers from abroad} + \text{Net capital account}] = [\text{Financial account}]$



Accumulation Accounts

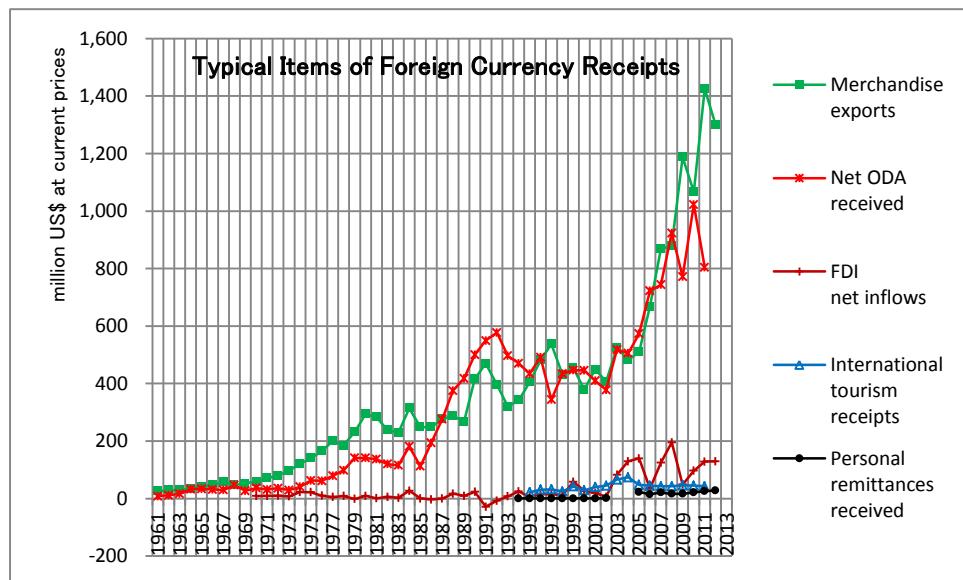
Year	Net capital account (BoP)		Gross capital formation	Net errors and omissions (BoP)	Net financial account (BoP)
	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$
2000					
2001					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005	81,966,665	363,347,407	-624,965,896	33,829,802	-109,534,015
2006	299,141,004	2,480,834,155	-800,165,180	11,403,387	2,185,668,115
2007	830,368,193	190,814,043	-965,567,631	65,301,539	-161,912,678
2008	625,927,240	438,749,925	-1,097,855,047	-194,340,719	-419,714,353
2009	963,676,984	408,676,600	-1,286,525,717	-165,271,551	-238,174,265
2010	1,077,378,116	710,047,478	-1,402,941,912	69,295,096	-6,300,818
2011	705,422,377	458,304,414	-871,732,784	-168,522,906	-476,379,181
2012					
2013					

Balance of Payments

Year	Net trade in goods and services (BoP)	Net primary income payments (BoP)	Net current transfers from abroad	Net capital account (BoP)	Net errors and omissions (BoP)	Net financial account (BoP)
	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$
2000						
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005	-700,644,709	-80,039,577	453,450,059	363,347,407	33,829,802	-109,534,015
2006	-534,389,062	-73,061,090	592,390,993	2,480,834,155	11,403,387	2,185,668,115
2007	-660,717,272	-72,719,810	632,204,200	190,814,043	65,301,539	-161,912,678
2008	-953,165,397	-148,117,282	655,987,602	438,749,925	-194,340,719	-419,714,353
2009	-827,999,769	-122,173,416	725,750,802	408,676,600	-165,271,551	-238,174,265
2010	-1,236,234,918	-190,489,760	1,103,574,515	710,047,478	69,295,096	-6,300,818
2011	-1,178,287,930	-106,720,303	588,197,104	458,304,414	-168,522,906	-476,379,181
2012						
2013						

The foreign currency receipt side of the balance of payments (BoP) consists of (1) merchandise exports, (2) service exports, (3) primary income receipts, (4) current transfer receipts, and (5) capital receipts. In addition to (1) the merchandise exports, Malawi's typical receipt items of respective categories are (2) international tourism receipts as service exports, (3) personal remittances as primary income receipts, (4) official development assistance (ODA) as current transfer receipts and capital receipts, and (5) foreign direct investment (FDI) as capital receipts.

Among the typical receipt items, the merchandise exports and the ODA are by far larger than the rest. In addition to further growth and diversification of the exports, expansion of the FDI, the international tourism receipts and the personal remittance receipts would contribute to the improvement of the BoP.



Source note of the World Development Indicators

Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees.

Typical Items of Foreign Currency Receipts

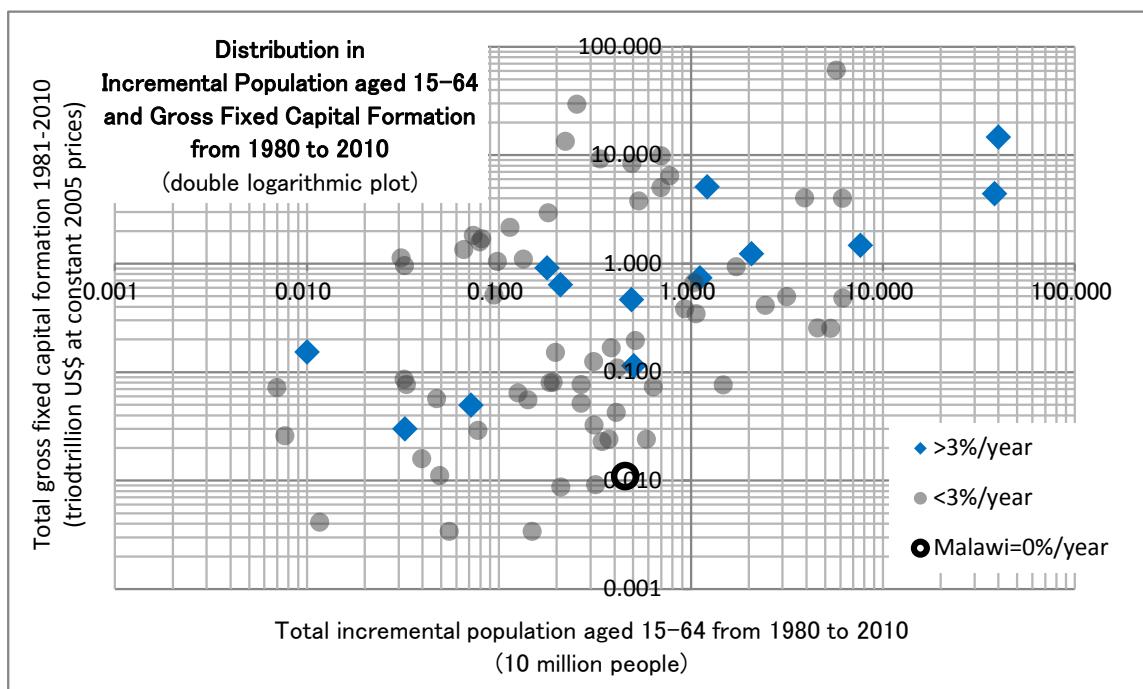
Year	Merchandise exports	International tourism receipts	Personal remittances received	Net ODA received	FDI net inflows
	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$	current US\$
1961	26,000,000			8,230,000	
1962	29,000,000			11,610,000	
1963	30,000,000			16,460,000	
1964	34,762,000			32,560,000	
1965	40,349,400			33,910,000	
1966	48,734,000			31,710,000	
1967	56,784,000			30,040,000	
1968	48,052,800			46,930,000	
1969	52,766,400			27,500,000	
1970	59,636,400			36,770,000	8,600,000
1971	71,370,300			31,520,000	9,600,000
1972	79,831,000			36,170,000	10,100,000
1973	97,677,200			29,610,000	7,700,000
1974	120,483,000			41,390,000	22,700,000
1975	140,408,000			62,880,000	22,110,000
1976	165,824,000			61,660,000	9,700,000
1977	199,870,000			78,910,000	5,537,540
1978	185,209,000			98,210,000	9,125,979
1979	232,746,000			141,420,000	-1,224,173
1980	295,000,000			141,180,000	9,481,642
1981	283,000,000			136,640,000	1,116,945
1982	239,000,000			120,230,000	6,000,000
1983	229,000,000			115,490,000	2,553,706
1984	314,000,000			181,320,000	27,290,000
1985	249,000,000			112,460,000	523,531
1986	248,000,000			194,490,000	-2,930,000
1987	277,000,000			275,840,000	90,549
1988	288,000,000			375,600,000	17,440,000
1989	267,000,000			417,300,000	9,290,000
1990	417,000,000			500,360,000	23,300,000
1991	469,000,000			549,570,000	-28,700,000
1992	396,000,000			577,040,000	-7,100,000
1993	320,000,000			496,340,000	8,000,000
1994	342,000,000		766,906	470,140,000	24,992,618
1995	405,000,000	22,000,000	523,432	434,140,000	5,643,046
1996	481,000,000	31,000,000	647,354	491,540,000	15,797,661
1997	537,000,000	32,000,000	744,945	343,940,000	14,868,714
1998	431,000,000	25,000,000	746,887	434,520,000	12,104,230
1999	453,000,000	42,000,000	746,884	446,620,000	58,528,206
2000	379,000,000	29,000,000	746,886	446,110,000	25,999,996
2001	449,000,000	40,000,000	746,886	409,430,000	19,299,991
2002	407,127,000	45,000,000	843,694	378,140,000	5,899,999
2003	525,262,000	66,000,000		518,130,000	83,151,293
2004	483,213,000	74,000,000		505,610,000	129,706,673
2005	508,793,278	48,000,000	22,531,929	573,350,000	139,696,707
2006	668,417,000	45,000,000	14,789,864	722,800,000	35,561,532
2007	868,559,000	43,000,000	21,013,554	743,950,000	124,388,839
2008	878,999,000	43,000,000	16,674,175	923,630,000	195,424,461
2009	1,187,917,000	46,000,000	16,656,874	771,390,000	49,130,855
2010	1,066,204,000	45,000,000	21,767,545	1,022,850,000	97,010,028
2011	1,425,289,000	43,000,000	25,320,293	804,320,000	128,810,738
2012	1,300,000,000		28,303,380		129,492,665
2013					

