



Kingdom of Lesotho



2010/2011
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET
SURVEY

ANALYTICAL REPORT

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Foreword

Evidence based decision and policy making is a principle that Lesotho Government and other organizations are committed to. Evidence based decision making requires updated and current statistical data that provide information on the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes initiated in the national and international strategic frameworks that focus on economic recovery and development, namely Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and Vision 2020. The Government National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) provides a roadmap for economic recovery and growth as well as poverty reduction.

The Bureau of Statistics, as a coordinator of the National Statistics System (NSS), is mandated in collaboration with line ministries and other data generating organizations/agencies to provide on periodic basis baseline and current data essential for updating indicators listed in these frameworks. Among the many surveys undertaken by BOS is the Household Budget Survey (HBS) which aims to capture and provide household income and consumption expenditure data for updating of poverty and welfare indicators, employment and unemployment statistics, to derive the weights for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Purchasing Power Parities (PPP's) and finally revise the national accounts benchmarks. In addition, the survey collected information on demographic and socio economic aspects of the households.

Designing the 2010/2011 HBS was a complex and costly exercise especially now that it had to be attached as a module within the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMS). Prior HBSs were undertaken independently (as stand-alones) within the framework of the Household Survey Capability Programme (HSCP). Key to the success were the technical team from the Survey Methodology, Economics and Socio-Economic Divisions as well as other committees within BOS who were responsible for the design of the survey and survey tools, sensitization of the stakeholders, implementation and monitoring of the survey as well as ensuring that the entire exercise is coordinated accordingly.

I wish to extent sincere thanks to the Government of Lesotho for fully funding all activities of the HBS from its planning until the execution and dissemination of the results. The support, contribution and collaboration provided by the technical assistant funded by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are well appreciated.

The contribution and participation of all staff, line ministries and stakeholders, during the various stages of the survey will not go unnoticed. Special thanks to BOS as a department for spearheading the entire process of planning the survey, data collection and analysis of this project. In addition, the Basotho deserve appreciation for their understanding and usual willingness to provide data to BOS.

Finally, it is our hope that not only will the data be used for policy formulation but also for further research that will guide appropriate decision making for enhancing the welfare of the Basotho at large.



Mrs. Liengoane Lefosa
Director
Bureau of Statistics

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – KEY FINDINGS

Background

The 2010/2011 Household Budget Survey (HBS) Report is based on the nation-wide income and expenditure survey which was conducted as a module of the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMS). The survey ran for four quarters of the year to capture seasonal variations. Specifically, the HBS was designed to update and strengthen vital aspects of the System of National Accounts (SNA) in terms of household consumption expenditure and income. The data collection comprised of data on demographics, housing characteristics (though limited), education, economic activity, agriculture, enterprises, ownership of assets, expenditure and consumption, among others. Results are summarised below for each area of study.

The Demographic Characteristics

- The distribution of population by sex reveals that there were more females (50.9 percent) than males (49.1 percent). Lesotho's population is concentrated in the youths more especially in age-group 10 to 19 years for both males and females.
- The sex ratio in Lesotho stands at 93 males per 100 females, the age dependency ratio was estimated at 0.67 for both 2002/2003 and 2010/2011, indicating that there were 167 mouths to feed per 100 working population.
- Overall, the average household size was estimated at 4.8 persons implying a decline by 0.2 percent from the 2002/2003 HBS. The average household size was higher in the rural than in the urban areas.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – KEY FINDINGS

Access to Household Amenities

- In Lesotho majority (38.7 percent) of dwellings were constructed using stones. The highest proportion of households (89.0) whose dwellings were constructed using stones was found in the rural areas.
- Households who were living in one or two roomed dwellings accounted for 68.1 percent. The least percentage of households (0.7 percent) was found in housing units with nine or more rooms.
- About 23 percent of the households were using Mains. Although only 23 percent of the households were using Mains, it is an improvement from the 2002/2003 HBS findings which had recorded 14.0 percent. More than 52 percent of the urban households were using Mains.
- Generator and Battery powered electricity were mainly found in rural areas.
- About 7 percent of the households reported inability to pay for electricity, while 19.3 percent were able to pay.
- The proportion of households who reported inability to pay for water was 7.1 percent in contrast with 41.1 percent of those who were able to pay.
- At least a quarter of the households reported inability to pay for gas and paraffin, whereas a large proportion (67.3 percent) was able to pay for gas and paraffin.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – KEY FINDINGS

Education Characteristics

- Generally, 68.3 percent of the school-going population (6 to 24 years) was still attending, of which 50.7 percent were females and 49.3 percent were males.
- 4.0 percent never attended school and 27.7 percent had left school in 2010/2011.
- More males (61.4 percent) than females (38.6 percent) had never attended school.
- More males (55.0 percent) than females (45.0 percent) had left school.
- Although Free Primary Education (FPE) exists, most (48.6 percent) household members had left school due to financial problems in Lesotho.
- Most household members (56.5 percent) had attained Primary level of education, followed by Secondary and none graduate with 20.3 percent.

Economic Characteristics

- It was highlighted that the most common economic activity of the household heads in 2002/2003 and 2010/2011 HBS surveys was Employed with salary (37.7 and 28.5 percent respectively), indicating a decline over the years.
- The findings revealed that there were more households (20.1 percent) headed by males as compared to females who were employed with salary over the same period.
- Subsistence farming was the second most common economic activity for household heads residing in rural areas.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – KEY FINDINGS

- Analysis of household heads on educational attainment showed that majority of Subsistence farmers (37.4) reported no educational attainment, whereas housewives (26.4 percent) dominated the Pre-school level.
- The proportion of economically active population was recorded at 38.7. The sex composition reflected that males are more economically active than females at ages (15 to 29 and 65+).
- The distribution of age by activity status revealed that Employers were concentrated more on age-groups 45 to 49 and 30 to 34 with 16.4 and 16.0 percent respectively, while employees are mostly found in age-groups 25 to 29 (16.5 percent) and 20 to 24 (15.6 percent).
- Inactive population totalled 1,239,446 people in which majority were females, to the tune of 59.0 percent. The majority (81.0 percent) of inactive population resided in urban areas. On the other hand, 67.8 percent of the economically inactive population had completed primary.
- The results revealed that about 61 percent of the male headed households reported ownership of small Scale Business which was mainly engaged in retail activities.

Child Labour

- The population of children 6 and 14 years totalled 430,854 of which 78.3 percent were males.
- About 3.8 percent were engaged in economic activities. Majority of the children who were economically active were Herding without salary (45.8 percent) and Unpaid family worker (42.9 percent).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – KEY FINDINGS

Labour Force Participation Rates

- The crude activity rate for Lesotho was 38.7 percent while the general rate accounted for 64.5 percent. The crude rates for urban and rural were 43.5 and 37.4 percent respectively, while the general rates were 64.2 and 64.6 percent.
- The economic dependency ratio was 2.00 indicating that for every one person there are two people who were not working.

Household Income and Expenditure

- There were some households that did not receive any income but had reported consuming goods and services.
- The findings highlighted that most of the households sourced their income from farming and wages and salaries from the private sector with 28.0 and 22.2 percent respectively.
- The least proportion of households (2.5 percent) sourced their main income from pensions.
- Segmentation of income by level indicated that 94.3 percent of the households who earned less than 3,000 Maloti per month had an average household income of M404.43 per month.
- Leribe recorded the highest proportion (22.7 percent) of households that received cash remittances while Berea had the highest proportion (20.5 percent) of those who received remittances in-kind.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – KEY FINDINGS

- Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages was the most consumed commodities accounting for 49.4 percent of the total household consumption expenditure. In contrast, Restaurants and Hotels was the least consumed commodity item nationally.
- Households in urban areas consumed 35.8 percent of Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages, while consumption of the same commodity in rural areas accounted for 57.0 percent.

Agriculture

- In general 34.1 percent of the households owned farming land. About 40 percent of household heads were engaged in farming of which 26.8 percent were males and 14.1 percent were females.
- It was also observed that for those who owned land males dominated with 64.0 percent.
- More than 30 percent of households owned livestock. The possession of livestock was higher in males constituting 69.5 percent while females recorded 30.5 percent.
- The households in the urban areas owned more tractors (4.0 percent) than households in the rural areas (2.5 percent).
- More rural households owned Ploughs (39.9) and scotchcart (9.8 percent) than in the urban areas.
- Grain crops (28.0 percent), industrial crops (3.4 percent) and wood (10.8 percent) are mostly consumed in the rural areas.
- The lowlands had higher sales of agriculture products with 67.9 percent followed by mountains with 21.4 percent and the least was Senqu River Valley with 4.9 percent.

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Acronyms

BOS	-	Bureau of Statistics
CMS	-	Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey
COICOP	-	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	-	Consumer Price Index
EA	-	Enumeration Area
FPE	-	Free Primary Education
HBS	-	Household Budget Survey
HE	-	Household Expenditure
HSCP	-	Household Survey Capability Programme
IHBS	-	Integrated Household Budget Survey
ILFS	-	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
ISIC	-	International Standard Industrial Classification
LDHS	-	Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey
LDS	-	Lesotho Demographic Survey
LPHC	-	Lesotho Population and Housing Census
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MoS	-	Measure of Size
NSDP	-	National Strategic Development Plan
NSS	-	National Statistics System
PPP	-	Purchasing Power Parity
PPS	-	Probability Proportional to Size
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSU	-	Primary Sampling Units
SNA	-	System of National Accounts

SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SRV	-	Senqu River Valley
SSU	-	Secondary Sampling Units
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme

CHAPTER 1

ORGANIZATION AND EVALUATION OF THE SURVEY

1.0 Introduction

The 2010/2011 Household Budget Survey (HBS) is a survey on household income and expenditure that has been executed by Bureau of Statistics for the fifth time since 1972/1973 with the following titled surveys;

1972/1973 Household Budget Survey

1986/1987 Household Budget Survey

1994/1995 Household Budget Survey

2002/2003 Household Budget Survey

The three previous HBS's from 1986/1987 were conducted under the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) whereas the current HBS is a module under the framework of the Continuous Multi-purpose Household Survey (CMS) that is conducted by BOS on quarterly basis. The primary objective of CMS is to provide permanent platform for the collection of data relevant to compute socio-economic indicators.

In its present form, HBS was instituted as a result of the need identified by the Government of Lesotho to determine the level of development in household income and expenditure. The survey was specifically designed to measure multiple facets of the consumer basket of "goods and services" as well as the household distribution in terms of "income and expenditure".

The report is organized into seven broad areas namely: Organization and Evaluation of the Survey, The Demographic Characteristics of the Population, Access to Household Amenities, Educational Characteristics, Economic Characteristics, Household Income and Expenditure and Agriculture.

Covered in the report are these main objectives:

1. To determine the items of household goods and services that will constitute the updated consumer basket of goods and services for the computation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI);
2. To estimate weight (relative importance) of each item of the CPI basket;
3. To provide information on the distribution of household income and expenditure;
4. To enable the compilation of household accounts in the System of National Accounts and
5. To provide data for poverty line construction and mapping.

1.1 Survey Design

This section provides the scope, coverage and methodology employed to achieve the objectives outlined above.

The design for 2010/2011 HBS adopted a two stage stratified sampling procedure in which Enumeration Areas (EAs) constituted Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) while private households comprised the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). The design was best preferred amongst others to make a total sample representative and descriptive of the unequal distribution of the population across the ten districts.

Since the main objectives of 2010/2011 HBS were not only to provide accurate estimates at national level, but also at lower levels, stratification was further structured implicitly into: rural/urban dichotomy and four Agro-ecological Zones namely; Lowlands, Foothills, Mountains as well as Senqu River Valley (SRV).

1.1.1 Sample Selection

The process of sample selection involved the technique of stratifying each of the ten districts into two strata: urban and rural residence. A cluster of two or more EAs formed a PSU in rural areas whereas in urban areas, a single segment of an EA (either a village or a part of a large village) was used as a PSU. These EAs were selected from the 2006 Population and Housing Census Master Frame, which is designed to give nationally and sub-nationally representative information for household sample surveys.

The frame therefore carries the information about EA's administrative belonging and its locality, number of residential households, and type of residence (urban/rural). To control the effects of variability in the EAs instead of selecting them at random, the EAs were selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS). The total number of households within those EA's served as the Measure of Size (MoS).

In the second stage, a complete household listing (to update the Master Frame) and screening in each of the selected EAs was carried out. Following the listing exercise, stipulated number of households was systematically selected by the Survey Methodology and Cartography section so as to give all listed households an equal chance of being selected and also to prevent bias introduced by interviewers in selecting sampled households at the time of the main survey. An interviewer was then supplied with the list of selected households to be interviewed in order to ensure that only selected households were covered.

1.1.2 Sampling Probabilities

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different domains (districts) and to their urban/rural areas, sampling weights are crucial for any analysis, using 2010/2011 HBS data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results both at national and regional levels, weights were used. Since the sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i th cluster in stratum h

P_{2hi} : second-stage sampling probability within the i th cluster (household selection)

Let a_h be the number of clusters selected in stratum h , M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i th cluster, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i th cluster in the sample was calculated as follows:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h , let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster was calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h was therefore the product of the two-stage selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h was the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1/P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of sampling weights. Sampling weights were adjusted for household non-response. The final weights were normalized in order to make the total number of un-weighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at national level.

1.1.3 Sample Size

A sample size was selected using PPS method countrywide. This sample was drawn from 2006 Population and Housing Census Master Frame which contained 4,250 EAs in total. Having determined a desired sample size, an urban stratum constituted 147 EAs while rural stratum had 120 EAs, which ultimately for both strata resulted in a sample size of 267 EAs containing 6,060 households countrywide. Table 1.1 shows the sample allocation of EAs and households by district and type of residence.

Table 1.1: Sample Allocation of EAs and Households by District and Urban/Rural Residence- 2010/2011

District Code	District Name	Allocation of EA			Allocation of Households		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
01	Botha-Bothe	9	9	18	180	234	414
02	Leribe	19	19	38	380	494	874
03	Berea	5	15	20	100	390	490
04	Maseru	85	20	105	1,700	520	2,220
05	Mafeteng	10	13	23	200	338	538
06	Mohale'sHoek	8	13	21	160	338	498
07	Quthing	3	8	11	60	208	268
08	Qacha's Nek	3	5	8	60	130	190
09	Mokhotlong	3	7	10	60	182	242
10	ThabaTseka	2	11	13	40	286	326
Lesotho		147	120	267	2,940	3,120	6,060

1.1.3.1 Rural Residence

The stratum size of 120 EAs comprised of 3,120 households to be interviewed. The allocation in the rural stratum was made such that, in each PSU, a fixed number of 26 households were selected with systematic sampling technique.

1.1.3.2 Urban Residence

There were 2,940 households which were to be interviewed in the urban stratum that composed of 147 EAs. As mentioned in section 1.1.3.1, the same allocation and selection procedures were employed but with only 20 households in each selected PSU.

1.1.4 Response Details

Empirically, the experience shows that for household based surveys, the response rate is normally high in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. Table 1.2 shows the number of successful interviews by district, urban/rural residence and ecological zones. The achieved sample in the rural stratum was 2,885 households while urban achieved only a household sample size of 2,433.

Table 1.2: Number of households interviewed by District, Type of Residence and Ecological Zone – 2010/2011

District	Ecological Zones					Urban	Total Interviews
	Lowlands	Foothills	Mountains	SRV	Total		
Botha-Bothe	96	81	26	-	203	136	339
Leribe	325	72	52	-	449	375	824
Berea	250	98	-	-	348	264	612
Maseru	299	78	88	-	465	1,167	1,632
Mafeteng	281	53	-	-	334	192	526
Mohale'sHoek	128	52	52	98	330	101	431
Quthing	-	-	76	118	194	52	246
Qacha's Nek	-	-	74	40	114	53	167
Mokhotlong	-	-	167	-	167	55	222
Thaba-Tseka	-	-	236	45	281	38	319
Lesotho	1,379	434	771	301	2,885	2,433	5,318

Nationally, 87.8 percent of the 6,060 households were successfully interviewed as shown by Table 1.3. It was not possible to complete interviews in almost 12.0 percent of the sampled households owing to reasons such as absenteeism and refusals. The

table further shows that the rural stratum had 92.5 percent of successful interviews as opposed to 82.8 percent achieved in the urban stratum.

Table 1.3: Response details by Strata, PSU and Eligible/Contacted Households – 2010/2011

Stratum	PSU	Households		Response
		Eligible	Contacted	Rate
Rural	120	3,120	2,885	92.5
Urban	147	2,940	2,433	82.8
Total	267	6,060	5,318	87.8

1.2 Survey Coverage

The survey universe was designed to be nationally representative of the survey units, covering only private households in the country. Excluded in the design were institutions, recreation and industrial areas.

1.3 Questionnaire Design

The design of the questionnaire was structured in a quarterly form in order to assess the seasonal variations in the household basket of consumption and expenditure. The cover pages for each of these questionnaires included household information, staff details as well as response details. The First Quarter questionnaire focused mainly on demographic (name, sex and age) information, biographical (education, health and economic activities) details, Consumption of agricultural own-produced goods, expenditure and income (day-to-day consumption and expenditure) information of the households.

The Second, Third and Fourth Quarter questionnaires focused mainly on biographic, consumption expenditure and income information on seasonal basis. The four of these questionnaires collectively, reflected a comprehensive coverage of the living conditions (economic activities, household possessions, expenditure and income, etc) and service delivery (health, transport and communication, etc).

1.4 Quality Control

A survey as large and complex as HBS and which requires a large number of personnel are basically prone to non-sampling errors. Thus, to ensure data quality, BOS adopted best-practice approaches and procedures during the design phase and

survey implementation. Described below are some of the safeguard and key quality control measures employed.

1.4.1 Training of Staff

Given the complexity of the HBS questionnaires, training workshops were considered as an extremely important aspect of the survey preparation. Supervisors and Enumerators were intensively trained focusing on interview techniques, field procedures and how to complete the questionnaire. An initial one week training workshop was held specifically for coordinators and supervisors from BOS staff, responsible for coordination and supervision of the survey process.

Three regional training workshops were held in Maseru, Mafeteng and Leribe.). After training, the enumerators were deployed to their designated PSU's. Moreover, another training intended for data entry clerks was made, and the trainees included both the permanent and temporary staff. The training focused mainly on being familiar and able to capture the required information from the questionnaire into the data entry screen.

1.4.2 Field Supervision

Data on HBS was obtained through face-to-face interview and diary methods of data collection and as such being the case, enumerators needed to have a close supervision to maintain adherence to the instructions they received during the training programme. Every enumerator was assigned a PSU and each supervisor was responsible for five enumerators. To minimize recall and telescoping errors, respondents were provided with a diary (for 7 days record period) to make entries of daily or at short time intervals expenditures. Frequent visits and supervision from the field staff was also highly and crucially required to avoid misunderstandings on how to fill the diary and to assist those respondents who needed help. Furthermore, field supervision was made to help avoid memory lapses of respondents in recording items which they frequently purchase.

1.4.3 Data Capturing and Validation

Data entry application was developed by the BOS Information Communication and Technology (ICT) staff. The BOS data entry personnel carried out data editing and capturing. The editing of data involved ensuring that questionnaire identification, in

terms of district, zone, and PSU/EA number, urban/rural residence codes, survey month, week number and household number, were correct. The data entry personnel having done the completeness and accuracy checks of the questionnaires and checking for consistency between related data items, the questionnaires were then captured.

1.5 Data Processing and Analysis

Data processing involved office editing and coding of the questionnaires, data entry, verification and modification, preparation of tables and production of tables. Analysis was done using SPSS while Microsoft Word was used for report writing. Tables and Graphs were made through Microsoft Excel and SPSS package and their output was transferred to Microsoft word for print-ready copy.

1.6 Topics Covered

The survey was planned in a way that data collection spread on quarterly basis; this was made to accurately capture the seasonal variations across time. The information collected includes the following topics:

- Demographic characteristics of household members; relationship to the household head, sex, age, marital status, educational level.
- Economic activities; main activity, other money earned, work done during last 12 months, occupation, etc.
- Characteristics of dwellings and related infrastructure
- Household income.
- Household daily expenditure
- Household related business; registration, type of business.
- Purchase and possession of durable goods
- Possession of land, livestock and other farm assets

1.7 Data Limitations

The use value of assets, rental value for owner occupier, use of own value of consumption of goods and services are all based on estimates given by the respondents. Information on these values should therefore be interpreted with caution.

CHAPTER 2

THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

2.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the demographic characteristics of the household members such as sex, age, dependency ratio, marital status and relationship to the household head. The 2010/2011 Household Budget Survey (HBS) collected information from the selected private households only.

A household is a socio-economic unit as well as a unit of enumeration for many demographic and social investigations (BOS; 2002), which is defined as a group of persons who live together and share common housekeeping arrangements. The household may consist of a group of individuals, whether related or not related, or one individual living by himself or herself.

Information on demographic characteristics of the population is important in planning for a country's development. It provides an indication of future resources required towards provision of goods and services to the population by the Government (KNBS; 2005/2006). The information is also intended to facilitate interpretation of the key demographic and socio-economic indices and it is further intended to assist in assessment of the representativeness of the survey.

2.1 Age and Sex Characteristics of the Population

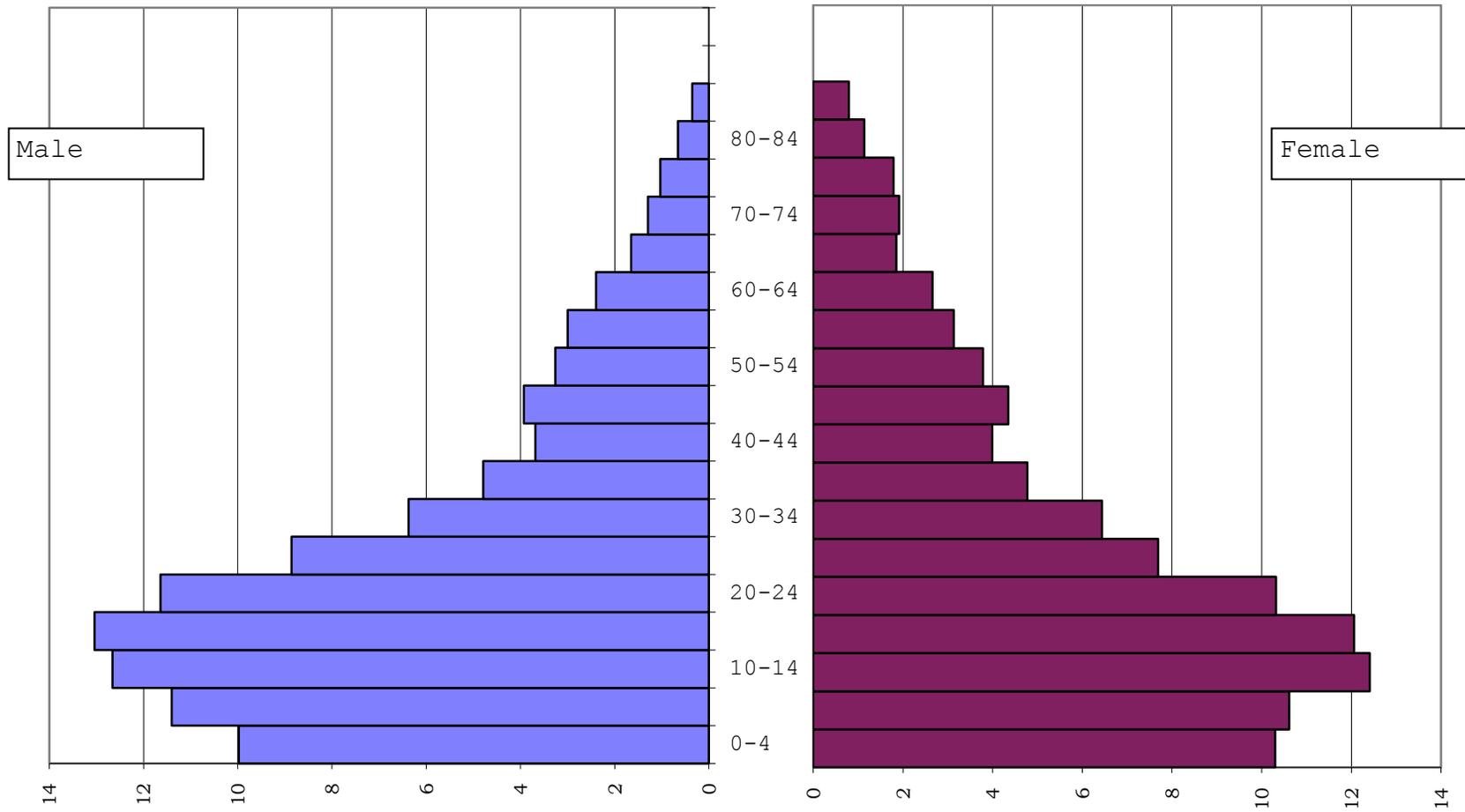
Age and Sex are two of the most important characteristics of the population. These two variables are related to most of the activities and functions of the household, such as household headship, participation in education, labour force, marriage and reproduction. The age and sex composition of the household also affects the resources that the household must have in order to provide the type of care needed by household members and the dependency burden the household must carry.

Where a large proportion of its members are below the working ages (under 15 years) or above it (65 years and over) the dependency burden on the household is high. The same is true if a large proportion of household members are not in the labour force. Household expenses on education, health, food, shelter and clothing are influenced by the age and sex composition of the household. The sex composition of the population, particularly, the sex ratio, gives an indication of past influences of mortality and migration on the population (BOS; 2002).

2.1.1 Age and Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 is the population pyramid which has been derived from the 2010/2011 HBS. The pyramid is similar to the one for the 2006 population and housing census, as it still portrays a broad base which implies that Lesotho has a young population. However, the base of the pyramid is narrowing in comparison to the previous censuses and surveys because of an interplay of population dynamics (fertility, mortality and migration). Notably, the Total Fertility Rate was estimated at 4.1 in the 2004 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey and a further decline to 3.4 was observed during the 2006 Lesotho Population and Housing Census.

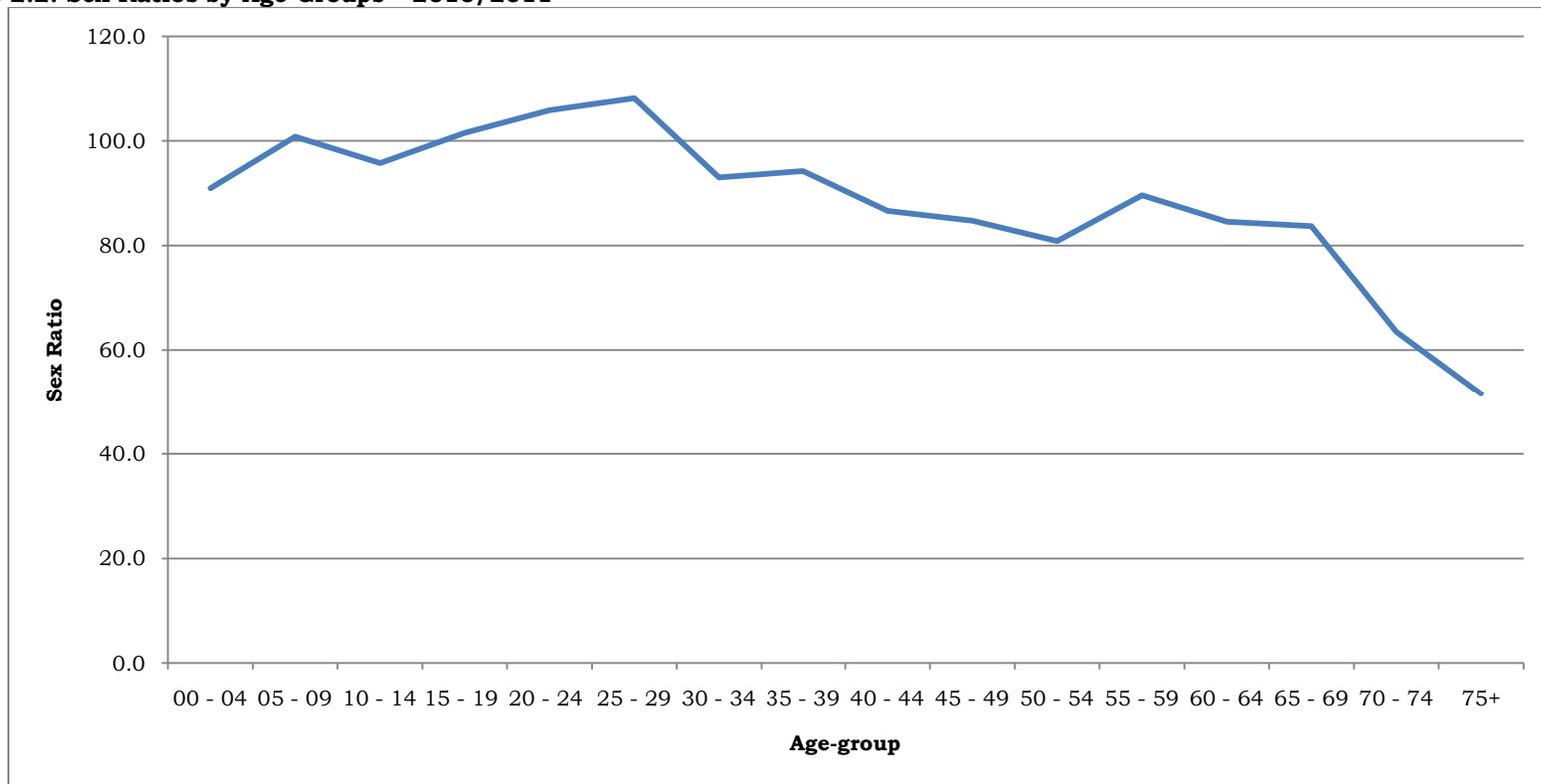
Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid for Lesotho - 2010/2011



2.1.2 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. If the ratio is above 100, it denotes excess of males to females, and if less than 100 then there are more females than males. The past censuses (1986, 1996 and 2006) and surveys (LDS; 2001 and 2011) estimated the sex ratio at birth to range from 100 to 108 males per 100 females. However, the 2010/2011 HBS estimated it at around 93 males per 100 females. In age-groups 5 to 9 and 15 to 19 years, sex ratio was estimated at around 99 and 109, respectively, whereas, in age-group 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 years, the number of males exceeded the number of females. For the age groups 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 years, the sex ratios dropped to 99 each. The sex ratios further declined with some fluctuations due to higher levels of mortality among males than females, until the number of males was 58 per 100 females in the age-group 70 years and above.

Figure 2.2: Sex Ratios by Age-Groups - 2010/2011



2.2 Age Dependency

Age dependency has a direct relationship with structure of the population. The dependent population is referred to as persons aged 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above, while the independent population is those aged 15 to 64 years. If within the population there are a considerable number of dependents, the result of that is a huge burden of dependency on independent persons. Lesotho is characterized by a young population which translates into a heavy burden of age and economic dependency. This shows that there are many children depending on the few working group of people as well as other elderly persons.

It was earlier stated that the population of Lesotho is youthful, thus, from Table 2.1a it is observed that from age 0 to 24 years the population accounted for more than 10 percent each age-group. However, it is more concentrated in the age-group 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years constituting 12.4 and 12.2 percent, respectively.

It is further observed that the population aged 0 to 14 years constituted about 33.6 percent whereas the aged population (65 years and over) accounted for 6.4 percent, and the economically active population (15 to 64 years) accounted for 59.8 percent.

Table 2.1a: Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex - 2010/2011

Age	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
00 - 04	10.1	9.9	10.3
05 - 09	11.1	11.3	11.0
10 - 14	12.4	12.6	12.2
15 - 19	12.2	13.0	11.5
20 - 24	11.0	12.0	10.1
25 - 29	8.4	8.8	8.1
30 - 34	6.6	6.6	6.5
35 - 39	4.8	4.8	4.7
40 - 44	3.8	3.7	3.9
45 - 49	4.0	3.7	4.2
50 - 54	3.4	2.9	4.0
55 - 59	3.1	3.0	3.3
60 - 64	2.5	2.4	2.7
65 - 69	1.9	1.8	1.9
70 - 74	1.7	1.4	1.9
75 - 79	1.5	1.1	1.9
80 - 84	0.8	0.5	1.1
85+	0.5	0.4	0.7
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	2,021,303	991,761	1,029,542

Age dependency ratios were calculated and used as proxy estimates for actual dependency in a population because a large proportion of persons included in the non-dependent age-group (15 to 64 years) could also be dependent. Age dependency

ratio is defined as dependent population (0 to 14 and 65+ years) as the proportion of economically productive population (15 to 64 years). According to Table 2.1b, the age dependency ratios for HBS 1994/1995, 2002/2003 and 2010/2011 were estimated at 0.74, 0.67 and 0.67 respectively. Nationally, it implies that for every 100 persons in the non-dependent age group (15 to 64 years), there were an additional 74 persons dependent on them in 1994/1995 and additional 67 persons dependent on them in both 2002/2003 and 2010/2011. In simple terms, in both 2002/2003 and 2010/2011 HBS there were 167 mouths to feed for every 100 people in the working or non-dependent age-group.

Table 2.1b: Age Dependency Ratios for HBS 1994/1995, 2002/2003 and 2010/2011

HBS year	1994/1995	2002/2003	2010/2011
Age Dependency Ratio	0.74	0.67	0.67

2.3 Average Household Size

Average household size refers to the average number of persons living in a household. According to 2010/2011 HBS the average household size was estimated at 4.8 which imply a decline by 0.4 from the one for 2002/2003 HBS. The average household sizes for Mphahle'sHoek, Quthing, Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka districts constituted 5.2, 5.1, 5.1 and 5.1 persons respectively, whereas Maseru had the least average household size of 4.4 persons. With regards to urban/rural settlement, the proportions were higher in rural areas (5.1 persons) as opposed to urban areas (3.8 persons). For the ecological zones, the average household size was lower in the lowlands (4.5 persons) than in any of the three ecological zones.

