

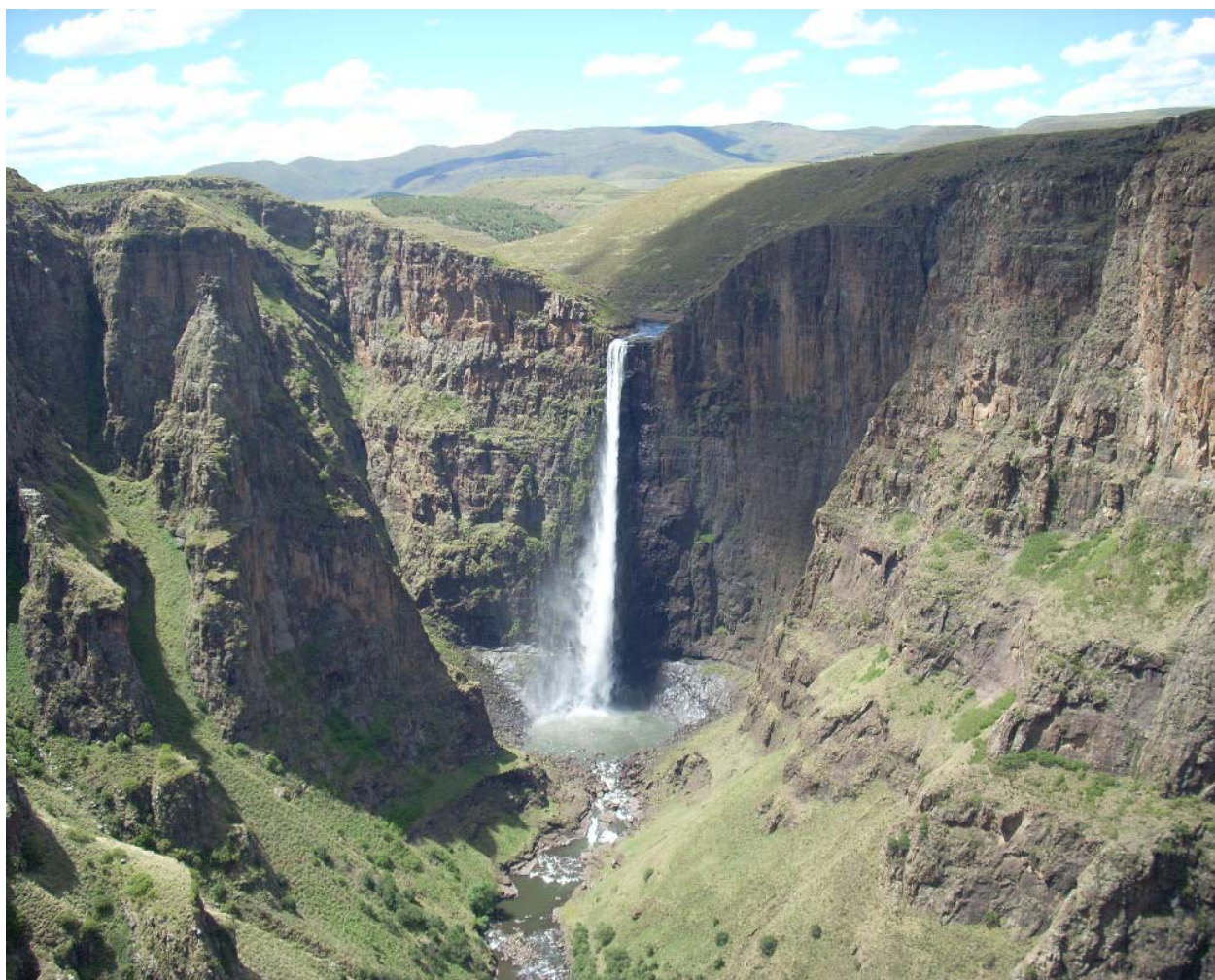


Kingdom of Lesotho



**Statistical Report
No 23:2011**

**Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey:
3rd Quarter of 2010/2011**



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

During the first year of CMS, thus, from May 2009 to April 2010, the add on modules requested by stakeholders such as the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA- Lesotho) were incorporated and these included: Water and sanitation module; and health module. In its second year which started in July 2010 to June 2011 a module on Household Budget Survey (HBS) was incorporated. This module covered consumption in a detail manner therefore, analysis will be done in the HBS report.