8.2 Macroscopic Productivity

The labor and the capital are two important factors for a country's production. This section makes very macroscopic comparisons between countries by distributing selected countries with relevant data along two axes. The horizontal axis measures the total incremental population aged 15 to 64 during the period from 1980 to 2010. This is a proxy indicator of the incremental labor during the period. The vertical axis measures the total gross fixed capital formation during the same period, that is the total from the 1981 investment up to the 2010 investment. This corresponds to the incremental capital, although the depreciation is neglected for simplicity. For convenience, the population is in 10 million and the capital formation is in trillion US\$ at constant 2005 prices. The two axes are in logarithmic scale to show a very wide range of numbers. Bulgaria and Hungary have negative incremental working age population and so they are omitted from the chart because logarithm of negative numbers is not defined.

Countries with the average annual growth rate over 3% per annum during the 30 year period form a vague ridge from top-right to bottom-left (or from north-east to south-west). The top-left domains and the bottom-right domains are dominated by countries with the growth rate below 3% per annum including Malawi.

This distribution pattern implies that being a fast growing country needs a certain balance between labor input and capital input.



Incremental Population aged 15-64, Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Growth Rate of GDP per Capita of Selected Countries (Economies)

Country (Economy)	Population in 1995	Total incremental population aged 15-64 from 1980 to 2010 (TIP15-64)	Total gross fixed capital formation from 1981 inclusive to 2010 inclusive (TGFCF)	GDP per capita in 1980	GDP per capita in 2010	Average annual growth rate of GDP per capita from 1980 to 2010	(TGFCF)/(TIP15-64)
			10 million trillion US\$ at constant 2005 prices	constant 2005 US\$	constant 2005 US\$		
China	1,204,855,000	39,924	14,665	220	2,869	1.089	0.367
Korea, Rep.	45,093,000	1.219	5,075	4,270	20,625	1.054	4.163
Thailand	58,983,954	2,073	1,228	882	3,164	1.044	0.592
India	955,804,355	38,180	4,392	292	1,034	1.043	0.115
Singapore	3,524,500	0.209	0.637	9,645	33,381	1.042	3.043
Botswana	1,583,453	0.072	0.049	1,843	6,153	1.041	0.687
Mauritius	1,122,457	0.032	0.030	1,855	6,110	1.041	0.923
Hong Kong SAR, China	6,156,100	0.179	0.913	10,325	31,336	1.038	5.113
Sri Lanka	18,136,000	0.505	0.114	543	1,610	1.037	0.225
Indonesia	194,112,556	7,632	1,467	556	1,570	1.035	0.192
Malaysia	20,725,374	1.114	0.738	2,318	6,319	1.034	0.662
Chile	14,440,103	0.491	0.466	3,362	8,610	1.032	0.948
Luxembourg	408,625	0.010	0.152	32,733	80,276	1.030	15.180
Egypt, Arab Rep.	61,168,397	2,439	0.410	647	1,550	1.030	0.168
Cyprus	855,5389	0.033	0.076	10,345	23,157	1.027	2.314
Dominican Republic	7,977,966	0.313	0.124	2,152	4,777	1.027	0.398
Bangladesh	119,869,585	5,341	0.253	244	539	1.027	0.047
Malta	370,433	0.008	0.026	7,350	15,992	1.026	3.342
Tunisia	8,957,500	0.385	0.167	1,802	3,807	1.025	0.433
Swaziland	963,428	0.040	0.016	1,190	2,445	1.024	0.400
Lesotho	1,753,824	0.049	0.011	430	879	1.024	0.226
Belize	206,962	0.012	0.004	2,065	4,140	1.023	0.355
Bulgaria	8,406,067	-0.070	0.154	2,218	4,379	1.023	-2.215
Pakistan	126,689,577	6,193	0.482	396	748	1.021	0.078
United Kingdom	58,019,030	0.493	8,344	20,165	37,899	1.021	16.926
Panama	2,757,004	0.126	0.064	3,353	6,287	1.021	0.509
Cuba	10,932,013	0.197	0.151	2,627	4,914	1.021	0.767
Mozambique	15,981,571	0.587	0.024	206	381	1.021	0.041
Morocco	26,833,093	1.067	0.344	1,270	2,349	1.021	0.322
Portugal	10,030,376	0.098	1,044	10,220	18,535	1.020	10.601
Norway	4,359,184	0.066	1,342	36,187	64,590	1.019	20.425
Finland	5,107,790	0.032	0.958	21,702	38,065	1.019	29.701
Spain	39,387,017	0.778	6,456	14,619	25,596	1.019	8.300
Australia	18,072,000	0.535	3,772	20,691	36,203	1.019	7.050
Japan	125,439,000	0.255	29,510	20,963	36,473	1.019	115.765
Austria	7,948,278	0.082	1,683	22,833	38,803	1.018	20.644
United States	266,278,000	5,733	60,724	26,086	43,952	1.018	10.593
Sweden	8,826,939	0.079	1,583	25,721	42,826	1.017	19.923
Netherlands	15,459,006	0.181	2,940	24,821	41,110	1.017	16.257
Costa Rica	3,478,197	0.185	0.080	3,261	5,357	1.017	0.433
Uruguay	3,224,383	0.032	0.086	4,234	6,818	1.016	2.674
Germany	81,678,051	0.222	13,422	22,489	36,127	1.016	60.505
Belgium	10,136,811	0.074	1,819	23,262	36,742	1.015	24.722
Denmark	5,233,373	0.031	1,129	29,780	46,380	1.015	36.418
Canada	29,354,000	0.699	4,996	23,106	35,277	1.014	7.147
Iceland	267,468	0.007	0.072	34,368	51,528	1.014	10.236
Hungary	10,328,965	-0.004	0.540	7,311	10,926	1.013	-150.035
France	59,540,711	0.702	9,825	23,244	33,898	1.013	14.003
New Zealand	3,673,400	0.094	0.511	18,871	27,257	1.012	5.425
Italy	56,844,303	0.337	9,245	20,277	29,163	1.012	27.438
Greece	10,634,385	0.134	1,099	15,134	21,310	1.011	8.184
Peru	23,939,261	0.930	0.381	2,737	3,835	1.011	0.410
El Salvador	5,748,013	0.142	0.055	2,164	2,950	1.010	0.389
Mali	8,988,853	0.345	0.023	367	498	1.010	0.066
Jordan	4,195,000	0.268	0.077	2,109	2,817	1.010	0.287
Brazil	161,890,816	6,166	3,976	4,217	5,618	1.010	0.645
Switzerland	7,040,687	0.114	2,160	41,096	54,643	1.010	18.922
Rwanda	5,663,838	0.319	0.009	271	352	1.009	0.029
Philippines	69,606,539	3,156	0.494	1,109	1,403	1.008	0.156
Honduras	5,591,935	0.268	0.051	1,207	1,515	1.008	0.192
Ecuador	11,315,800	0.515	0.195	2,622	3,251	1.007	0.378
Namibia	1,654,214	0.078	0.029	3,306	4,086	1.007	0.374
Mexico	95,392,647	3,919	4,039	6,705	8,117	1.006	1.031
Nigeria	108,424,827	4,580	0.254	841	996	1.006	0.055
Bolivia	7,635,362	0.313	0.032	1,043	1,177	1.004	0.103
Senegal	8,711,528	0.408	0.042	712	800	1.004	0.104
Guatemala	9,983,861	0.414	0.109	2,051	2,270	1.003	0.263
South Africa	39,120,000	1,726	0.936	5,335	5,794	1.003	0.542
Kenya	27,418,077	1,478	0.076	537	575	1.002	0.052
Gambia, The	1,065,746	0.055	0.003	452	467	1.001	0.061
Cameroon	13,929,575	0.639	0.073	974	931	0.999	0.114
Malawi	9,964,065	0.454	0.011	230	219	0.998	0.024
Venezuela, RB	22,092,144	1.039	0.666	6,371	6,010	0.998	0.641
Nicaragua	4,659,458	0.192	0.080	1,368	1,252	0.997	0.419
Zambia	8,841,338	0.375	0.024	819	741	0.997	0.064
Sierra Leone	3,927,105	0.149	0.003	426	370	0.995	0.023
Gabon	1,080,477	0.047	0.057	7,763	6,223	0.993	1.199
Togo	4,284,497	0.210	0.009	534	393	0.990	0.041
World	5,698,124,597	191,115	233,442	5,045	7,519	1.013	1.221