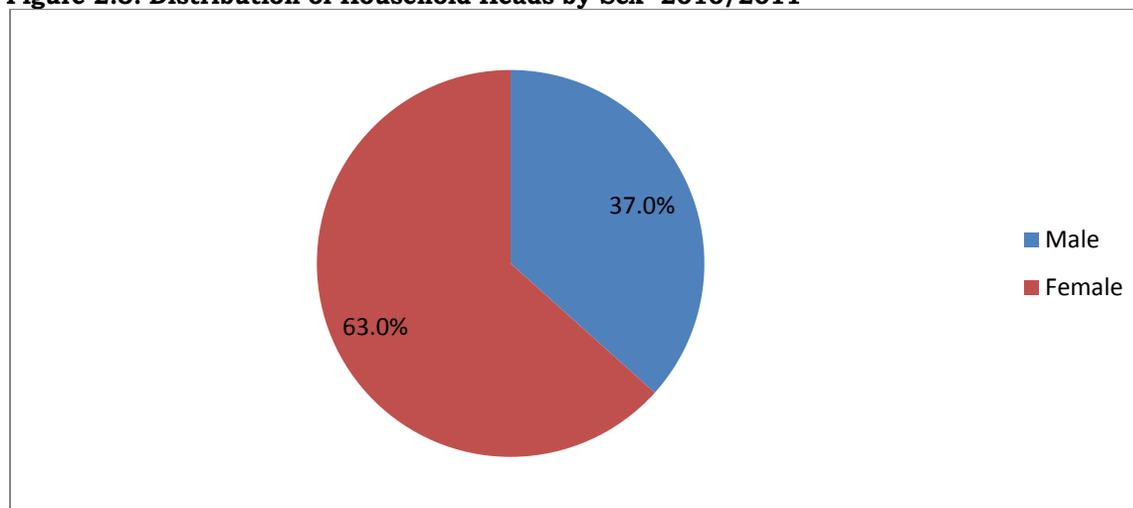
Table 2.2: Distribution of Population, Households and Average Household Size by District, Ecological Zones and Urban/Rural Residence - 2010/2011

	Population	Number of households	Average Household size
Total	2,035,846	425,915	4.8
Botha-Bothe	123,982	26,480	4.7
Leribe	342,483	71,989	4.8
Berea	229,678	48,919	4.7
Maseru	470,492	106,180	4.4
Mafeteng	231,370	48,334	4.8
Mohale's Hoek	194,088	37,464	5.2
Quthing	125,664	24,518	5.1
Qacha's Nek	70,487	13,710	5.1
Mokhotlong	99,808	19,496	5.1
Thaba-Tseka	147,794	28,825	5.1
Ecological Zone			
Lowlands	1,178,804	259,873	4.5
Foothills	262,383	51,095	5.1
Mountains	430,965	82,803	5.2
Senqu River Valley	163,694	32,144	5.1
Urban/ Rural Residence			
Urban	424,803	110,870	3.8
Rural	1,611,043	315,045	5.1

2.4 Household Headship

The household head is the person considered by members of the household as responsible for the day-to-day running of the household. According to 2001 Lesotho Demographic Survey, household headship is often measured by the household headship ratio, which is the number of persons who are household heads as a proportion of the total number of persons living in households. This ratio when multiplied by 100 will show an estimate of the number of persons who are household heads as a ratio of the total number of persons living in households. It further states that the household headship ratio is best calculated by age and sex, and may also be calculated separately by other socio-economic characteristics of household members, such as marital status and employment status. It is indicated in figure 2.3 that on average there are more female headed households than male headed households.

Figure 2.3: Distribution of Household Heads by Sex- 2010/2011



2.4.1 Age-Sex Differentials in Household Headship

The headship percentages may differ by age and sex, as a result it is important to analyze them with respect to these two variables. Generally, at national level, female headed households dominated male headed households, as shown in table 2.3. Table 2.4 shows the household headship percentages by age-groups and sex. The table also demonstrates that in the early age-groups of 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years, there were more female headed than male headed households. The table further indicates that in age-groups 50 to 69 years, the percentages of female headed households were higher than the percentages for the male headed households. The same trend is observed beyond age 69 years. Only 0.1 percent of households were headed by children (female).

Table 2.3 Distribution of Household Heads by Age Group and Sex - 2010/2011

Age	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
10 - 14	0.0	0.0	0.1
15 - 19	0.6	0.4	0.9
20 - 24	2.3	2.4	2.2
25 - 29	6.3	7.3	4.5
30 - 34	8.9	11.2	5.3
35 - 39	9.7	11.3	7.0
40 - 44	9.2	10.0	8.0
45 - 49	10.7	11.2	9.8
50 - 54	10.0	9.7	10.6
55 - 59	10.5	10.2	11.0
60 - 64	8.2	7.9	8.8
65 - 69	6.9	6.6	7.5
70 - 74	6.2	5.0	8.2
75 - 79	5.7	4.0	8.3
80 - 84	2.8	1.5	4.9
85+	1.9	1.2	3.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	425,915	264,836	161,079

2.5 Relationship to Household Head

In Lesotho, relationship to the head of the household could be either by blood or marriage. Relationship by blood could be a child, great grand-child and other relatives such as siblings, uncles, nephews and nieces to the head of the household, whereas, relationship by marriage could relate to the in-laws. Examples of the in-laws can be mother, father and sister or brother to the spouse of the household head. Other persons not related to the head could be referred to as visitors or domestic workers who usually stay in such households.

Even in recent years, when orphanhood has become a common phenomenon; the household heads tend to adopt children whose parents were related to them in either of the mentioned relationships. As a result it could be concluded that Lesotho households mostly contain members who are related persons (BOS; 2002).

Table 2.4 shows the distribution of the population by age and relationship to the household head. As reflected in this table the heads of households constitute 21.1 percent. The table also demonstrated that household members who were spouse to the household head accounted for about 10.5 percent while those who were children constituted 40.1 percent. The grand and grand great children who lived in the households that were headed by grand-parents followed with 14.8 and 1.9 percent respectively. As per definition of relationship by blood and marriage indicated above, only 2.0 percent of persons were non-relatives.

The table further shows that the likelihood of a person to become the household head increases with age. For instance, the proportion of household heads was lowest in age-group 10 to 14 years (0.1 percent). These proportions increased with age until age-group 70 to 74 years, and in age-group 75 years and over the proportion declined to almost 79.0 percent. According to the table, the minimum age-group for a person whose relationship to the household head is a spouse is 15 to 19 years. Moreover the table shows that the percentage for spouses to the household heads also increased with age up until 45 to 49 years with 31.6 percent.

Table 2.4: Distribution of Population by Age and Relationship to the Head of Household - 2010/2011

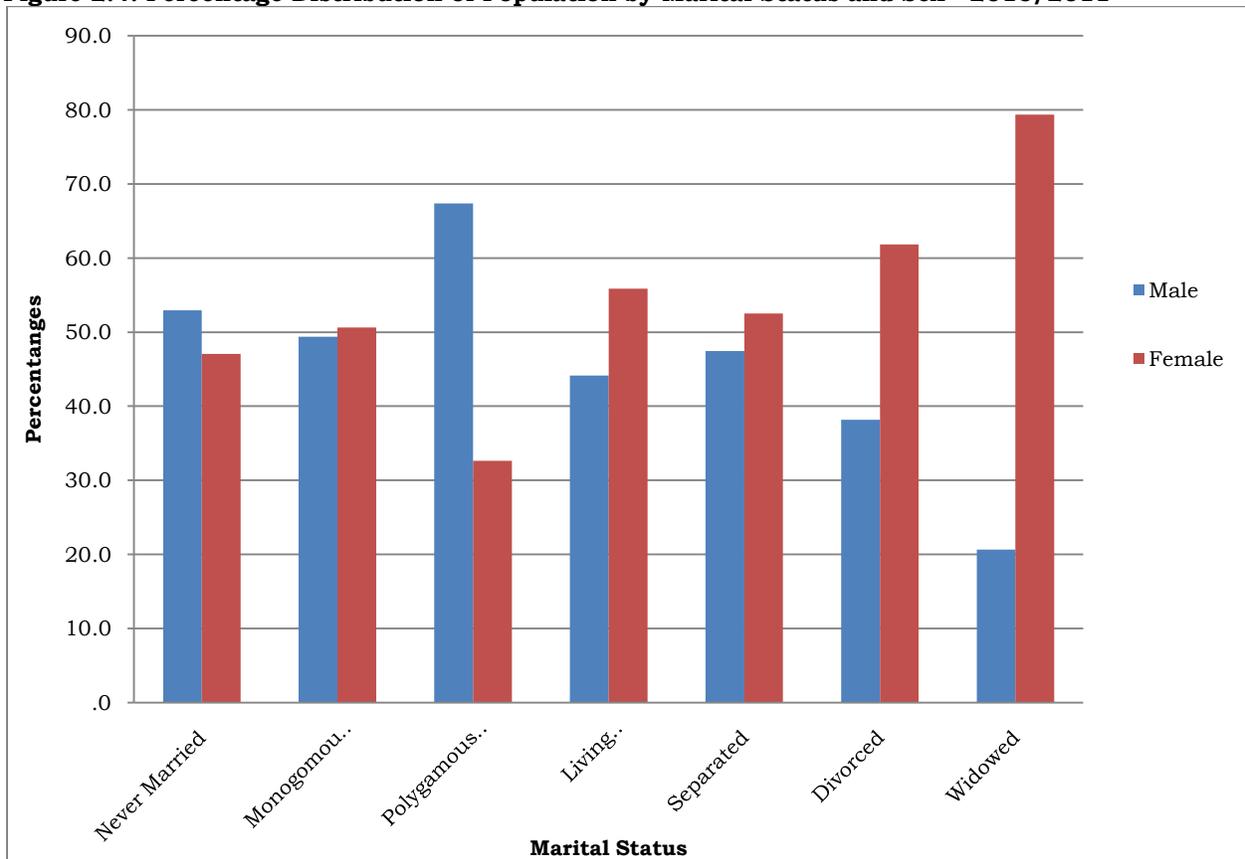
Age Group	Total	Relationship to head								
		Head	Spouse	Child	Son/ Daughter in law	Grandchild	Great Grand Child	Parent/ Parent in Law	Other Relative	Other Person not Related
00 - 04	204,775	0.0	0.0	47.9	0.0	41.9	5.8	0.0	4.1	0.3
05 - 09	225,196	0.0	0.0	54.6	0.0	34.6	4.5	0.0	5.9	0.5
10 - 14	250,697	0.1	0.0	58.7	0.0	26.6	4.1	0.0	9.0	1.6
15 - 19	247,015	1.0	1.1	59.9	2.8	16.2	1.4	0.0	12.9	4.7
20 - 24	223,326	4.4	6.6	56.4	8.1	7.7	1.0	0.0	11.3	4.5
25 - 29	170,529	15.7	16.7	46.8	6.8	3.5	0.1	0.0	7.2	3.1
30 - 34	132,588	28.7	23.9	33.7	3.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.2
35 - 39	96,636	42.7	24.8	23.0	3.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.4
40 - 44	77,232	50.9	28.9	14.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.8
45 - 49	80,356	56.7	31.6	7.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.8
50 - 54	69,715	61.1	30.0	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	1.2
55 - 59	63,308	70.5	23.1	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.9	1.1
60 - 64	50,984	68.9	24.5	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	2.4	0.6
65 - 69	38,243	77.1	17.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.3	0.4
70 - 74	33,401	79.3	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.8	3.6	0.0
75 - 79	30,433	79.2	9.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	4.1	0.0
80 - 84	16,366	73.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	11.8	6.3	0.3
85+	10,503	76.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	5.4	0.0
Total	2,021,303	21.1	10.5	40.1	2.4	14.8	1.9	.5	6.8	2.0

2.6 Marital Status

In most surveys it is very crucial to capture the marital status of respondents as marriage is one of the principal factors that influence the household size. Thus, a married woman is highly exposed to the chance of being pregnant and bearing a child and hence also increasing the dependency burden to a certain household. Unlike the 2002/2003 HBS, the 2010/2011 HBS, introduced three more options in the questionnaire under the marital status response categories and these were; Monogamously, Polygamous marriages and Separation.

Figure 2.4 depicts the percentage distribution of household members by marital status and sex in 2010/2011. The gap (1.2 percentage points) between males and females reflected a slight difference in the Monogamously Married category as compared to other categories. A huge difference between males and females were observed in the Widowed and Polygamous married categories with percentage points of 58.8 and 38.4 respectively. Thus, there were far more males than females who were in Polygamous marriage whereas there were far more widowed females than males.

Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Marital Status and Sex - 2010/2011



2.7 Summary

Even though sex ratio is known to be high at birth, for the first age-group of 0 to 4 years, there were more females than males according to 2010/2011 HBS. Nationally, there were more females than males. Lesotho's population is concentrated in the youths more especially in age-group 10 to 19 years for both males and females.

Age dependency ratio has been the same at 0.67 for both 2010/2011 and 2002/2003 HBSs. The average household size was estimated at 4.8 persons implying a decline by 0.4 from the 2002/2003 HBS. The average household size was higher in the rural than in the urban areas. It was also higher in Mphahlele, Quthing, Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka (at least 5 persons per household).

Generally, there were more male headed households than female headed households. However, in the early age-groups of 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years, there were more female headed households than male headed households. The same pattern was observed for the ages beyond 65 years.

It was observed also that Lesotho's households mostly comprise extended family. Furthermore, the likelihood of a person to become the household head and the chances for a person to become a spouse to the household heads increase with age. There were far more males than females who were in polygamous marriages, whereas, there were far more widowed females than males.

CHAPTER 3

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses household amenities and inability to pay for some of those amenities. In this analysis, household amenities refer to material of walls, electricity, water, gas and paraffin.

Accessibility to amenities is fundamental to the well-being of the society. All the information and findings of this chapter are beneficial and significant in assessing the welfare of households by using several proxies such as materials of the walls, household size with respect to number of rooms in use, type of electricity, access to indoor water, also inability to pay for 'water, electricity, gas and paraffin' with respect to 'economic activity', 'main source of income' and 'earnings per month'.

Housing unit refers to the building that people use for shelter; it provides physical security and protection from the rain, wind, heat, cold and dust. It is a place of safety, comfort and belonging, (BOS, 2002). There are several types of housing units (structures) in Lesotho, such as *rontabole*, *heisi*, *polata*, *malaene*, *optaka*, etc. The analysis will not focus on these housing units but material for construction of walls and number of rooms.

In this survey, rooms are units used mainly for residential purposes including kitchen and bathrooms, excluding toilets, agricultural rooms and garages, unless the garages were used for sleeping or for living purposes. The information on number of rooms has been used in conjunction with household size to provide an indication of the amount of overcrowding or accommodation available to the households.

3.1 Main Materials for Construction of Walls

Good quality walls ensure that household members are protected from harsh weather conditions and exposure to hazardous factors (BOS, 2009). Section 3.1 is derived from the question: "Does your type of house have: walls of block, bricks, mud, stones?"

Figure 3.1 depicts the percentage distribution of Lesotho households by main materials for construction of their housing unit walls. A large proportion, 38.7 and 36.3 percent of the housing units have walls made of Stone and Cement Blocks respectively.

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Materials for Construction of Housing Unit walls - 2010/2011

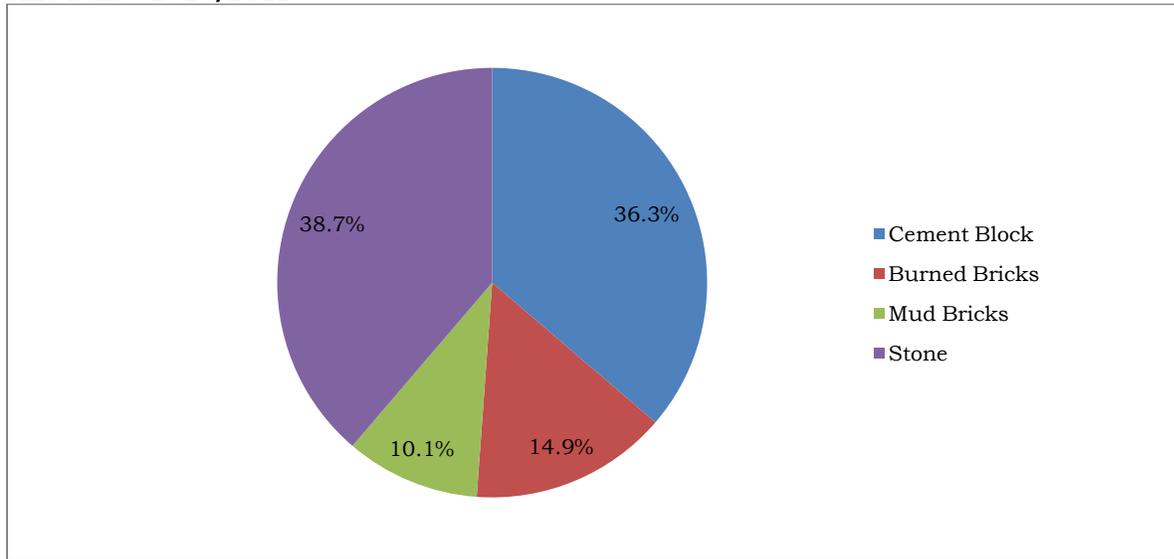
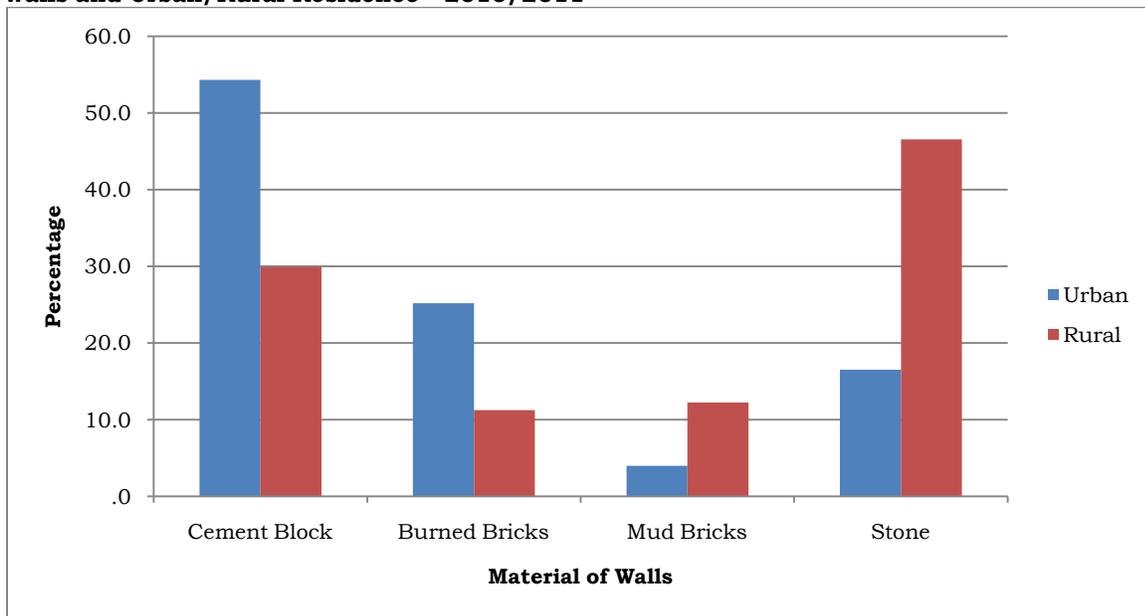


Figure 3.2 illustrates percentage distribution of main materials for construction of walls by Urban and Rural residence. In the urban areas 54.3 percent of housing units had walls constructed of Cement Blocks, followed by 25.2 percent with walls constructed of Burned Bricks while the least percentage (4.0 percent) of walls were constructed of Mud Bricks.

In the rural areas, 46.6 percent of housing units had walls constructed of Stones followed by 29.9 percent of those whose walls were constructed using Cement Blocks.

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Materials for Construction Material of Walls and Urban/Rural Residence - 2010/2011

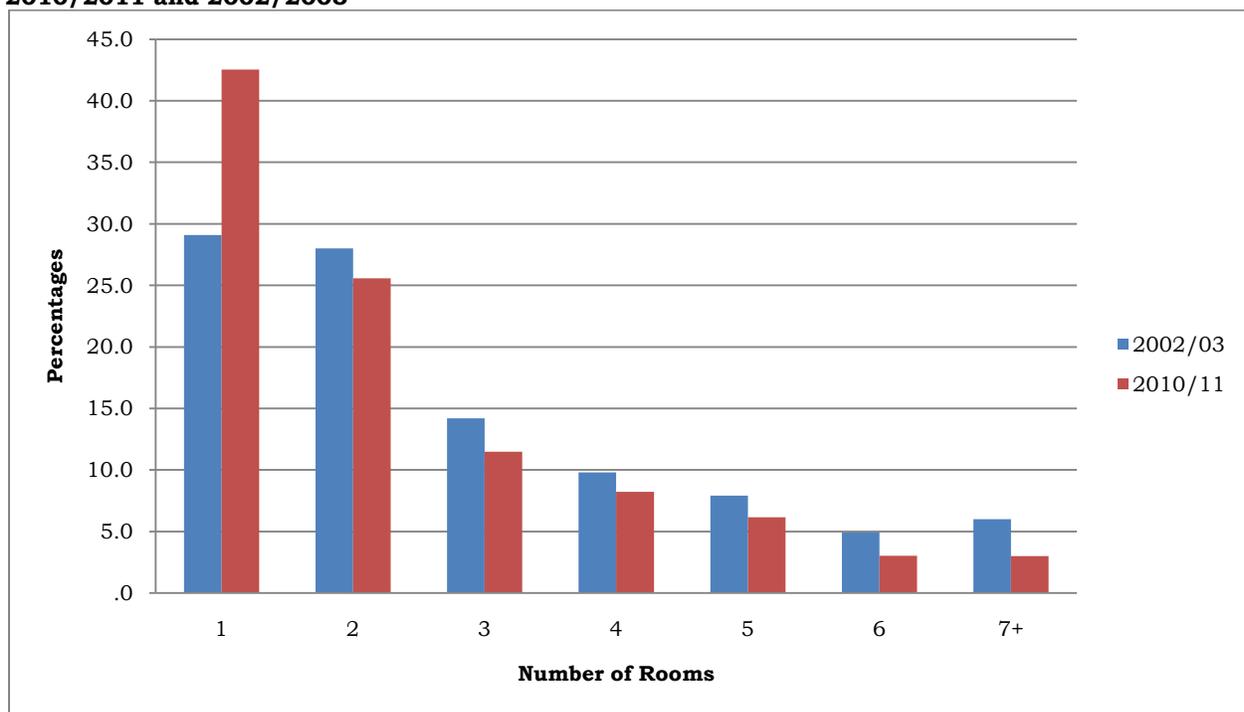


3.2 Number of Rooms in Use and Household Size

It is very important to analyze the number of rooms and household size as this information is beneficial and useful in the planning of future housing needs. Household size affects the resources of the households, for instance it has some implications on health, education, food and shelter for the household (BOS, 2009). This part of the analysis is derived from the question “How many rooms are in use?”

Figure 3.3 presents the percentage distribution of the number of rooms in use by households in 2010/2011 and 2002/2003 HBSs. This figure shows that in both 2010/2011 and 2002/2003 HBSs more than a quarter of households occupied single rooms, the same scenario can be observed for the double rooms. Between the two surveys the number of single rooms increased by 11.4 percentage points, while in all other rooms a decrease was reflected.

Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Housing Unit - 2010/2011 and 2002/2003



The following subsection presents number of rooms with respect to household size. According to Table 3.1, out of the 425,915 total households, the household size of 3 to 4 members has the highest percentage of 30.5 percent followed by 5 to 6 members with 26.9 percent while the lowest is 2.2 percent for households with 11 or more members.

It is further observed that 36.3 percent households with 5 to 6 members had occupied 6 roomed while the least (0.7) households with 11 or more members occupied seven rooms' categories.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms and Household Size - 2010/2011

Number of Rooms	Total	Household Size					
		1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 10	11 +
1	181,132	26.0	30.5	24.5	11.6	5.4	2.0
2	108,923	18.9	32.6	27.4	13.4	5.3	2.5
3	48,905	17.8	29.1	28.4	13.4	7.7	3.6
4	35,029	15.0	24.0	30.0	17.4	10.6	3.0
5	26,248	13.2	24.2	35.6	15.9	8.1	3.1
6	12,890	8.8	28.4	36.3	18.2	6.0	2.3
7	6,342	7.5	30.2	33.8	17.7	10.1	0.7
8	3,315	7.6	26.9	27.6	16.2	11.6	10.1
9+	3,131	7.4	29.4	35.9	15.8	4.9	6.6
Total (%)	100.0	21.0	30.5	26.9	12.9	6.5	2.2
Total (N)	42,5915	20.5	29.9	27.4	13.4	6.3	2.5

3.3 Households and Type of Electricity Used

Electricity is one of the main energy sources used for various purposes by households and industries (BOS; 2009). The number of households with access to mains is essential for policy planning of power installation. Other electricity sources such as Solar, Generators and Batteries for different purposes such as lighting will also be highlighted in this section. Information in Section 3.3 is derived from the question: “What type of electricity does the household use?”

The percentage distribution of households by type of electricity used for the urban and rural regions is presented in Table 3.2. It was observed that, of the 425,915 total households about 23.3 percent used Mains while 2.8 percent used Solar. The results revealed that 67.2 percent of the households did not have access to any form of electricity. Out of 110,870 urban households 52.1 percent used Mains while 36.6 percent did not use any electricity. In the rural area 13.2 percent of households used Mains and 77.1 percent did not use any form of electricity.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Electricity Used by Urban/Rural Residence - 2010/2011

Type of electricity	Urban/Rural		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Mains	23.3	52.1	13.2
Solar	2.8	2.4	3.0
Generator	2.2	1.5	2.4
Batteries	4.5	5.0	4.3
None ¹	67.2	36.6	77.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	425,915	110,870	315,045

The percentage distribution of households by district and type of electricity used is indicated in Table 3.3. According to the table out of 99,227 households with “Mains”, 40.4 percent were found in Maseru, followed by Leribe and Berea with 18.8 and 13.0 percent respectively. The district with lowest percentage for “Mains” (1.6 percent) was Qacha's Nek.

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of Households by District and type of electricity used - 2010/2011

District	Type of Electricity					
	Total	Mains	Solar	Generator	Batteries	N/A
Botha-Bothe	6.2	4.8	8.2	17.3	21.9	5.2
Leribe	16.9	18.8	16.2	12.1	18.2	16.3
Berea	11.5	13.0	20.1	12.3	9.1	10.7
Maseru	24.9	40.4	19.6	22.6	34.8	19.2
Mafeteng	11.3	7.7	10.2	16.0	3.8	13.0
Mohale's Hoek	8.8	4.1	8.7	6.3	4.9	10.8
Quthing	5.8	4.2	9.5	6.4	3.7	6.3
Qacha's Nek	3.2	1.6	2.1	3.6	0.2	4.0
Mokhotlong	4.6	3.4	3.3	1.5	2.6	5.3
Thaba-Tseka	6.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	0.6	9.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	425,915	99,227	12,018	9,392	19,141	286,137

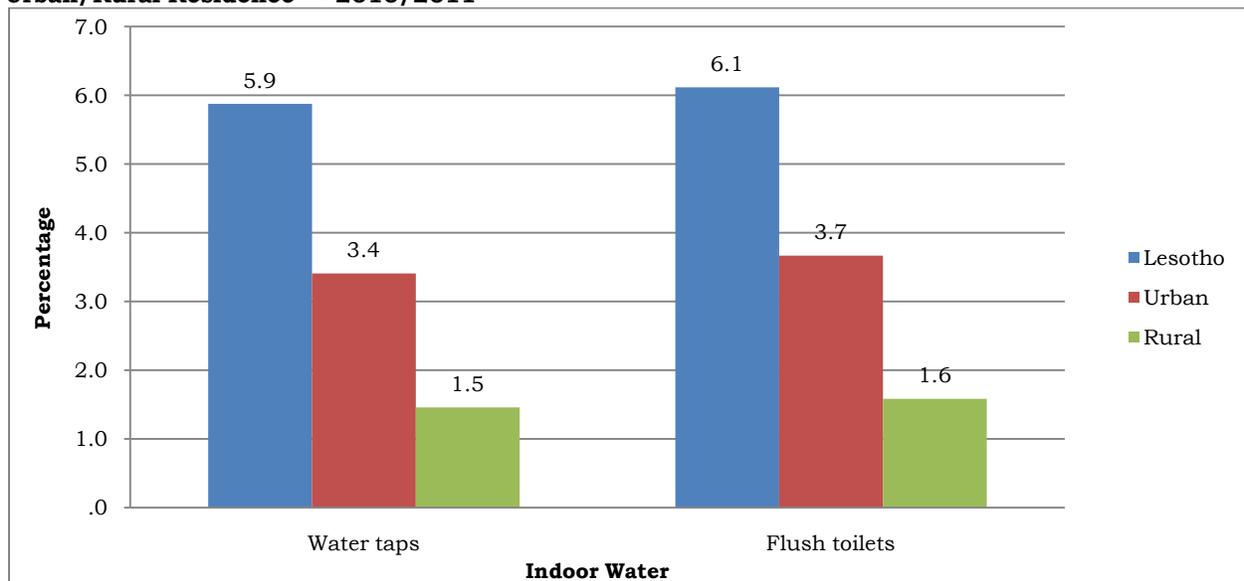
¹None means that the household did not have access to any type of electricity and in the questionnaire it appears as Not Applicable to the question.

3.4 Households and Housing Unit Access to Indoor Water

The Government of Lesotho through the Water Act of 2008, Water and Sanitation Policy of 2007, is committed to ensuring and promoting access to a sustainable supply of portable water and basic sanitation services. This sub-section was derived from the question: “Does your type of house have: indoor water taps and flush toilets?”

Figure 3.5 depicts percentage distribution of households by access to indoor water, which refers to indoor taps and flush toilets. Nationally, 5.9 percent of households had access to indoor tap water, while flush toilets accounted for 6.1 percent. It was observed that 3.4 percent of the urban households had the highest proportion of households with access to indoor water taps while the rural had the lowest with 1.5 percent. In addition, 3.7 percent of urban households had flush toilets and the rural has the least percentage of 1.6 percent.

Figure 3.4: Percentage of Distribution of Households by Access to Indoor Water Used and Urban/Rural Residence - 2010/2011



3.5 Households and Inability to pay Electricity, Water, Gas and Paraffin and their Main Activity

Access to electricity, water, gas and paraffin impacts on the welfare of household members therefore inability to pay for these commodities affects household's welfare negatively. The section focuses on, household's inability to pay for electricity, water, gas and paraffin in the last three months by different groups (economic activity, main source of income and earnings per month in the last twelve months). The subsequent tables incorporate the three categories including Electricity, Water, Gas and Paraffin. There are three responses for each category, those households who could not pay, could pay and those who did not have to pay for the commodity. Households were

asked the following questions: “Has your household at any time in the last 3 months been unable to pay for Electricity, Water, Gas and Paraffin?” together with question on main activity, main source of income and amount of income earned per month.

3.5.1 Households and Inability to pay for Electricity and Main Activity

This section discusses household distribution by main activity twelve months prior to the survey and inability to pay for electricity, water, gas and paraffin in the last 3 months. It is observed from Table 3.4a that 5.2 of households who were Employers were not able to pay for electricity in the past three months. Self-employed households with paid labourers who could not pay for electricity three months prior to the survey constituted 13.1 percent.

Table 3.4a: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main activity and Inability to pay for Electricity- 2010/2011

Main Activity	Total	Unable to pay for electricity in the last 3 months		
		Yes	No	N/A
Employer	3,223	5.2	26.4	68.4
Employed with salary	12,1375	8.3	29.6	62.1
Self-employed with paid labours	5,611	13.1	44.5	42.4
Self-employed without paid labours	20,418	8.2	28.9	62.9
Herding with salary	2,385	4.5	8.1	87.4
Herding without salary	3,725	1.4	14.6	84.0
Subsistence farmer	99,584	5.8	10.6	83.6
Casual worker	35,456	4.4	15.3	80.4
Unpaid family worker	1,593	.0	14.3	85.7
Pupil/Student	4,461	8.9	21.1	70.0
Retired	11,556	6.8	20.9	72.3
Disabled	3,945	5.5	5.5	89.0
Unemployed	19,145	6.4	16.5	77.1
Homemaker	12,598	5.6	11.1	83.3
Housewife	80,840	6.9	14.8	78.2
Total (%)	100.0	6.8	19.3	73.9
Total(N)	425,915	29,058	82,242	314,615

3.5.2 Households' Inability to pay for Water and Main Activity

A household is considered to have access to improved water supply if it uses improved drinking water sources (BOS, 2013). It is observed from Table 3.4b that 7.1 percent of total households were not able to pay for water, while 41.1 were able to.

Table 3.4b: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main activity and Inability to pay for Water - 2010/2011

Main Activity	Total	Unable to pay for water in the last 3 months		
		Yes	No	N/A
Employer	3,223	12.6	36.5	50.9
Employed with salary	121,375	8.6	51.1	40.2
Self-employed with paid labours	5,611	10.8	62.4	26.8
Self-employed without paid labours	20,418	9.8	48.8	41.4
Herding with salary	2,385	4.9	41.0	54.0
Herding without salary	3,725	2.6	27.9	69.6
Subsistence farmer	99,584	3.3	29.3	67.5
Casual worker	35,456	6.7	40.9	52.5
Unpaid family worker	1,593	5.5	14.3	80.2
Pupil/Student	4,461	12.5	48.9	38.6
Retired	11,556	5.2	41.3	53.6
Disabled	3,945	12.0	28.1	59.9
Unemployed	19,145	9.4	43.0	47.5
Homemaker	12,598	4.4	35.7	60.0
Housewife	80,840	8.3	39.0	52.7
Total (%)	100.0	7.1	41.1	51.9
Total(N)	425,915	30,138	174,895	220,882

3.5.3 Main Activity of Household Heads and Inability to pay for Gas and Paraffin

From Table 3.4c it is evident that most (67.3 percent) of the households were able to pay for gas and paraffin. Of the 6,449 Households headed by students, 32.3 percent could not pay for paraffin and gas. More than 30 percent of the households whose main activity is homemaker or housewife could not pay for paraffin and gas. More than three quarters of retired households were able to pay for paraffin and gas.

