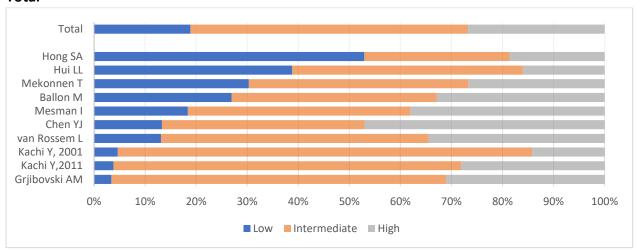
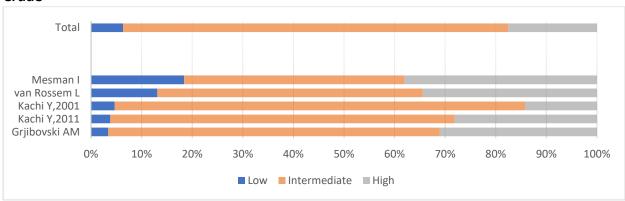
Supplementary 3. Distribution of maternal education levels.

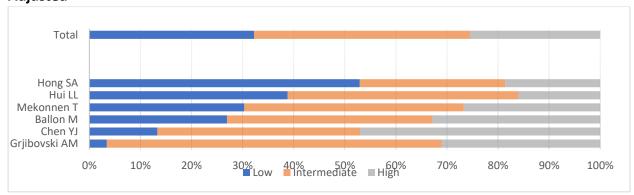
## > WAS

#### Total



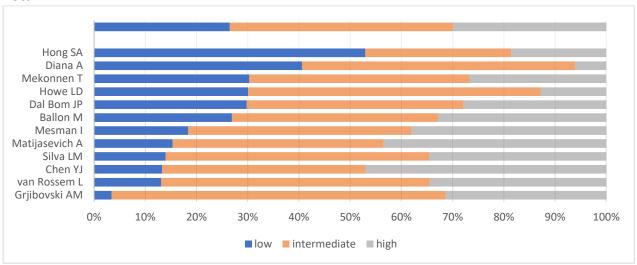
#### Crude



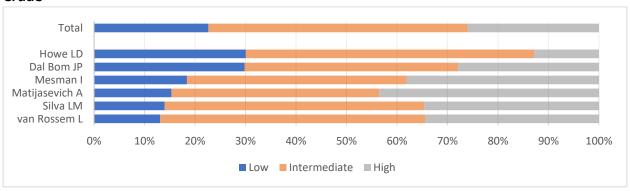


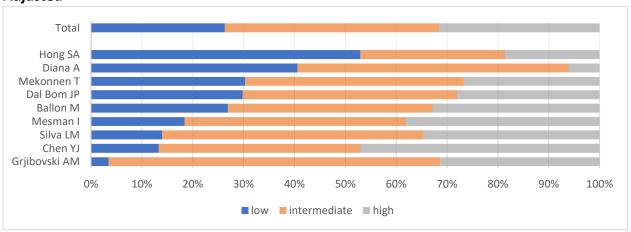
## > HAZ

#### Total



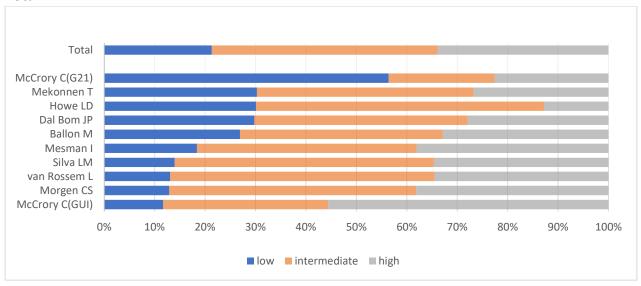
#### • Crude



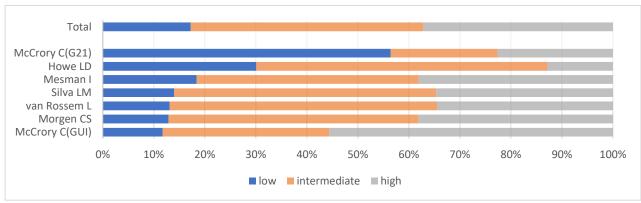


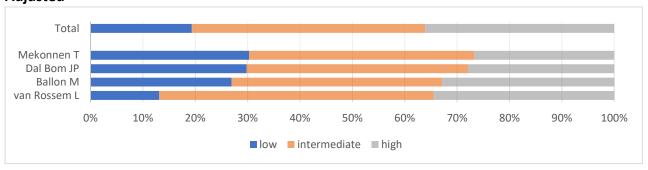
## > BMIZ

#### Total



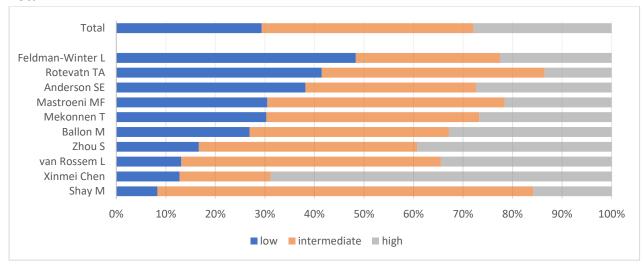
#### • Crude



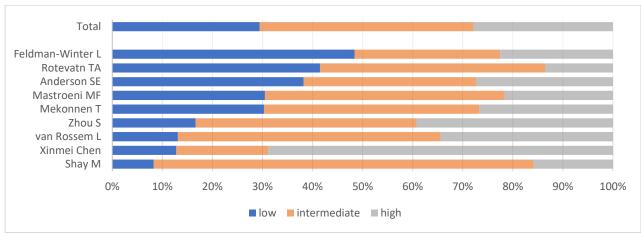


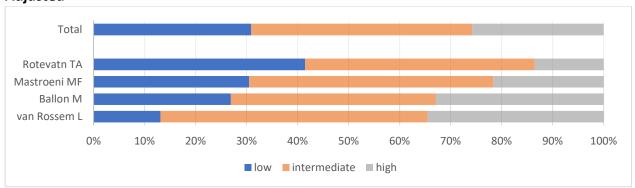
## Overweight

#### Total



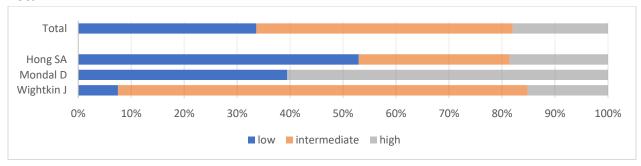
#### • Crude



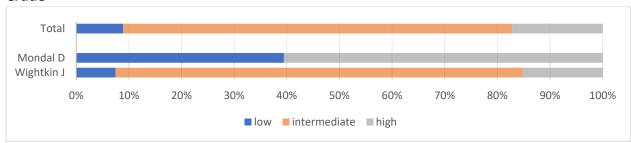


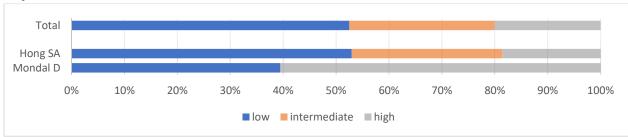
## Underweight\*

#### Total



#### Crude

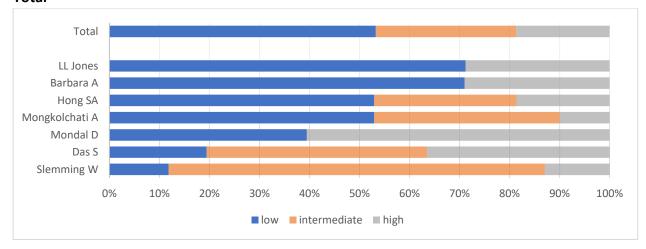




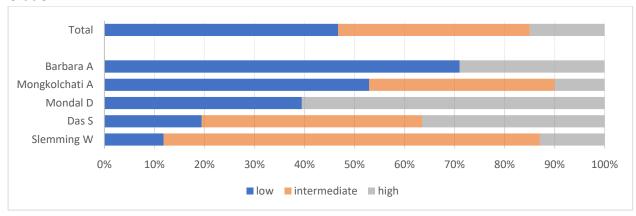