1.1 Background

The Bureau of Statistics launched the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMS) in May 2009, with the aim of addressing the need for timely data. With rapid changes in the economy, it was not adequate to have updates once in five year or ten years through the ad hoc surveys and decennial censuses, hence the introduction of CMS. The primary objective of CMS is to provide permanent platform for the collection of data relevant to compute socio-economic indicators. Each round of the survey collects the same core data on household members' characteristics such as age, sex and marital status. There are also core questions on employment and consumption collected on quarterly basis.

CHAPTER 2

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the main activity, economic and employment status of the population for the third quarter (January to March) of 2010/2011 CMS. The main activity refers to the Main job or work or activity that an individual spends most of his/her time on during the reference period.

2.1 Main activity of the Population

The main activity of the population refers to all persons who spend most of their time on the main job or work or activity. Table 2.1 shows the percentage distribution of population by main activity, urban or rural residence and sex. It is observed that, high proportions of females and males were students with 38.0 and 37.8 percent irrespective of location respectively. Female students were followed by housewives (30.8 percent) while male students were followed by those who were employed with salary (15.9 percent).

Table 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex - CMS 2010/2011

Main Activity	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Employed with salary	26.8	25.1	13.5	9.7	15.9	13.1
Self-employed with paid labour	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Self employed without paid labour	4.2	4.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.0
Herding with salary	0.7	0.0	4.6	0.1	3.9	0.1
Herding without salary	0.9	0.0	6.2	0.3	5.3	0.2
Subsistence farmer	1.7	0.4	12.8	3.6	10.8	2.9
Casual worker	5.3	2.4	5.4	2.9	5.3	2.8
Unpaid family worker	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.6	1.8	0.5
Pupil/student	40.7	38.4	37.2	37.9	37.8	38.0
Retired	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Disabled	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3
Unemployed	9.0	8.3	7.6	4.4	7.8	5.3
Homemaker	1.2	1.5	0.6	3.4	0.7	3.0
Housewife	5.6	17.7	7.2	34.6	6.9	30.8
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	155,946	194,703	688,861	683,332	844,807	878,035

2.2 Main activity of Household Heads

The main activity of household heads covers all male and female heads of households who spend most of their time on the main job. Table 2.2 presents the percentage distribution of household heads by main activity, urban or rural residence and sex. A high proportion of male heads was employed with salary (30.8 percent) and (45.8 percent) of female heads were housewives. The majority of males in the rural areas (38.0 percent) were engaged in subsistence farming.

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex - CMS 2010/2011

Main Activity	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Employed with salary	52.2	44.0	24.3	12.9	30.8	21.4
Self-employed with paid labour	3.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.8
Self employed without paid labour	8.5	9.1	2.9	2.7	4.2	4.4
Herding with salary	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0
Herding without salary	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0
Subsistence farmer	4.7	1.1	38.0	13.9	30.3	10.4
Casual worker	7.7	5.3	8.5	3.8	8.3	4.2
Unpaid family worker	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pupil/student	2.5	3.7	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4
Retired	3.1	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.3
Disabled	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2
Unemployed	7.1	6.6	5.6	2.3	6.0	3.5
Homemaker	1.8	2.3	1.2	6.2	1.4	5.1
Housewife	7.3	24.7	12.4	53.6	11.2	45.8
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	56,827	40,822	188,919	109,657	245,746	150,479

2.3 Economic Activity

Economic activity is an activity that aims at production, processing, selling, distribution, purchase and consumption of goods and services as well as money and wealth in order to fulfill the needs or wants. The labour force or economically active population (aged 15 to 64 years) is made up of the employed and the unemployed population. The employed population consists of persons who are working while the unemployed population consists of persons who are not working but who are looking for work and are available for such work.

2.3.1 Economic Activity of the Population

The economic activity of the population is covered in the following manner: Table 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of economically active population by employment status and age group. The highest proportion (36.6 percent) of economically active population was employed with salary followed by 16.7 percent of the unemployed population. A larger proportion (50.0 percent) of economically active population employed with salary was in age group 45-49 years compared to other age groups.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status and Age Group - CMS 2010/2011

Employment status	Age groups										Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	
Employer	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4
Employed with salary	13.7	26.7	40.0	43.3	42.2	46.8	50.0	41.1	36.4	21.6	36.6
Self-employed with paid labour	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.2
Self-employed without paid labour	0.7	1.6	2.9	4.8	7.2	8.2	6.0	7.9	4.9	5.4	4.4
Herding with salary	18.5	7.7	3.8	1.6	2.6	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	4.4
Herding without salary	27.8	12.4	5.6	3.6	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	6.4
Subsistence farmer	2.7	5.6	7.5	10.5	15.2	13.7	14.1	22.9	35.9	42.4	13.2
Casual worker	4.8	8.4	11.9	11.4	12.0	10.1	11.1	10.6	8.0	8.3	10.0
Unpaid family worker	8.4	6.6	2.3	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	2.6
Unemployed	20.6	28.5	21.8	17.8	12.7	10.4	8.4	6.5	4.4	5.7	16.7
Homemaker	2.8	2.3	2.9	4.4	2.6	3.8	5.7	6.9	6.7	12.1	4.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	55,688	116,113	116,559	94,923	69,114	51,335	55,105	45,739	39,018	28,930	672,524