Table 3.4c: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main activity and Inability to pay for Gas and Paraffin - 2010/2011

Main Activity	Total	Unable to pay for gas and paraffin in the last 3 months		
		Yes	No	N/A
Employer	2,935	16.1	79.1	4.8
Employed with salary	136,445	21.8	71.7	6.4
Self-employed with paid labours	6,611	21.8	67.0	11.2
Self-employed without paid labours	21,203	22.6	68.5	8.9
Herding with salary	2,513	10.4	84.8	4.8
Herding without salary	3,260	26.6	68.1	5.3
Subsistence farmer	98,613	23.7	68.0	8.2
Casual worker	38,476	33.0	61.9	5.1
Unpaid family worker	410	29.8	63.1	7.2
Pupil/Student	6,449	32.3	59.0	8.8
Retired	12,076	22.5	73.0	4.5
Disabled	3,669	24.4	75.6	0.0
Unemployed	37,617	25.7	65.7	8.6
Homemaker	12,079	30.4	62.0	7.6
Housewife	78,715	30.6	61.3	8.1
Total (%)	100.0	25.5	67.3	7.3
Total(N)	425,915	108,447	286,551	30,917

3.6 Households' Main Source of Income and Inability to pay for Electricity, Water, Gas and Paraffin

This section will discuss households' distribution by main source of income twelve months prior to the survey and inability to pay for electricity, water, gas and paraffin three months prior to the survey.

From the tables 3.5a, 3.5b and 3.5c, it can be seen that 28.0 and 22.2 percent of households sourced their main income from farming and private sector wages and salaries respectively, while 2.5 percent received their income from pensions. Remittances from abroad, Other Remittance and Social assistance contributed 4.7, 4.6 and 5.0 percent respectively of the total households' income.

3.6.1 Households' Main Source of Income and inability to pay for Electricity

Data presented in Table 3.5a shows that 12.6 percent of households, whose main source of income was wages and salaries from the public sector, were not able to pay for electricity three months prior to the survey. It is further observed that 12.2 percent of the households whose main source of income is Remittances from abroad were not able to pay for electricity.

Table 3.5a: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Income and Inability to pay for Electricity- 2010/2011

Main Source of Income	Total	Unable to pay for electricity in the last 3 months		
		Yes	No	N/A
Wages and salaries from public sector	10.8	12.6	37.9	49.4
Wages and salaries from private sector	22.2	6.0	26.6	67.4
Farming	28.0	4.8	8.9	86.3
Casual work	10.3	4.3	13.6	82.1
Household business	6.5	10.7	32.8	56.5
Pensions	2.5	5.4	19.2	75.3
Remittances from abroad	4.7	12.2	18.2	69.6
Other remittances	4.6	12.5	24.8	62.7
Social assistance	5.6	1.0	5.5	93.5
Other	5.0	6.7	10.9	82.5
Total (%)	100.0	6.8	19.3	73.9
Total(N)	42,5915	29,058	82,242	314,615

3.6.2 Households' Main Source of Income and Inability to pay for Water

According to Table 3.5b, 3.0 percent of the farming households were unable to pay for water, while 27.9 percent were able to. More than half of households, whose income was wages and salaries from both the public and private sector, were able to pay for water.

Table 3.5b: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Income and Inability to pay for Water - 2010/2011

Main Source of Income	Total	Unable to pay for water in the last 3 months		
		Yes	No	N/A
Wages and salaries from public sector	10.8	12.1	54.3	33.6
Wages and salaries from private sector	22.2	6.9	52.8	40.2
Farming	28.0	3.0	27.9	69.1
Casual work	10.3	6.8	39.3	53.9
Household business	6.5	11.7	51.5	36.9
Pensions	2.5	7.4	37.0	55.5
Remittances from abroad	4.7	12.6	34.7	52.7
Other remittances	4.6	14.3	44.4	41.3
Social assistance	5.6	2.7	40.6	56.6
Other	5.0	7.3	29.6	63.1
Total (%)	100.0	7.1	41.1	51.9
Total (N)	425,915	30,138	174,895	220,882

3.6.3 Households main source of income and Inability to pay for Gas and Paraffin

It is evident from Table 3.5c, that for all main sources of income, about 25.5 percent of household were not able to pay for gas and paraffin. Households whose main source of income was farming and who were not able to pay for gas and paraffin constituted 26.6 percent. For the category of casual workers, 32.0 percent were not able to pay for gas and paraffin.

Table 3.5c: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Income and Inability to pay for Gas and Paraffin- 2010/2011

Main Source of Income	Total	Unable to pay for gas and paraffin in the last 3 months		
		Yes	No	N/A
Wages and salaries from public sector	10.8	20.4	71.2	8.4
Wages and salaries from private sector	22.2	22.6	72.5	4.9
Farming	28.0	26.6	66.2	7.2
Casual work	10.3	32.0	61.1	6.9
Household business	6.5	24.7	65.5	9.7
Pensions	2.5	22.7	71.6	5.7
Remittances from abroad	4.7	27.6	59.5	12.8
Other remittances	4.6	28.3	58.6	13.0
Social assistance	5.6	19.9	77.0	3.1
Other	5.0	33.1	58.9	8.0
Total (%)	100.0	25.5	67.3	7.3
Total (N)	425,915	108,447	286,551	30,917

3.7 Households' Inability to pay for Electricity, Water, Gas and Paraffin and earnings per month.

This section discusses Inability of households that earn a monthly income as per defined scales to pay for Electricity, Water, Gas and Paraffin. Household members were asked to report on their total monthly earnings. The analysis follows the same format as in the two previous sections.

3.7.1 Households Earnings per month and Inability to pay for Electricity

There is an indication that 9.4 percent of Households who did not earn any income per month were unable to pay for electricity three months prior to the survey (Table 3.6a). It is observed that more than three quarters of the households whose earnings per month was less than one thousand Maloti did not have access to electricity. Out of total households whose income was M5000 and above, 9.0 percent could not afford to pay while 57.4 percent were able to pay for electricity.

Table 3.6a: Percentage Distribution of Households Inability to pay for Electricity by Earnings per month - 2010/2011

Income per month	Total	Unable to pay for electricity in the last 3 months		
		Yes	No	N/A
None	19.8	9.4	13.9	76.7
Less than M299	15.5	5.0	10.4	84.6
M300 - M499	17.9	6.6	11.4	82.0
M500 - M999	18.3	4.7	16.2	79.1
M1000 - M1999	13.3	7.1	23.4	69.5
M2000 - M4999	11.3	7.4	40.6	51.9
M5000 and above	3.9	9.0	57.4	33.6
Total (%)	100.0	6.8	19.3	73.9
Total (N)	425,915	29,058	82,242	314,615

3.7.2 Households' Earnings per month and Inability to pay for Water

It is observed from Table 3.6b that 4.7 percent of households who earned between M1000 and M1999 were not able to pay for water while 47.1 percent were able to pay. About 62 percent of households who earn M5000 and above were able to pay for water.

Table 3.6b: Percentage Distribution of Households Inability to pay for Water by Earnings per month - 2010/2011

Income per Month	Total	Unable to pay for water in the last 3 months		
		Yes	No	N/A
None	19.8	10.1	30.3	59.5
Less than M299	15.5	6.6	36.7	56.7
M300 - M499	17.9	6.7	37.1	56.1
M500 - M999	18.3	5.8	43.1	51.1
M1000 - M1999	13.3	4.7	47.1	48.2
M2000 - M4999	11.3	6.8	54.3	38.9
M5000 and above	3.9	10.0	62.1	27.9
Total (%)	100.0	7.1	41.1	51.9
Total (N)	425,915	30,138	174,895	220,882

3.7.3 Households' Earnings per month Inability to pay for Paraffin

Almost 17 percent of households whose monthly income was over M5000 were not able to pay for paraffin and gas (Table 3.6c). Furthermore, 30.3 percent of households whose monthly income is less than M300 were not able to pay for paraffin and gas.

Table 3.6c: Percentage Distribution of Households Inability to pay for Gas and Paraffin by Earnings per month - 2010/2011

Income per month	Total	Unable to pay for gas and paraffin in the last 3 months		
		Yes	No	N/A
None	19.8	26.6	59.9	13.5
Less than M300	15.5	30.3	63.1	6.6
M300 - M499	17.9	29.2	64.2	6.5
M500 - M999	18.3	25.0	69.0	6.0
M1000 - M1999	13.3	21.0	75.0	4.0
M2000 - M4999	11.3	20.1	75.8	4.0
M5000 and above	3.9	16.7	75.3	8.0
Total (%)	100.0	25.5	67.3	7.3
Total (N)	425,915	108,447	286,551	30,917

3.8 Summary

In Lesotho majority (38.7 percent) of dwellings were constructed using stones, of which about 89.0 percent were found in the rural areas.

The highest percentage (68.1 percent) of households was living in one or two roomed dwellings. The least percentage of households (0.7 percent) was found in those housing units with nine or more rooms. Generally, households with three to six members dominated in all categories.

About 23 percent of the households were using Mains, with a large percentage (58.2 percent) emerging from the urban areas. Solar, Generator and Battery powered electricity were mainly found in rural areas.

Overall access to main electricity has been growing sharply for the last three Household Budget Surveys starting from 1994/1995 to the 2010/2011 HBS.

Almost 71percent of the households earn an income of less than M1000 per month or nothing at all while 3.9 percent of the households earn a monthly income of M5000 and more. More than half of households who earned M5000 and more were able to pay for electricity, water, gas and paraffin.

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter provides information relating to school attendance by household members in Lesotho. The information in this chapter is presented in two sections. The first section focuses on school attendance while the second one deals with educational attainment within household members across geographical locations.

In Lesotho, Education is the prime example of social transfer in kind, as it is provided by the government to individual households. On the other hand education can be regarded as fixed investment in Lesotho because the government enhances the effectiveness of individual household members by sharpening one's ability to make informed decisions for the benefit of the country (*System of National Accounts 2008*).

As an effort to enhance school attendance and educational attainment, Lesotho Government introduced Free Primary Education (FPE) in 2000. The government commenced the implementation of free primary education policy, which provides access to basic education to every Mosotho starting with grade one in 2000 until 2006. Therefore, in 2006 the full coverage of implementation of free primary education in Lesotho was achieved. This actually shows that the government regards education as a valuable benefit of household members in the country.

4.1 School Attendance

The school-going age is 06 to 24 years hence the analysis focused on the school-going population. For 2010/2011 Household Budget Survey (HBS), respondents were asked to state if each listed household members aged two years and above, had ever attended school. There were three categories of persons under school attendance, namely;

- Never Attended
- Still Attending
- Left School

The analysis concentrated on these three categories by sex, district, ecological zone, urban/rural residence and age groups.

4.1.1 Household Heads and School attendance

Amongst the school-going population (6 to 24 years) in Lesotho, household heads aged 10 to 24 years were asked questions on school attendance.

Table 4.1 presents distribution of household heads aged 10 to 24 years by district and school attendance. It is generally observed that majority (59.3 percent) of the household heads left school and 30.8 percent of the household heads were still attending, while those who never attended school recorded 9.8 percent in Lesotho.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads Aged 10 to 24 Years by District and School Attendance - 2010/2011

District	Total	School Attendance		
		Never Attended	Still Attending	Left School
Botha-Bothe	381	0.0	78.7	21.3
Leribe	2,611	4.7	22.4	72.9
Berea	1,169	7.7	24.6	67.8
Maseru	3,430	7.9	28.5	63.6
Mafeteng	1,902	4.7	39.2	56.1
Mohale'sHoek	672	6.0	71.4	22.6
Quthing	301	0.0	20.3	79.7
Qacha's Nek	274	41.6	41.6	16.8
Mokhotlong	1,042	41.9	24.6	33.5
Thaba-Tseka	847	9.0	10.6	80.4
Total (%)	100.0	9.8	30.8	59.3
Total (N)	12,629	1,240	3,895	7,494

4.1.2 Household Members, Age and School Attendance

It is also important to analyze household members by age and school attendance.

Table 4.2 shows distribution of school-going population by age and school attendance. It is observed from the table that the proportion (4.0 percent) of household members who never attended school in the 2010/2011 HBS has decreased compared to the same category (4.7 percent) of the 2006 Population and Housing Census. It is further noticed that the same is true for the proportions of household members who had left school with 35.3 percent in the 2006 Population and Housing Census and 27.7 percent in the 2010/2011 HBS respectively.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of School-Going Population (6 to 24 years) by Age and School Attendance -2006 Census and 2010/2011

Age	2006 Census			2010/2011 HBS			Total
	Never Attended	Still Attending	Left School	Never Attended	Still Attending	Left School	
6	14.0	84.9	1.0	15.0	82.4	2.6	43,654
7	5.8	74.9	19.3	4.6	92.9	2.5	42,687
8	3.8	88.1	8.1	3.4	93.0	3.6	42,762
9	2.9	92.2	5.0	2.3	94.3	3.3	51,054
10	2.9	93.7	3.8	2.3	94.7	2.9	54,658
11	2.2	93.9	3.9	1.8	94.8	3.4	43,402
12	2.5	93	4.4	1.4	93.8	4.8	51,005
13	2.6	91.5	5.9	2.2	93.3	4.5	51,818
14	2.6	86.8	10.6	1.6	90.4	8.0	49,814
15	3.2	78.0	18.7	1.7	81.5	16.8	51,728
16	3.5	66.7	27.8	1.7	74.0	24.3	48,884
17	4.0	52.6	43.5	3.8	64.0	32.1	50,434
18	4.5	40.3	55.2	1.7	56.6	41.7	52,531
19	5.1	29.7	65.2	4.4	47.1	48.5	43,438
20	5.7	21.6	72.8	4.1	40.7	55.2	50,886
21	5.8	15.5	78.6	4.7	30.5	64.8	41,416
22	6.3	10.7	83	6.3	22.8	70.9	48,508
23	6.7	7.6	85.7	7.8	15.6	76.5	38,998
24	6.9	5.2	88.0	8.1	14.5	77.3	43,518
Total (%)	4.7	60.0	35.3	4.0	68.3	27.7	100
Total(N)	-	-	-	35,919	615,344	249,932	901,195

4.1.3 Never Attended School

It is also important to look at the proportion of the school-going population that has never attended school since it has a negative impact on the literacy rate of any country.

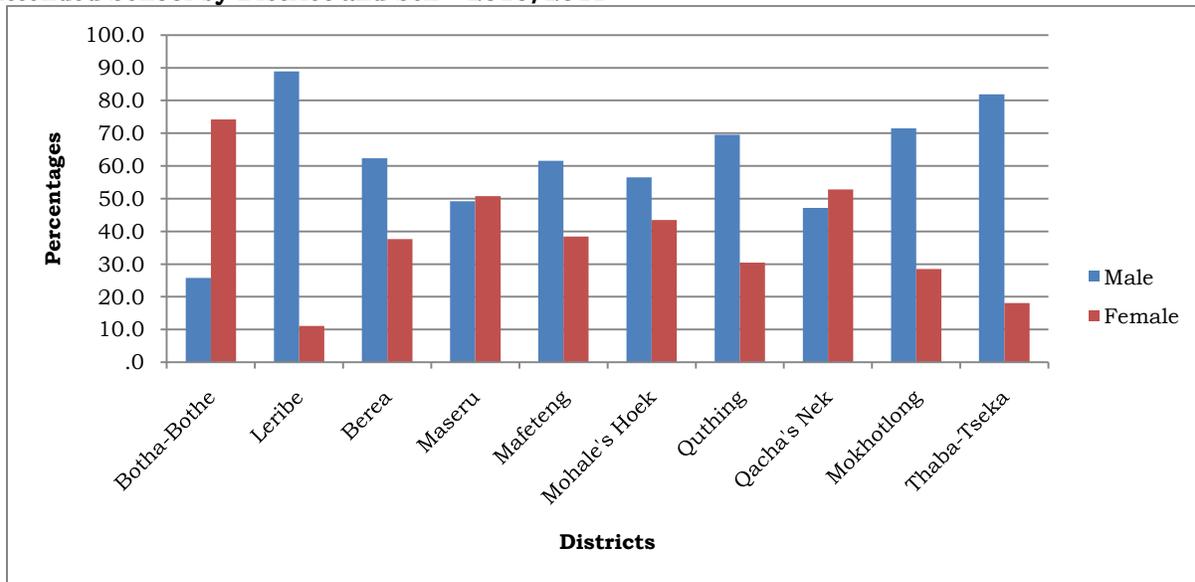
4.1.3.1 Household Members Who had Never Attended School and Sex

In this part, information is given on household members who had never attended school in 2010/2011 HBS. It is generally observed from figure 4.1 that in all the districts except Botha-Bothe more male household members had never attended school comparatively.

The figure depicts percentage distribution of household members aged 6 to 24 years who had never attended school by district and sex. The male household members residing in Leribe and Thaba-Tseka who had never attended school constituted higher percentages (88.9 and 81.9 respectively) than their female counterparts. They were followed by Mokhotlong with 71.5 percent. The lowest percentage was observed in Botha-Bothe with 25.8 percent. On the other hand Botha-Bothe district had the

majority of female household members who had never attended school with 74.2 percent, and was followed whereas Leribe had the lowest proportion of 11.1 percent.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Members Aged 6 to 24 Years Who had Never Attended School by District and Sex – 2010/2011



4.1.3.2 Urban/Rural Household Members Who had Never Attended School

Table 4.3 displays percentage distribution of household members aged 6 to 24 years who had never attended school by age, urban/rural residence, sex and survey periods (2006 Census and 2010/2011 HBS). It is observed that in both urban and rural residence more males than females had never attended school for both periods. The possible reason is primarily attributable to involvement of young Basotho boys in heading of livestock.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Household Members Aged 6 to 24 Years Who Never Attended School by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence – 2006 Census and 2010/2011

Age	2006 Census				2010/2011 HBS			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6	51.0	49.0	54.3	45.7	67.9	32.1	50.7	49.3
7	57.4	42.6	61.9	38.1	51.1	48.9	49.9	50.1
8	60.2	39.8	66.3	33.7	100.0	0.0	54.5	45.5
9	57.0	43.0	70.8	29.2	50.0	50.0	64.2	35.8
10	55.1	44.9	79.2	20.8	73.7	26.3	64.3	35.7
11	65.6	34.4	79.0	21.0	61.1	38.9	75.7	24.3
12	60.6	39.4	80.1	19.9	0.0	0.0	78.4	21.6
13	59.5	40.5	83.3	16.7	100.0	0.0	70.6	29.4
14	52.6	47.4	84.9	15.1	54.4	45.6	100.0	0.0
15	64.8	35.2	87.2	12.8	0.0	100.0	45.9	54.1
16	60.9	39.1	86.2	13.8	83.5	16.5	64.8	35.2
17	67.5	32.5	87.3	12.7	82.5	17.5	77.7	22.3
18	66.9	33.1	87.1	12.9	19.8	80.2	84.8	15.2
19	64.4	35.6	87.1	12.9	64.0	36.0	78.0	22.0
20	73.2	26.8	84.8	15.2	44.8	55.2	62.7	37.3
21	70.0	30.0	86.6	13.4	23.9	76.1	55.1	44.9
22	70.4	29.6	86.8	13.2	51.4	48.6	79.1	20.9
23	76.3	23.7	85.7	14.3	41.4	58.6	73.3	26.7
24	68.3	31.7	86.9	13.1	45.9	54.1	85.5	14.5
Total (%)	63.3	36.7	78.0	22.0	51.5	48.5	66.1	33.9
Total (N)	-	-	-	-	2,973	2,800	19,933	10,213

4.1.4 Still Attending

The proportion of household members who are still attending school is very important as it gives the enrolment rates, an indicator of the number of students who are at school as a total of those who are supposed to be at school.

4.1.4.1 Household Heads Who were Still Attending School

In the 2010/2011 HBS, the minimum age for household heads was set at 10 years, hence the focus is on the household heads who reported "still attending school". Table 4.4 presents distribution of household heads aged 10 to 24 years who were still attending school by district and sex.

It is shown in the table that a higher percentage (51.9) of male household heads was still attending school as compared to their female counterparts (48.1percent). It is observed that Maseru had more (25.1 percent) household heads who were still attending school than any other districts.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads Aged 10 to 24 Who were Still Attending School by District and Sex - 2010/2011

District	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Botha-Bothe	300	57.3	42.7
Leribe	585	65.1	34.9
Berea	287	33.4	66.6
Maseru	977	57.7	42.3
Mafeteng	745	50.3	49.7
Mohale'sHoek	480	58.3	41.7
Quthing	61	0.0	100.0
Qacha's Nek	114	100.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	256	15.2	84.8
Thaba-Tseka	90	0.0	100.0
Total (%)	100	51.9	48.1
Total(N)	3,895	2,021	1,874

4.1.4.2 Household Members Who were Still Attending School and District

The distribution of household members aged 6 to 24 years who were still attending school by district and sex is presented in Table 4.5. In general, table 4.5 shows that the higher proportion of female household members (50.7 percent) was still attending school compared to male household members (49.3 percent). In Leribe, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka districts over 50 percent of female household members were still attending school compared to male household members, while the opposite is observed with the other districts.

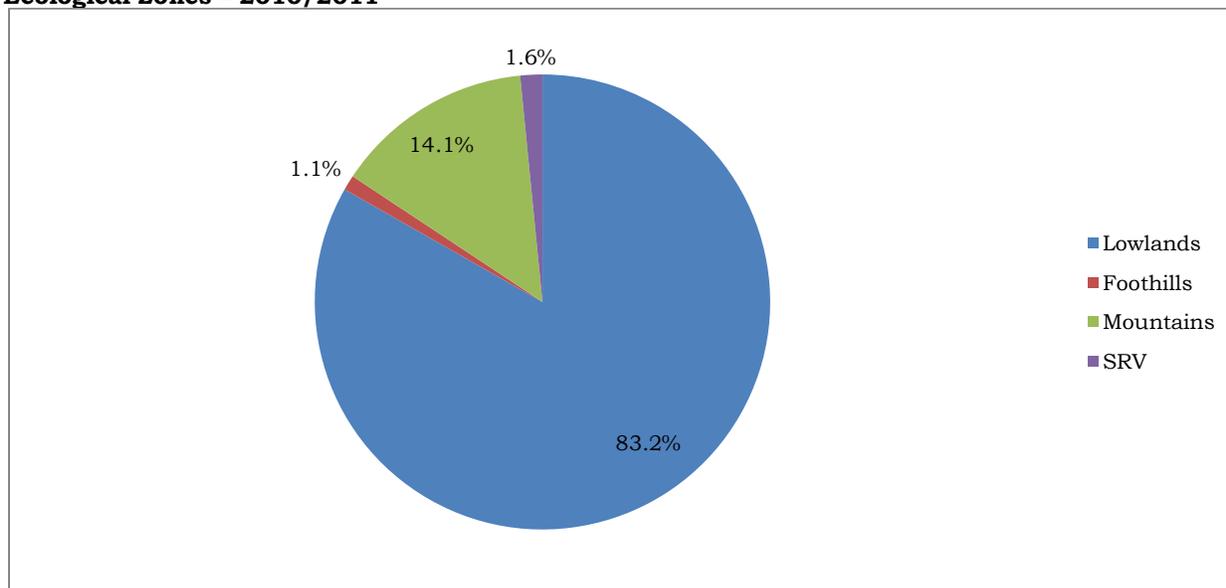
Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution Household Members 6-24 Who were Still Attending By District and Sex - 2010/2011

District	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Botha-Bothe	38,442	50.6	49.4
Leribe	99,974	46.9	53.1
Berea	70,745	51.2	48.8
Maseru	146,968	50.4	49.6
Mafeteng	66,912	49.2	50.8
Mohale'sHoek	56,918	49.3	50.7
Quthing	38,328	52.2	47.8
Qacha's Nek	22,777	52.2	47.8
Mokhotlong	29,861	43.9	56.1
Thaba-Tseka	44,419	47.2	52.8
Total (%)	100	49.3	50.7
Total (N)	615,344	303,510	311,834

4.1.4.3 Household Heads Who were Still Attending School and Ecological Zones

Figure 4.2 illustrates the percentage share of household heads who were still attending school by ecological zones. The findings reveal that the most dominating ecological zone was Lowlands with 83.2 percent of household heads who were still attending followed by Mountains with 14.1 percent. Foothills had the smallest share of 1.1 of household heads who were still attending, followed by Senqu River Valley (SRV) with 1.6 percent.

Figure 4.2: Percentage Share of Household Heads aged 10 to 24 Years Still Attending School by Ecological Zones – 2010/2011



4.1.4.4 Household Members Who were Still Attending School, Age and Sex

Table 4.6 presents the percentage distribution of household members aged 6 to 24 years who were still attending school by age and sex. More female household members (50.7 percent) than male household members (49.3 percent) were still attending school in 2010/2011 HBS. Although this is the case, in ages 7, 12, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23 and, 24 more male household members (over 50.0 percent) than females were still attending school, and these proportions seem to have increased compared to those of 2006 Census.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Household Members 6 to 24 years who were Still Attending School by Age and Sex – 2006 Census and 2010/2011

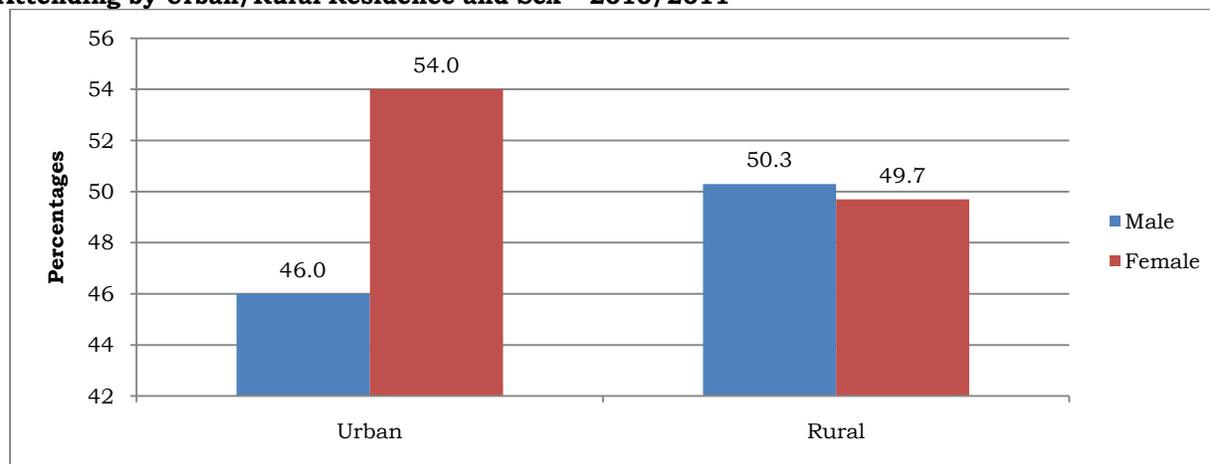
Age	2006 Census		2010/2011 HBS		2010/2011
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
6	49.8	50.2	47.8	52.2	35,973
7	47.6	52.4	51.7	48.3	39,648
8	48.5	51.5	49.5	50.5	39,752
9	49.1	50.9	49.8	50.2	48,155
10	49.0	51.0	46.5	53.5	51,787
11	48.8	51.2	47.7	52.3	41,144
12	48.8	51.2	51.6	48.4	47,852
13	47.8	52.2	49.3	50.7	48,329
14	46.9	53.1	47.2	52.8	45,047
15	46.9	53.1	48.7	51.3	42,146
16	46.2	53.8	48.0	52.0	36,180
17	46.8	53.2	51.7	48.3	32,299
18	47.3	52.7	50.0	50.0	29,755
19	48.9	51.1	44.8	55.2	20,444
20	50.2	49.8	55.3	44.7	20,706
21	49.9	50.1	46.0	54.0	12,645
22	50.1	49.9	57.6	42.4	11,060
23	50.2	49.8	52.5	47.5	6,102
24	50.3	49.7	51.0	49.0	6,320
Total (%)	48.2	51.8	49.3	50.7	-
Total (N)	-	-	303,510	311,834	615,344

4.1.4.5 Household Members Still Attending School, Urban/Rural

Residence and Sex

Figure 4.3 depicts information on household members aged 6 to 24 years who were still attending school by urban/rural residence and sex. The highest proportion of female household members residing in urban area (54.0 percent) was still attending school compared to their male counterparts with 46.0 percent. The opposite is observed with rural female household members, where males and females accounted for 50.3 and 49.7 percent respectively.

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Household Members Aged 6 to 24 Years Who were Still Attending by Urban/Rural Residence and Sex – 2010/2011



4.1.5 Left School

Persons who left school were defined as those who had either completed schooling or had dropped out of school due to various reasons. The percentage of people, who left school under normal circumstances, is expected to be small at the official age of entry into primary school and expected to rise beyond primary as some pupils drop out due to various reasons like financial problems.

4.1.5.1 Household Members who had Left school, District and Sex

The percentage distribution of household members aged 6 to 24 years who had left school by district and sex is demonstrated in Table 4.7. As reflected in the table, more males (55.0 percent) than females (45.0 percent) had left school in Lesotho. However, in Berea district, 50.4 percent of females had left school.

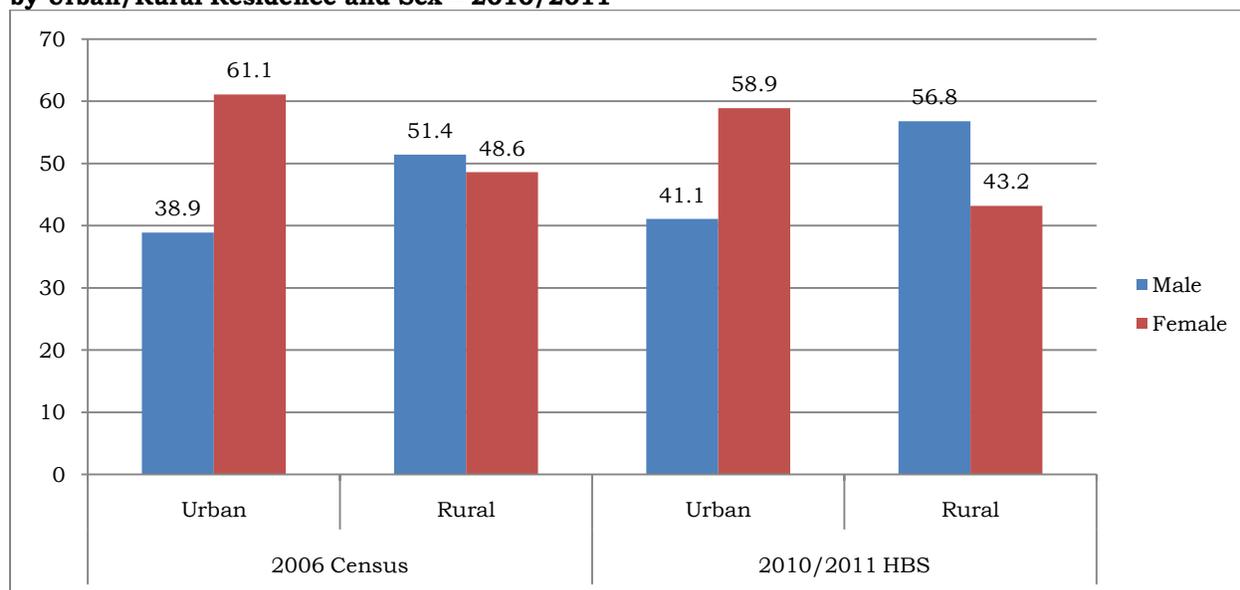
Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Household Members Aged 6-24 Years Who had left school by District and Sex - 2010/2011

District	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Botha-Bothe	13,961	51.7	48.3
Leribe	47,023	56.9	43.1
Berea	27,327	49.6	50.4
Maseru	49,100	50.3	49.7
Mafeteng	33,883	56.3	43.7
Mohale'sHoek	23,408	59.2	40.8
Quthing	17,501	58.6	41.4
Qacha's Nek	8,558	63.1	36.9
Mokhotlong	11,953	50.5	49.5
Thaba-Tseka	17,218	55.6	44.4
Total (%)	100	55.0	45.0
Total (N)	249,932	136,458	113,474

4.1.5.2 Household Members who Left school, urban/Rural Residence and Sex

Figure 4.4 depicts the percentage distribution of household members aged 6 to 24 years who had left school by urban/rural residence and sex. In the urban areas, female household members who had left school showed higher percentages of 61.1 in 2006 Census and 58.9 in 2010/2011 HBS. It is further observed that in the rural areas, male household members who had left school registered higher percentages of 51.4 in 2006 Census and 56.8 in 2010/2011 HBS.