Note: Malawi's gross fixed capital formation in constant 2005 US\$ is estimated by multiplying its GDP by the capital formation's percentage of the GDP.

The chart below is something like a cross-section of the previous one. The horizontal axis measures the ratio of the total gross fixed capital formation during the period (in trillion US\$ at constant 2005 prices) to the total incremental population aged 15 to 64 during the same period (in 10 million). The vertical axis measures the average annual growth rate of GDP per capita. The left half is dominated by countries with GDP per capita in 1980 over US\$5,000 at constant 2005 prices, that is approximately the world average at the time, while the right half is dominated by countries with GDP per capita below US\$5,000, to which Malawi belongs.

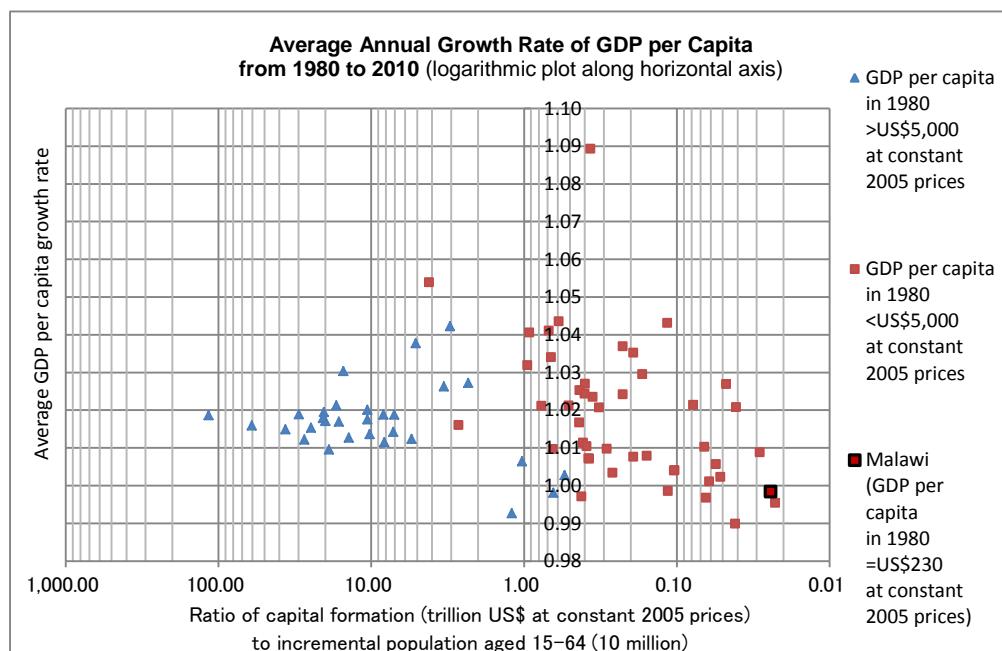
The distribution of countries forms a leaning triangular pattern. The countries with GDP growth rates over 3% have the defined ratios between 0.1 and 10, while the countries with the rates below 3% are scattered more widely forming the base of the triangle. The majority of the countries with 1980 GDP per capita over US\$5,000 at constant 2005 prices have the ratio over 10 and GDP per capita growth rate below 3%. On the other hand, a number of developing countries including Malawi have the ratio below 0.1 and the growth rate below 3%. For this group of countries, more capital formation is a necessary condition to accelerate socio-economic development, although it is not a sufficient condition.

Compared with the rapidly growing countries, Malawi's ratio of capital formation to the incremental working age population is too small. This observation indicates two propositions.