2.3.2 Economic Activity of the Population in Urban and Rural

This section discusses the economic activity of the population in urban and rural. Table 2.4 shows distribution of economically active population by economic activity, urban/rural residence and sex. A higher proportion of males in the urban area (52.8 percent) was employed with salary as compared to 26.6 percent of males in the rural areas. Similarly, females in the urban areas constituted 59.0 percent while females in rural constituted 38.6 percent.

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population by Economic Activity, Urban/Rural and Sex - CMS 2010/2011

Economic Activity	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6
Employed with salary	52.8	59.0	26.6	38.6	31.4	45.2
Self-employed with paid labour	2.8	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3
Self employed without paid labour	7.6	9.9	2.3	4.6	3.3	6.3
Herding with salary	1.3	0.0	8.1	0.3	6.9	0.2
Herding without salary	1.8	0.1	11.7	0.9	9.8	0.6
Subsistence farmer	2.4	0.7	19.9	10.8	16.6	7.5
Casual worker	10.1	5.2	10.5	11.1	10.5	9.2
Unpaid family worker	0.9	0.6	3.8	2.0	3.3	1.6
Unemployed	17.7	19.8	15.2	17.7	15.6	18.4
Homemaker	2.1	3.0	0.9	12.1	1.2	9.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	78,242	81,806	341,858	170,618	420,100	252,424

2.3.3 Economic Activity of Household Heads

Economic activity of household heads refers to main activity or work or job performed by heads of households in most of the time. Table 2.5 shows the percentage distribution of economically active household heads by employment status and age group. A large proportion of economically active household heads were employed with salary (42.6 percent) followed by subsistence farmers (25.9 percent). In the broad age group (15-29), subsistence farming seems is rare and unemployment is high.

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Household Heads by Employment Status and Age Group - CMS 2010/2011

Employment status	Age groups										Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7
Employed with salary	39.0	49.7	48.7	45.8	43.2	48.1	51.3	42.2	33.2	23.1	42.6
Self-employed with paid labour	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.2	1.2	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.9
Self employed without paid labour	0.0	0.8	3.8	6.0	8.5	7.6	5.5	7.3	4.2	5.5	6.1
Herding with salary	40.3	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.8
Herding without salary	0.0	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.7
Subsistence farmer	0.0	14.1	19.2	22.1	22.1	18.7	17.6	26.9	41.8	45.7	25.9
Casual worker	0.0	9.9	11.3	9.8	11.1	9.3	11.5	11.0	8.0	8.3	10.1
Unpaid family worker	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unemployed	20.8	18.3	11.7	7.4	10.1	10.0	7.5	5.9	4.3	5.4	8.0
Homemaker	0.0	1.9	0.5	3.0	0.8	1.4	2.1	3.5	6.3	8.8	3.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	462	5,774	19,539	28,575	36,860	31,697	36,092	32,567	31,633	23,041	246,240

2.4 Employment Status

Employment status refers to whether a worker is an employer, employee, self-employed or an unpaid family worker. Table 2.6 shows the percentage distribution of economically active population aged 15-64 years by districts, employment status and sex. It shows that for both sexes, more than 80 percent of economically active population in all the districts was employed. Quthing, Berea and Mafeteng recorded the highest unemployment rates at 19.9, 19.7 and 19.6 percent respectively. The overall unemployment rate was 16.7 percent.

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population Aged 15-64 years by District, Employment status and Sex - CMS 2010/2011

District	Employed			Unemployed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Botha Bothe	85.6	94.9	89.0	14.4	5.1	11.0
Leribe	86.8	83.1	85.5	13.2	16.9	14.5
Berea	80.1	80.6	80.3	19.9	19.4	19.7
Maseru	82.0	79.5	80.9	18.0	20.5	19.1
Mafeteng	81.4	78.4	80.4	18.6	21.6	19.6
Mohale's Hoek	83.3	81.5	82.6	16.7	18.5	17.4
Quthing	84.2	74.7	80.1	15.8	25.3	19.9
Qacha's Nek	87.4	88.9	87.9	12.6	11.1	12.1
Mokhotlong	91.4	78.7	87.4	8.6	21.3	12.6
Thaba-Tseka	89.8	84.5	88.3	10.2	15.5	11.7
Total (%)	84.4	81.6	83.3	15.6	18.4	16.7