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Household Members Aged 6 to 24 Years Who had Left School by Urban/Rural Residence and Sex – 2010/2011



4.1.5.3 Household Members who had Left school, Reasons for leaving school and sex

Table 4.8 portrays the percentage distribution of household members aged 6 to 24 years who had left school by reasons for leaving school and sex. More males (54.6 percent) than females (45.4 percent) had left school. It is further observed that males who had left school due to herding registered higher proportions of 93.4 percent. The Other reason category constituted 69.3 percent, indicating initiation school as the reason for leaving school.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Household Members Aged 6-24 Who had Left School by Reasons for Leaving School and Sex - 2010/2011

Reasons for Leaving School	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Completed desired level	8,272	48.0	52.0
Needed work/money	15,163	68.5	31.5
Financial problems	121,399	53.4	46.6
Lack of transport/too far	3,504	40.2	59.8
Poor quality of school	2,800	66.6	33.4
Orphaned	5,472	41.5	58.5
Illness	11,126	50.4	49.6
Pregnancy	5,637	0.0	100.0
Got married	25,555	15.6	84.4
Herding	28,240	93.4	6.6
Other	22,764	69.3	30.7
Total (%)	100	54.6	45.4
Total(N)	249,932	136,458	113,474

4.1.5.4 Household Members who had Left School due to Financial Problems, District and Sex

Table 4.9 presents the percentage distribution of household members aged 6 to 24 years who had left school due to financial problems by district and sex in 2010/2011. More males (53.4 percent) than females (46.6 percent) had left school due to financial problems in Lesotho. Mophale's Hoek had more males (60.4 percent) who left school due to financial problems than females, followed by Qacha's Nek with 57.0 percent while Mokhotlong had the least proportion (43.9 percent). It is further observed that Mokhotlong had the highest proportion (56.1 percent) of females than males who left school due to financial problems.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Household Members Aged 6-24 Who had Left School Due to Financial Cost by District and Sex - 2010/2011

District	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Botha-Bothe	6,299	54.3	45.7
Leribe	24,415	54.0	46.0
Berea	12,685	47.3	52.7
Maseru	26,303	51.4	48.6
Mafeteng	15,613	60.3	39.7
Mophale's Hoek	11,547	60.4	39.6
Quthing	7,414	55.3	44.7
Qacha's Nek	2,444	57.0	43.0
Mokhotlong	5,598	43.9	56.1
Thaba-Tseka	9,081	47.8	52.2
Total (%)	100	53.4	46.6
Total (N)	121,399	64,796	56,603

4.2 Educational Attainment

In the 2010/2011 HBS, educational attainment levels were classified into None, Pre-school, Primary, Secondary and Non-graduates and Graduates. Household members who were classified under "none" had either informal or no education. Pre-school is the level where household members acquired the cognitive communicative skills for preparatory entry into Primary level of education. Primary level of education is where basic literacy and numeracy skills for household members were achieved and this level is sometimes referred to as elementary education. On the other hand, Secondary and non-graduate level of education comprises secondary, certificate, vocational and diploma after primary or secondary/high school. Last level was the Graduates, which comprised first degree and above.

4.2.1 Household Heads, Educational Attainment and Age

Table 4.10 presents percentage distribution of household heads 10 to 24 years by age and educational attainment. Although this was the case information was found for only those aged 14 years and above. It is observed from the table that, almost 100 percent of the household heads aged 14 years attained "Primary" level of education, whereas majority (54.6 percent) of those aged 18 years attained "Secondary and Non-Graduate" level of education. In general, most household heads (45.0 percent) attained "Secondary and Non-graduate" level of education.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Household Heads Aged 10 - 24 years by Age and Educational Attainment

Age	Total	Educational attainment				
		None	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary and non-graduate	Graduates
14	145	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
15	444	0.0	0.0	23.4	76.6	0.0
16	549	0.0	0.0	33.9	66.1	0.0
17	151	0.0	0.0	73.5	26.5	0.0
18	724	0.0	0.0	45.4	54.6	0.0
19	703	5.5	0.0	21.8	72.7	0.0
20	1,269	3.5	0.0	48.9	47.6	0.0
21	995	0.0	0.0	36.4	63.6	0.0
22	1,306	3.4	5.4	29.8	61.4	0.0
23	2,772	14.9	0.0	51.3	30.6	3.2
24	3,571	22.1	2.8	38.7	32.1	4.3
Total (%)	100	10.5	1.3	41.2	45.0	1.9
Total (N)	12,629	1,329	169	5,206	5,680	245

4.2.2 Household Members, Educational Attainment and Age

Table 4.11 shows the percentage distribution of household members by 5 year age-group and educational attainment. This table shows in age-group 15 to 19 years most

household members, 56.9 percent, had completed "Secondary and Non-Graduate" level of education, while in age-groups 02 to 04 years, most household members (90.9 percent) attained "None".

Table 4.11: Distribution of Household Members by Age Groups and Educational Attainment–2010/2011

Age	Total	Educational attainment				
		None	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary and non-graduate	Graduates
02 - 04	132,768	90.9	8.5	0.6	0.0	0.0
05 - 09	225,196	37.4	6.9	55.8	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	250,697	2.7	0.3	93.8	3.2	0.0
15 - 19	247,015	3.4	1.2	56.9	38.5	0.0
20 - 24	223,326	7.1	1.2	49.4	41.7	0.6
25 - 29	170,529	8.7	0.8	48.3	40.4	1.8
30 - 34	132,588	10.2	0.7	51.7	35.8	1.6
35 - 39	96,636	13.1	0.7	53.2	31.2	1.9
40 - 44	77,232	13.3	0.6	52.8	31.4	1.9
45 - 49	80,356	13.9	0.7	60.0	23.7	1.7
50 - 54	69,715	13.4	0.7	62.0	22.3	1.6
55 - 59	63,308	17.8	0.2	62.5	18.0	1.5
60 - 64	50,984	18.3	0.9	65.0	14.3	1.5
65 - 69	38,243	22.0	1.0	65.9	10.2	0.9
70 - 74	33,401	23.3	0.7	66.4	8.6	1.0
75 - 79	30,433	30.4	0.0	63.9	5.4	0.3
80 - 84	16,366	30.3	0.9	55.8	12.5	0.5
85+	10,503	30.6	1.0	57.9	8.7	1.8
Total (%)	100	18.6	2.0	56.5	22.1	0.8
Total (N)	1,949,296	361,703	38,948	1,101,794	431,681	15,170

4.2.3 Household Members who were still attending school, Educational attainment and Sex

Table 4.12 shows the distribution of household members who were still attending school and their educational attainment in the 2010/2011 HBS. It highlights that 63.9 percent of "Graduates" were females who were still attending school while only 36.1 percent of graduates were males. On the other hand, 54.8 percent of "Secondary and Non-Graduates" were females who were still attending school compared to 45.2 percent of them who were males. In most levels of education attained, there were more females than males who were still attending school, except for primary level, where males and females recorded 50.4 and 49.6 percent respectively.

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Household Members Who were Still Attending School by Educational Attainment and Sex -2010/2011

Educational attainment	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
None	52,788	48.6	51.4
Pre-School	60,023	48.3	51.7
Primary	439,513	50.4	49.6
Secondary and non-Graduate	140,753	45.2	54.8
Graduates	1,146	36.1	63.9
Total (%)	100	49.0	51.0
Total (N)	694,223	340,031	354,192

4.3 Summary

Generally, 68.3 percent of the school-going population (6 to 24 years) was still attending, 4.0 percent never attended school and 27.7 percent left school in 2010/2011. More males (61.4 percent) than females (38.6 percent) had never attended school, and again more males (55.0 percent) than females (45.0 percent) had left school. On the other hand, more females (50.7 percent) than males (49.3 percent) were still attending school. Although Free Primary Education (FPE) is in existence, most (48.6 percent) household members had left school due to financial problems in Lesotho. Apart from that, more males (53.4 percent) than females (46.6 percent) had left school due to financial problems.

Most household members (56.5 percent) had attained Primary level of education in all the four Ecological Zones which could be due to the fact that there is Free Primary Education (FPE).

CHAPTER 5

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

5.0 Introduction

Data on economic characteristics provides comprehensive picture of the available human resource and its utilization by employment sector. Also, and more importantly; it informs national development planners on comprehensive policy formulation issues, sectoral planning, monitoring and evaluation and their appraisal; as well as the integration of related data on overall national development plans as guided by both local and international programmes, namely: the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), (BOS, 2006), for instance, the topic addresses goal number 8 of the MDGs which seeks to develop a global partnership for world development. This is relevant to target (iii) which states “measures to develop and implement decent and productive work for growth”.

The information on economic characteristics was based on questions which cover Economic Activity, Economically Active and Inactive Population, Employment Status categories, number of people by Occupation and Industry, classification by demographic variables like Age and Sex and socio-economic variables like Marital Status and Education. These variables are needed so that a comprehensive picture of economic characteristics is explored. Economic measures like labour force participation rates, economic dependency ratio; and activity rates were also calculated. In addition, data from previous surveys and census were used to compare the results.

5.1 Economic Activity

Economic activity refers to any type of work done by individuals in order to earn a living. Questions on economic activity were asked from people who were aged 6 years and above. Respondents were asked to state their main economic activity during the past twelve months, thus respondents had to mention the economic activity that occupied the greater portion of their time.

It should be noted that the category Employed with salary used in 2010/2011 and 2002/2003 HBS was the same as Regular salary earner in 1994/1995 HBS. Category Retired used in 2010/2011 HBS was the same as Retired or Pension in 2002/2003 HBS. In 2010/2011 HBS, Homemaker and Housewife were collected independently, while in the 1994/1995 HBS, housewife included all the categories describing house work, that is, housewife, house help and homemaker. Male household heads were categorized as House Help while female household heads were categorized as Housewife. These were combined to form the category of Housemaker or Wife in 2002/2003.

5.2 Economically Active Population

The most important issue in obtaining reliable information on economic characteristics is to accurately determine the activity status of the population, who is active and who is not. Economically active population comprises "all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour available for the production of economic goods and services" during the reference period chosen for the investigation (Shryock and Siegel, 1976). Economically Active Population includes employers, self-employed persons, and those who assist without pay in family economic enterprises as well as employees. It further includes people from 15 to 64 years who are either employed or unemployed and seeking employment during the period to which the data refer. The reference period for the 2010/2011 HBS was a week preceding the date of enumeration (current activity) and the past 12 months before enumeration (usual activity).

5.2.1 Main Activity of Household Heads

Main activity refers to an activity that an individual spent most of his or her time on. This section focuses on main activity of household heads such as Employer, Self-employed and unemployed, to mention but a few.

The percentage distribution of household heads by economic activity in the survey years 2010/2011, 2002/2003 and 1994/1995 is presented in Table 5.1. It is evident that, overall, Employed with salary was the most common economic activity of the household head in 2010/2011 constituting 28.5 percent. The same trend was observed in 2002/2003 and 1994/1995 survey years with 37.7 and 44.8 percent respectively. The percentage of household heads whose economic activity was Employer declined from 1994/1995 (1.9 percent) to 2002/2003 (0.3 percent) and increased in 2010/2011, recording 0.8 percent.

The proportion of Unemployed household heads declined over the survey years recording 12.4, 8.2 and 4.5 percent in 1994/1995, 2002/2003 and 2010/2011 respectively. However, percentages of household heads who were students have been increasing since the 1994/1995 survey. In 1994/1995, 0.4 percent was observed and this increased to 0.8 percent in 2002/2003 and 1.0 percent in 2010/2011. Unpaid family worker also showed low percentages of 0.4 in 2010/2011, 0.8 in 2002/2003 and 1.2 in 1994/1995.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity, 2010/2011, 2002/2003 and 1994/1995

Main Activity	1994/1995	2002/2003	2010/2011
Employer	1.9	0.3	0.8
Employed with salary	44.8	37.7	28.5
Subsistence farmer	-	19.6	23.4
Self-employed	6.1	8.8	6.1
Unpaid family worker	1.2	0.8	0.4
Pupil/Student	0.4	0.8	1.0
Retired	1.6	3.1	2.7
Disabled	5.8	1.6	0.9
Unemployed	12.4	8.2	4.5
Homemaker	15.9	16.7	3.0
Housewife	-	-	19.0
Other	9.9	2.4	0.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.2.2 Main Activity of Household Heads and Broad Age Groups

It is important to disaggregate main activities of household heads by age-groups as the latter clearly reflects the concentration of such activities.

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of main activities of household heads by broad age-groups. It was observed that majority of the household heads who were Employed with salary were in the broad age-group 30 to 44 years with 42.8 percent. In contrast, only 3.2 percent of the household heads employed with salary were aged over 65 years. The table also shows that 54.7 percent of Homemakers were in the age-group 45 to 64 years.

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Broad Age Group and Main Activity - 2010/2011

Main Activity	Age Group					Total (%)	Total (N)
	00 - 14	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65+		
Employer	0.0	3.8	29.7	51.5	15.0	100.0	3,223
Employed with salary	0.0	12.7	42.8	41.4	3.2	100.0	121,375
Self-employed with paid labours	0.0	13.6	38.3	39.1	9.0	100.0	5,611
Self-employed without paid labours	0.0	5.5	42.4	40.4	11.7	100.0	20,418
Herding with salary	0.0	25.6	47.2	19.0	8.2	100.0	2,385
Herding without salary	0.0	0.0	28.4	16.2	55.4	100.0	3,725
Subsistence farmer	0.0	5.5	19.3	43.2	32.0	100.0	99,584
Casual worker	0.0	9.6	38.5	41.4	10.4	100.0	35,456
Unpaid family worker	0.0	14.7	19.6	45.3	20.4	100.0	1,593
Pupil/Student	3.3	90.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,461
Retired	0.0	0.0	0.4	27.2	72.4	100.0	11,556
Disabled	0.0	0.0	6.8	43.2	50.1	100.0	3,945
Unemployed	0.0	19.0	39.8	34.0	7.2	100.0	19,145
Homemaker	0.0	3.2	13.9	54.7	28.2	100.0	12,598
Housewife	0.0	5.0	11.8	34.5	48.8	100.0	80,840
Total	0.0	9.2	27.8	39.4	23.5	100.0	425,915

5.2.3 Main Activity of Household Heads and Sex

Sex of household head plays an important role in this study as it reflects evidently the distribution of males and females within any given category of the main activity.

Table 5.3 presents results on the percentage distribution of household heads by main activity and sex. The year 2010/2011 recorded more male-headed households (62.2 percent) than female-headed households (37.8 percent). Generally, male-headed households have been steadily decreasing since 1994/1995 recording 70.0 percent in 1994/1995, 64.3 in 2002/2003 and 62.2 percent in 2010/2011. On the other hand, proportions of female household heads had been increasing from 30.1, 35.7 and 37.8 percent respectively in 1994/1995, 2002/2003 and 2010/2011.

The table shows that more male-headed households constituting 20.1 percent were employed with salary in 2010/2011. It was observed that for the previous periods, the male-headed households employed with salary showed a declining trend, recording 37.0 and 28.2 percent respectively in 1994/1995 and 2002/2003

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity and Sex - 1994/1995 to 2010/2011

Main activity	1994/1995		2002/2003		2010/2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3
Employed with salary	37.0	7.8	28.2	9.5	20.1	8.4
Self-employed with paid labours	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.3
Self-employed without paid labours	4.2	1.9	4.7	4.1	2.9	1.9
Herding with salary	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.0
Herding without salary	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.0
Subsistence farmer	-	-	15.0	4.6	18.4	5.0
Casual worker	-	-	-	-	6.2	2.1
Unpaid family worker	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Pupil/Student	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Retired	1.5	0.2	2.2	0.9	1.6	1.1
Disabled	3.6	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.2
Unemployed	11.2	1.2	6.5	1.7	3.6	0.9
Homemaker	9.9	15.9	3.7	13.0	0.8	2.2
Housewife	-	-	-	-	4.2	14.8
Other	-	-	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
Total (%)	70.0	30.1	64.3	35.7	62.2	37.8

Note: It should be noted that the categories; Herding with or without salary, Casual worker Self-employed with paid laborers and Housewife were not included in both 1994/1995 and 2002/2003.

5.2.4 Main Activity of Household Heads and Urban/Rural

In Lesotho, about one third of the population resides in urban areas as opposed to two thirds in rural areas (BOS, 2011). It is therefore important to show urban and rural differentials of main activities of household heads.

Presentation of the percentage distribution of main activities of household heads by urban and rural residence is displayed in Table 5.4. Household heads Employed with salary were concentrated in urban areas (49.8 percent). It is observed that in rural areas, dominating main activities were Subsistence farming (30.6 percent), Employed with salary (21.0 percent) and Housewife (21.4 percent). Rural areas showed 1.1 percent for Herding without salary and household heads in the urban areas reported 0.1 percent in the same category.

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity and Urban/Rural Residence - 2010/2011

Main Activity	Total	Urban/Rural	
		Urban	Rural
Employer	0.8	0.4	0.9
Employed with salary	28.5	49.8	21.0
Self-employed with paid labours	1.3	3.0	0.7
Self-employed without paid labours	4.8	9.1	3.3
Herding with salary	0.6	0.2	0.7
Herding without salary	0.9	0.1	1.1
Subsistence farmer	23.4	2.9	30.6
Casual worker	8.3	8.2	8.4
Unpaid family worker	0.4	0.2	0.4
Pupil/Student	1.0	3.0	0.4
Retired	2.7	3.4	2.5
Disabled	0.9	0.6	1.0
Unemployed	4.5	5.3	4.2
Homemaker	3.0	1.8	3.4
Housewife	19.0	12.0	21.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	425,915	110,870	315,045

5.2.5 Main Activity of Household Heads and Ecological Zones

Lesotho is divided into four ecological zones, namely Lowlands, Foothills, Mountains and Senqu River Valley.

Table 5.5 presents the percentage distribution of household heads by main activity and ecological zone. About 35 percent of household heads who were employed with salary resided in the Lowlands as shown in the table. It further reflects that 43.8 percent of household heads who were Subsistence farmers resided in the mountains and 23.8 percent were from the Senqu River valley.

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity and Ecological Zone - 2010/2011

Main Activity	Ecological Zone				
	Total	Lowlands	Foothills	Mountains	Senqu River Valley
Employer	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.9
Employed with salary	28.5	35.5	19.3	15.6	19.6
Self-employed with paid labours	1.3	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.8
Self-employed without paid labours	4.8	5.7	1.9	3.1	6.1
Herding with salary	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1
Herding without salary	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.5
Subsistence farmer	23.4	13.9	38.6	43.8	23.8
Casual worker	8.3	8.5	6.5	7.6	11.3
Unpaid family worker	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6
Pupil/Student	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.0
Retired	2.7	2.8	1.4	2.6	4.4
Disabled	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.9
Unemployed	4.5	5.3	4.6	2.5	3.0
Homemaker	3.0	2.7	1.9	3.7	4.8
Housewife	19.0	19.6	22.5	14.1	21.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	425,915	259,873	51,095	82,803	32,144

Note: It should be noted that a zero does not mean there were no household heads, rather the number is fairly small hence the percentage is greater than zero but less than one.

5.2.6 Main Activity of Household Head and Educational Attainment

In this section, educational attainment categories are grouped as None, Pre-School, Primary, Secondary and non-Graduate as well as Graduates. The None category comprises individuals who never attended school at any point in time.

The distribution of main activity by educational attainment is presented in Table 5.6, which indicates that 37.4 percent of Subsistence farmers had no educational attainment. The findings revealed that household heads who had graduated did not report herding with or without salary. Pre-school level of education was dominated by Housewife, recording 26.4 percent. Unemployed Graduates recorded 1.3 percent while those Employed with salary registered 66.2 percent.

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity and Educational Attainment - 2010/2011

Main Activity	Educational Attainment					
	Total	None	Pre-School	Primary	Secondary and Non-Graduate	Graduates
Employer	0.8	0.2	6.8	0.6	1.4	2.4
Employed with salary	28.5	16.0	21.0	23.8	48.9	66.2
Self-employed with paid labours	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.5	4.0
Self-employed without paid labours	4.8	2.9	3.6	4.4	7.6	2.5
Herding with salary	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Herding without salary	0.9	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0
Subsistence farmer	23.4	37.4	18.8	24.5	9.8	6.0
Casual worker	8.3	9.7	8.0	9.2	5.3	0.6
Unpaid family worker	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Pupil/Student	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.7	0.0
Retired	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.9	5.8
Disabled	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
Unemployed	4.5	5.6	9.4	4.2	4.3	1.3
Homemaker	3.0	1.9	1.4	4.0	1.4	0.0
Housewife	19.0	17.3	26.4	22.7	11.1	10.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	425,915	81,515	3,135	241,040	93,318	6,907

5.2.7 Main Activity of Household Heads and Marital Status

This section focuses on the seven categories of marital status of household heads and the main activities in which they were engaged. Household heads that were Polygamously Married were defined as those who had more than one spouse.

Table 5.7 shows the distribution of household heads by main activity status and marital status. It was shown that majority (39.3 percent) of the household heads who were not married were Employed with salary. The table further indicates that widowed household heads were mostly found in the category of Housewives, registering 39.6 percent. Monogamously married household heads, who were Employed with salary, recorded 33.5 percent. Divorced household heads who were Employers, Unpaid family workers, Students and Herding with or without salary showed low proportions.

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity and Marital Status - 2010/2011

Main Activity	Total	Marital Status						
		Never Married	Monogamously Married	Polygamously Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Employer	0.8	1.3	0.7	2.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7
Employed with salary	28.5	39.3	33.5	22.6	60.6	33.8	39.5	16.5
Self-employed with paid labours	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.6
Self-employed without paid labours	4.8	6.0	5.0	2.2	8.8	6.4	6.6	3.9
Herding with salary	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Herding without salary	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Subsistence farmer	23.4	8.8	28.9	47.4	0.0	17.6	5.7	18.6
Casual worker	8.3	8.8	9.1	3.5	4.4	11.9	15.7	6.3
Unpaid family worker	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Pupil/Student	1.0	11.6	0.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retired	2.7	1.4	2.5	1.7	0.0	1.2	3.1	3.5
Disabled	0.9	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.0	2.2	2.1	1.2
Unemployed	4.5	6.3	5.3	4.1	8.8	5.3	5.0	2.5
Homemaker	3.0	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.3	5.9
Housewife	19.0	10.3	8.4	10.0	8.8	14.8	16.8	39.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	425,915	32,701	226,040	5,232	1,027	17,606	6,349	136,960

5.3 Economically Active Population, Age and Sex

Information on age plays a major role in the economic activity of the population. It is therefore important to examine the distribution of economically active population with respect to age, in order to view their differentials. Previously the minimum age for economically active population was 15 and maximum 64; however, current recommendations by ILO states that age-group 65 and above should also be included as part of the labour force, as a result this age-group is included in the analysis.

5.3.1 Economically Active Population, Activity Status and Broad Age Group

Table 5.8 demonstrates the percentage distribution of economically active members by economic activity and age group. Those who were Employed with salary dominated other categories with 33.0 percent and Subsistence farmers followed with 16.3 percent. On the other hand, Employers and Self-employed with paid laborers show the lowest percentages of 0.6 and 1.2 respectively.

In age group 15 to 29 years, the highest category was Unemployed (22.8 percent) population followed by those who were Employed with salary (27.4 percent). In the age groups 30 to 44 and 45 to 64 years, the majority of the population was Employed with salary, showing 43.4 and 36.7 percent respectively. The elderly population (65 and above) accounted for lower percentages ranging from 0.6 to 8.9 in all categories except in Subsistence farming, which reflected the highest figure of 58.9 percent.

Table 5.8 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Activity Status and Broad Age Group

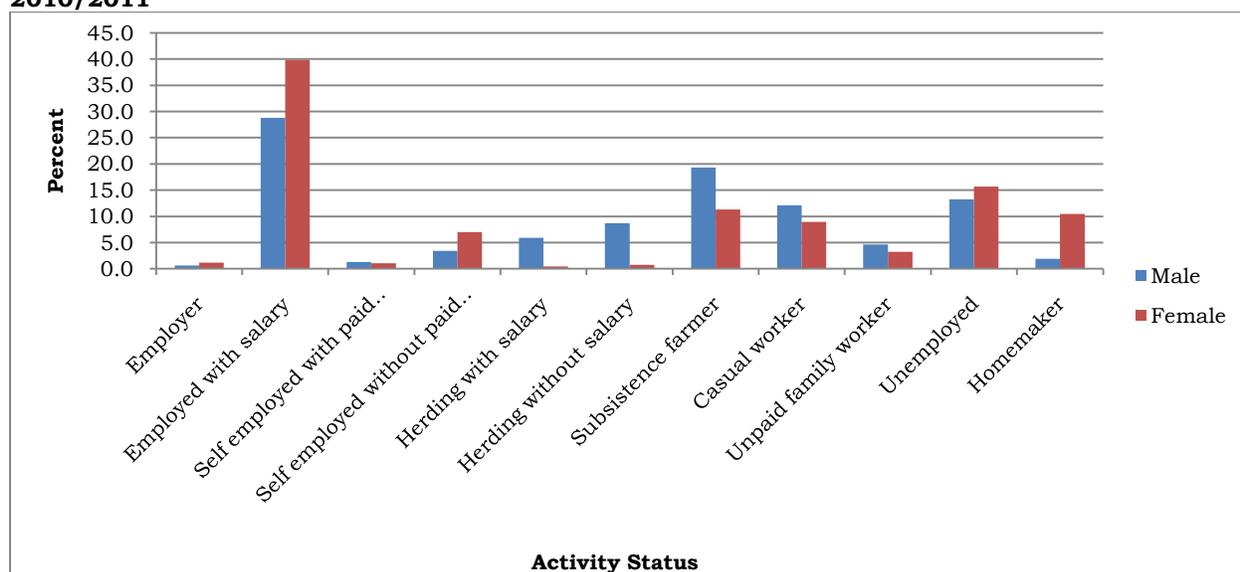
Economic Activity	Total	Broad Age Group			
		15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65+
Employer	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2
Employed with salary	33.0	27.4	43.4	36.7	8.0
Self employed with paid labours	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.1
Self employed without paid labours	4.8	1.9	6.7	7.3	4.9
Herding with salary	3.8	7.7	1.9	0.9	0.6
Herding without salary	5.7	12.1	1.6	0.6	4.1
Subsistence farmer	16.3	5.5	11.8	26.9	58.9
Casual worker	10.9	9.7	13.8	10.5	7.1
Unpaid family worker	4.1	8.2	1.8	1.1	0.9
Unemployed	14.2	22.8	11.9	5.7	4.3
Homemaker	5.2	3.6	4.5	7.6	8.9
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	781,857	307,589	234,211	183,394	56,663

5.3.2 Economically Active Population, Activity Status and Sex

Figure 5.1 portrays the disparities of activity status within both males and females. Among the males, those who were Employed with salaries dominated with 28.8 percent followed by Subsistence farmers and Unemployed who registered 19.3 and 13.2 percent respectively. Employers, Self – employed with paid laborers were the lowest in the male population with 0.6 and 1.3 percent respectively.

On the other hand, females who were Employed with salary comprised of 39.8 percent, which was the highest category. The next group was Unemployed members (15.7 percent) and Subsistence farmers followed with 11.3 percent. The categories of Herding with salary and Herding without salary had lowest percentage shares of 0.4 and 0.8 percent respectively.

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population by Activity Status and Sex – 2010/2011



5.4 Employed Population

The employed population were all persons above the age of six years who during the reference week, either worked for pay or profit; or had a job but were not currently at work for various reasons; or were unpaid family workers who assist in the operation of either a farm or a family business usually run by the household head for at least a third of the normal working hours given the reference period duration (BOS; 2006).

The information from this section was derived from the question which captured main activity of the household members for 2010/2011 HBS. The employment status was classified into four groups namely; Employer, Employee, Self-employed and Unpaid

family Worker and all categories for employed population were included in these groups. The employment status was determined by the individual activity status during the reference period which was the last 12 months prior to the survey.

5.4.1 Employed Population and Education

Table 5.9 indicates the distribution of employed members by activity status and educational attainment. Disaggregation of economic activity by educational attainment showed that the farming related activities constituted higher figures for those who never attended school and those who completed their primary education. This is observed in the range of 8.9 to 34.0 percent for the category of None, that is those who never attained any level of education, and from 5.5 to 20.0 percent for Primary. In relation to the Graduate those who are employed with salary exceeds other categories with 81 percent. The “employed with salary” category also led others in Secondary and non-Graduate level of education with 56.6 percent.

Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed population by Activity Status and Educational Attainment - 2010/2011

Activity Status	Total	Educational Attainment				
		None	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary and non-graduate	Graduates
Employer	1.0	0.2	4.7	0.6	2.0	2.6
Employed with salary	37.6	23.0	29.2	31.6	56.6	81.0
Self employed with paid labours	1.3	1.1	2.5	0.9	2.4	3.7
Self employed without paid labours	5.5	3.1	4.6	5.3	7.6	4.1
Herding with salary	4.8	8.9	9.5	5.5	1.3	0.0
Herding without salary	7.5	9.5	9.6	9.0	3.3	0.7
Subsistence farmer	18.5	34.0	16.6	20.0	7.3	5.1
Casual worker	12.5	11.5	17.2	14.1	10.0	1.5
Unpaid family worker	5.3	5.6	4.6	6.0	4.2	0.0
Homemaker	5.9	3.2	1.6	7.2	5.3	1.3
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	687,469	105,212	5,501	385,675	180,044	11,037

There were no Graduates among those who were herding with salary and the unpaid family workers respectively). The findings further show that those who were employed with salary led all other categories in all levels of education except those who never attended any level of education. had attained primary and secondary levels of education (41.4 and 45.3 percent

5.4.2 Employed Population and Age

Table 5.10 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by age-group and status in employment. According to the table, the highest overall percent was found in age-group 25 to 29 years (13.8 percent) and the lowest was 1.0 percent for those in age-group 05 to 09 years. Age-group 25 to 29 years dominated other age-groups in the category of Employees by 16.5 percent, followed by age -group 20 to 24 years with 15.6 percent.

The table further reveals that Self-employed population aged 65 and above dominated other age-groups with 19.4 percent. Relating to Unpaid family workers, the highest percentages were observed in age-group 20 to 24 (30.5 percent), followed by age group 15 to 19 years percent with 24.6 percent.

Table 5.10: Employed Members by Five Year Age Group and Employment Status - 2010/2011

Age-group	Total	Status in Employment			
		Employer	Employee	Self-Employed	Unpaid family Worker
05 - 09	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	7.9
10 - 14	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.2	4.8
15 - 19	7.5	2.0	8.7	2.5	24.6
20 - 24	13.3	10.6	15.6	5.7	30.5
25 - 29	13.8	10.1	16.5	8.4	13.7
30 - 34	12.5	16.0	13.8	11.0	5.3
35 - 39	10.0	8.0	11.0	9.0	4.0
40 - 44	7.5	8.2	8.3	6.9	2.3
45 - 49	8.1	16.4	8.4	8.5	1.9
50 - 54	6.8	7.2	5.8	9.7	1.6
55 - 59	6.0	8.9	4.4	10.0	0.6
60 - 64	4.2	2.4	2.2	8.6	1.2
65+	7.9	10.3	2.6	19.4	1.5
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	687,469	6,560	428,936	215,221	36,752

5.4.3 Employed Population and Sex

Table 5.11 displays the percentage distribution of employed population by status in employment and sex. The findings in this table show that amongst the males, there were more Employees than other categories with 64.4 percent, followed by self-employed (29.1 percent). The least was the Employer with 0.7 percent. The variation for the female pattern was the same as their male counterparts.

Table 5.11: Percentage Distributions of Employed Members by Status in Employment and Sex – 2010/2011

Status in Employment	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Employer	1.0	0.7	1.4
Employee	62.4	64.4	59.1
Self-employed	31.3	29.1	35.1
Unpaid family worker	5.3	5.9	4.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	687,469	432,143	255,326

5.4.4 Employed Population and Education

Table 5.12 shows percentage distribution of employed population, employment status and Educational Attainment. The results show that in all levels of education, Employees are dominant.

The majority of Graduates (78.1 percent) were Employees, while 2.0 percent were Employers. The population who had Secondary and non-graduate educational attainment were mostly Employees, constituting the highest proportion of 73.3, while the Unpaid family workers recorded the lowest percentage of 0.8.

Table 5.12: Distribution of Employed Members by Status in Employment and Educational Attainment - 2010/2011

Economic Activity	Total	Educational Attainment				
		Non	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary and Non-Graduate	Graduates
Employer	0.8	0.2	3.4	0.6	1.3	2.0
Employee	62.8	50.9	62.6	59.5	73.3	78.1
Self-employed	33.7	45.3	24.9	36.4	24.2	19.9
Unpaid family worker	2.7	3.7	9.1	3.5	0.8	0.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	632,858	95,818	6,020	335,649	181,016	14,356

5.4.5 Employed Population, Occupation and Sex

Analysis on occupation and sex is important as it reflects the career absorbed by both males and females and the comparison was done within each category. Table 5.13 presents analysis on employed members by major occupation and sex. The results showed that in general, population engaged in Elementary occupations constituted the highest percentage of 34.5 percent followed by Service and Sales Workers with 20.9 percent, then by Craft and related trades workers with 15.0 percent.

The sex distribution showed that elementary occupation was dominant in males accounting for 39.1 percent, while females led in Service and Sales Workers with 34.8 percent. The table further reveals higher male than female proportions in Skilled Agriculture/Forestry and Fishery workers with 15.0 percent for males and 7.2 percent for females. The same pattern is also observed with Craft and related trades workers registering 18.8 percent for males as opposed to 10.0 percent of females.