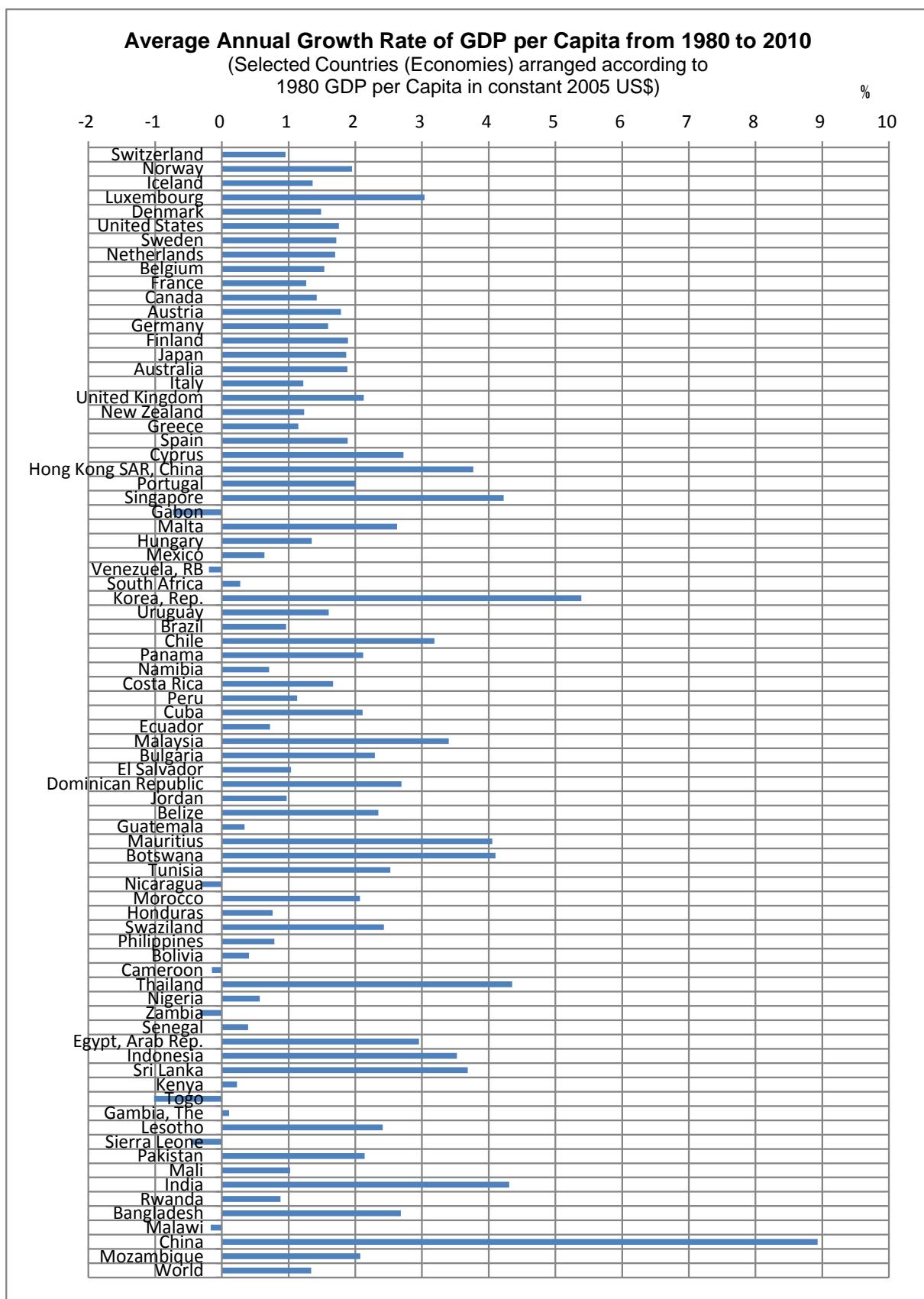
(1) Malawi needs more investments, by mobilizing domestic resources, earning foreign currencies, introducing foreign capital, etc.

(2) Malawi needs to strengthen its human resources, instead of population growth.

The propositions are mutually complementary. There are a number of good investment opportunities but investments need to be operated by appropriate people. On the other hand, educated and trained people require proper job opportunities, although they may have a chance to become respected workers abroad. Investment in human development is of special importance in itself.



High income countries are not likely to be fast growing. A number of once low income countries are more rapidly growing.



8.3 Population Density, Distribution and Industrial Development

In this section, industrial development or advancement means development or advancement of activities to produce goods or services including agriculture and services sectors.

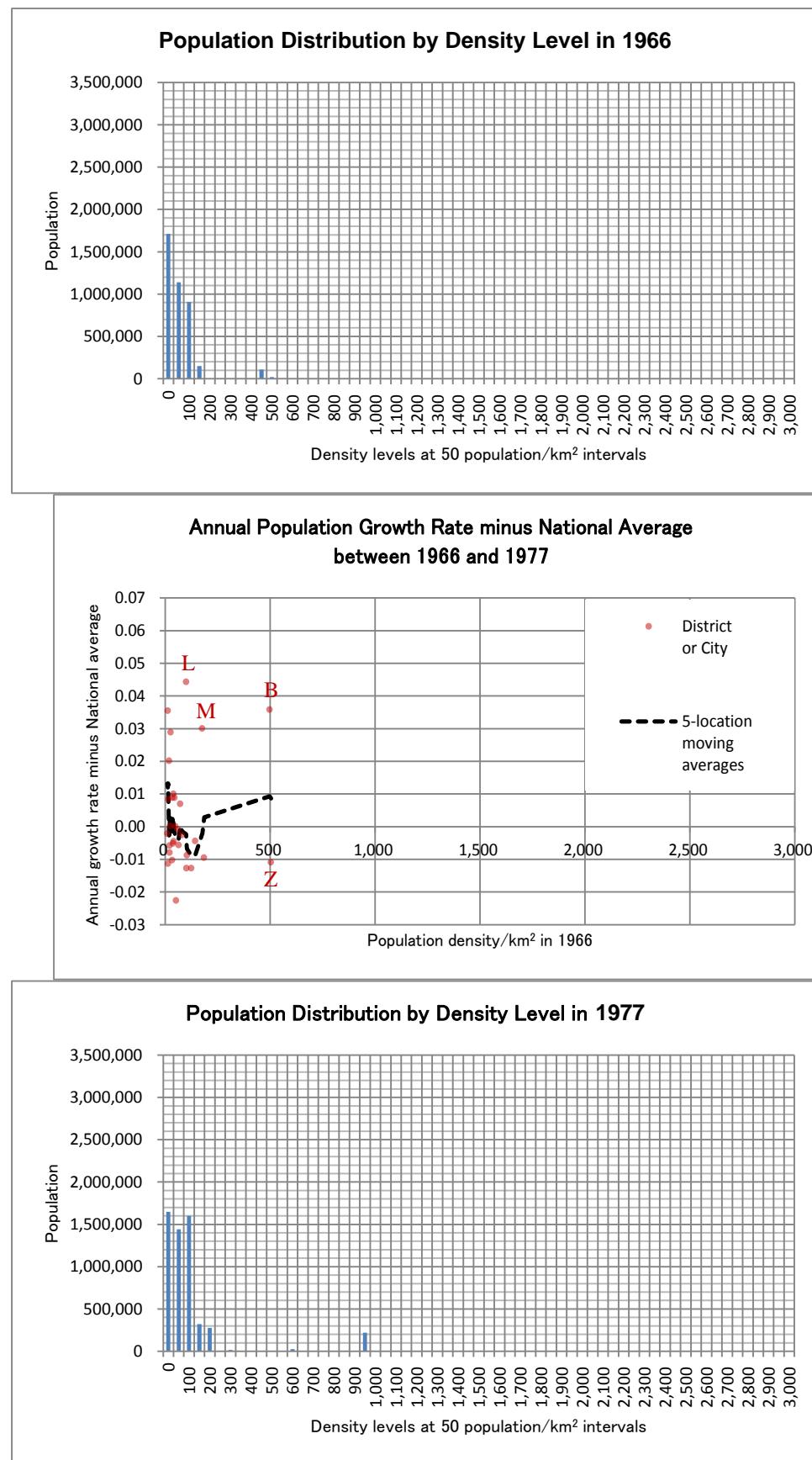
Population density, distribution and industrial development are interrelated. In general, agricultural production varies with farm area in addition to other various factors such as labor and other inputs. Farmers need sufficient area of farm land. In other words, high population density is a push factor and lower density is a pull factor for agriculture. On the other hand, a number of non-agricultural activities need agglomeration of clients and suppliers. In other words, people seeking non-agricultural businesses or employment tend to be pushed from low density locations and pulled by higher density locations, thus generating urbanization.