2.4.1 Economically Active Population

Economically active population refers to all persons aged 15 to 64 years who are employed and unemployed during the reference period. Table 2.7 shows the percentage distribution of the economically active population aged 15-64 years by urban/rural residence, employment status and sex. There was a slight difference between employed males (82.3 percent) and females (80.2 percent) in the urban areas. The same scenario exists in the rural areas for both the employed males (84.8 percent) and females (82.3 percent). Unemployed males were 17.7 percent and 15.2 percent for both urban and rural areas respectively, while unemployed females for both urban and rural areas constituted 19.8 percent and 17.7 percent respectively.

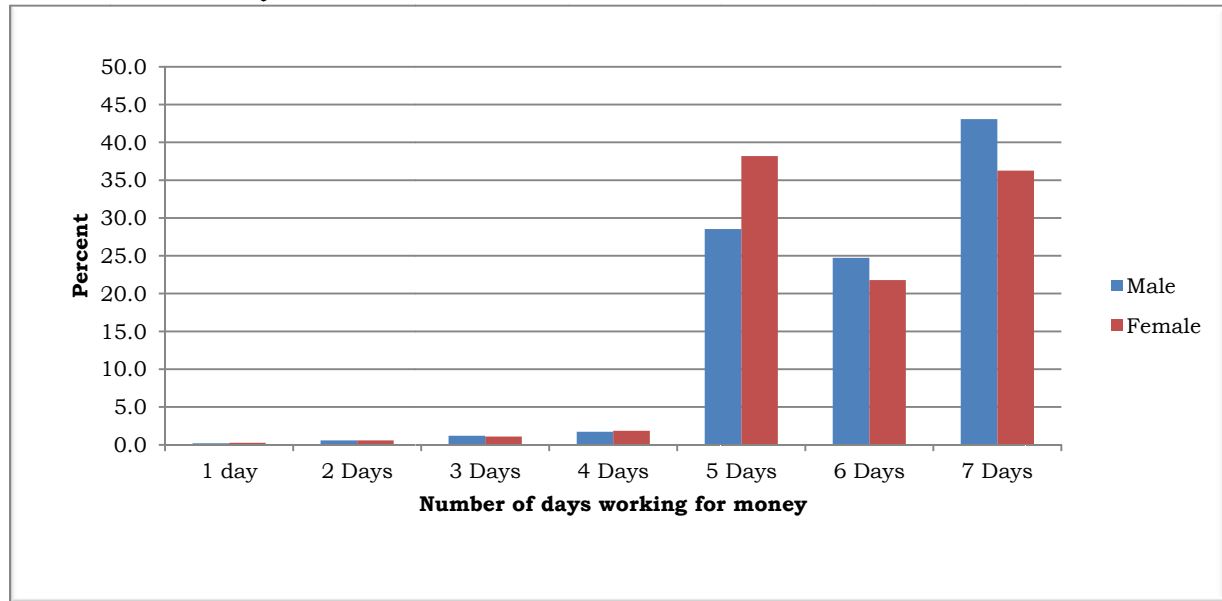
Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population Aged 15-64 Years by Urban/Rural Residence, Employment Status and Sex - CMS 2010/2011

Urban/Rural Residence	Employed			Unemployed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	82.3	80.2	81.2	17.7	19.8	18.8
Rural	84.8	82.3	84.0	15.2	17.7	16.0
Total (%)	84.4	81.6	83.3	15.6	18.4	16.7

2.4.2 Paid Employment During the Reference Week

Figure 2.1 portrays the percentage distribution of persons by sex and days taken working for money in the last seven days. Generally, of all people who worked for money in the last seven days, majority of them worked for five to seven days.