Table 5.13 Employed Members by Major Occupation and Sex - 2010/2011

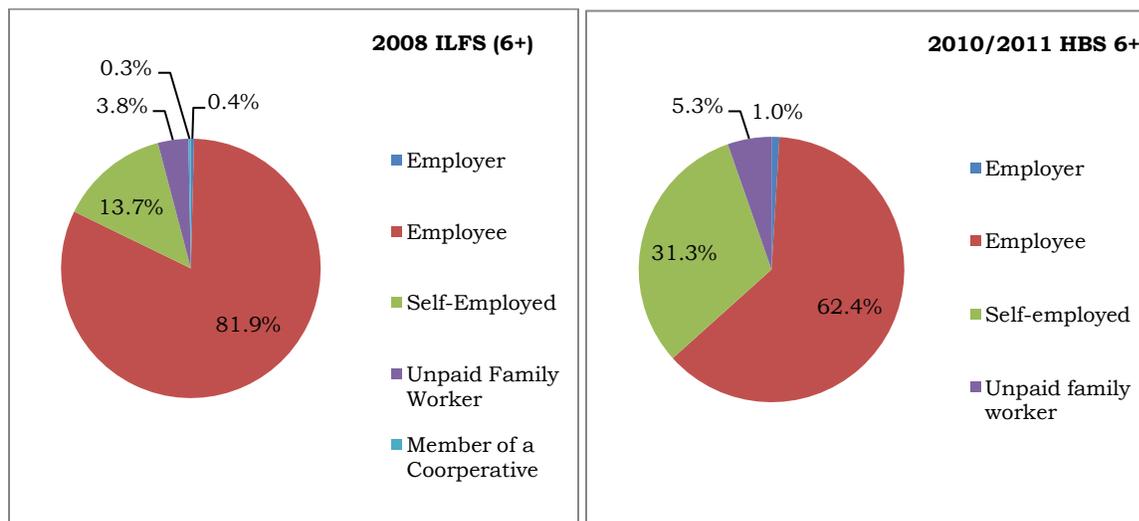
Occupation	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Armed forces occupation	7.0	5.5	8.9
Managers	0.0	0.1	0.0
Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.1
Technicians and associate professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clerical support workers	6.2	5.8	6.8
Service and Sales workers	20.9	10.5	34.8
Skilled Agricultural/Forestry and Fishery workers	11.7	15.0	7.2
Craft and related trades workers	15.0	18.8	10.0
Plant and Machine operators and assemblers	4.6	5.2	3.8
Elementary occupations	34.5	39.1	28.5
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	415,792	237,899	177,893

5.4.6 Employed Population and Employment Status

Surveys conducted in Lesotho provide valuable information on size and composition of labour force. Figure 5.2 presents percentage distribution of employment status of the labour force for 2010/2011 HBS and 2008 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS). The category of Employee in both surveys contributed the highest proportion of employment status, recording 63.0 in 2010/2011 HBS and 81.9 in 2008 ILFS, followed distantly by Self-employed population with 34.2 and 13.7 percent respectively. Therefore, the findings portray a similar pattern for both males and females.

Unpaid family workers follow Self-employed in both surveys with 2.0 percent for 2010/2011 HBS and 3.8 percent for 2008 ILFS. The last category was Employer for 2010/2011 HBS with 0.8 percent, while ILFS registered 0.4 percent for the same category.

Figure 5.2: Percentage share of Employment Status of the Labour Force Population of 2008 ILFS Survey and 2010/2011 HBS and Minimum Age of Entry into the Labour Force



Note: that the group for 'Member of a Cooperative' which contributes 0.3 percent applied only to 2008 ILFS, not 2010/2011 HBS

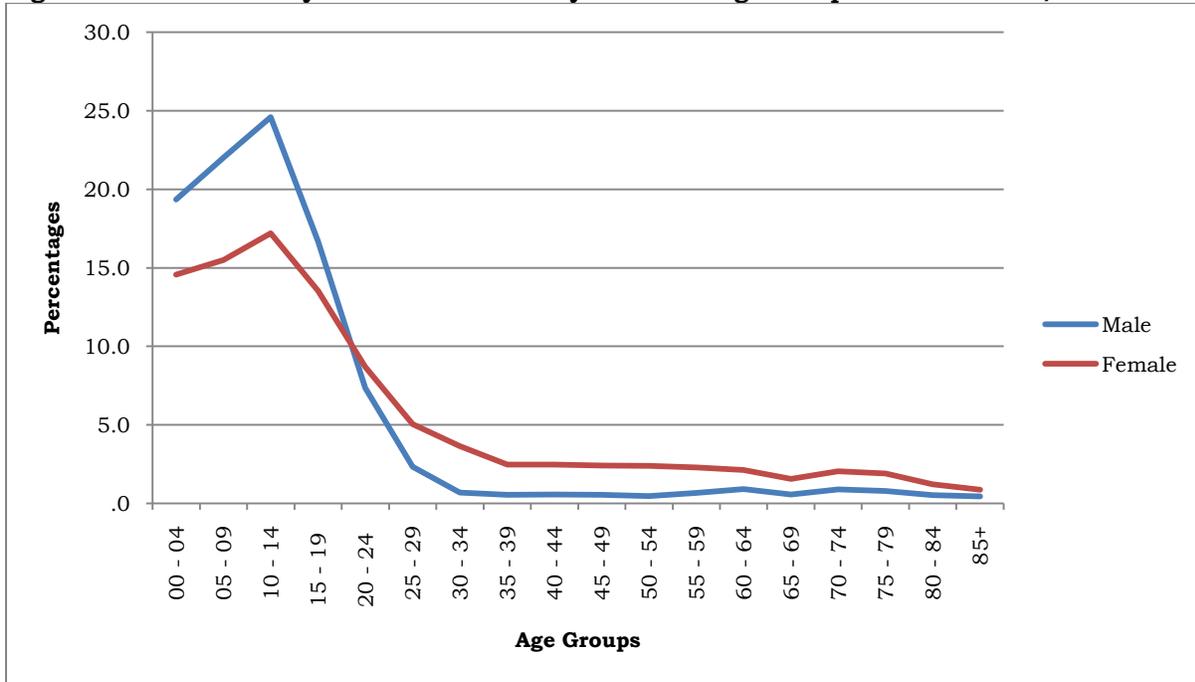
5.5 Economically Inactive Population

Economically inactive population refers to people who are not working and do not satisfy the internationally agreed definition of unemployment. They are people without a job, who have not actively sought work in the last four weeks and or are not available to start work in the next two weeks (Nicholson, 1972). According to Richard Exell (1987), economically inactive population refers to people who are not employed but also not counted as unemployed because they are not able to start work at a short notice or have not looked for a job in the four weeks prior to survey period (2008 ILFS).

5.5.1 Economically Inactive Population, Sex and Age

The 2010/2011 HBS revealed that the population classified as inactive constituted 61.3 percent of the total population. The females registered the highest percentage of 59.0 while the males recorded 41.9 percent and this information is summarized in Figure 5.3. Males who were economically inactive were concentrated in the age group 10 to 14 years constituting 24.6 percent which was followed by age groups 05 to 09 years (22.0 percent) and 00 to 04 years (19.3 percent). The inactive female population followed the same pattern as their male counterparts. The female's distribution was concentrated in the age group 10 to 14 years recording 17.2 percent and was followed by 15.5 percent found in the age group 05 to 09 years.

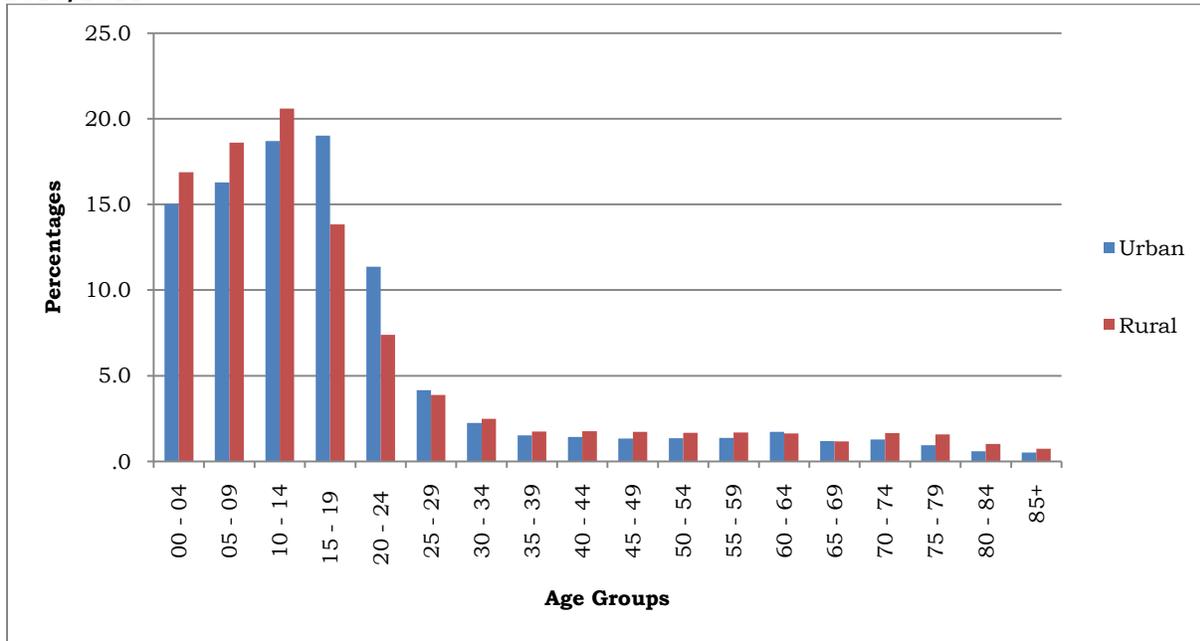
Figure 5.3: Economically Inactive Members by Five Year Age Group and Sex – 2010/2011



5.5.2 Economically Inactive Population, Urban/Rural Residence and Age Groups

The pattern of the distribution of inactive population who resided in urban areas reflected higher percentages in the age groups 15 to 19 and 10 to 14 years which recorded 19.0 and 18.7 percent respectively as indicated in Figure 5.4. The distribution of rural/urban residence also displayed that majority of the economically inactive population was in the rural areas (81.0 percent) while the ones in urban areas recorded 19.0 percent. The urban areas had the least members in the age groups 80 to 84 and 85 years and above which were both less than one percent. The age group of 10 to 14 years on the other hand recorded the highest percentage of 20.6 than other age groups of the inactive members residing in the rural areas. It was followed by age groups 05 to 09 and 00 to 04 years, recording 18.6 and 16.9 percent respectively.

Figure 5.4: Economically Inactive Members by Five Year Age Group and Rural/Urban Residence – 2010/2011



5.5.3 Economically Inactive Population and Districts

In Table 5.14, economically inactive population across district is presented. In general, the distribution of the economically inactive population in all districts constituted highest percentages for the age group 10 to 14, notably Mokhotlong and Thaba Tseka with 25.3 and 21.1 percent respectively. From age groups 25 to 29 and above, the proportions of economically inactive members across all districts were relatively low.

Table 5.14: Distribution of Economically Inactive Members by Age Group and District – 2010/2011

Age Groups	District										
	Botha Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba Tseka	
00 - 04	15.0	17.3	15.9	15.6	16.3	16.9	15.1	16.2	22.5	16.9	
05 - 09	18.5	16.1	16.9	16.3	18.8	21.2	21.4	18.8	21.7	20.0	
10 - 14	19.2	20.5	20.6	19.5	19.8	19.2	19.9	20.1	25.3	21.1	
15 - 19	14.6	14.1	14.6	16.7	14.9	13.8	16.2	16.0	11.0	13.0	
20 - 24	8.7	8.0	10.4	8.9	7.1	8.0	7.0	8.7	4.8	7.0	
25 - 29	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.5	5.5	
30 - 34	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.7	
35 - 39	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.0	
40 - 44	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7	
45 - 49	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	2.0	
50 - 54	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.7	
55 - 59	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	
60 - 64	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.4	0.9	1.7	1.9	0.6	1.5	
65 - 69	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	
70 - 74	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.3	
75 - 79	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.3	
80 - 84	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.5	
85+	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.3	
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total (N)	76140	205784	138347	287465	137660	116079	77992	43219	61110	95650	

5.5.4 Economically Inactive Population and Educational Attainment

Table 5.15 reveals that most members who had no educational attainment fell in age group 00 to 04 years recording 48.1 percent followed by 33.5 percent constituted by the members in the age group 05 to 09 years. The members who attained Pre-School were also dominated by the ones in the age groups 05 to 09 and 00 to 04 years by 47.0 and 34.2 percent respectively. Secondary and Non-graduate was a bit different because it was dominated by the members who fell in the age groups 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years by 40.1 and 25.5 percent respectively. All education attainment categories recorded the least percentages (less than 8 percent) from the age groups 65 to 69 and above.

Table 5.15: Distribution of Economically Inactive Members by Age Group and Education Attainment – 2010/2011

Age Groups	Education Attainment					
	Total	None	Pre-School	Primary	Secondary and Non-graduate	Graduates
00 - 04	11.4	48.1	34.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
05 - 09	19.3	33.5	47.0	18.8	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	21.5	2.7	2.4	35.2	3.8	0.0
15 - 19	15.7	1.0	5.7	14.1	40.1	0.0
20 - 24	8.6	1.4	2.9	6.3	25.5	18.6
25 - 29	4.2	1.0	1.4	3.5	10.3	10.1
30 - 34	2.6	0.6	0.4	2.6	5.3	7.5
35 - 39	1.8	0.4	1.0	1.9	3.3	8.6
40 - 44	1.8	0.7	0.4	1.9	3.0	7.2
45 - 49	1.8	0.8	1.1	2.1	1.7	6.6
50 - 54	1.7	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.7	0.0
55 - 59	1.7	0.9	0.1	2.2	1.4	7.5
60 - 64	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.2	12.5
65 - 69	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	4.2
70 - 74	1.7	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.7	7.4
75 - 79	1.5	1.8	0.0	1.9	0.4	2.5
80 - 84	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.4
85+	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	6.0
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total (N)	1,167,439	251,281	32,915	668,779	211,271	3,193

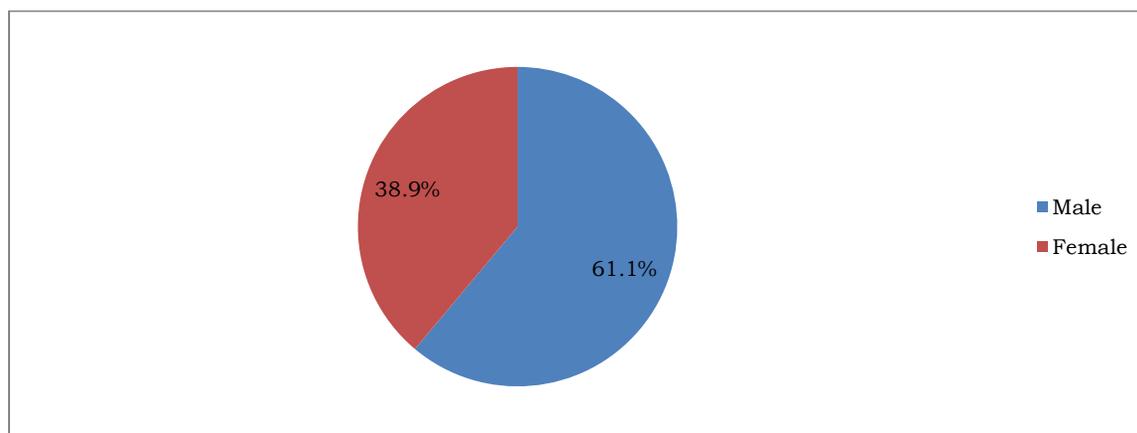
5.6 Small Scale Business Ownership

A small scale business (also known as informal) is referred to as a privately owned and operated business, characterized by a small number of employees (less than 5). Small scale businesses are usually operated at household level.

This section covers ownership of small scale business by any member of the household. Only unregistered businesses were taken into consideration. The section covered the analysis of industry of the small scale business in line with International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC Rev 3 and 4).

Figure 5.5 illustrates the percentage distribution of ownership of small scale businesses by sex of the household head. Generally, the results revealed that there were more male headed households (61.1 percent) who owned small scale businesses than female headed households (38.9 percent).

Figure 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Ownership of Small Scale Business by Sex of Household Head - 2010/2011



5.6.1 Small Scale Business Ownership by Sex of Household Head and District

Table 5.16 presents the distribution of ownership of small scale businesses by sex of the household head and district. It is observed that majority of the small scale businesses in Maseru were owned by male headed households (26.2 percent), followed by 17.6 percent in Leribe and Berea with 16.9 percent. For female headed households, most of the businesses were found in Maseru (25.8 percent), followed by Berea with 18.2 percent and then Leribe with 16.6 percent. The least proportion of the small scale businesses owned by male headed households were found in Botha-Bothe (3.0 percent), the same district registering lower percentages in female heads (1.5 percent).

Table 5.16: Distribution of Ownership of Small Scale Business by Household Head Sex and District - 2010/2011

District	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Botha-Bothe	2.4	3.0	1.5
Leribe	17.2	17.6	16.6
Berea	17.4	16.9	18.2
Maseru	26.0	26.2	25.8
Mafeteng	11.8	11.5	12.2
Mohale'sHoek	9.0	7.5	11.4
Quthing	4.6	4.6	4.7
Qacha's Nek	2.8	3.1	2.3
Mokhotlong	5.8	6.4	5.0
Thaba-Tseka	2.9	3.2	2.5
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	88,338	55,452	32,886

5.6.2 Small Scale Business Ownership and Industry

Demonstrated in Table 5.17 is the distribution of small scale business by industry and urban/rural residence. Businesses within Wholesale and Retail trade were concentrated in both urban and rural areas with over 50 percent, followed by agricultural activities, which recorded 25.4 and 39.0 percent for urban and rural respectively. The businesses that were engaged in Manufacturing accounted for 6.4 percent in the urban areas while 2.5 percent was found in the rural areas. The table also shows that 0.5 percent of businesses in Other Community, Social and Personal activities were located in the urban areas. In rural areas, Health and Social work related businesses accounted for the least of all industries recording 1.1 percent.

Table 5.17: Distribution of Small Scale Businesses by Industry and Urban/Rural Residence - 2010/2011

Industry	Total	Urban/Rural	
		Urban	Rural
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	35.8	25.4	39.0
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	3.4	6.4	2.5
Construction	1.7	1.5	1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	51.4	55.6	50.0
Hotels and Restaurants	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage and Communications	2.6	1.5	3.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration and Defense	4.1	8.9	2.6
Education	0.1	0.2	0.0
Health and social work	0.8	0.0	1.1
Other Community, social and personnel activities	0.1	0.5	0.0
Activities of private Household	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	88,338	24,568	63,770

5.7 Child Labour

One of the commonly addressed issues among nations is the issue of child labour. Child labour is the practice of having children engaged in economic activities on part-time or full-time basis (Abbott, Edith 1908). It is also defined as a participation of children in a wide variety of work situations, on a more or less regular basis, to earn a livelihood for themselves or for others. It is of high importance to emphasize that child labour refers only to economic activities or those activities which are socially useful and remunerable, requiring manual and or intellectual effort, which result in the production of goods and services and hence excludes household odd jobs. The practice deprives children of their childhood and is harmful to their physical and mental development (Felix; 1911).

5.7.1 Economic Activities of Children

The 2010/2011 HBS provides evidence on the issue of child labour in Lesotho by analysing the economic activities of children from the age of 06 to 14 years. The survey depicted that out of 430,854 children aged 06 to 14 years, the population of children who were engaged in economic activities totaled 16,503 and this information is illustrated in table 5.18. The distribution of the economically active children according to the age groups revealed that majority of those children who were in the age group

06 to 09 years were in categories Herding without salary and Unpaid family worker, recording 45.8 and 42.9 percent respectively. The analysis further shows that Children aged 10 to 14 years were concentrated in the category Herding without salary, registering 37.6 percent, followed by Herding With Salary, which recorded 29.4 percent. The Subsistence farmer and the Homemaker categories recorded the least percentages of 1.3 and 1.4 respectively.

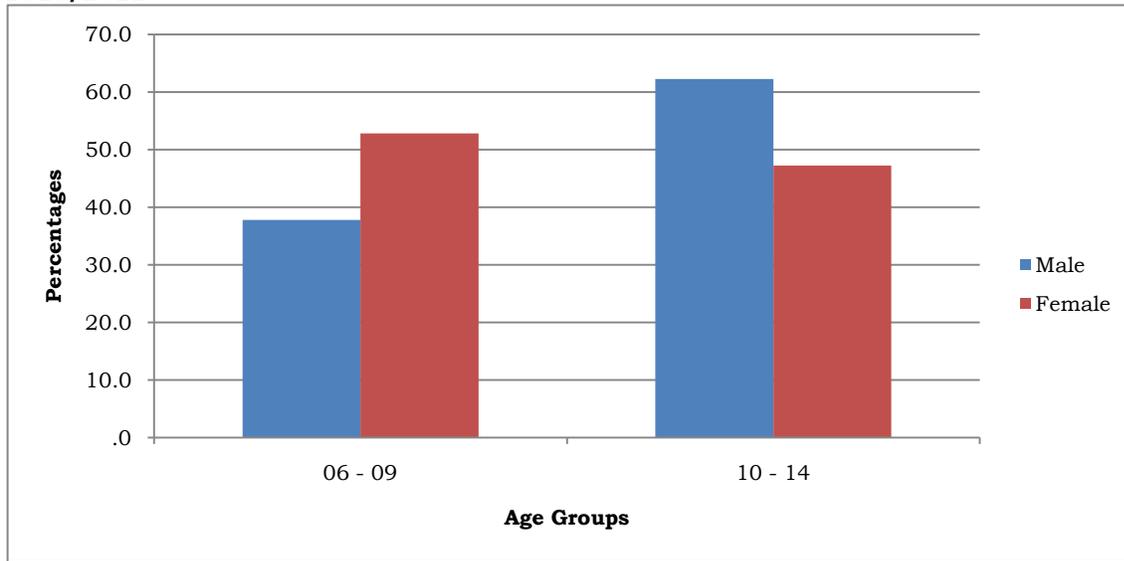
Table 5.18: Economic Activities of Children by Age Groups and Economic Activity – 2010/2011

Economic Activity	Total	Age Groups	
		06 - 09	10 - 14
Employed with salary	3.5	0.0	5.9
Self employed	2.5	3.4	1.8
Herding with salary	20.6	7.9	29.4
Herding without salary	41.0	45.8	37.6
Subsistence farmer	0.8	0.0	1.3
Casual worker	2.6	0.0	4.4
Unpaid family worker	28.3	42.9	18.2
Homemaker	0.8	0.0	1.4
Total (%)	100	100	100
Total (N)	16,503	6,771	9,732

5.7.2 Employed Children, Age and Sex

Figure 5.6 illustrates that the highest percentage of the children employed were males (78.3), while 21.7 percent were females. The age group of 06 to 09 years was dominated by more females than males with a difference of 15.0 percentage points. Contrarily, male proportions in the age group 10 to 14 years were higher than their female counterparts, by the same percentage points difference. The age group 10 to 14 years constituted the highest population of employed children than the age group of 06 to 09 years which recorded 59.0 percent as opposed to 41.0 percent.

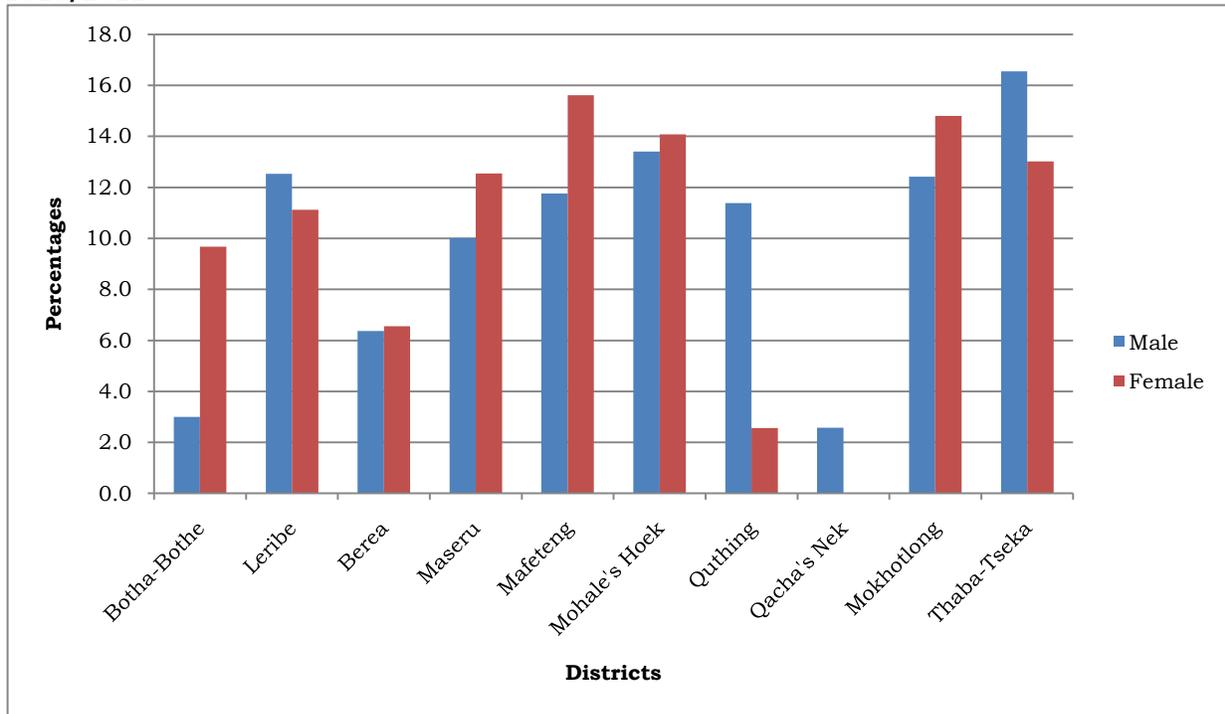
Figure 5.6: Distribution of Employed Children Aged 6 - 14 years by Age Group and Sex – 2010/2011



5.7.3 Employed Children, Sex and District

The distribution of employed children by district and sex portrayed in Figure 5.7 shows that Mafeteng had more employed female children than the rest of the districts. Thus, 15.6 percent of the female children who were economically active resided in Mafeteng and were followed by Mokhotlong and then Mohale's Hoek by 14.8 and 14.1 percent respectively. The male distribution shows that Thaba-Tseka and Mohale's Hoek constituted the highest percentages of 16.6 and 13.4 respectively. Qacha's Nek (2.6 percent) and Botha-Bothe (3.0 percent) constituted the smallest proportion of employed male children.

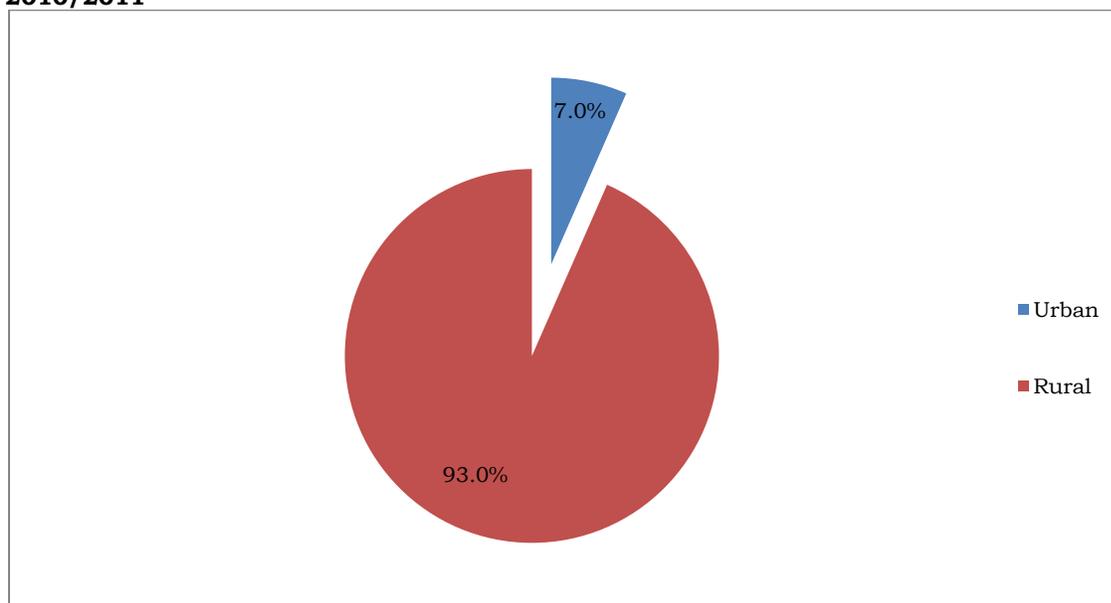
Figure 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Children Aged 06-14 Years by District and Sex – 2010/2011



5.7.4 Employed Children and Urban/Rural Residence

The share of employed children is depicted in figure 5.8. It highlights that the population of employed children in urban areas was almost one fourteenth of the population in rural areas and they recorded 6.6 and 93.4 percent respectively.

Figure 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Employed Children Aged 06-14 Years by Urban or Rural – 2010/2011



5.7.5 Employed Children, School Attendance and District

A distribution of employed children by district and school attendance is shown in Table 5.19. Analysis in this subsection is based only on employed children who had either left or never attended school. Most children who never attended but employed were found in Thaba-Tseka with 25.4 percent and were followed by Mohale’s Hoek (21.8 percent). Moreover, Qacha’s Nek recorded the least percentage which was close to zero of the employed children who had left school. On the other hand Leribe recorded the largest percent (16.4) of employed children who had left school, followed by Mafeteng then Maseru with 13.9 and 13.4 percent respectively.

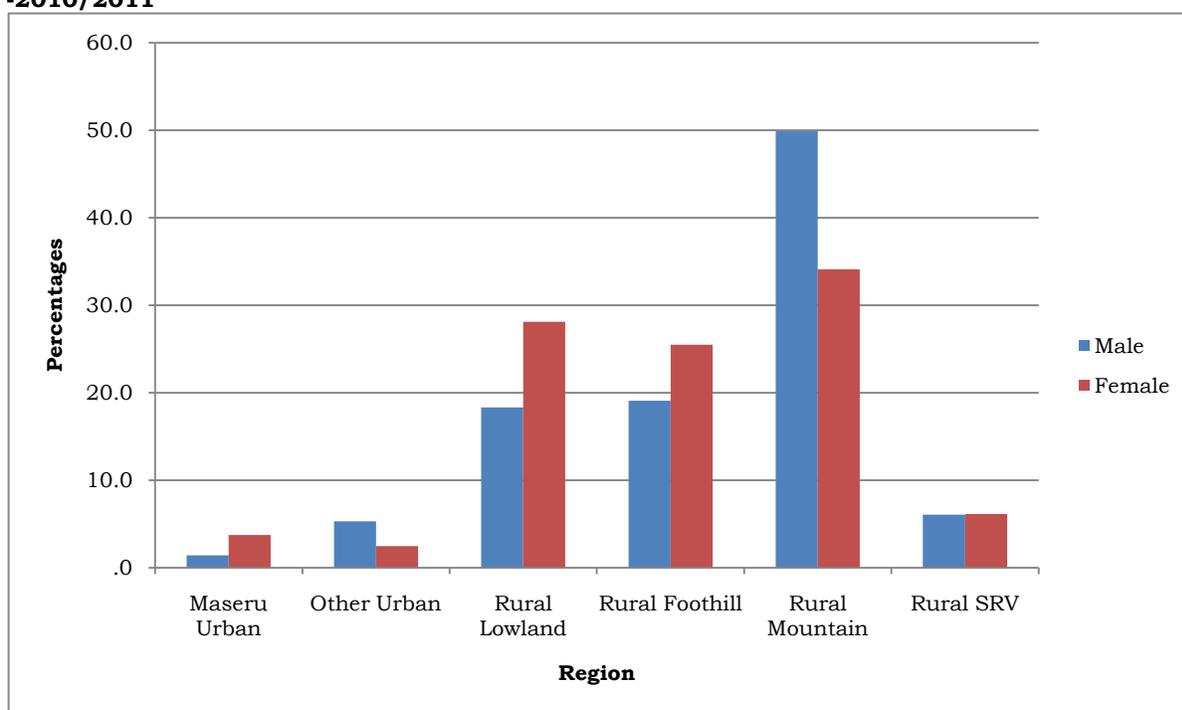
Table 5.19 Percentage Distribution of Employed Children Aged 06–14 Years by District and School Attendance – 2010/2011

	School Attendance	
	Never attended	Left school
Botha-Bothe	2.9	5.5
Leribe	6.0	16.4
Berea	3.7	8.2
Maseru	6.3	13.4
Mafeteng	10.6	13.9
Mohale's Hoek	21.8	8.0
Quthing	8.6	10.0
Qacha's Nek	0.0	3.4
Mokhotlong	14.6	11.8
Thaba-Tseka	25.4	9.3
Total (%)	100	100
Total (N)	6,650	9,853

5.7.6 Employed Children, Sex and Ecological Zones

The 2010/2011 HBS adopted the regions as follows: Maseru Urban; Other Urban; Rural Lowland; Rural Foothills; Rural Senqu River Valley (SRV); and Rural Mountains. The distribution of employed male children in the Rural Mountain region in Figure 5.9 is higher than other regions, recording 49.9 percent. Maseru Urban recorded the least percentage of 1.4 which was followed by 5.3 percent recorded by the Other Urban of the employed male children. The employed female children from the Rural Mountain recorded the highest percentage (34.1), and then the Rural Lowland and Rural Foothills followed with 28.1 and 25.5 percent respectively. The Other Urban recorded the least percentage of 2.5 which was almost the same with those of Maseru Urban which recorded 3.7 percent.