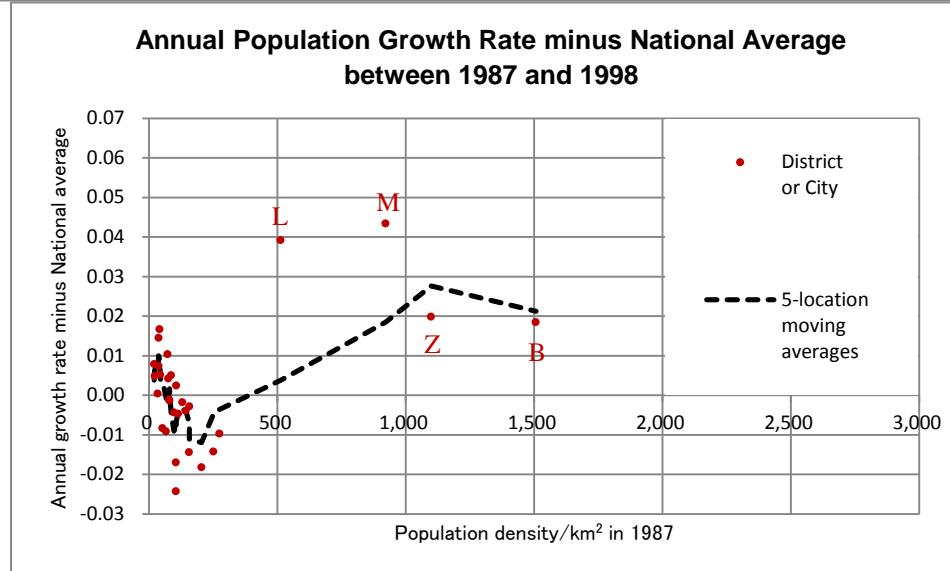
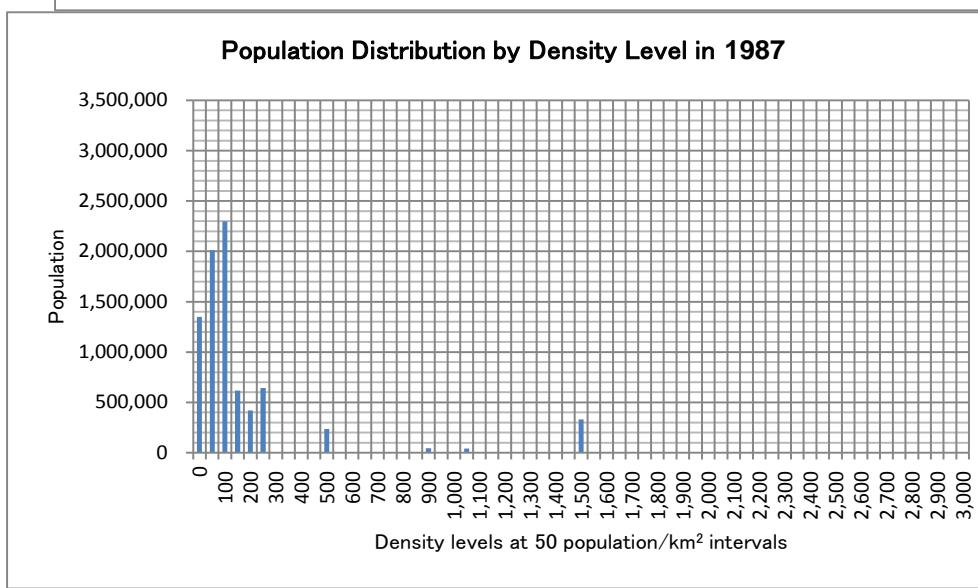
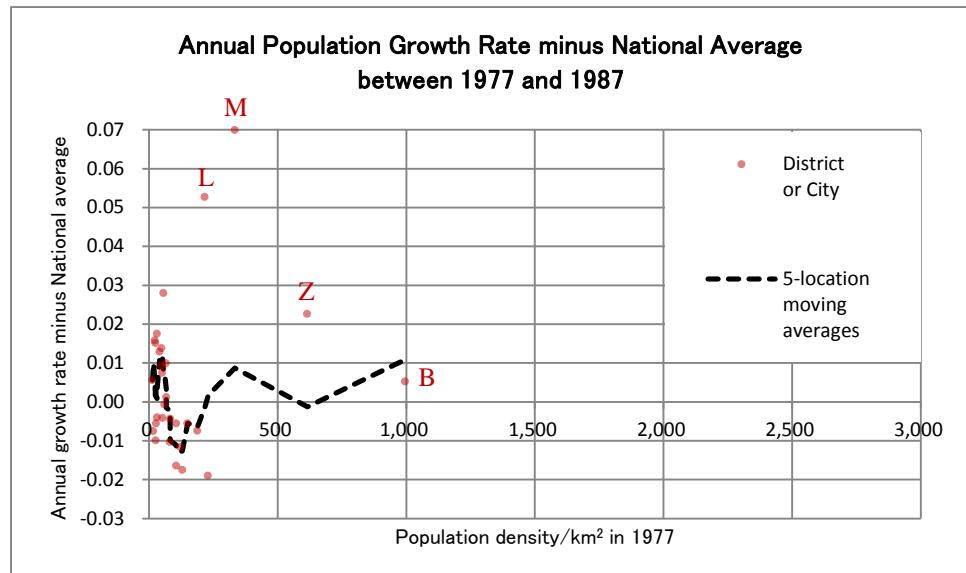
This section observes these phenomena in Malawi, although the observation is quite rough because the unit area is a whole district or a whole city, which is far from having uniform land use. A total of 5 charts present population distribution to different density levels in the census years of 1966, 1977, 1987, 1998, and 2008. Between these are 4 charts locating the districts and cities according to the horizontal axis measuring population density in each base year and the vertical axis measuring the annual population growth rates of districts and cities minus the national average rate in the following decade. The differences from the national average roughly correspond to population increase or decrease caused by in-migration or out-migration. In order to see the broad trend, the distribution is smoothed out by 5-location (district or city) moving averages weighted with the base year population. The smoothed-out distribution in broken line forms a V-shape pattern, indicating that both low density districts and high density cities and districts tend to attract population, while districts with less low or less high density are experiencing out-migration. These phenomena in Malawi seem to represent the above general dynamics.