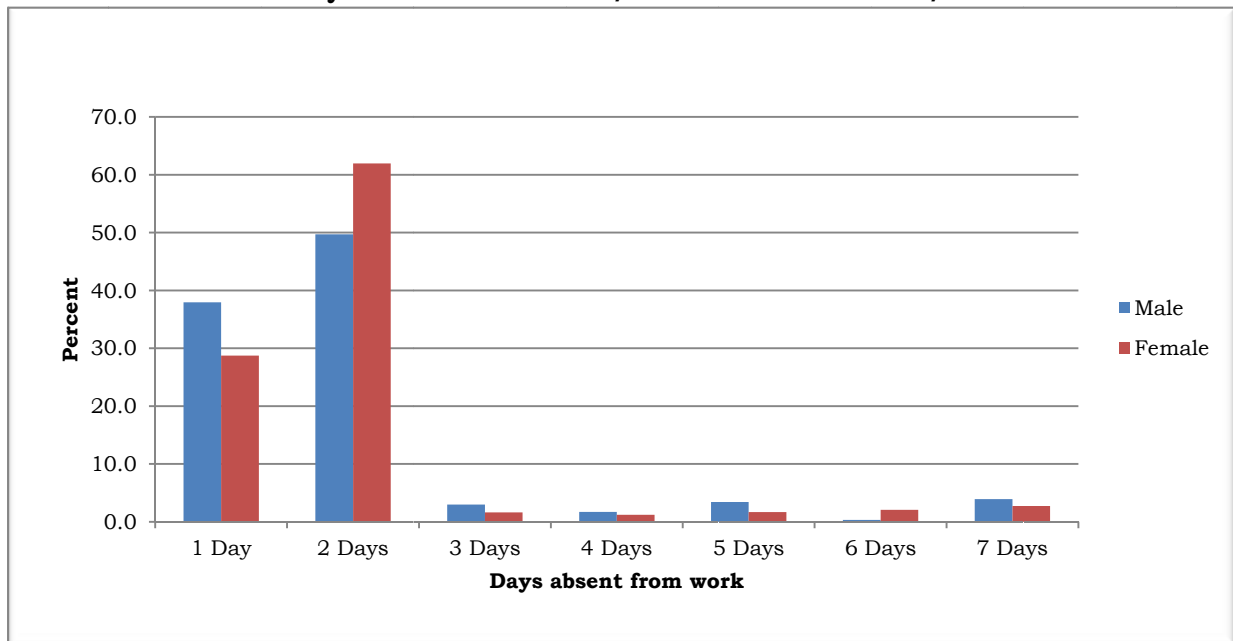
Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Sex and Days Taken Working for Money in Last Seven Days – CMS 2010/2011



2.4.3 Paid Employment During the Vacations and Weekends

Figure 2.2 presents the percentage distribution of persons who were absent from work with payment in the last seven days due to vacation and/or weekend. It is shown in the figure that a large share of the working population, 62.0 percent of males and 49.7 percent of females were absent from work for two days with payment due to vacation and/or weekend.

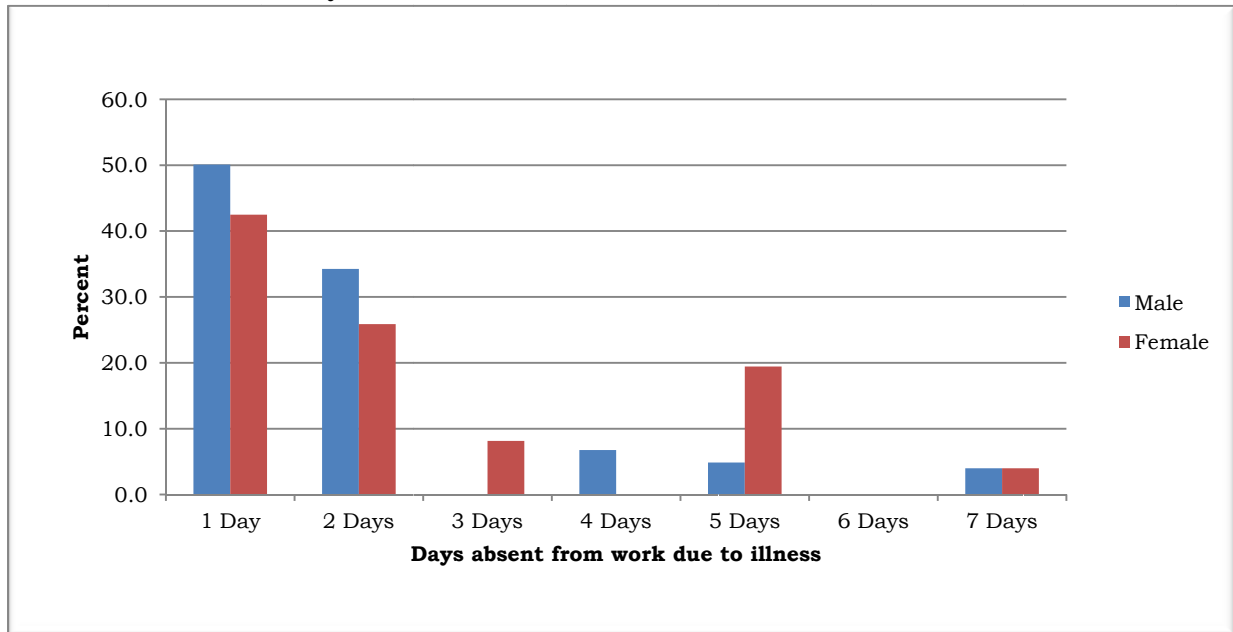
Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons who were Absent from Work with Payment in the Last Seven Days due to Vacation and/or Weekend – CMS 2010/2011