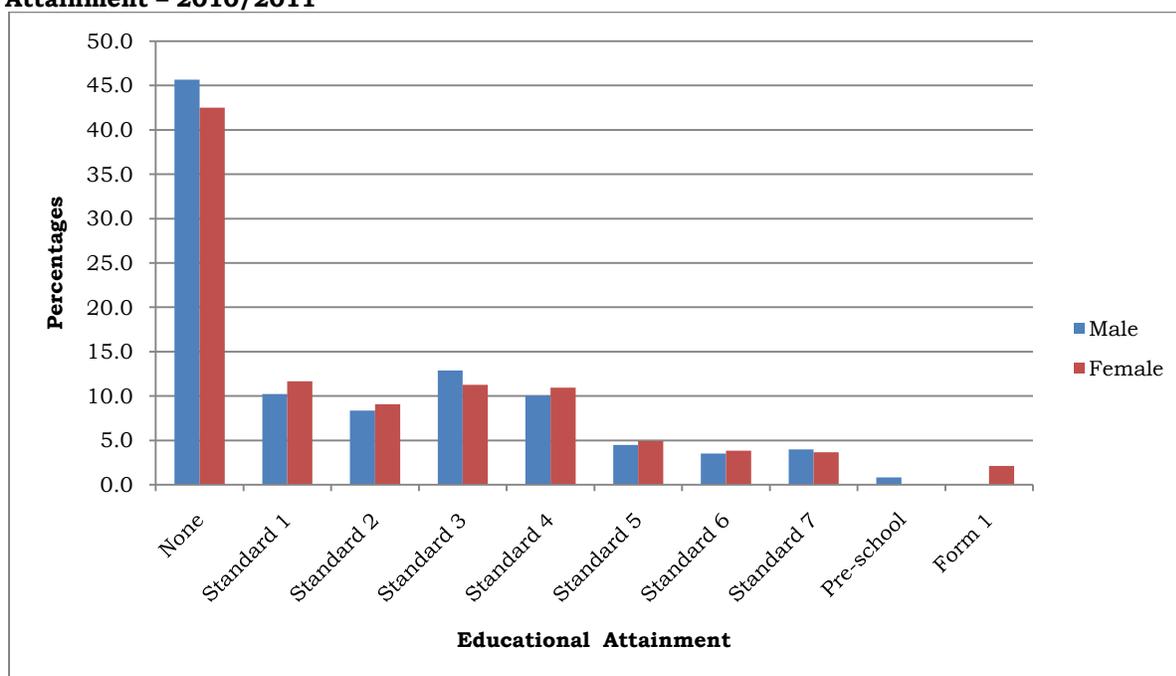
Figure 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Children Aged 06 - 14, by Sex and Ecological Zone -2010/2011



5.7.7 Employed Children, Sex and Educational Attainment

Figure 5.10 illustrates percentage distribution of employed children by sex and educational attainment. On average, the employed children with no educational attainment had highest percentage of 45.0. On the other hand, employed children who had completed Form 1 constituted the lowest percentage of 0.5.

Figure 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Employed Children Aged 06-14 by Sex and Educational Attainment – 2010/2011



5.8 Labour Force Participation Rate

Labour Force Participation Rate refers to the proportion of persons of a particular age - group who were in the labour force to the total population of that age-group. It can also be defined as a measure of the size of a country’s working population and a useful indicator, for it provides the relative size of the supply of labour available for goods and services in the country (BOS, 2006).

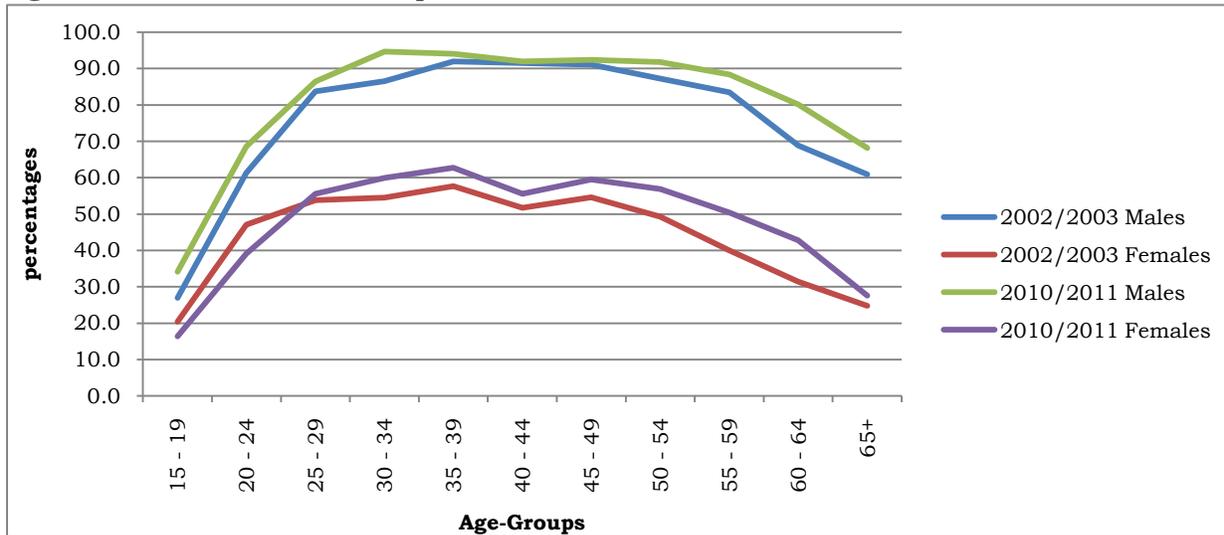
The male labour force participation rate was higher than that of females for both 2010/2011 and 2002/2003 household surveys. The results showed 9.1 percent for males while females reflected 6.5 percent for the current HBS. The 2002/2003 participation rate for males was 7.4 percent while for females was 3.8 percent. The male labour force participation rate was higher than that of female for both surveys. This is also evident in the national surveys/censuses such as the 2011 LDS and 2008 ILFS.

The analysis reveals that labour force participation rate for males increased with age from age-group 15 to 19 (34.2 percent) to age-group 35 to 39 (94.7 percent), in which the peak was observed for 2010/2011 HBS. The rates decreased to 94.1 percent and 91.9 percent for age- groups 35 to 39 and 40 to 44 respectively. From age-group 45 to 49, the rates increased again to 92.4 but dropped in the last three age-groups until they reached 68.2 percent in age-group 65 years and over.

The same pattern is observed for females, in which the lowest rate was 16.9 percent in age group 15 to 19. The rates increased until the highest point was reached at age-group 35 to 39 years (62.7 percent). In contrast to males, female's participation rates dropped from the peak to 55.5 percent in age group 40 to 44 and increased to 59.5 percent in age-group 45 to 49 and dropped to the last age-group (65 and above) with 27.6 percent.

With regard to the 2002/2003 HBS, a different picture was observed in that the highest participation rates for both males and females were observed in age-group 35 to 39 with 91.9 and 57.7 percent respectively. The figures for the males dropped to the last age-group with 60.9 percent, while female's rates dropped to age-group 40 to 44 with 51.7 percent and increase once more to 54.6 percent in age-group 45 to 49, which is the last child-bearing age group. The lowest rate was 24.7 percent in age-group 65 years and over.

Figure 5.11: Labour Force Participation Rates 2010/2011 and 2002/2003



5.9 Economic Dependency Ratio

Economic Dependency Ratio is a more accurate measure of dependency since it measures the extent to which the economically inactive population is dependent on the economically active population.

The economic dependency ratio increased from 1.15 in 2002/2003 HBS to 1.58 in 2010/2011 HBS. The interpretation is that for every 10 person working, there are 16 people who are not working. This shows the economic burden of those who are inactive over those who are active.

5.10 Crude and General Economic Activity Rates

Crude economic activity rate refer to the number of economically active population as a percentage of the total population. It indicates the relative number of persons in a population who are in the labour force irrespective of the other factors.

The crude economic activity rate indicates the number of economically active population as a percentage of the working age-group. It gives a rough picture of a country's expenditure in terms of allocating resources to its population members. Its economic implication is that the higher the rate, the higher the assumed level of income per head that can be achieved under given conditions of productivity and the extent of employment of the labour force. Its limitation however, lies from the fact that it is affected by the age structural distribution of the population.

General economic activity rate indicates the number of economically active population as a percentage of the working age-group. Its advantage over the crude rate is that it is free from misrepresentation produced by the presence of children too young to be classified as economically active as well as people too old to be active.

Table 5.22 shows both the crude and general measures of the active labour force population by sex and urban/rural residential. The results showed lower activity rates for crude when compared to the general rates. For instance, the crude activity rate for Lesotho was 38.7 percent, while the general rate accounted for 64.5 percent. The same applies to urban and rural crude rates with 43.5 and 37.4 respectively while their corresponding general rates are 64.2 and 64.6. In general, males reflect higher rates as compared to their female counterparts in all the activity rates.

5.11 Summary

This section highlights the main findings on this chapter. The results revealed that there were more households headed by males as compared to females, and majority of the former were employed with salary, recording 20.1 percent. Furthermore, it was highlighted that the most common economic activity of the household heads was Employed with salary, most of which were found in the age-group 30 to 34 years (42.8 percent). The trend, however, showed some fluctuations between the survey years, whereby a decrease was observed from 1994/1995 HBS to 2002/2003 HBS, and ultimately increasing in the 2010/2011 HBS. The majority of household heads who received their main income from employment resided in urban areas (49.8 percent), while the rural areas were populated with household heads who were mostly engaged in subsistence farming (30.6 percent). Analysis of household heads on educational attainment showed that majority of Subsistence farmers reported no educational attainment, whereas housewives (26.4 percent) dominated the Pre-school level.

With respect to the characteristics of economically active population, the sex composition show that males are more economically active than females at early stages of life, which are age-groups 15 to 19 to 25 to 29 while females exceeds males

from age-group 30 to 34 to 60 to 64. The activity status of the economically active population reveals that those who were employed with salary led other status of employment in age-group 30 to 44 with 43.1 percent.

Concerning educational characteristics, among those who were employed with salary, the results show that most employers had attained primary and secondary levels of education (41.4 and 45.3 percent respectively). The findings further show that those who were employed with salary led all other categories in all levels of education except those who never attended any level of education.

The distribution of age by activity status show that Employers were concentrated more on age-groups 45 to 49 and 30 to 34 with 16.4 and 16.0 percent respectively, while employees are mostly found in age-groups 25 to 29 (16.5 percent) and 20 to 24 (15.6 percent). Unpaid family workers are likely to be found in the age-group 20 to 24 with 30.5 percent.

Educational characteristics showed that among the Employees, Graduates” and “Secondary and Non-Graduate” led other statuses with 78.1 and 73.3 percent respectively. Among those who never attended school employee had the highest percent with 50.9 followed by self-employed with 45.3 percent.

The Occupational distinctiveness showed Elementary as the leading group of all other statuses (34.5 percent), followed by Sales and Service Workers (20.9 percent) and the third type is Craft and Related Trades Workers for both sex (15.0 percent).

The 2010/2011 HBS revealed that the inactive population totaled 1,015,958 people in which majority were females, to the tune of 60.7 to 39.3 percent males. The inactive population who resided in urban areas constituted higher percentages in the age groups 10 to 14 (23.7 percent) and 15 to 19 (24.5 percent). On the other hand, 67.8 percent of the economically inactive population had completed primary. The economically inactive population is dominated by the student and the housewife categories, with 68.2 and 28.9 percent respectively.

Results on the Small Scale Business revealed that male-headed households (61.1 percent), majority of which were from Maseru district (26.2 percent), dominated the industry. More than half of these businesses were in the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector, followed by Agriculture. As would be expected due to the nature of Lesotho's manufacturing sector, 6.4 percent of these businesses were found in the urban areas while only 2.5 percent were in the rural areas.

On the issue of child labour, the findings depicted that the population of children 6 and 14 years totaled 430,854 and out of these, 16,503 were engaged in economic activities. In the ages 06 to 09 years, majority of the children who were economically active were Herding without salary (45.8 percent) and Unpaid family worker (42.9

percent). Thaba-Tseka had the highest record of employed children who never attended school (25.4 percent).

The participation rates in Status in Employment represent that Employee dominated other categories with 64.4 percent for males and 59.1 percent for females. The lowest rates were Employer with 0.7 percent for males and 1.4 percent for females. Moreover, the report shows that generally, the age and sex specific labour force participation rates show a clear descending trend for the most recent HBS years including the 2002/2003 although patterns of decrease differ especially for totals by sex.

For 2010/2011 Household Budget Survey, in general, the participation rates rose with age and reached maximum levels of 94.7 percent in age group 30 to 34 for males and 62.7 percent for females in the age group 35 to 39. Then, the participation rates decreased with increasing age. Regarding 2002/2003 HBS, a different picture was observed in that the highest participation rates for both males and females were observed in age-group 35 to 39 with 91.9 and 57.7 percent respectively.

The crude economic activity rate for 2010/2011 HBS is 38.7 percent while its general rate equivalent is 64.5 percent. The observed high levels of general economic rates establish the general pattern feature of most national surveys and census. Urban rates are higher (43.5 percent crude and 64.2 percent general) than rural rates (37.4 crude and 64.5 percent general). Male rates, whether crude or general are relatively higher than female rates.

CHAPTER 6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

6.0 Introduction

Income is the main means by which households finance their current consumption, and make provision for savings and investment. The susceptibility to spend depends largely on the available financial resource for households. Income has been analyzed to assess the variations in levels of income over time and among households of different types. The sources of income were classified into different components (SNA, 1993).

6.1 Household Income

Household total income consists of receipts in cash and kind exclusive of tax from formal employment in Lesotho which are accruing to the households. It is the sum of employee income, self-employment or entrepreneurial income, property income, transfers income and other income (SNA, 1993).

(i) Employee Income

The employee income can be categorized as net or gross income. Net employee income is the total remuneration in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the reference period, excluding the value of any social insurance contributions and income taxes payable. Gross employee income refers to all regular income from paid employment including travelling allowance, rent allowance, bonuses and gratuities as well as any income received in kind.

(ii) Self-Employment or Entrepreneurial Income

Self-employment or entrepreneurial income is defined as the net income derived from self-employment in household enterprises, business, trade, household farming, fishing, hunting and independent professional activities.

(iii) Property Income

Property income relates to net receipts derived from ownership of assets and it includes interests, dividends as well as rent of buildings, land, machinery and equipment.

(iv) Transfer Income

Transfer incomes consists of pensions and allowances from government and private organizations as well as inter household transfers such as alimony, child support, parental support and goods and services from social organizations.

(v) Other Income

Other income is mainly the value of goods produced by households for their own consumption. These were valued at the market prices prevailing during the reference period. It also includes other household receipts such as money derived from sale of property and possessions; withdrawals from savings; loans obtained; repayments of loans by other households; cash gifts from other households; and capital transfers such as inheritances, lump sum, etc.

6.1.1 Main Source of Income and District

Households' main source of income is from public, private and farming sectors. Some households source their income from household businesses, pensions, remittances while other households mainly depend on social benefits. Table 6.1 presents household's main source of income by sex and districts. The overall results from the table indicate that 28.0 percent of households sourced their main income from farming while 22.2 percent earned their main income from wages and salaries from the private sector. Pensions were the main source of income for only 2.5 percent of households.

Across all districts, farming was the main source of income except for households from Leribe (29.5 percent) and Maseru (33.6 percent) who earned their main income from wages and salaries from private sector. Pensions were the least source across all districts except for Quthing where other remittances were the least source for households (1.8 percent).

Table 6.1: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Income and District - 2010/2011

	Total	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qachas Nek	Mokhotlong	Thabata-seka
Wages and salaries from public sector	10.8	15.3	10.5	13.3	15.1	8.1	6.4	6.8	8.8	5.9	5.5
Wages and salaries from private sector	22.2	16.6	29.5	21.6	33.6	13.7	13.2	11.7	16.4	6.4	16.2
Farming	28.0	36.1	26.4	26.7	12.5	32.2	35.2	25.3	39.7	46.1	52.5
Casual work	10.3	13.0	6.8	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	19.7	5.0	13.5	6.5
Household business	6.5	7.4	8.3	5.8	7.5	5.6	4.3	7.8	5.2	4.3	3.6
Pensions	2.5	2.1	1.4	3.2	2.5	1.0	2.9	9.8	0.3	1.8	0.9
Remittances from abroad	4.7	1.6	4.3	4.4	3.1	9.7	6.4	4.5	7.2	5.8	2.0
Other remittances	4.6	3.1	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.2	3.7	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.8
Social assistance	5.6	3.2	5.3	3.2	6.5	5.7	9.6	3.2	12.8	2.1	5.2
Other	5.0	1.6	1.7	4.7	3.8	7.9	6.2	9.5	4.4	12.1	6.7
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	425,915	26,480	71,989	48,919	106,180	48,334	37,464	24,518	13,710	19,496	28,825

6.1.1 Main Source of Income and Urban/Rural Residence

Presented in Table 6.2 is the main source of income for households by sex, urban and rural residence. The table shows that most of the households from the urban area earned their income from wages and salaries from public sector (21.9 percent) and wages and salaries from the private sector (37.1 percent). It is also indicated that households from the rural area mainly sourced their income from farming (36.8 percent) and wages and salaries from the private sector (16.9 percent).

Table 6.2 further indicates that for both sexes, most households mainly sourced their income from wages and salaries from public sector, wages and salaries from the private sector, farming, casual work and household businesses. The least proportion for both male and female headed households received their main income from Pensions, recording 2.0 and 3.3 percent respectively.

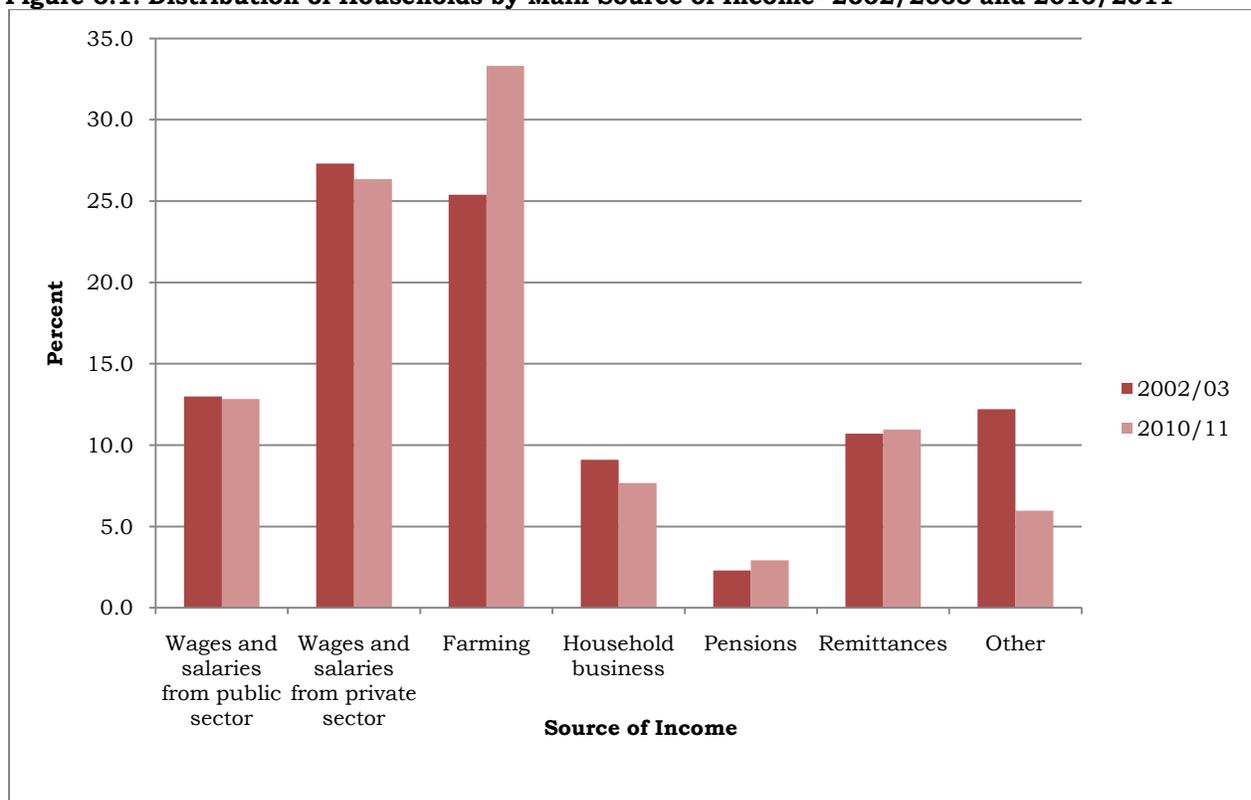
Table 6.2: Distribution of Households by Sex, Main Source of Income and Urban/Rural Residence-2010/2011

Sex	Main source of income	Total	Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	Wages and salaries from public sector	10.8	21.9	6.9
	Wages and salaries from private sector	22.2	37.1	16.9
	Farming	28.0	3.1	36.8
	Casual work	10.3	9.9	10.4
	Household business	6.5	11.4	4.7
	Pensions	2.5	2.7	2.4
	Remittances from abroad	4.7	3.3	5.1
	Other remittances	4.6	4.9	4.4
	Social assistance	5.6	2.0	6.9
	Other	5.0	3.6	5.5
		Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total (N)	425,915	110,870	315,045
Male	Wages and salaries from public sector	11.4	23.0	7.7
	Wages and salaries from private sector	24.4	38.4	19.8
	Farming	31.1	3.5	40.0
	Casual work	11.4	11.1	11.4
	Household business	6.1	10.5	4.7
	Pensions	2.0	2.9	1.7
	Remittances from abroad	3.8	2.3	4.2
	Other remittances	3.0	3.7	2.8
	Social assistance	3.4	1.2	4.1
	Other	3.5	3.3	3.6
		Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total (N)	264,836	64,769	200,067
Female	Wages and salaries from public sector	9.8	20.4	5.5
	Wages and salaries from private sector	18.5	35.3	11.8
	Farming	22.9	2.5	31.1
	Casual work	8.4	8.3	8.5
	Household business	7.0	12.6	4.7
	Pensions	3.3	2.4	3.6
	Remittances from abroad	6.1	4.7	6.7
	Other remittances	7.1	6.6	7.3
	Social assistance	9.3	3.2	11.8
	Other	7.5	4.0	8.9
		Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total (N)	161,079	46,101	114,978

6.1.3 Main Source of Income (2002/03 and 2010/2011)

The comparison between household's main sources of income between 2002/2003 and 2010/2011 HBSs is being dealt with in Figure 6.1. In 2002/2003, there was one category for remittances while in 2010/2011 remittances were classified as remittances from abroad and other remittances and these categories are lumped together in Figure 1. 'Casual Work' and 'Social Assistance' have been excluded in this comparison since they were not included under main source of income categories in 2002/2003. According to this figure, 2002/2003 presented the highest percentages in all categories except for households who reported pensions (2.3 percent) and remittances (10.7 percent) as their mains source of income and there was no change between the two periods.

Figure 6.1: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Income- 2002/2003 and 2010/2011



6.2 Monthly Household Income

This section deals with the monthly household income earned by members of the household from all sources. This income includes cash wages and salaries inclusive of tax from formal employment in Lesotho, income tax paid in Lesotho, contribution to social security, wages in kind, property income (rent, dividends and interest), social welfare benefits, pensions, cash remittances, gifts/transfers in kind from Lesotho and abroad, game of chance, other income including income earned abroad net of tax.

6.2.1 Household Income and Income Levels

Income levels and the distribution of households and average monthly income in Maloti are presented in Table 6.3. The overall average monthly income for all households was M1, 068.94, (Table 6.3). The table also shows that 93.3 percent of household earning less than three thousand Maloti had an average income of M404.43. The table further shows that 3.0 percent of households who reported the monthly earning ranging between M3, 000.00 to M5, 999.00 had an average monthly income of M4312.94. One percent of the households under study had no monthly income. However, all households in the separate income level starting from M60000.00 and over constituted less than a percent, but had different average monthly household incomes.

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Household and Average Household Income by Income Levels-2010/2011

Total income level	Distribution of Household (%)	Average Monthly Household Income (Maloti)
None	1.0	0.00
0001 - 2999	93.3	404.43
3000 - 5999	3.0	4312.94
6000 - 8999	0.9	7216.44
9000 - 11999	0.4	11260.64
12000 - 14999	0.1	13715.88
15000 - 17999	0.1	16084.50
18000 - 20999	0.1	20426.50
21000 - 23999	0.2	22339.54
24000+	0.8	43939.27
Total	100.0	1,068.94

6.2.2 Level of Income and Household Size

The level of income and household size is presented in Table 6.4. The table indicates that a 3.7 overall percent of households with eleven members and more had an average income of less than three thousand Maloti per month. On the same income level (<M3,000), households with 5-6 members constituted the highest percentage (31.2 percent). The highest average monthly income (\geq M24,000) was observed for households with the same 5-6 member households (74.0 percent) at M15,000 to M17,999. It was closely followed by 65.7 percent in the same household size but in M21,000 to M23,999.

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Income Level and Household Size- 2010/2011

Total income level	Household Size					
	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 10	11+
None	27.4	3.7	49.4	9.6	9.9	0.0
1 - 2999	15.9	27.7	31.2	14.7	7.2	3.3
3000 - 5999	3.7	15.9	39.3	20.3	14.3	6.5
6000 - 8999	17.7	36.6	8.2	12.9	0.0	24.6
9000 - 11999	0.0	25.8	17.4	8.7	26.0	22.1
12000 - 14999	0.0	21.5	0.0	24.3	54.2	0.0
15000 - 17999	0.0	0.0	74.0	0.0	26.0	0.0
18000 - 20999	0.0	0.0	32.8	0.0	67.2	0.0
21000 - 23999	15.9	18.4	65.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
24000+	4.8	4.5	41.7	20.7	14.1	14.2
Total (%)	15.5	26.9	31.5	14.7	7.7	3.7

6.2.3 Cash Remittances and Districts

Cash remittances refer to cash transfers from household members and non-members from abroad. Presented in Table 6.5 is the distribution of households by districts and cash remittances. It is evident from the table that Leribe had the highest percentage (22.7 percent) of households who received cash remittances. The least percentage (1.1 percent) of households that received cash remittances was observed in Mokhotlong.

Table 6.5: Distribution of Households by District and Cash Remittances - 2010/2011

District	Total Households	Percentage
Botha-Bothe	6,331	7.5
Leribe	19,036	22.7
Berea	12,993	15.5
Maseru	12,673	15.1
Mafeteng	14,150	16.9
Mohale's Hoek	6,460	7.7
Quthing	5,348	6.4
Qacha's Nek	4,105	4.9
Mokhotlong	929	1.1
Thaba-Tseka	1,908	2.3
Total	83,933	100.0

6.2.4 In-kind Remittances and Districts

Remittances in-kind refer to goods transfers from household members and non-members from abroad. Table 6.6 presents the distribution of households by districts and goods transfers. Berea had the highest percentage of households (20.5 percent) who received goods transfers. The lowest percentage was observed in Mokhotlong with only 1.9 percent of households who acquired goods transfers.

Table 6.6: Distribution of Households by District In-kind Remittances - 2010/2011

District	Total Households	Percentage
Botha-Bothe	1,655	10.8
Leribe	2,365	15.4
Berea	3,146	20.5
Maseru	2,525	16.5
Mafeteng	1,958	12.8
Mohale's Hoek	784	5.1
Quthing	1,389	9.1
Qacha's Nek	683	4.5
Mokhotlong	291	1.9
Thaba-Tseka	528	3.4
Total	15,324	100.0

6.3 Household Consumption Expenditure

The Household Budget Surveys collected information on household consumption and expenditure. This chapter examines the level of total household consumption and expenditure and how it has changed over time (between 2002/2003 and 2010/2011 surveys). It also focuses on the household consumption structure by presenting the share of consumption that is taken by different categories of goods and services.

Household expenditure (HE) is calculated by summing household consumption expenditure and the non-consumption expenditures of the household which consists of non-durables, semi durables and durables. It is a measure of the total outlays of a household on its own consumption expenditure and on compulsory payments (Household income and expenditure statistics, 2003). According to HBS 1986/1987, consumption expenditure refers to disbursement on goods and services carried out by the households during the reference period. Non-consumption expenditure is the expenditures incurred by households though not for acquisition of goods and services to satisfy the need of the household members but are compulsorily transferred to others.

6.3.1 Household Consumption Expenditure

Consumption expenditures covers all monetary and non-monetary expenditure by households on goods and services for consumption as well as the value of goods received as income in-kind and consumed by the households are included (2002/2003 and 1994/1995 Household Budget Survey).

The daily household consumption on purchased goods, own produced goods and services were recorded by households on a diary for the reference period (seven days).

Completion of the diary was monitored twice a week and daily visits were made to households in which there were no literate members. Consumption data for the past seven days was also collected (recall). The expenditure on semi-durable goods was collected during each quarter and expenditure on durable goods was collected during the first and the last visits to the household (on the first and fourth quarters).

6.3.2 Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure

This section discusses the monthly household consumption expenditure, disaggregated by commodity items across Urban/Rural residence. The consumption expenditures are classified using the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). Table 6.7 shows that Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (49.4 percent) was the most consumed commodity in the country, of which 57.0 percent was rural consumption expenditure. It was followed by the consumption of Housing, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels (16.2 percent). This category included rent paid by tenants and imputed rent for owner occupied housing. The least consumed commodity item was Restaurants and Hotels with 0.3 percent.

Table 6.7: Percentage Distribution of Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure for Specified Commodity Items by Urban/Rural Residence - 2010/2011

Commodity Items	Total	Urban/Rural	
		Urban	Rural
Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages	49.4	35.8	57.0
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	5.7	4.9	6.2
Clothing and Footwear	0.6	6.5	5.7
Housing, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuel	16.2	20.4	13.9
Health	0.9	1.2	0.7
Transport Services	6.2	8.3	5.1
Communication	1.2	1.9	0.8
Recreation and Culture	0.9	1.1	0.7
Education	8.9	13.3	6.5
Restaurants and Hotels	0.3	0.6	0.2
Furniture and Furnishings	1.9	2.3	1.6
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	2.4	3.7	1.6
Total (%)	100	100	100
Total (N in Million Maloti)	1,434.00	515.00	919.00

6.3.3 Households Mean Monthly Consumption Expenditure

Mean monthly consumption expenditure has been analyzed on this section. Table 6.8 presents the mean monthly expenditure of specified commodities consumed by households from the urban and rural areas. The overall figures indicate that Food and

Non-alcoholic Beverages recorded the highest mean expenditure of M1,662.73 and Health had the lowest expenditure value of M66.85. Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages constituted the highest consumption expenditure (M1,661.66 and M1,663.11) for urban and rural residents respectively. In urban areas, the least consumed commodity item was Recreation and Culture with an average M94 while in rural areas Communication was the least consumed commodity with M52.

Table 6.8: Distribution of Mean Monthly Consumption Expenditure by Households on Specified Commodity Item and Urban/Rural - 2010/2011

Commodity Items	Total	Urban/Rural	
		Urban	Rural
Food and non alcoholic beverages	1,662.73	1,661.66	1,663.11
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	453.79	695.08	393.12
Clothing and Footwear	293.80	400.10	251.23
Housing, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuel	546.20	948.65	404.58
Health	66.85	95.10	52.48
Transport Services	316.96	511.03	235.27
Communication	100.01	139.87	73.67
Recreation and Culture	75.84	94.43	65.34
Education	1,048.60	1,427.77	803.19
Restaurants and Hotels	142.20	227.66	82.48
Furniture and Firnishings	759.53	813.91	719.29
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	160.06	231.15	115.28

6.3.4 Monthly Consumption Expenditure and Income Level

Household monthly consumption expenditure on specified commodity items and income level has been presented in Table 6.9a and Table 6.9b. Table 6.9a shows that some households from the urban areas reported that they did not earn any monthly income, however had reported consumption in all commodity items. Inclusive of households with no income the consumption of Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages recorded the highest percentages in all households' income categories. It was followed by consumption on Housing, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels. In all income categories with the exception of None and M300 to M499, the least consumed commodity item was Restaurant and Hotels ranging from 0.3 to 0.8 percent.

Table 6.9a: Percentage Distribution of Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure on Specified Commodity Item by Income Level and Urban - 2010/2011

Commodity Items	Income per month (Maloti)						
	None	≤299	300-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	≥5000
Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages	35.5	40.9	43.0	41.0	38.0	32.2	24.5
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	4.1	5.5	6.0	3.8	4.8	6.4	3.0
Clothing and Footwear	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.1	6.7	5.9	5.8
Housing, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuel	21.8	17.7	18.6	20.0	19.7	20.8	23.0
Health	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1
Transport Services	8.2	6.1	7.4	6.6	6.4	8.6	14.3
Communication	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1
Recreation and Culture	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2
Education	14.3	8.0	11.5	12.4	13.4	15.8	13.5
Restaurants and Hotels	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7
Furniture and Furnishings	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.2	2.3	2.6	7.3
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.8	10.4	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.1	3.5
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the rural areas the same consumption pattern was observed as in urban areas. Consumption of Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages dominated across all income groups with a monthly consumption expenditure ranging from 36.6 to 67.6 percent. The 'Housing, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels' was the second highest consumed commodity item in the rural areas. Across all income categories, Restaurant and Hotels was the least consumed with an expenditure proportion of less or equal 0.5.

Table 6.9b: Percentage Distribution of Monthly Households Consumption Expenditure on Specified Commodity Item by Income Level and Rural - 2010/2011

Commodity Items	Income per month (Maloti)						
	None	≤299	300-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	≥5000
Food and non Alcoholic Beverages	67.6	67.6	65.5	58.5	48.4	42.1	36.6
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	3.8	5.6	4.0	6.2	7.1	10.6	6.6
Clothing and Footwear	4.7	4.9	5.1	6.1	7.3	6.1	6.0
Housing, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuel	13.3	12.4	11.9	12.5	16.3	14.6	19.2
Health	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.5
Transport Services	2.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	5.7	8.2	10.4
Communication	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3
Recreation and Culture	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.1
Education	4.3	3.4	5.9	7.3	8.5	8.2	9.5
Restaurants and Hotels	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5
Furniture and Furnishings	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	4.8	3.2
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	2.4	2.1	3.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.4 Summary

Income is the main means by which households finance their current consumption, and make provision for savings and investment. There were, however, some households who did not receive any income but had reported consuming goods and services, both rural and urban. The survey findings revealed that most of the households sourced their income from farming (28.0 percent) and wages and salaries from the private sector (22.2 percent). The lowest proportion of households (2.5 percent) sourced their main income from pensions. Segmentation of income by level showed that more than 90 percent of the households earned less than 3,000 Maloti per month with an average household income of M404.43 per month.