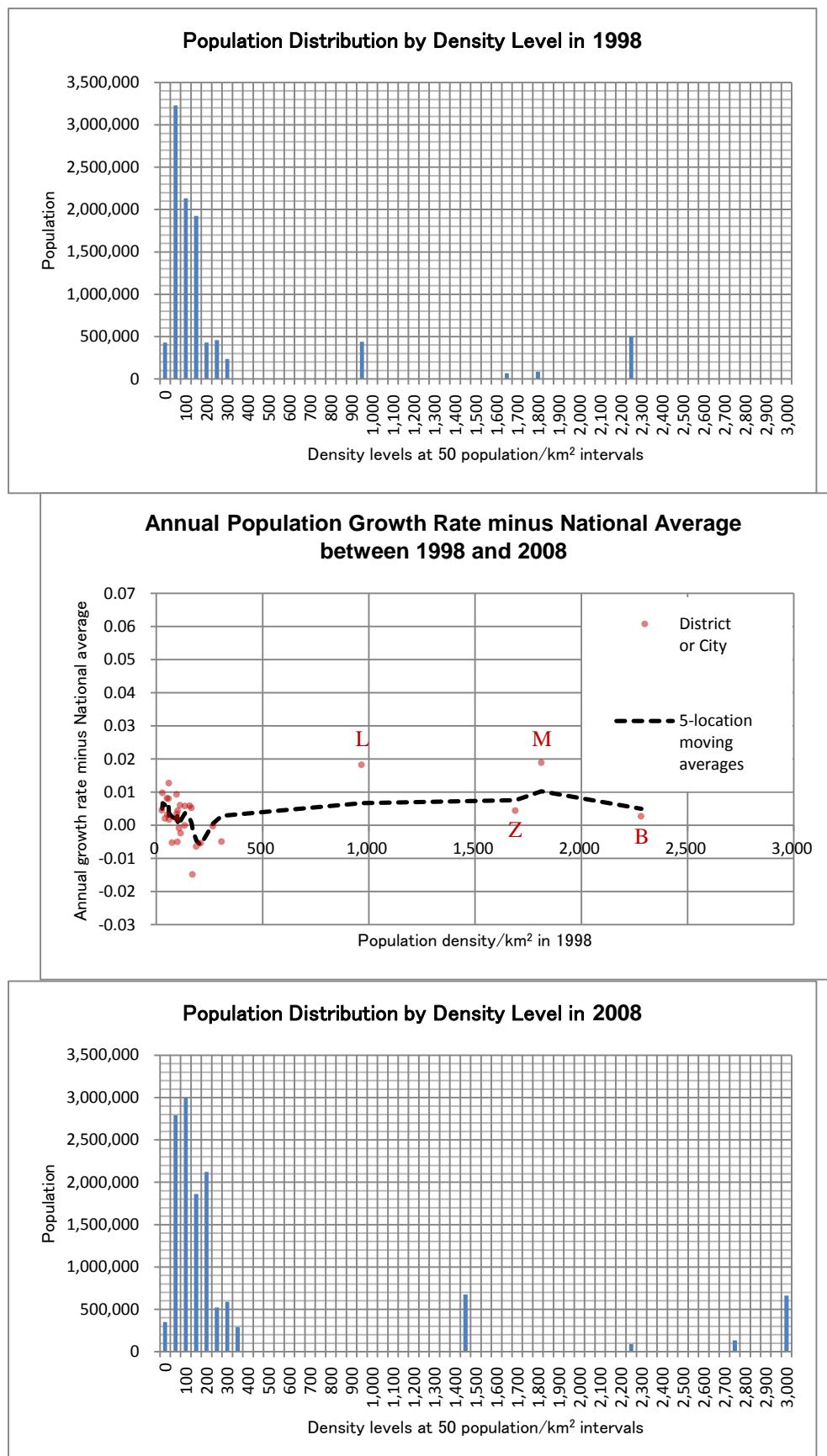
What are the prospects and policy implications?

	Agricultural sector	Non-agricultural sector	
Past trend	Certain people are moving to lower density districts (eg Nkhotakota, Kasungu). Less room is left now than in the past.	A number of people are moving to the high density cities, although population of Blantyre City and Zomba City is decelerating.	
Negative future scenario without improvement or industrial advancement	As more people try to occupy farm land, the total of which is limited, farm area per farmer tends to become equally small and the productivity may lower. Some may move to disadvantageous locations, eg vulnerable to natural disasters.	Due to a limited number of productive jobs and insufficient urban services, migrants to existing or newly forming urban areas may become unemployed, under-employed or working poor so that the gross productivity may lower and slums may expand.	
Positive future scenario with improvement and industrial advancement by private and public partnership	Land productivity and labor productivity need to be raised by infrastructure such as irrigation, other inputs, technologies, marketing, and organizational set-up, as well as decelerating the number of farmers and fostering innovative farmers. Stronger rural-urban linkages are expected to contribute to narrowing the socio-economic gap between the two regions.	In-migration can be an opportunity for developing non-agricultural businesses with a sufficient number of productive jobs generated through providing infrastructure, promoting investment, developing domestic and export markets, as well as developing proper living environment. On the labor supply side, educated or skilled workforce needs to be fostered, while decelerating population growth. (Domestic investments need domestic savings.)	
Regional and urban development scenario	Rural development	Development of local centers as hubs to support rural areas.	Urban development

Abbreviations in the following charts: B=Blantyre City (not Blantyre Rural), L=Lilongwe City (not Lilongwe Rural), M=Mzuzu City, Z=Zomba City (not Zomba Rural).







Population Density in 1966 and Population Growth to 1977

District or City	Land area	Population	Population	Density	Annual growth rate	Rate minus	5-location
						National average	moving averages
	km ²	1966	1977	1966			
Rumphi	4,769	46,600	62,500	9.8	1.027	-0.002	0.013
Kasungu	7,878	97,500	194,400	12.4	1.065	0.035	0.012
Chitipa	4,288	59,500	72,300	13.9	1.018	-0.011	0.013
Nkhotakota	4,259	62,900	94,400	14.8	1.038	0.008	0.010
Mwanza & Neno	2,295	42,000	71,400	18.3	1.049	0.020	-0.003
Nkhata Bay & Likoma	4,089	83,900	105,800	20.5	1.021	-0.008	-0.001
Mzimba	10,382	221,210	285,400	21.3	1.023	-0.006	0.003
Karonga	3,355	77,700	106,900	23.2	1.029	0.000	-0.002
Mchinji	3,356	85,300	158,800	25.4	1.058	0.029	0.001
Chikwawa	4,755	158,100	194,400	33.2	1.019	-0.010	0.001
Machinga	3,771	129,353	195,200	34.3	1.038	0.009	0.002
Mangochi	6,273	232,700	302,300	37.1	1.024	-0.005	-0.002
Salima	2,196	86,600	132,300	39.4	1.039	0.010	0.002
Ntchisi	1,655	66,800	87,400	40.4	1.025	-0.005	0.000
Balaka	2,193	97,147	146,600	44.3	1.038	0.009	-0.002
Ntcheu	3,424	164,700	226,500	48.1	1.029	0.000	-0.003
Nsanje	1,942	101,200	108,800	52.1	1.007	-0.023	-0.004
Dowa	3,041	182,000	247,600	59.8	1.028	-0.001	-0.004
Dedza	3,624	230,700	298,200	63.7	1.024	-0.006	-0.004
Blantyre Rural	1,792	127,839	189,100	71.3	1.036	0.007	0.000
Lilongwe Rural	5,703	453,120	605,100	79.5	1.027	-0.003	-0.001
Lilongwe City	456	45,380	99,000	99.5	1.073	0.044	-0.002
Phalombe	1,394	141,766	169,700	101.7	1.016	-0.013	-0.006
Zomba Rural	2,541	262,734	328,300	103.4	1.020	-0.009	-0.007
Mulanje	2,056	257,134	307,800	125.1	1.016	-0.013	-0.009
Thyolo	1,715	245,800	322,000	143.3	1.025	-0.004	-0.008
Mzuzu City	48	8,490	16,000	176.9	1.059	0.030	-0.002
Chiradzulu	767	142,200	176,200	185.4	1.020	-0.010	0.003
Blantyre City	220	109,461	219,000	497.6	1.065	0.036	0.009
Zomba City	39	19,666	24,000	504.3	1.018	-0.011	0.009
Malawi	94,276	4,039,500	5,547,400	42.8	1.029	0.000	

Note: Population of Balaka in 1966 is estimated by applying population ratio of Balaka to Machinga in 1977.
Population of Phalombe in 1966 is by applying the ratio of Phalombe to Mulanje in 1977.