<sup>\*</sup> We categorized the study by Mamabolo RL et al. as involving a low-educated population, given that the research took place in rural villages situated in the central region of Limpopo Province. These villages are marked by semi-rural environments, limited infrastructure, lack of electricity, insufficient sanitation facilities, poorly maintained roads, and under-resourced schools. Subsistence farming serves as the primary livelihood in these areas.

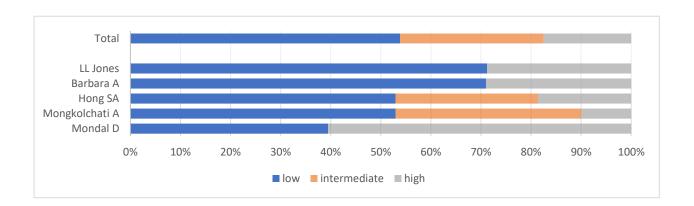
# ➤ Stunting\*

#### Total



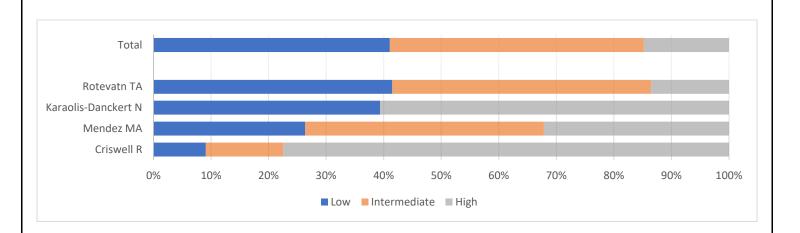
#### Crude





<sup>\*</sup> We categorized the study by Mamabolo RL et al. as involving a low-educated population, given that the research took place in rural villages situated in the central region of Limpopo Province. These villages are marked by semi-rural environments, limited infrastructure, lack of electricity, insufficient sanitation facilities, poorly maintained roads, and under-resourced schools. Subsistence farming serves as the primary livelihood in these areas.

# > RWG(Crude)



# Clustering the prevalence of low maternal education level