2.4.4 Payment of Working Persons Absent Due to Illness

Figure 2.3 represents the percentage distribution of persons who were absent from work with payment in the last seven days due to illness. Of all persons who worked, 0.7 percent were absent from work due to illness; and of all these persons, a greater part of this population was absent from work for a day, that is, 50.1 percent of males and 42.5 percent of females.

Figure2.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons who were Absent from Work with Payment in the Last Seven Days due to Illness – CMS 2010/2011



2.5 Summary

The Majority of the population engaged in the main activity was student category with 37.8 percent for males and 38.0 percent for females. Males employed with salary followed with 15.9 percent while female housewives followed with 30.8 percent. A high proportion of females (34.6 percent) in rural areas were housewives as compared to those in the urban who constituted 17.7 percent.

The greater part of the economically active population was employed with salary, unemployed and subsistence farmers with 36.6, 16.7 and 13.2 percent respectively. There were low proportions of the population employed with salary and subsistence farmers in lower age-groups than in higher age-groups. Higher proportions of males and females employed with salary were observed in urban areas than in rural areas.

Unemployment was high in urban areas (18.8 percent) than in rural areas (16.0 percent) and the districts mostly affected by high unemployment rates were Quthing (19.9 percent), Berea (19.7 percent) and Mafeteng (19.6 percent). The overall unemployment rate was 16.7 percent.

ANNEX 1 – Survey Design

Sample design

The sample design is a two-stage stratified cluster sample design, where primary sampling units are the census enumeration areas and the second stage sampling units are the households. A primary sampling unit is a cluster of households. Within each stratum, primary sampling units are selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS). The number of households within each primary sampling unit serves as a Measure of Size (MOS).

Let $F1$ = First stage sampling fraction

$F1 = (nhM_{hi})/M_h$ Where nh = sample size = number of selected primary sampling units in stratum h .

M_{hi} = Number of households in i th selected psu of stratum h as of 2006 Population Census

M_h = Number of households in stratum h as of 2006 Population Census

Let $F2$ = Second stage sampling fraction

$F2 = (m'_{hi}/M'_{hi})$ Where m'_{hi} = Number of selected households in i th psu of stratum h .

M'_{hi} = Number of listed households in the i th psu of stratum h (during the Listing time)

Overall sampling fraction = $F1 \cdot F2$

Sampling Interval

Sampling interval within the cluster: M'_{hi} = Households in stratum h of i th psu from the listing.

M'_{hi} = Sample size in the selected primary sampling units

Sampling Interval = (M'_h/m'_{hi}) .

- (a) Select a random number between 1 and interval that random number is the 1st selected household in the selected primary sampling unit.

- (b) Add the interval to the random number to get the second selected household.

Continue the process until the desired sample size is achieved.

Sample size

The sample size was 6,060 households for the second year of CMS. To ensure quality, interviewer performance was monitored by spot checking, observing interviews throughout the field work.

Editing

Editing was continuously done by interviewers/data collectors, field supervisors and office staff to check for inconsistencies.

Response Rate

The response rate for the third quarter was 93.7 percent. This shows a slight increment from the second quarter response rate that was collected from October to December 2010 where a number of people were away from their households mainly due to vacations. It was not possible to complete interviews in 6.3 percent of the sampled households mainly due to absenteeism.

ANNEX 2 - Definition of terms

Household Head: A household head is a person who is regarded by members of the household as the main decision maker and takes care of the household.

Subsistence farmer: This refers to a farmer who grows crops or rears poultry or livestock mainly for own consumption.

Unpaid family worker (s): These are persons who normally assist in the *family business* but *do not* receive any pay or profit for the work done.

Self-employed: These are persons who are *not working for others for wage or salary* but run their own business, workshops, farms, etc. Ordinarily, such persons will have their own place on business and determine their own hours of work programme.

Paid employees: These are persons who work for others for *wage or salary*, which may be paid to them in *cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind*

Employers: These are people who are working in their *own business or farm and also employ 5 or more people* to assist them and pay them wages or salaries in cash or in kind.