Population Density in 1977 and Population Growth to 1987

District or City	Land area	Population	Population	Density	Annual growth rate	Rate minus	5-location
						National average	moving averages
	km ²	1977	1987	1977			
Rumphi	4,769	62,500	94,902	13.1	1.043	0.006	0.006
Chitipa	4,288	72,300	96,794	16.9	1.030	-0.008	0.010
Nkhotakota	4,259	94,400	158,044	22.2	1.053	0.016	0.006
Kasungu	7,878	194,400	323,453	24.7	1.052	0.015	0.002
Nkhata Bay & Likoma	4,089	105,800	138,381	25.9	1.027	-0.010	0.004
Mzimba	10,382	285,400	389,458	27.5	1.032	-0.006	0.001
Mwanza & Neno	2,295	71,400	121,513	31.1	1.055	0.017	0.001
Karonga	3,355	106,900	148,014	31.9	1.033	-0.004	0.004
Chikwawa	4,755	194,400	316,733	40.9	1.050	0.013	0.011
Mchinji	3,356	158,800	249,843	47.3	1.046	0.009	0.010
Mangochi	6,273	302,300	496,578	48.2	1.051	0.014	0.010
Machinga	3,771	195,200	301,849	51.8	1.045	0.007	0.011
Ntchisi	1,655	87,400	120,860	52.8	1.033	-0.004	0.010
Nsanje	1,942	108,800	204,374	56.0	1.065	0.028	0.008
Salima	2,196	132,300	189,173	60.2	1.036	-0.001	0.007
Ntcheu	3,424	226,500	358,767	66.2	1.047	0.010	0.003
Balaka	2,193	146,600	213,416	66.8	1.038	0.001	-0.001
Dowa	3,041	247,600	322,432	81.4	1.027	-0.010	-0.002
Dedza	3,624	298,200	411,787	82.3	1.033	-0.004	-0.010
Blantyre Rural	1,792	189,100	257,937	105.5	1.032	-0.006	-0.011
Lilongwe Rural	5,703	605,100	742,649	106.1	1.021	-0.016	-0.013
Phalombe	1,394	169,700	218,134	121.7	1.025	-0.012	-0.013
Zomba Rural	2,541	328,300	398,737	129.2	1.020	-0.018	-0.013
Mulanje	2,056	307,800	419,928	149.7	1.032	-0.006	-0.005
Thyolo	1,715	322,000	431,157	187.8	1.030	-0.008	-0.007
Lilongwe City	456	99,000	233,978	217.1	1.090	0.053	-0.001
Chiradzulu	767	176,200	210,912	229.7	1.018	-0.019	0.002
Mzuzu City	48	16,000	44,238	333.3	1.107	0.070	0.009
Zomba City	39	24,000	42,878	615.4	1.060	0.023	-0.001
Blantyre City	220	219,000	331,588	995.5	1.042	0.005	0.011
Malawi	94,276	5,547,400	7,988,507	58.8	1.037	0.000	

Population Density in 1987 and Population Growth to 1998

District or City	Land area	Population	Population	Density	Annual	Rate	5-location
					growth rate	minus National average	moving averages
	km ²	1987	1998	1987			
Rumphi	4,769	94,902	128,360	19.9	1.028	0.008	0.004
Chitipa	4,288	96,794	126,799	22.6	1.025	0.005	0.007
Nkhata Bay & Likoma	4,089	138,381	172,835	33.8	1.020	0.000	0.007
Nkhotakota	4,259	158,044	229,460	37.1	1.034	0.014	0.010
Mzimba	10,382	389,458	524,014	37.5	1.027	0.007	0.010
Kasungu	7,878	323,453	480,659	41.1	1.037	0.017	0.009
Karonga	3,355	148,014	194,572	44.1	1.025	0.005	0.004
Mwanza & Neno	2,295	121,513	138,015	52.9	1.012	-0.008	0.003
Chikwawa	4,755	316,733	356,682	66.6	1.011	-0.009	-0.001
Ntchisi	1,655	120,860	167,880	73.0	1.030	0.010	-0.002
Mchinji	3,356	249,843	324,941	74.4	1.024	0.004	-0.001
Mangochi	6,273	496,578	610,239	79.2	1.019	-0.001	0.002
Machinga	3,771	301,849	369,614	80.0	1.019	-0.001	0.000
Salima	2,196	189,173	248,214	86.1	1.025	0.005	-0.005
Balaka	2,193	213,416	253,098	97.3	1.016	-0.004	-0.009
Ntcheu	3,424	358,767	370,757	104.8	1.003	-0.017	-0.008
Nsanje	1,942	204,374	194,924	105.2	0.996	-0.024	-0.009
Dowa	3,041	322,432	411,387	106.0	1.022	0.002	-0.007
Dedza	3,624	411,787	486,682	113.6	1.015	-0.005	-0.004
Lilongwe Rural	5,703	742,649	905,889	130.2	1.018	-0.002	-0.003
Blantyre Rural	1,792	257,937	307,344	143.9	1.016	-0.004	-0.004
Phalombe	1,394	218,134	231,990	156.5	1.006	-0.014	-0.007
Zomba Rural	2,541	398,737	480,746	156.9	1.017	-0.003	-0.011
Mulanje	2,056	419,928	428,322	204.2	1.002	-0.018	-0.012
Thyolo	1,715	431,157	458,976	251.4	1.006	-0.014	-0.005
Chiradzulu	767	210,912	236,050	275.0	1.010	-0.010	-0.004
Lilongwe City	456	233,978	440,471	513.1	1.059	0.039	0.004
Mzuzu City	48	44,238	86,980	921.6	1.063	0.043	0.019
Zomba City	39	42,878	65,915	1,099.4	1.040	0.020	0.028
Blantyre City	220	331,588	502,053	1,507.2	1.038	0.018	0.021
Malawi	94,276	7,988,507	9,933,868	84.7	1.020	0.000	