Some households received either cash or in-kind transfers from members and non-members of their households abroad. Leribe recorded the highest proportion (22.7 percent) of households that received cash remittances while Berea had the highest proportion (20.5 percent) of those who received remittances in-kind.

The monthly consumption figures show that Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages was the most consumed item while Alcoholic Beverages was the least consumed item. Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages accounted for 49.4 percent of the total monthly household expenditure. This was followed by Housing, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels which was consumed by 16.2 percent, while the least consumed commodity item was Restaurants and Hotels nationally.

On average households consumed M1662.73 per month on Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages and M66.85 on Health. Findings, disaggregated by urban and rural areas illustrated the same scenario that the largest share (35.8 and 57.0 percent) of Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages was consumed respectively.

CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURE

7.0 Introduction

Agriculture is one of the key sectors of a country's economy of which Lesotho is no exception, though the type of agriculture practiced is primarily subsistence with minimal commercial farming. Land and livestock play an important role in Basotho's lives especially in the rural areas as it provides food, raw materials as well as job creation (*BOS 1995 and 2003*).

This chapter presents ownership of productive assets which are Land, Livestock and Farming implements. There will also be a discussion on Consumption and sale of household goods and services that relate to Farming and Fishing based on data collected on agricultural holdings. During the survey, every household was enumerated on farm related resources which is different from Agricultural Census. In the Agricultural Census a household is considered farm-keeping when one or more members of the household undertake either subsistence or commercial agricultural activities that are of significance to the household's food supply or income. Therefore Household Budget Survey would be incomplete without a discussion on Land and livestock.

7.1 Farming and Non-Farming Household Heads

This section discusses farming and non-farming household heads with respect to their consumption expenditure and ownership of farming assets. Farming households are classified as households that own land (fields) only, livestock only or both land and livestock while non-farming owns none of those categories.

Table 7.1 presents the percentage distribution of Farming and Non-farming household heads by district and sex. It was observed that Leribe had the highest percentage of 27.8 male headed- households engaged in farming and 20.6 percent of female headed households involved in farming. Mohale's Hoek had the least male household heads (2.3 percent) engaged in farming while Mokhotlong had the least female household heads (3.9 percent). On the other hand Maseru had the highest percentage of Non-farming household heads for both males (37.9 percent) and females (38.1 percent).

Table 7.1: Distribution of Household Heads Contribute to Farming by District, Sex, Farming Categories - 2010/2011

District	Farming		Non-Farming	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Botha-Bothe	7.7	4.9	7.0	4.2
Leribe	27.8	20.6	10.1	12.6
Berea	13.5	17.0	9.9	8.3
Maseru	6.2	6.0	37.9	38.1
Mafeteng	15.6	19.4	7.4	7.5
Mohale's Hoek	2.3	5.3	12.3	12.9
Quthing	6.5	8.6	4.2	5.5
Qacha's Nek	4.3	5.0	2.0	2.8
Mokhotlong	4.1	3.9	5.8	3.7
Thaba-Tseka	12.1	9.4	3.4	4.3
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (N)	114,011	60,228	150,825	100,851

7.2 Possession of Productive Assets

This section discusses productive assets which comprise ownership of Land, livestock as well as farm implements.

7.2.1 Land Ownership

The 2010/2011 HBS defines land ownership as parcel or field that a household owns or operates for production of crops. The size of land was not measured by the enumerator but it was reported by the household. The holding may comprise of one or more fields. A field refers to a distinct piece of land under cultivation.

Figure 7.1 depicts the percentage distribution of household heads by ownership of land and sex. The results reveal that land was mainly owned by males with 64.0 percent while females owned 36.0 percent of land in the country.

Figure 7.1: The Percentage Share of Household Heads by Ownership of Land, and Sex - 2010/2011

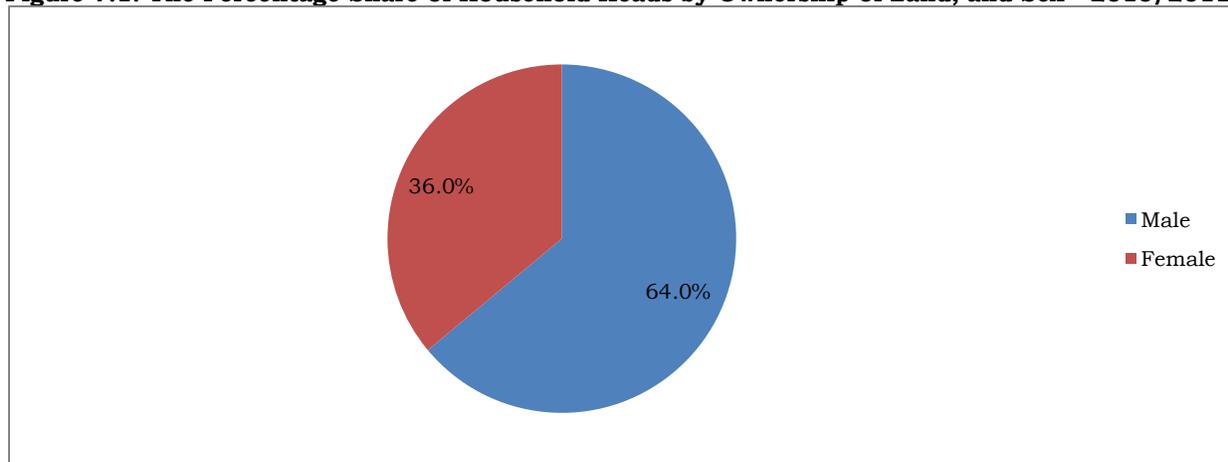


Table 7.2 presents the percentage distribution of households by ownership of land, district and sex. The table shows that the largest proportion (29.0 percent) of male household heads in Leribe owned land while those in Mohale's Hoek constituted 2.2 percent as the least. However the largest proportion (21.3 percent) of female headed households that owned land was found in Leribe, whereas the least proportion (3.9 percent) of female heads was in Mokhotlong.

Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Ownership of Land and Sex - 2010/2011

District	Sex	
	Male	Female
Botha-Bothe	7.0	5.1
Leribe	29.0	21.3
Berea	13.6	17.4
Maseru	5.2	5.4
Mafeteng	17.3	21.2
Mohale's Hoek	2.2	5.2
Quthing	4.7	6.9
Qacha's Nek	4.9	4.1
Mokhotlong	3.7	3.9
Thaba-Tseka	12.3	9.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0
Total(N)	92,756	52,288

Table 7.3 presents percentage distribution of household heads by size of land and sex. Most household heads (45.3 percent) owned land size ranging between 0.01 to 0.49 hacters (ha).It further reveals that from same range 47.9 percent of females and 43.7 percent of males owned land.

Table 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Household Head by Size of Land and Sex - 2010/2011

Size of land (Ha)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
0.01 - 0.49	43.7	47.9	45.3
0.50 - 0.99	22.6	24.4	23.3
1.00 - 1.49	12.4	11.3	12.0
1.50 - 1.99	6.9	5.0	6.2
2.00 - 2.49	3.1	3.3	3.2
2.50 - 2.99	2.4	0.8	1.8
3.00 - 3.49	0.8	0.9	0.8
3.50 - 3.99	0.7	1.8	1.1
4.00 - 4.49	0.8	0.2	0.6
4.50 - 4.99	0.6	0.7	0.6
5.00 - 5.49	0.2	0.2	0.2
5.50 - 5.99	0.6	0.2	0.4
6.00 +	5.2	3.0	4.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total(N)	92,756	52,288	145,044

7.2.2 Livestock Ownership

Livestock means domestic animals or farm animals, which are mostly kept for production of wool and mohair, meat, milk, eggs to name a few. Ownership of livestock refers to the livestock kept by households irrespective of ownership, those mafisad²-in were included and those mafisad out were excluded. Livestock covered in this report includes cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, donkeys and poultry.

Figure 7.2 depicts percentage distribution of households by livestock, district and sex. The results show that 26.5 percent of male household heads in Leribe owned livestock followed by Mafeteng with 15.6 percent while Mohale's Hoek had 2.4 percent of households with livestock. However females in Leribe accounted for 19.1 percent while Botha-Bothe registered only 3.4 percent of households who owned livestock.

Figure 7.2: The Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership of Livestock and Sex

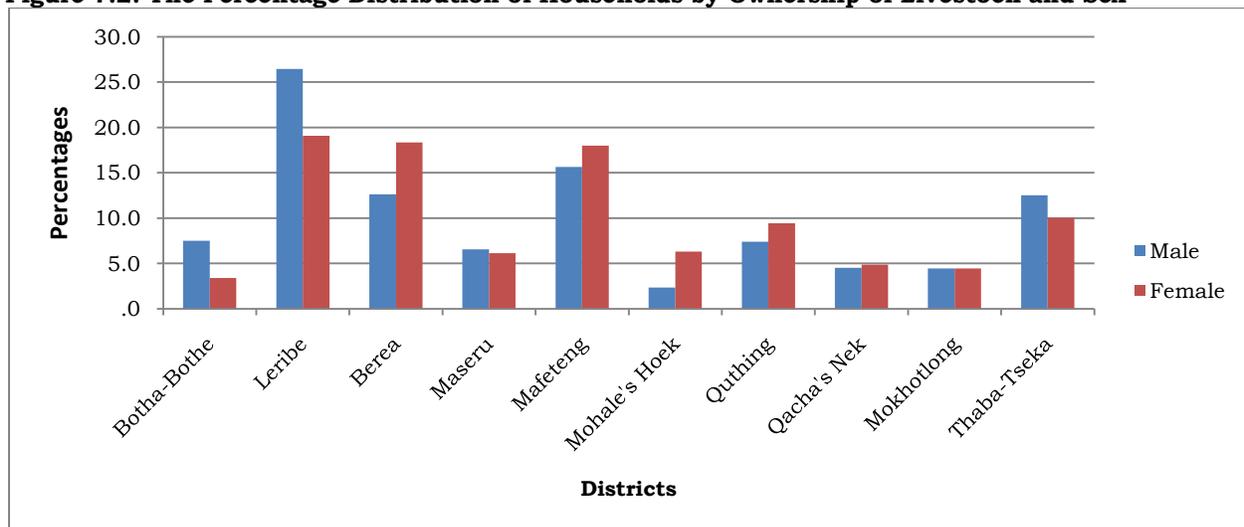


Table 7.4 indicates the percentage distribution of livestock by age of household heads. It was observed that more than 40 percent of livestock is owned by household heads aged 45 to 64 years, followed by the age group 65 and above with at least 24 percent. The least owned livestock was at household age group 15 to 29 years.

² Mafisad: animals owned by one person but kept by somebody else

Table 7.4: The Percentage Distribution of Livestock by Age of Household Heads - 2010/2011

Livestock	Broad Age Group				Total (%)	Total (N)
	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65+		
Cattle	1.9	11.0	62.3	24.8	100.0	446,004
Donkey	4.1	15.4	48.9	31.6	100.0	88,115
Horses	2.0	15.4	41.4	41.2	100.0	48,922
Sheep	2.4	13.5	51.6	32.6	100.0	707,518
Goats	2.9	10.9	46.3	39.9	100.0	453,449
Poultry	2.1	10.9	46.0	40.9	100.0	601,596
Pigs	1.3	12.6	49.6	36.5	100.0	63,789

Table 7.5 presents percentage distribution of livestock by district. Mafeteng had the highest proportion of cattle with 33.3 percent whereas Mohale's Hoek had the least with 1.9 percent. The table also demonstrates that Leribe had the highest proportion of donkeys with 20.4 percent while Mohale's Hoek had the least with 2.2 percent.

The proportion of horses was highest in Thaba-Tseka with 15.4 percent followed by Leribe with 14.8 percent while Mohale's Hoek had the least with 3.0 percent. Furthermore Thaba-Tseka had the highest proportion of sheep with 17.3 percent whilst Mohale's Hoek had the least with 2.4 percent. Thaba-Tseka had the highest proportion of Goats with 17.6 percent followed by Leribe with 15.2 percent; on the other hand Maseru had the least proportion with 4.7 percent. Leribe had the highest record of pigs (28.1 percent) whereas Mokhotlong had the least percentage of pigs (0.5 percent). Leribe had 38.2 percent of poultry while Mohale's Hoek had the least poultry 2.8 percent.

Table 7.5: The Percentage Distribution of Livestock by District - 2010/2011

Districts	Cattle	Donkey	Horses	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
Botha-Bothe	5.1	9.2	4.8	7.2	5.1	3.8	10.7
Leribe	20.4	20.4	14.8	11.3	15.2	28.1	38.2
Berea	11.8	17.1	14.0	6.2	12.4	17.9	16.9
Maseru	3.9	5.0	8.0	3.0	4.7	17.9	5.2
Mafeteng	33.3	13.0	12.8	15.0	10.5	12.6	7.5
Mohale's Hoek	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.4	6.6	3.3	2.8
Quthing	5.6	9.6	7.3	11.9	12.4	5.3	7.0
Qacha's Nek	4.9	4.4	11.0	9.7	5.8	4.5	3.7
Mokhotlong	5.2	6.0	8.8	16.0	9.6	0.5	3.3
Thaba-Tseka	8.0	13.1	15.4	17.3	17.6	6.0	4.7
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total (N)	511,463	103,930	61,731	866,853	568,533	104,484	851,068

7.2.3 Farm Implements Ownership

Farm implements are equipment, properties or resources and machinery that households own for agricultural production purposes such as crops and livestock. Data on farm implements include ploughs, scotch cart, wheelbarrows, tractors and

other farm implements (combine harvester, hoe, cultivator, and sprayer) and it was collected to determine the full ownership of equipment by the household not shared or rented.

Table 7.6 presents the percentage distribution of households by possession of farm implements and district. Berea had the highest share of households that possess tractors (28.8 percent) while Thaba-Tseka was the lowest with 1.5 percent. The highest share of household that had ploughs was found in Leribe with 26.9 percent while the lowest was found in Mohale's Hoek (2.9 percent). Leribe had the highest share of households that possess scotch cart (40.1 percent) while Mohale's Hoek had the lowest with 0.7 percent. Leribe also had the highest share of household that possess wheel barrow (32.4 percent) while Mokhotlong was the least with 1.0 percent. The highest proportion (38.4 percent) of households found in Leribe owned Other Farming Implements while Quthing was the lowest with 0.7 percent.

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Possession of Farming Implements by District -2010/2011

District	Tractor	Plough	Scotch Cart	Wheel Barrow	Other Farming Implements
Botha-Bothe	10.0	3.3	7.2	8.6	4.1
Leribe	18.9	26.9	40.1	32.4	38.4
Berea	28.8	14.1	19.7	16.6	13.3
Maseru	9.6	7.0	3.8	11.5	3.5
Mafeteng	11.7	20.2	22.2	14.9	19.9
Mohale's Hoek	2.0	2.9	0.7	2.7	8.4
Quthing	8.6	4.5	2.2	5.8	0.7
Qacha's Nek	3.7	6.5	1.3	3.4	3.1
Mokhotlong	5.1	4.8	1.0	1.0	3.5
Thaba-Tseka	1.5	9.8	1.7	3.1	5.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total(N)	5,146	6,7321	31,276	84,616	41,044

Figure 7.3 portrays the percentage distribution of households by possession of farming implements and Urban and Rural residence. The figure portrays that more households (4.0 percent) in the urban areas owned tractors than in rural areas (2.5 percent) while 39.9 percent of rural households owned more ploughs. Households who owned scotchcart were dominating in the rural areas (9.8 percent). With regards to ownership of wheelbarrows and Other farm implements, urban households registered higher percentages 40.1percent and 22.8 percent respectively.

Figure 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Possession of Farm Implements and Urban/Rural - 2010/2011



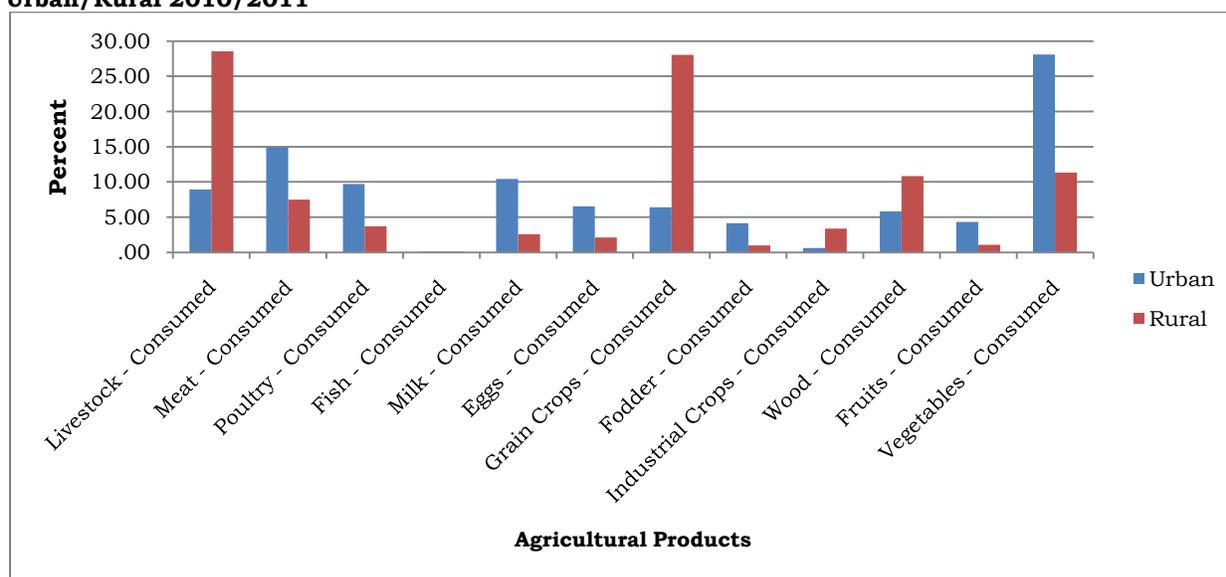
7.3 Consumption and Expenditure of Agricultural Products

Agricultural household consumption expenditure refers to all money spent by households on agricultural goods and services for consumption including the value of goods received as income in kind and consumed by the households. Thus, goods produced by households and utilised for their own consumption as well as those received free or at a reduced price, are included at prevailing market prices. It excludes the value for education, health and other services received free from the State as well as the rental value of owner-occupied and free housing (BOS, 2006).

Consumption of agricultural commodities in this section included those that are produced at the household level. Figure 7.4 depicts percentage distribution of household consumption expenditure on agricultural goods and services. Grain crops (28.0 percent), industrial crops ³(3.4 percent) and wood (10.8 percent) are mostly consumed in the rural areas. Livestock was mostly consumed in rural areas with 28.5 percent than in urban areas (8.9 percent). The results further portray that in the urban areas most commodities were consumed except for Grain crops, industrial crop, wood and livestock.

³ Industrial crops in these report refer to beans

Figure 7.4: Percentage Consumption of Households Related Farming, Fishing and Hunting and Urban/Rural 2010/2011



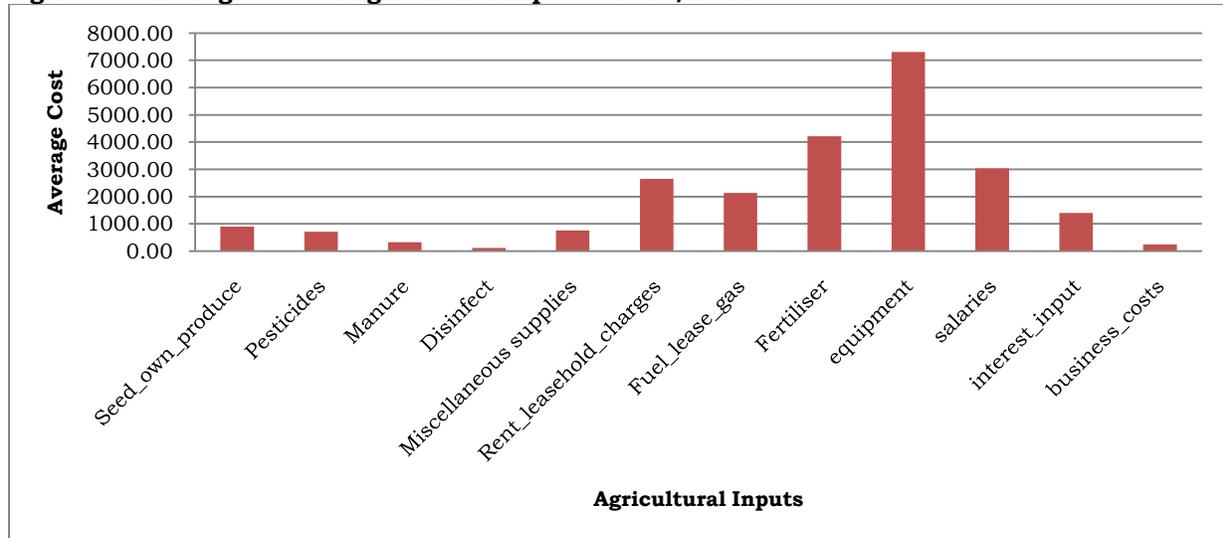
The most dominant farming practice in Lesotho is subsistence farming as mentioned earlier in the chapter. Therefore Table 7.7 concentrates on the sales of produced agricultural commodities in the household. The table shows that across the agro ecological zones the sales of eggs was high except for Mountain zone. The highest sales of livestock (46.8 percent) were observed in the mountain zone and the lowest was fish with 0.5 percent.

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Sales (In Maloti) Of Households Related Farming, Fishing and Hunting By Agro Ecological Zone - 2010/2011

Agric commodities	Lowlands	Foothills	Mountains	Senqu River Valley
Livestock	14.3	6.5	46.8	10.8
Meat	2.1	0.9	7.1	4.6
Poultry	10.6	0.5	1.7	8.5
Fish	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Milk	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.4
Eggs	61.2	62.7	24.3	54.3
Grain Crops	3.3	8.3	5.4	2.2
Fodder	0.6	1.3	1.5	2
Industrial Crops	0.7	2.1	1.1	4.3
Wood	1.1	9.1	5.4	5.3
Fruits	2.2	4.5	1.8	4
Vegetables	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.8
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total(N)	105,251	9,198	33,239	7,413

Agricultural inputs are the main factors of production. Figure 7.5 illustrates average cost of agricultural inputs. Equipment had the highest average cost of (M7307.00) followed by Fertilizer with M4217.47 and the least was “Disinfect” with M113.06.

Figure 7.5: Average Cost of Agricultural Inputs - 2010/2011



7.4 Summary

The chapter analyses the possession of the farm implements/assets, ownership of land and livestock, consumption and expenditure of agricultural products. About 40.9 percent of household heads contributed to farming in 2010/2011 HBS of which 26.8 percent were males and 14.1 percent were females. It was also observed that for those who owned land males had 64.0 percent and females had 36.0 percent. The possession of livestock was higher in males constituting 69.5 percent while females recorded 30.5 percent. The households in the urban areas owned more tractors (4.0 percent) than households in the rural areas (2.5 percent). It is also observed that ploughs (39.9 percent) and scotchcart (9.8 percent) were dominating in the rural than in the urban areas. Wheelbarrows (40.1 percent) and other farm implements (22.8 percent) were also dominant in urban areas. “Other farm implements” include combine harvester, hoe and cultivator.

Grain crops (28.0 percent), industrial crops (3.4 percent) and wood (10.8 percent) are mostly consumed in the rural areas. Livestock was mostly consumed in rural areas with 28.5 percent than in urban areas 8.9 percent. Other goods were mostly consumed in the urban areas. The lowlands had higher sales of agriculture products with 67.9 percent followed by mountains with 21.4 percent and the least was Senqu River Valley with 4.9 percent.

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ANNEX 1

2010/2011 HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES



1

CMS/HBS 2010

FIRST QUARTER

CONFIDENTIAL

<i>EA code</i>										<i>Household No.</i>		
<i>Repeat the codes</i>												
<i>PSU</i>												
<i>Survey month</i>										<i>Week no</i>		
		July = 07, Sept= 09...										
<i>Questionnaire number</i> <i>(same household) out of total number Urban=1 , Rural=2</i>												

<i>Identification information</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>Name of Head of household</i>	
<i>District</i>	
<i>Ecological zone</i>	
<i>Constituency</i>	
<i>Community council</i>	
<i>Village</i>	
<i>Chief/Headman</i>	

Staff details		<i>Enumerator</i>		
code				
Name of Enumerator				
		<i>1st Visit</i>	<i>2nd Visit</i>	<i>3rd Visit</i>
Date of interview				
Name of Supervisor				
Date of inspection				
Name of District Supervisor				
Date of inspection				
Response Details				
Completed				1
No household member at home				2
Entire household absent for extended period of time				3
Dwelling vacant				4
Dwelling destroyed				5
Other.....				6

The household											
<i>Read bold text for the household</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>Member no</i>									
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
<p>List the members of the household who usually live and eat in this household.</p> <p><i>Write the first name as person no 1</i></p> <p>Who else usually lives and eats in this household?</p> <p><i>Write the first names in column 2-10, including usual members who are absent. If more than 10 persons, take an extra questionnaire and renumber it from 11</i></p> <p><i>Exclude those in Lesotho if away for more than six months and those outside the country continuously for more than three years except those in institutions.</i></p>											
<p>Has name lived somewhere else during the last 12 months? No = 1</p> <p>In other part in Lesotho = 2</p> <p>If yes: Where? RSA = 3</p> <p>Other countries = 4</p>	<i>b</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<p>For how many months has name been away? <i>Note the number of months</i></p>	<i>c</i>										
<p>What is name's relationship to the head of the household?</p> <p>Head = 1</p> <p>Spouse = 2</p> <p>Son/daughter = 3</p> <p>Son/daughter in-law = 4</p> <p>Grandchild = 5</p>	<i>d</i>	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

	Great grandchild = 6			6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Parent/parent in-law = 7			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Other relative = 8			8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Other person not related = 9			9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
What is name's sex?	Male = 1	<i>e</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Female = 2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
When was name born?	<i>Note year of birth</i>	<i>f</i>											
How old is name?	<i>Age at last birthday. Note "0" for children under 1 year</i>	<i>g</i>											
Where was name born?	This district = 1	<i>h</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Not only delivered (Not hospital)</i>	Other district = 2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	RSA = 3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Rest of Africa = 4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Other = 5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

		Member no											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
What is name's marital status?	Never Married = 1	<i>i</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
= 2	Monogamously married		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Polygamously married =		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Living together = 4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Separated = 5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Divorced = 6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Widowed = 7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Has name ever attended school?	Never attended = 1 <i>If 1 skip to "I"</i>	<i>j</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Still attending = 2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Left school = 3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Not applicable = 4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	<i>(For persons 2 years and above)</i>												

<i>If left school or never attended</i>	Completed desired level = 1	k	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Needed work/money = 2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	What was the main reason?		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Financial problems = 3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Lack of transport/too far = 4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Poor quality of school = 5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Orphaned = 6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Illness = 7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Pregnancy = 8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Got married = 9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Herding = 10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other specify.....		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
What is name's highest level of education completed?		l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
None = 0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Preschool = 8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Standard (1-7) = specify		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Form (1-5) = specify		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NB: Write 11 for Form 1, 12 for Form 2 etc		16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Diploma/certificate after primary = 16		16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Vocational training after primary = 17		17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
Diploma/certificate after secondary = 18		18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Vocational training after secondary = 19		19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Diploma/certificate after high school = 20		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Vocational training after secondary = 21		21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Graduate/postgraduate = 22		22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Other = 23 describe.....		23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	

<i>For persons 6 years and above:</i>	<i>Member no</i>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

What was <i>name</i>'s main activity during the past 12 months?	Employer = 1	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Employed with salary = 2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Self-employed with paid labours = 3			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	Self-employed without paid labours = 4			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	Herding with salary = 5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	Herding without salary = 6			6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Subsistence farmer = 7			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Casual worker = 8			8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Unpaid family worker = 9			9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Pupil/student = 10			10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Retired = 11			11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Disabled = 12			12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Unemployed = 13			13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Homemaker = 14			14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Housewife = 15			15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Other =16, specify.....			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Did <i>name</i> earn money in any other way?	No = 1	<i>n</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	As employed/contracted = 2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Small scale business = 3			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	Other ways = 4, specify.....			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
a) Did <i>name</i> do any work during the last 12 months?	Yes = 1	<i>o</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	No = 2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
b) If yes: How many months did <i>name</i> work during the last 12 months?	<i>nan</i> Write the number of months including unpaid work, vacation and sick leave	<i>p</i>																	
If working: What is <i>name</i>'s main occupation?	Code from List 1	<i>q</i>																	
How many days did <i>name</i> work for money during the last seven days?	Note the number of days actually worked	<i>r</i>																	
How many days were <i>name</i> absent from work with payment, due to vacation and/or weekends during the last seven days?	Note the number of paid days without work	<i>s</i>																	
How many days were <i>name</i> absent from work with payment due to illness?	Note the number of paid days without work	<i>t</i>																	
How many days did <i>name</i> work without payment during the last seven days?	Note the number of days	<i>u</i>																	
How many more days would have <i>name</i> liked to work last week if paid at least M35 per day?	Note the number of days	<i>v</i>																	

What is the main source of income for this household?	Wages and salaries from public sector = 1 Wages and salaries from private sector = 2 Farming = 3 Casual work = 4 Household business = 5 Pensions = 6 Remittances from abroad = 7 Other remittances = 8 Social assistance = 9 Other = 10	<i>Circle only one alternative</i>	w	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 - specify
How much does the household earn per month? Give total amount	None = 1 Less than M299 = 2 M300 - M499 = 3 M500 - M999 = 4 M1000 - M1999 = 5 M2000 - M4999 = 6 M5000 and above = 7		x	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Has your household at any time in the last 3 months, been unable to pay for	Electricity Water Gas and Paraffin		y	Yes No N/a 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3
What type of electricity does the household use?	Mains = 1 Solar = 2 Generators = 3 Batteries = 4 (Not applicable) N/A = 5		z	1 2 3 4 5
Has anyone in this household sold any products or services as own regular business or temporary activities during the last 12 months?	Yes = 1 No = 2		aa	1 2
<i>If yes: Is it registered?</i>	Yes, all are registered = 1 No (or some not registered) = 2		bb	1 2
<i>If not registered (=2): What kind of business?</i>	Code from List 2		cc	.....
Does this household pay rent for the dwelling (main house)?	Yes = 1 No = 2		dd	1 2
<i>If yes: How much money do you pay for monthly rent?</i>			ee	..... Maloti
<i>If no: If you didn't own this house, how much would you be prepared to pay rent?</i>			ff	..... Maloti

Is this house a detached unit?		<i>gg</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No
Does your type of house have.....	.....walls of block?	<i>hh</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No
	.....walls of brick?	<i>ii</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No
	.....walls of mud?	<i>jj</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No
	.....walls of stones?	<i>kk</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No
	.....indoor water taps?	<i>ll</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No
	.....flush toilet?	<i>mm</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No
	.....electricity?	<i>nn</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No
	.....telephone connection?	<i>oo</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No
	.....kitchen?	<i>pp</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No
	.....bathroom?	<i>qq</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No
.....damages?	<i>rr</i>	1 = Yes	2 = No	
How many rooms are in use?	<i>ss</i>	.....rooms <i>Include kitchen and bathroom</i>		

I will now ask about your expenditures. Include all household members but exclude what is bought for agriculture or business or resale. I will start to ask about the day-to-day consumption like food, hygiene products and cleaning materials. I want you to include everything the household bought during the last seven days. Don't include today. Seven days ago started onday.