Currently active population: The '**currently active population**' comprises of all persons aged 6 years and above who are '**employed**' or '**unemployed**' during the **last week** i.e. a week preceding the interview.

ANNEX 3 - Tables

**Table 1: Distribution of Population by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex - CMS
2010/2011**

Main Activity	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	328	151	1,032	1,295	1,360	1,446
Employed with salary	41,862	48,816	92,803	66,306	134,665	115,122
Self-employed with paid labour	2,486	1,434	2,733	1,883	5,219	3,317
Self employed without paid labour	6,555	8,627	8,055	8,651	14,610	17,278
Herding with salary	1,165	0	31,793	564	32,958	564
Herding without salary	1,441	45	42,914	1,747	44,355	1,792
Subsistence farmer	2,663	776	88,367	24,672	91,030	25,448
Casual worker	8,230	4,745	36,906	19,504	45,136	24,249
Unpaid family worker	709	519	14,116	3,877	14,825	4,396
Pupil/student	63,406	74,840	256,096	259,033	319,502	333,873
Retired	1,782	841	3,461	3,900	5,243	4,741
Disabled	727	276	4,340	2,165	5,067	2,441
Unemployed	13,969	16,192	52,046	30,284	66,015	46,476
Homemaker	1,881	2,974	4,304	23,344	6,185	26,318
Housewife	8,742	34,467	49,895	236,107	58,637	270,574
Total	155,946	194,703	688,861	683,332	844,807	878,035

**Table 2: Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex – CMS
2010/2011**

Main Activity	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	220	106	960	631	1,180	737
Employed with salary	29,680	17,977	45,976	14,191	75,656	32,168
Self-employed with paid labour	1,942	543	1,794	640	3,736	1,183
Self employed without paid labour	4,816	3,713	5,388	2,915	10,204	6,628
Herding with salary	249	0	2,283	0	2,532	0
Herding without salary	184	0	2,214	33	2,398	33
Subsistence farmer	2,663	458	71,804	15,234	74,467	15,692
Casual worker	4,401	2,162	16,058	4,118	20,459	6,280
Unpaid family worker	40	90	279	105	319	195
Pupil/student	1,440	1,504	1,081	531	2,521	2,035
Retired	1,737	526	3,297	2,868	5,034	3,394
Disabled	225	45	1,379	277	1,604	322
Unemployed	4,058	2,691	10,645	2,547	14,703	5,238
Homemaker	1,002	928	2,342	6,779	3,344	7,707
Housewife	4,170	10,079	23,419	58,788	27,589	68,867
Total	56,827	40,822	188,919	109,657	245,746	150,479

Table 3: Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status and Age Group – CMS 2010/2011

Employment status	Age groups										Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	
Employer	0	127	352	106	760	289	606	127	260	45	2,672
Employed with salary	7,625	30,989	46,578	41,079	29,134	24,003	27,541	18,792	14,195	6,263	246,199
Self-employed with paid labour	0	121	1,179	1,356	1,177	1,436	890	916	480	504	8,059
Self employed without paid labour	381	1,835	3,382	4,513	4,948	4,226	3,319	3,623	1,929	1,549	29,705
Herding with salary	10,285	8,959	4,409	1,494	1,803	1,084	342	283	280	353	29,292
Herding without salary	15,472	14,410	6,525	3,426	1,419	241	501	361	392	214	42,961
Subsistence farmer	1,497	6,540	8,780	10,002	10,539	7,019	7,773	10,463	14,026	12,279	88,918
Casual worker	2,666	9,713	13,912	10,811	8,327	5,193	6,110	4,859	3,138	2,389	67,118
Unpaid family worker	4,694	7,611	2,703	1,120	420	542	267	158	0	181	17,696
Unemployed	11,491	33,126	25,409	16,874	8,756	5,350	4,608	2,983	1,718	1,663	111,978
Homemaker	1,577	2,682	3,330	4,142	1,831	1,952	3,148	3,174	2,600	3,490	27,926
Total	55,688	116,113	116,559	94,923	69,114	51,335	55,105	45,739	39,018	28,930	672,524

Table 4: Distribution of Economically Active Household heads by Employment Status and Age Group - CMS 2010/2011