Population Density in 1998 and Population Growth to 2008

District or City	Land area	Population	Population	Density	Annual	Rate	5-location
					growth rate	minus National average	moving averages
	km ²	1998	2008	1998			
Rumphi	4,769	128,360	172,034	26.9	1.030	0.004	0.005
Chitipa	4,288	126,799	178,904	29.6	1.035	0.010	0.007
Nkhata Bay & Likoma	4,089	172,835	226,203	42.3	1.027	0.002	0.006
Mzimba	10,382	524,014	727,931	50.5	1.033	0.008	0.006
Nkhotakota	4,259	229,460	303,659	53.9	1.028	0.003	0.007
Karonga	3,355	194,572	269,890	58.0	1.033	0.008	0.006
Mwanza & Neno	2,295	138,015	200,264	60.1	1.038	0.013	0.002
Kasungu	7,878	480,659	627,467	61.0	1.027	0.002	0.003
Chikwawa	4,755	356,682	434,648	75.0	1.020	-0.005	0.002
Mchinji	3,356	324,941	456,516	96.8	1.035	0.009	0.002
Mangochi	6,273	610,239	797,061	97.3	1.027	0.002	0.001
Machinga	3,771	369,614	490,579	98.0	1.029	0.003	0.003
Nsanje	1,942	194,924	238,103	100.4	1.020	-0.005	0.001
Ntchisi	1,655	167,880	224,872	101.4	1.030	0.004	0.002
Ntcheu	3,424	370,757	471,589	108.3	1.024	-0.001	0.000
Salima	2,196	248,214	337,895	113.0	1.031	0.006	0.001
Balaka	2,193	253,098	317,324	115.4	1.023	-0.002	0.002
Dedza	3,624	486,682	624,445	134.3	1.025	0.000	0.004
Dowa	3,041	411,387	558,470	135.3	1.031	0.006	0.004
Lilongwe Rural	5,703	905,889	1,230,834	158.8	1.031	0.006	0.002
Phalombe	1,394	231,990	313,129	166.4	1.030	0.005	0.000
Blantyre Rural	1,792	307,344	340,728	171.5	1.010	-0.015	-0.002
Zomba Rural	2,541	480,746	579,639	189.2	1.019	-0.006	-0.005
Mulanje	2,056	428,322	521,391	208.3	1.020	-0.005	-0.006
Thyolo	1,715	458,976	587,053	267.6	1.025	0.000	0.001
Chiradzulu	767	236,050	288,546	307.8	1.020	-0.005	0.003
Lilongwe City	456	440,471	674,448	965.9	1.044	0.018	0.007
Zomba City	39	65,915	88,314	1,690.1	1.030	0.004	0.008
Mzuzu City	48	86,980	133,968	1,812.1	1.044	0.019	0.010
Blantyre City	220	502,053	661,256	2,282.1	1.028	0.003	0.005
Malawi	94,276	9,933,868	13,077,160	105.4	1.025	0.000	

Source: Population and Housing Censuses, National Statistical Office and the Study Team

8.4 Industrial Development Framework

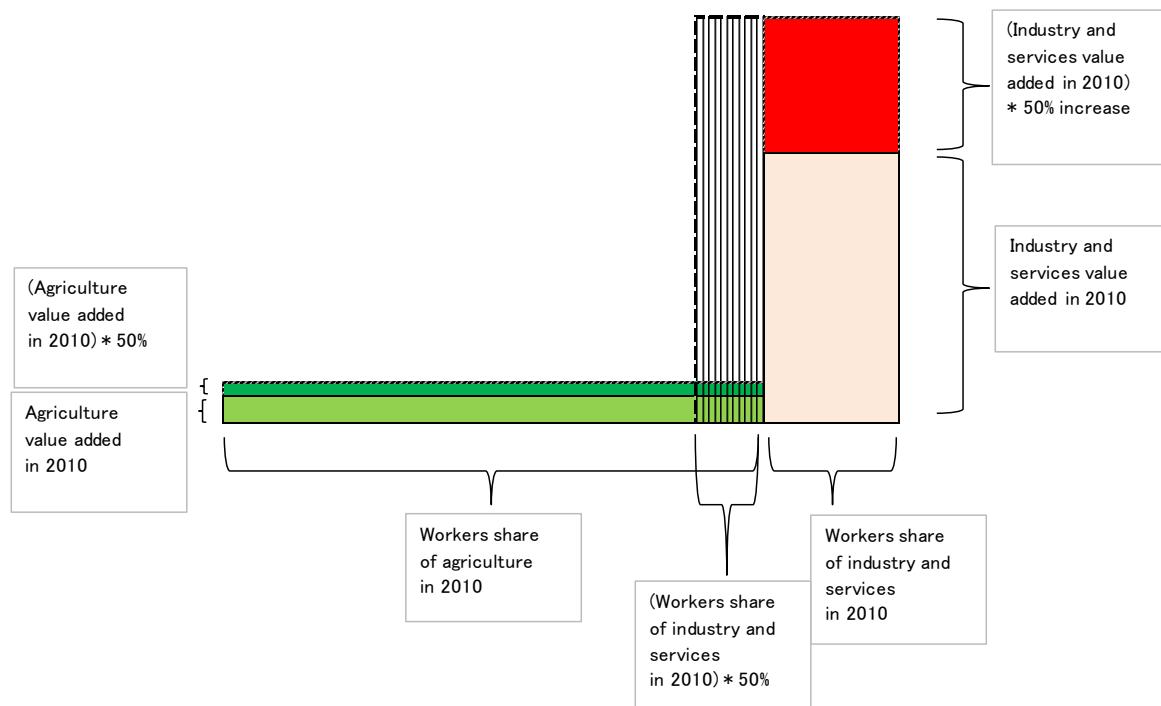
In this section, industrial development means development of activities to produce goods or services including agriculture and services sectors.

The future framework of industrial development can be worked out based on the estimated number of workers and their average value added (labor productivity) of the agricultural sector (including forestry, hunting, fishing, cultivation of crops and livestock production) and the non-agricultural sector (industry and services) in 2010. The overall value added per worker in the year is approximately US\$543 (at constant 2005 prices). It corresponds to US\$220 per population. Suppose both the ratio of the number of workers to the population and the ratio of the number of non-agricultural workers to that of agricultural workers are unchanged. If the labor productivity of both sectors is raised by 50%, then the GDP per population is raised of course by 50% and becomes US\$330. Then if the non-agricultural workers share is also increased by 50%, from around 20% to around 30%, the GDP per population becomes around US\$440 or double the 2010 level.

This scenario can be achieved in 10 years by an average annual growth at 4.1% in the labor productivity of both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and the share of non-agricultural workers, simply because $1.041^{10}=1.5$.

The scenario is to equally grow the two sectors but not to reduce the gap. Reduction of the gap requires further practical considerations. In addition, the above discussion is based on rather traditional views. The global limits to natural resources and environment and the globalization of economy may also require additional considerations. In any case, in order to power up Malawi, Malawians need to power up themselves through education, work practice, cooperation and competition with the world.

Industrial Development Framework



Source note of the World Development Indicators

- Agriculture: Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing, cultivation of crops and livestock production.
Industry: Mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas.
Services: Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services.

Industrial Development Framework

2010: Data

	No. of workers	Value added per worker	Value added	Value added share
	constant 2005 US\$	constant 2005 US\$		
Agriculture	4,909,000	186	914,385,233	0.277
Industry and services	1,175,639	2,032	2,388,864,918	0.723
All	6,084,639	543	3,303,250,151	1.000
	Population	Value added per population	Value added	
All	15,013,694	220	3,303,250,151	

2010: Number of workers is normalized as 1.

	No. of workers	Value added per worker	Value added	Value added share
	constant 2005 US\$	constant 2005 US\$		
Agriculture	0.807	186	150	0.277
Industry and services	0.193	2,032	393	0.723
All	1.000	543	543	1.000
	Population	Value added per population	Value added	
All	2.467	220	543	

Future: (2010 value added per worker)*1.5

	No. of workers	Value added per worker	Value added	Value added share
	constant 2005 US\$	constant 2005 US\$		
Agriculture	0.807	279	225	0.277
Industry and services	0.193	3,048	589	0.723
All	1.000	814	814	1.000
	Population	Value added per population	Value added	
All	2.467	330	814	

Future: (2010 value added per worker)*1.5 and (2010 industry and services share)*1.5

	No. of workers	Value added per worker	Value added	Value added share
	constant 2005 US\$	constant 2005 US\$		
Agriculture	0.710	279	198	0.183
Industry and services	0.290	3,048	883	0.817
All	1.000	1,082	1,082	1.000
	Population	Value added per population	Value added	
All	2.467	438	1,082	

Source: Calculation by the Study Team