Employment status	Age groups										Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	
Employer	0	0	45	106	432	289	606	0	260	45	1,783
Employed with salary	180	2,867	9,514	13,096	15,936	15,262	18,530	13,740	10,501	5,330	104,956
Self-employed with paid labour	0	0	179	909	443	871	728	721	362	359	4,572
Self employed without paid labour	0	45	747	1,710	3,124	2,413	1,978	2,393	1,329	1,271	15,010
Herding with salary	186	135	389	257	275	204	190	191	0	96	1,923
Herding without salary	0	173	215	378	410	146	96	0	90	214	1,722
Subsistence farmer	0	817	3,744	6,312	8,159	5,916	6,357	8,750	13,214	10,536	63,805
Casual worker	0	571	2,213	2,797	4,083	2,954	4,134	3,596	2,537	1,918	24,803
Unpaid family worker	0	0	105	45	0	0	0	118	0	0	268
Unemployed	96	1,055	2,292	2,115	3,718	3,185	2,707	1,926	1,352	1,240	19,686
Homemaker	0	111	96	850	280	457	766	1,132	1,988	2,032	7,712
Total	462	5,774	19,539	28,575	36,860	31,697	36,092	32,567	31,633	23,041	246,240

Table 5: Distribution of Economically Active Population by Economic Activity, Urban/Rural and Sex - CMS 2010/20211

Economic Activity	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	328	151	898	1,295	1,226	1,446
Employed with salary	41,279	48,231	90,820	65,869	132,099	114,100
Self-employed with paid labour	2,221	1,349	2,606	1,883	4,827	3,232
Self employed without paid labour	5,977	8,059	7,750	7,919	13,727	15,978
Herding with salary	1,024	0	27,808	460	28,832	460
Herding without salary	1,441	45	39,912	1,563	41,353	1,608
Subsistence farmer	1,890	545	68,015	18,468	69,905	19,013
Casual worker	7,885	4,288	36,023	18,922	43,908	23,210
Unpaid family worker	709	474	13,032	3,481	13,741	3,955
Unemployed	13,834	16,192	51,810	30,142	65,644	46,334
Homemaker	1,654	2,472	3,184	20,616	4,838	23,088
Total	78,242	81,806	341,858	170,618	420,100	252,424

Table 6: Distribution of the Economically Active Population 15-64 Years by District, Employment Status and Sex - CMS 2010/2011

District	Employed			Unemployed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Butha-Buthe	26,209	17,147	43,356	4,414	931	5,345
Leribe	69,663	36,648	106,311	10,606	7,479	18,085
Berea	37,934	23,159	61,093	9,419	5,592	15,011
Maseru	72,763	57,612	130,375	15,974	14,825	30,799
Mafeteng	37,966	16,966	54,932	8,675	4,674	13,349
Mohale's Hoek	31,262	17,892	49,154	6,270	4,063	10,333
Quthing	17,256	11,471	28,727	3,243	3,892	7,135
Qacha's Nek	13,487	6,717	20,204	1,947	838	2,785
Mokhotlong	18,762	7,423	26,185	1,775	2,013	3,788
Thaba-Tseka	29,154	11,055	40,209	3,321	2,027	5,348
Total	354,456	206,090	560,546	65,644	46,334	111,978

Table 7: Distribution of the Economically Active Population 15-64 Years by Urban/Rural Residence Employment Status and Sex

Residence	Employed			Unemployed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	64,408	65,614	130,022	13,834	16,192	30,026
Rural	290,048	140,476	430,524	51,810	30,142	81,952
Total	354,456	206,090	560,546	65,644	46,334	111,978

Table 8: Population Distribution of Persons by Sex and Days Taken Working for Money in the Last Seven Days - CMS 2010/2011

Days worked	SEX		Total
	Male	Female	
0	119,508	58,360	177,868
1	461	378	839
2	1,352	852	2,204
3	2,794	1,597	4,391
4	4,032	2,736	6,768
5	67,024	56,408	123,432
6	58,079	32,192	90,271
7	101,206	53,567	154,773
Total	354,456	206,090	560,546

Table 9: Population Distribution of Persons Who were Absent from Work in the Last Seven Days – CMS 2010/11

Days absent due to vacation/weekends	SEX		Total
	Male	Female	
0	312,701	173,218	485,919
1	15,844	9,448	25,292
2	20,749	20,369	41,118
3	1,251	532	1,783
4	710	396	1,106
5	1,426	551	1,977
6	140	680	820
7	1,635	896	2,531
Total	354,456	206,090	560,546

Table 10: Population Distribution of Persons Who were Absent from Work in the Last Seven Days due to Illness - CMS 2010/2011

Days absent due to illness	SEX		Total
	Male	Female	
0	352,252	204,320	556,572
1	1,104	752	1,856
2	755	458	1,213
3	0	144	144
4	149	0	149
5	107	344	451
6	0	0	0
7	89	72	161
Total	354,456	206,090	560,546