Did anyone in the household during the past 7 days buy...(if not paid for, give the market price)	For how much in total (M)?	Comments
--	----------------------------	----------

...food, drinks, hygienic products or other consumables (<i>paper, matches, cleaning and washing materials, paraffin etc., but not gasoline, fuels</i>)	ba		
How much of that was for...	bb		
...maize meal			
...wheat meal	bc		
...sorghum meal	bd		
...bread flour	be		
...rice	bf		
...samp	bg		
...bread	bh		
... whole milk	bi		
...preserved milk	bj		
...tea	bk		
...eggs	bl		
...sugar	bm		
...salt	bn		
...potatoes	bo		
...tomatoes	bp		
...green peas	bq		
...cabbage	br		
... dried beans	bs		

<i>Did anyone in the household during the past 7 days buy...(if not paid for, give the market price)</i>		For how much in total (M)?	<i>Comments</i>		
...other vegetables	bt				
...edible oil	bu				
...poultry	bv				
...mutton	bw				
...beef	bx				
...pork	by				
...					
...					
...					
Did anyone in the household during the past 7 days have any meals and drinks outside home	bz				
<i>Has anyone in the household during the past 7 days purchased or paid for any..... (if not paid for, give the market price)</i>			Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES					
Spirits and liqueurs					
Brandy			<i>ca</i>		
Whisky			<i>cb</i>		
Gin			<i>cc</i>		
Other			<i>cd</i>		
Wine					
White wine			<i>ce</i>		
Red Wine			<i>cf</i>		
Tassenberg			<i>cg</i>		
Sparkling			<i>ch</i>		
Rose wine			<i>ci</i>		
Champagne			<i>cj</i>		
Ciders			<i>ck</i>		
Other			<i>cl</i>		
Beer					

Amstel	<i>cm</i>		
Heineken	<i>cn</i>		
National beer	<i>co</i>		
Black label	<i>cp</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the past 7 days purchased or paid for any..... (if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
Castle	<i>cq</i>		
Hansa	<i>cr</i>		
Stout	<i>cs</i>		
Other	<i>ct</i>		
Tobacco			
Cigarettes	<i>cu</i>		
Snuff	<i>cv</i>		
Other tobacco	<i>cw</i>		

<i>Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)</i>	Item No.	Maloti		Comments
		No cents		
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		New Clothes	Second hand	
Clothing for men				
Jacket	<i>da</i>			
Trousers	<i>db</i>			
Jeans	<i>dc</i>			
Shirts	<i>dd</i>			
Suits	<i>de</i>			
Underwear	<i>df</i>			
Socks	<i>dg</i>			
Other	<i>dh</i>			
Clothing for women				
Skirts	<i>di</i>			
Full dresses	<i>dj</i>			
Suits	<i>dk</i>			
Blouses	<i>dl</i>			
Underwear	<i>dm</i>			
Jeans	<i>dn</i>			
Pants	<i>do</i>			
Sweaters	<i>dp</i>			
Other	<i>dq</i>			
Clothing for children –less than 13 yrs				
Boys trousers	<i>dr</i>			
Boys shirts	<i>ds</i>			
Boys jackets	<i>dt</i>			
Girls full dresses	<i>du</i>			
Girls skirts	<i>dv</i>			
Girls blouses	<i>dw</i>			
T-shirts	<i>dx</i>			
Infants clothing	<i>dy</i>			
Other	<i>dz</i>			

Clothing blankets				
Victoria blankets	<i>ea</i>			
Minks	<i>eb</i>			
Other (second hand clothes...)	<i>ec</i>			
Clothing materials	<i>ed</i>			
<i>Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)</i>	Item No.	Maloti - No cents		Comments
Accessories		New Clothes	Second hand	
Ties	<i>ee</i>			
Scarfs	<i>ef</i>			
Sewing thread	<i>eg</i>			
Zip fastner	<i>eh</i>			
Handkerchief	<i>ei</i>			
Shawls	<i>ej</i>			
Caps	<i>ek</i>			
Hats	<i>el</i>			
Other	<i>em</i>			
Other clothing				
Pyjamas	<i>en</i>			
Night dresses	<i>eo</i>			
Bathrobs	<i>ep</i>			
Tights	<i>eq</i>			
Other	<i>er</i>			
Footwear for men				
Casual shoes	<i>es</i>			
Elegant shoes	<i>et</i>			
Sports shoes (original brands)	<i>eu</i>			
Sports shoes (brand imitation)	<i>ev</i>			
Other	<i>ew</i>			
Footwear for women				
Elegant shoes	<i>ex</i>			
Casual shoes	<i>ey</i>			

Sandals	<i>ez</i>			
Other	<i>fa</i>			
Footwear for children				
Boys sports shoes	<i>fb</i>			
Boys casual shoes	<i>fc</i>			
Boys school shoes	<i>fd</i>			
Girls sports shoes	<i>fe</i>			
Girls sandals	<i>ff</i>			
Girls school shoes	<i>fg</i>			
Infants shoes	<i>fh</i>			
Other	<i>fi</i>			
Repair of footwear	<i>fj</i>			
Cleaning, repair of clothings	<i>fk</i>			
<i>Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)</i>		Item No.	Maloti - No cents	Comments
Material for maintenance and repair				
Cement		<i>fl</i>		
Paint and varnishes		<i>fm</i>		
Other		<i>fn</i>		
Service for maintenance				
Services of (minor maintenance and repair of dwelling)		<i>fo</i>		
Plumbers		<i>fp</i>		
Carpenters		<i>fq</i>		
Painters		<i>fr</i>		
Electricians		<i>fs</i>		
Other		<i>ft</i>		
Water supply		<i>fu</i>		
Refuse collection		<i>fv</i>		
Sewerage collection		<i>fw</i>		
Other house services				
Care taking		<i>fx</i>		
Security services		<i>fy</i>		
Other		<i>fz</i>		
Fuels				
Electricity		<i>ga</i>		
Gas		<i>gb</i>		
Paraffin		<i>gc</i>		
Firewood		<i>gd</i>		
Coal		<i>ge</i>		
Other fuels, specify:		<i>gf</i>		

<i>Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)</i>	Item No.	Item No.	Comments
Glass, tableware			
Glassware	<i>gg</i>		
Cutlery	<i>gh</i>		
Sauce pans	<i>gi</i>		
Frying pans	<i>gj</i>		
Bread container	<i>gk</i>		
Flasks	<i>gl</i>		
Plates	<i>gm</i>		
Mugs	<i>gn</i>		
Other	<i>go</i>		
Small tools			
Saws	<i>gp</i>		
Hammers	<i>gq</i>		
Screw drivers	<i>gr</i>		
Spanners	<i>gs</i>		
Watering cans	<i>gt</i>		
Wheelbarrows	<i>gu</i>		
Spades	<i>gv</i>		
Digging forks	<i>gw</i>		
Rakes	<i>gx</i>		
Ladders	<i>gy</i>		
Other	<i>gz</i>		
Major tools (motorised tools and equipment)			
Electric drills	<i>ha</i>		
Hedge cutters	<i>hb</i>		
Lawn mowers	<i>hc</i>		
Other	<i>hd</i>		
Domestic services			
Services provided by paid staff employed in private households	<i>he</i>		
Services including baby sitting and housework supplied by enterprise or self-employed persons	<i>hf</i>		

Other	<i>hg</i>		
Household services	<i>hh</i>		
HEALTH SERVICES			
Pharmaceutical products			
Medicine fluid	<i>hi</i>		
Pills	<i>hj</i>		
<i>Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)</i>	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
Oral contraceptives	<i>hk</i>		
Other	<i>hl</i>		
Other medical products			
Clinical thermometers	<i>hm</i>		
Bandages	<i>hn</i>		
Hot water bottles	<i>ho</i>		
Condoms	<i>hp</i>		
Other	<i>hq</i>		
Therapeutic equipment			
Eye glasses	<i>hr</i>		
Contact lenses	<i>hs</i>		
Hearing aids	<i>ht</i>		
Other	<i>hu</i>		
Medical services			
Consultations of physicians in general practice	<i>hv</i>		
Consultations of physicians of specialised practice	<i>hw</i>		
Other	<i>hx</i>		
Dental services			
Cleaning	<i>hy</i>		
Filling	<i>hz</i>		
Extraction	<i>ia</i>		
Other	<i>ib</i>		
Paramedical services			

Laboratories	<i>ic</i>		
X-ray	<i>id</i>		
Ambulance services	<i>ie</i>		
Services of practitioners of traditional medicine	<i>if</i>		
Other	<i>ig</i>		
Medical auxiliaries	<i>ih</i>		
Other non-hospital services	<i>ii</i>		
Hospital services			
Private hospitals	<i>ij</i>		
Public hospitals	<i>ik</i>		
Spare parts for cars, etc.			
Tyres	<i>il</i>		
Batteries	<i>im</i>		
Filters	<i>in</i>		
<i>Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)</i>	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
Spark plugs	<i>io</i>		
Clutch plate	<i>ip</i>		
Brake pads	<i>iq</i>		
Rims	<i>ir</i>		
Other	<i>is</i>		
Fuels and lubricants			
Petrol	<i>it</i>		
Diesel	<i>iu</i>		
Engine oil	<i>iv</i>		
Brake fluid	<i>iw</i>		
Other	<i>ix</i>		
Maintenance and repair			
Fitting of parts and accessories	<i>iy</i>		
Technical inspection	<i>iz</i>		
Breakdown services	<i>ja</i>		

Oil changes	<i>jb</i>		
Other	<i>jc</i>		
Transport and traffic services			
Registration of a vehicle	<i>jd</i>		
Certificate of fitness(goods/passenger vehicle)	<i>je</i>		
Vehicle VAT	<i>jf</i>		
Vehicle import tax	<i>ig</i>		
Driving school permit	<i>jh</i>		
Driving instructor's certificate	<i>ji</i>		
Learner's license fee	<i>jj</i>		
Driver's license fee	<i>jk</i>		
Road user fines	<i>jl</i>		
Parking fees	<i>jm</i>		
Toll-gate fees	<i>jn</i>		
Driving lessons	<i>jo</i>		
Road worthiness test	<i>jp</i>		
Hire of cars without drivers	<i>jq</i>		
Train tickets	<i>jr</i>		
Other	<i>js</i>		
Passenger transport by air			
International flight tickets	<i>jt</i>		
Domestic flight tickets	<i>ju</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments

<i>as anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)</i>	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
Helicopter fares	<i>jv</i>		
Other	<i>jw</i>		
Passenger transport by road			
Bus tickets	<i>jx</i>		
Taxi	<i>jy</i>		
Inland water transport			
Ferry costs	<i>jz</i>		
Other transport services			
Car hire with a driver	<i>ka</i>		
Truck hire with a driver	<i>kb</i>		
Other	<i>kc</i>		
Communication			
Phone services	<i>kd</i>		
Fax services	<i>ke</i>		
Installation and standing charges	<i>kf</i>		
Telephone calls	<i>kg</i>		
Internet services	<i>kh</i>		
Other	<i>ki</i>		
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY			
Books			
Text books	<i>kj</i>		
Dictionaries	<i>kk</i>		
Scrap books	<i>kl</i>		
Other	<i>km</i>		
Newspapers, periodicals			
Newspapers	<i>kn</i>		
Magazines	<i>ko</i>		
Other	<i>kp</i>		
Printed matter			
Catalogues and advetising material	<i>kq</i>		

Greeting cards	<i>kr</i>		
Calenders	<i>ks</i>		
Post cards	<i>kt</i>		
Other	<i>ku</i>		
Stationery, drawing materials			
Note books	<i>kv</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
Pens	<i>kw</i>		
Pencils	<i>kx</i>		
Inks	<i>ky</i>		
Rubbers	<i>kz</i>		
Shapners	<i>la</i>		
Correcting fluids	<i>lb</i>		
Paper punches	<i>lc</i>		
Paper scissors	<i>ld</i>		
Staplers and staples	<i>le</i>		
Paper clips	<i>lf</i>		
Glues	<i>lg</i>		
Crayons	<i>lh</i>		
Exercise books	<i>li</i>		
Instruments	<i>lj</i>		
Pencil cases	<i>lk</i>		
Other	<i>ll</i>		

Recreation			
Toys and hobbies	<i>lm</i>		
Sport equipment	<i>ln</i>		
Camping, open-air recr.	<i>lo</i>		
Gardens, plants, flowers	<i>lp</i>		
Pets and related products	<i>lq</i>		
Veterinary and other services for pets	<i>lr</i>		
Recreational, sporting services	<i>ls</i>		
Cinemas, theatres, concerts	<i>lt</i>		
Museums, zoo, etc.	<i>lu</i>		
TV and radio services	<i>lv</i>		
TV, video hire	<i>lw</i>		
Other services	<i>lx</i>		
Games of chance	<i>ly</i>		
Holiday packages	<i>lz</i>		
Education			
School uniforms for boys	<i>ma</i>		
School uniforms for girls	<i>mb</i>		
Pre-primary fee	<i>mc</i>		
Primary fee	<i>md</i>		
<i>Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)</i>	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
condary fee	<i>me</i>		
ost secondary, non-tertiary	<i>mf</i>		
Other education costs, specify:	<i>mg</i>		
Tertiary Education	<i>mh</i>		
Other education costs			
Vocational training	<i>mi</i>		
Literacy programs (eg. for herdboys)	<i>mj</i>		
Other	<i>mk</i>		
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS			

Restaurants			
Catering services	<i>ml</i>		
Catering services in places providing recreational, cultural, sporting or entertainment services	<i>mm</i>		
Catering services by kiosks, street vendors	<i>mn</i>		
Ready-made meals	<i>mo</i>		
Other	<i>mp</i>		
Cafés, bars, etc.			
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by cafes	<i>mq</i>		
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by bars	<i>mr</i>		
Other	<i>ms</i>		
Canteens			
Catering services in canteens	<i>mt</i>		
Catering services in university refectories	<i>mu</i>		
Other	<i>mv</i>		
Accommodation			
Hotels	<i>mw</i>		
Youth hostels	<i>mx</i>		
Holiday villages	<i>my</i>		
Boarding schools	<i>mz</i>		
Higher education residences	<i>na</i>		
Other	<i>nb</i>		
<i>Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)</i>	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
Hairdressers, etc.			
Relaxer (specify..)	<i>nc</i>		
Artificial hair (singles)	<i>nd</i>		
Artificial hair (braiding)	<i>ne</i>		
Braiding without artificial hair	<i>nf</i>		
Ladies simple hair cut	<i>ng</i>		
Mens plain hair cut	<i>nh</i>		

Other	<i>ni</i>		
Electrical appliance for care			
Electric razors	<i>nj</i>		
Hair dryers	<i>nk</i>		
Electric toothbrushes	<i>nl</i>		
Other	<i>nm</i>		
Social protection service			
Day care centres	<i>nn</i>		
Crèches	<i>no</i>		
Counselling	<i>np</i>		
Payments for rehabilitation services	<i>nq</i>		
Schools for disabled (main aim is to help students overcome disabilities)	<i>nr</i>		
Other	<i>ns</i>		
Dwelling insurance	<i>nt</i>		
Health insurance	<i>nu</i>		
Car, other transport insurance	<i>nv</i>		
Financial services			
Charges for financial services of banks, post offices etc	<i>nw</i>		
Administrative charges of private pension funds	<i>nx</i>		
Other	<i>ny</i>		
Funeral services	<i>nz</i>		
Other services			
Legal services fees	<i>oa</i>		
Payments for photocopiers	<i>ob</i>		
Payments for marriage guidance councillors	<i>oc</i>		
Other	<i>od</i>		

Did the household during the past month receive any remittances.		For how much in total (M)?	<i>Comments</i>
In cash from household members abroad	<i>oe</i>		
In kind from household members abroad	<i>of</i>		
In cash from non-household members abroad	<i>og</i>		
In kind from non-household members abroad	<i>oh</i>		

Has anyone in the household during the last 12 months purchased or paid for any.....	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
Furniture, furnishing and floor covering (not stores of value)			
Beds	<i>oi</i>		
Sofas, couches	<i>oj</i>		
Tables, chairs, cupboards, room divider	<i>ok</i>		
Chest of drawers, bookshelves	<i>ol</i>		
Lighting equipment	<i>om</i>		
Pictures and other art objects	<i>on</i>		
Carpets and other floor covering (not bathroom rugs and door mats)	<i>oo</i>		
Repair of any of these	<i>op</i>		
Household textiles (not fabric wall covering, tapestries, carpets)			
Furnishing fabrics, curtains	<i>oq</i>		
Bedding: futons, pillows, bolsters, hammocks	<i>or</i>		
Bedlinen: sheets, pillowcases, plaids, counter panes, mosquito nets, blankets	<i>os</i>		
Table linen and bathroom linen	<i>ot</i>		
Other: bags, flags, sunshades, etc	<i>ou</i>		
Repair of any of these	<i>ov</i>		
Household appliances (incl. delivery and installation; excl built-in appl.)			
Refrigerators	<i>ow</i>		
Freezers	<i>ox</i>		
Washing machines, dryers, drying cabinet and pressing machines	<i>oy</i>		
Irons	<i>oz</i>		
Dishwashers	<i>pa</i>		

Cookers, spit roasters, hobs, ranges, ovens	<i>pb</i>		
Micro-wave ovens	<i>pc</i>		
Air conditioners, humidifiers, ventilators and extractor hoods	<i>pd</i>		
Heaters	<i>pe</i>		
Vacuum cleaners and other cleaning machines	<i>pf</i>		
Sewing and knitting machines	<i>pg</i>		
Small electric household appliances			
Coffee makers and millers, juice extractors, food mixers, grills, toasters	<i>ph</i>		
Electric blankets	<i>pi</i>		
Kettles, knives	<i>pj</i>		
Other, describe	<i>pk</i>		
Repair of any of these	<i>pl</i>		

Revisit the household after seven days and collect the consumption data. Probe on the heading level like **“Didn’t you buy any meat during the week?”** Transfer the data from the diary and the probing to relevant columns below: **NO CENTS!**

Daily expenditure in Maloti from the diary

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Bread and cereals					
Bread	1				
Muffins	2				
Cakes	3				
Waffers	4				
Breakfast cereals	5				
Cake flour	6				
Wheat meal	7				
Wheat grain	8				
Bread flour	9				
Maize meal	10				
Maize grain	11				
Macaroni	12				

Noodles	13				
Spaghetti	14				
Rice	15				
Samp	16				
Meal rice	17				
Sorghum meal	18				
Sorghum grain	19				
Malt	20				
Pastry-cook products					
Cakes	21				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Pie	22				
Pizzars	23				
Other	24				
Baby cereals	25				
Other cereals, <i>specify</i>	26				
Biscuits	27				
Meat					
Beef (fresh, chilled, frozen)	28				
Mutton (f-c-f)	29				
Offal (f-c-f)	30				
Pork (f-c-f)	31				
Poultry (f-c-f)	32				
Dried, salted or smoked meat and edible meat offal	33				
Other preserved or processed meat and meat preparations	34				
Other edible meat					
Minced meat	35				
Sausage	36				
Ham	37				

Bacon	38				
Polony	39				
Fish					
Fish (fresh, chilled, frozen)	40				
Seafood (f-c-f)	41				
Tinned fish	42				
Dried, smoked or salted fish and seafood	43				
Other preserved/processed fish and seafood products	44				
Other fish and seafood products	45				
Milk, cheese and egg					
Whole milk	46				
Low fat milk	47				
Preserved milk	48				
Powdered milk	49				
Coffee creamer	50				
Condensed milk	51				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Sour milk	52				
Yogurt	53				
Cheese and curd	54				
Eggs	55				
Other milk products	56				
Oils and fat					
Butter	57				
Margarine	58				
vegetable fat	59				
Olive oil	60				
Edible oil	61				
Other edible animal fat, specify:	62				

Vegetables					
Dried beans	63				
Green beans (f-c-f)	64				
Green peas (f-c-f)	65				
Cabbage (f-c-f)	66				
Spinach (f-c-f)	67				
Lettuce (f-c-f)	68				
Other leaf and stem vegetables (f-c-f)	69				
Other cabbages (f-c-f)	70				
Beetroot (f-c-f)	71				
Carrots (f-c-f)	72				
Tomatoes (f-c-f)	73				
Onions (f-c-f)	74				
Pumpkins (f-c-f)	75				
Radish (f-c-f)	76				
Potatoes (f-c-f)	77				
Green pepper (f-c-f)	78				
Sweet potatoes (f-c-f)	79				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Other root crops (f-c-f)	80				
Mushrooms (f-c-f)	81				
Dried vegetables	82				
Other preserved or processed vegetables	83				
Other tubers or products, specify.....	84				
Dried split peas	85				
Garlic	86				
Fruits					
Apples	87				
Bananas	88				
Oranges	89				
Peaches	90				
Pears	91				
Other fruits	92				
Confectionery products					
Jams, marmalade	93				
Chocolate	94				
Sugar	95				
Sweets	96				
Chewing gums	97				
Other	98				
Edible ices, ice cream	99				
Other sugar products, specify:	100				
Other food products n.e.c					
Sauces, condiments	101				

Salt	102				
Spices, culinary herbs	103				
Vinegar	104				
Beef and other stock	105				
Tomato sauce	106				
Chilli sauce	107				
Mayonnaise	108				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Custard	109				
Baker's yeast	110				
Baking powder	111				
Bicarbonate, soda	112				
Jelly	113				
Peanut butter	114				
Dessert preparations	115				
Peanuts	116				
Chips	117				
Baby food	118				
Ready made meals	119				
Other food products, specify:	120				
Soups	121				
Non-alcoholic beverages					
Coffee	122				
Tea	123				
Cocoa and powdered chocolate	124				
Mineral, spring water	125				
Soft drinks	126				
Soft porridge (motoho)	127				

Fruit juices	128				
Powdered drinks	129				
Vegetable juices	130				
Other, specify	131				
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES					
Spirits and liquors					
Brandy	132				
Whisky	133				
Gin	134				
Other	135				
Wine					
White wine	136				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Red Wine	137				
Sparkling	138				
Rose wine	139				
Champagne	140				
Ciders	141				
Tassenberg	142				
Other	143				
Beer					
Amstel	144				
Heineken	145				
Black label	146				
Castle	147				
Hansa	148				

Stout	149				
National beer	150				
Other	151				
Tobacco					
Cigarettes	152				
Snuff	153				
Other tobacco	154				

<i>escription</i>	Item No.	Maluti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
lothing for men					
Jacket	155				
Trousers	156				
Jeans	157				
Shirts	158				
Suits	159				
Underwear	160				
Socks	161				
Other	162				
Clothing for women					
Skirts	163				
Full dresses	164				
Suits	165				
Blouses	166				
Underwear	167				
Jeans	168				
Pants	169				
Sweaters	170				
Other	171				
Clothing for children –less than 13 yrs					
Boys trousers	172				
Boys shirts	173				
Boys jackets	174				
Girls full dresses	175				
Girls skirts	176				
Girls blouses	177				
T-shirts	178				
Infants clothing	179				
Other	180				
Clothing blankets					

Victoria blankets	181				
Minks	182				
Other	183				
Clothing materials	184				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Description					

Accessories					
Ties	185				
Scarf	186				
Sewing thread	187				
Zip fastener	188				
Handkerchief	189				
Shawls	190				
Caps	191				
Hats	192				
Other	193				
Other clothing					
Pyjamas	194				
Night dresses	195				
Bathrobes	196				
Tights	197				
Other	198				
Cleaning, repair of cl.	199				
Footwear for men					
Casual shoes	200				
Elegant shoes	201				
Sports shoes (original brands)	202				
Sports shoes (brand imitation)	203				
Other	204				
Footwear for women					
Elegant shoes	205				
Casual shoes	206				
Sandals	207				
Other	208				
Footwear for children					
Boys sports shoes	209				
Boys casual shoes	210				
Boys school shoes	211				

Girls dress shoes	212				
Girls sandals	213				
Girls school shoes	214				
Infants shoes	215				
Other	216				
<i>Description</i>	Item No.	Maluti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Repair of footwear	217				
HOUSE SERVICES					
Material for maintenance and repair					
Cement	218				
Paint and varnishes	219				
Other	220				
Service for maintenance					
Services of (minor maintenance and repair of dwelling)	221				
Plumbers	222				
Carpenters	223				
Painters	224				
Electricians	225				
Other	226				
Water supply	227				
Refuse collection	228				
Sewerage collection	229				
Other house services					
Care taking	230				
Security services	231				
Other	232				

Electricity	233				
Gas	234				
Paraffin	235				
Firewood	236				
Coal	237				
Other fuels, specify:	238				
Glass, tableware					
Glassware	239				
Cutlery	240				
Sauce pans	241				
<i>Description</i>	Item No.	Maluti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
rying pans	242				
Bread container	243				
Flasks	244				
Plates	245				
Mugs	246				
Other	247				
Major tools (motorised tools and equipment)					
Electric drills	248				
Hedge cutters	249				
Lawn movers	250				
Other	251				
Small tools					
Saws	252				
Hammers	253				
Screw drivers	254				
Spanners	255				
Watering cans	256				
Wheelbarrows	257				
Spades	258				
Digging forks	259				

Rakes	260				
Ladders	261				
Other	262				
Cleaning products					
Washing powders	263				
Softeners	264				
Polish	265				
Detergents	266				
Laundry soap	267				
Insecticides	268				
Bulbs, lamps	269				
Candles	270				
Matches	271				

<i>Description</i>	Item No.	Maluti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Domestic services					
Services provided by paid staff employed in private households	272				
Services including baby sitting and housework supplied by enterprise or self-employed persons	273				
Other	274				
Pharmaceutical products					
Medicine fluid	275				
Pills	276				
Oral contraceptives	277				
Other	278				
Other medical products					
Clinical thermometers	279				
Bandages	280				
Hot water bottles	281				
Condoms	282				
Other	283				
Therapeutic equipment					
Eye glasses	284				
Contact lenses	285				
Hearing aids	286				
Other	287				
Medical services					
Consultations of physicians in general practice	288				
Consultations of physicians of specialized practice	289				
Other	290				
Dental services					
Cleaning	291				
Filling	292				
Extraction	293				
Other	294				

Paramedical services					
Laboratories	295				
X-rays	296				
Ambulance services	297				
Services of practitioners of traditional medicine	298				
Other	299				

Description	Item	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

<i>Description</i>	Item				Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Medical auxiliaries	300				
Other non-hospital services	301				
Hospital services					
Private hospitals	302				
Public hospitals	303				
Spare parts for cars, etc.					
Tyres	304				
Batteries	305				
Filters	306				
Spark plugs	307				
Clutch plate	308				
Brake pads	309				
Rims	310				
Other	311				
Fuels and lubricants					
Petrol	312				
Diesel	313				
Engine oil	314				
Brake fluid	315				
Other	316				
Maintenance and repair					
Fitting of parts and accessories	317				
Technical inspection	318				
Breakdown services	319				
Oil changes	320				
Other	321				
Other services					
Parking fees	322				
Toll-gate fees	323				
Driving lessons	324				

Road worthiness test	325				
Hire of cars without drivers	326				
Other	327				
Passenger transport by air					
International flight tickets	328				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Domestic flight tickets	329				
Helicopter fares	330				
Other	331				
Passenger transport by road					
Bus tickets	332				
Taxi	333				
Other transport services					
Car hire with a driver	334				
Other	335				
Communication					
Postal services	336				
Purchases of postage stamps	337				
Parcel deliveries	338				
Other communication	339				
Cell-phone services/calls	340				
Other phone/fax services					
Installation and standing charges	341				
Telephone calls	342				
Internet services	343				
Other	344				
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY					
Books					
Text books	345				
Dictionaries	346				

Scrap books	347				
Other	348				
Newspapers, periodicals					
Newspapers	349				
Magazines	350				
Other	351				
Printed matter					
Catalogues and advetising material	352				
Greeting cards	353				
Calenders	354				
Post cards	355				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Other	356				
Stationery, drawing materials					
Note books	357				
Pens	358				
Pencils	359				
Inks	360				
Rubbers and shapners	361				
Correcting fluids	362				
Paper punches	363				
Paper scissors	364				
Staplers and staples	365				
Paper clips	366				
Glues	367				
Crayons	368				
Exercise books	369				
Instruments	370				
Pencil cases	371				
Other	372				

Recreation					
Toys and hobbies	373				
Sport equipment	374				
Camping, open-air recr.	375				
Gardens, plants, flowers	376				
Pets and related products	377				
Veterinary and other services for pets	378				
Recreational, sporting services	379				
Cinemas, theatres, concerts	380				
Museums, zoo, etc.	381				
TV and radio services	382				
TV, video hire	383				
Other services	384				
Games of chance	385				
Holiday packages	386				
Education					
Pre-primary fee	387				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Primary fee	388				
Secondary fee	389				
Post secondary, non-tertiary	390				
Tertiary education	391				
Other education costs, specify:	392				
Vocational training	393				
Literacy programs (eg. for herdboys)	394				
Other	395				
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS					
Restaurants					
Catering services	396				
Catering services in places providing recreational, cultural, sporting or entertainment	397				

services					
Catering services by kiosks, street vendors	398				
Ready-made meals	399				
Other	400				
Cafés, bars, etc.					
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by cafes	401				
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by bars	402				
Other	403				
Canteens					
Catering services in canteens	404				
Catering services in university refectories	405				
Other	406				
Accommodation					
Hotels	407				
Youth hostels	408				
Holiday villages	409				
Boarding schools	410				
Higher education residences	411				
Other	412				
Hairdressers, etc.					
Relaxer (specify..)	413				
Artificial hair (singles)	414				
Artificial hair (braiding)	415				
Braiding withou artificial hair	416				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Ladies simple hair cut	417				
Mens plain hair cut	418				
Other	419				
Electrical appliance for care					
Electric razors	420				

Hair dryers	421				
Electric toothbrushes	422				
Other	423				
Toilet soap	424				
Toilet paper	425				
Tooth paste	426				
Tooth brushes	427				
Other articles for personal care					
Deodorant	428				
Sanitary towels	429				
Body cream	430				
Body lotion	431				
Petroleum jelly	432				
Disposable napkins	433				
Cloth napkins	434				
Shaving cream	435				
Cotton wool	436				
Social protection service					
Day care centres	437				
Crèches	438				
Counselling	439				
Payments for rehabilitation services	440				
Schools for disabled (main aim is to help students overcome disabilities)	441				
Other	442				
Dwelling insurance	443				
Health insurance	444				
Car, other transport insurance	445				
Funeral services	446				

Description	Item No.	Maloti	Comments
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		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Financial services					
Charges for financial services of banks, post offices etc	447				
Administrative charges of private pension funds	448				
Other	449				
Other services					
Legal services fees	450				
Payments for photocopiers	451				
Payments for marriage guidance councillors	452				
Other	453				

How much did you sell from household related farming last 7 days? How much did you consume in the own household last 7 days from such farming, gardening, fishing or hunting?	Item No.	Sold Maloti	Consumed in own household Maloti
Livestock	901		
Meat	902		
Poultry	903		
Fish and shellfish	904		
Milk and other dairy products	905		
Eggs	906		
Grain crops: maize, wheat, rice, etc	907		
Fodder crops	908		
Industrial crops: coffee, tea, nuts, beans, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane	909		
Wood	910		
Fruit	911		
Vegetables	912		
Value of products given away as salaries in kind	913		
Charges in cash received for services rendered or work done	914		
Received in kind for services rendered and work done	915		
Other farming receipt, specify.....	916		
<i>Operating cost last 7 days (from diary and probing)</i>			
Seed, fodder and feed purchased	917		
Seed, fodder and feed from own produce	918		
Fungicides, pesticides, herbicides	919		
Fertilizer	920		
Manure from own produce	921		
Disinfectants and detergents	922		
Miscellaneous supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	923		
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	924		
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	925		
Equipment and tools that last less than three years	926		
Equipment and tools that last more than three years	927		
Hire and repair of equipment	928		
Repairs of buildings	929		
Wages and salaries paid in cash	930		
Wages and salaries paid in kind	931		
Other service charges	932		
Interest paid on business loans	933		
Other business cost, specify	934		

Household related farming, fishing and hunting

Household related (small-scale) businesses

How much did you sell from household related businesses last 7 days?	Item	
<i>In total if several businesses</i>	No.	Maloti
Resale of purchased goods (e.g. in a small shop)	935	
Sale of goods produced or processed	936	
Sale of free collected goods (without processing)	937	
Own consumption of products	938	
Value of products given away as salaries in kind	939	
Charges in cash received for services rendered or work done	940	
Received in kind for services rendered and work done	941	
Other business receipt, specify.....	942	

<i>Operating cost last 7 days (from diary and probing)</i>		Maloti
Goods bought for resale without further processing (e.g. canned food)	943	
Material inputs (going out with the product, e.g. textiles)	944	
Miscellaneous business supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	945	
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	946	
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	947	
Equipment and tools that last less than three years	948	
Equipment and tools that last more than three years	949	
Hire and repair of equipment	950	
Transport charges	951	
Repairs of buildings	952	
Wages and salaries paid in cash	953	
Wages and salaries paid in kind	954	
Other service charges	955	
Interest paid on business loans	956	
Other business cost, specify	957	



THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

CMS/HBS 2010

SECOND QUARTER

CONFIDENTIAL

<i>EA code</i>										<i>Household No.</i>		
<i>Repeat the codes</i>												
<i>PSU</i>												
<i>Survey month</i>										<i>Week no</i>		
<i>Questionnaire number</i> <i>(same household) out of total number Urban=1 , Rural=2</i>												

Identification information				Codes		
<i>Name of Head of household</i>						
<i>District</i>						
<i>Ecological zone</i>						
<i>Constituency</i>						
<i>Community council</i>						
<i>Village</i>						
<i>Chief/Headman</i>						
Staff details				Enumerator		
<i>code</i>						
<i>Name of Enumerator</i>						
				<i>1st Visit</i>	<i>2nd Visit</i>	<i>3rd Visit</i>
<i>Date of interview</i>						
<i>Name of Supervisor</i>						
<i>Date of inspection</i>						
<i>Name of District Supervisor</i>						

Date of inspection	
Response Details	
Completed	1
No household member at home	2
Entire household absent for extended period of time	3
Dwelling vacant	4
Dwelling destroyed	5
Other.....	6

The household											
Read bold text for the household	tt	Member no									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Write the same names as at the first visit in the same order Are there any new permanent members? Add the first name of new members after the others	First name										
Who are ......dead = 1 ...permanently away= 2 ...new = 3	uu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Has name lived somewhere else during the last 3 months? If yes: Where? No = 1 In other part in Lesotho = 2 RSA = 3 Other countries = 4	vv	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
What is name's sex? Male = 1 Female = 2	ww	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
How old is name'? Age at last birthday. Note "0" for children under 1 year	xx										

For persons 6 years and above

What was <i>name's</i> main activity during the past 12 months?	Employer = 1	yy	f	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Employed with salary = 2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Self-employed with paid labours = 3			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Self-employed without paid labours = 4			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Herding with salary = 5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Herding without salary = 6			6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Subsistence farmer = 7			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Casual worker = 8			8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Unpaid family worker = 9			9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Pupil/student = 10			10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Retired = 11			11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Disabled = 12			12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Unemployed = 13			13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Homemaker = 14			14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Housewife = 15			15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Other =16, specify.....			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
How many months did <i>name</i> work anywhere during the last 3 months?	<i>Write the number of months including unpaid work, vacation and sick leave</i>	zz												
How many days did <i>name</i> work for money during the last seven days?	<i>Note the number of days actually worked</i>	aaa												
How many days were <i>name</i> absent from work with payment, due to vacation and/or weekends?	<i>Note the number of paid days without work</i>	bbb												
How many days were <i>name</i> absent from work with payment due to illness?	<i>Note the number of paid days without work</i>	ccc												

Possession of durable goods

<p>Does the household currently own any of the following items?</p> <p><i>If yes: Which year did you buy it (the newest if more than one) and how much did it cost?</i></p> <p><i>Note: Do not include those that had more than 1 month not functioning.</i></p>	Item No.	Bought year	Cost when bought	Is it Functional? 1=yes 2=No
Electric or gas stove	aa			
Microwave	ab			
Microwave combined with stove	ac			
Generator	ad			
Solar system	ae			
Paraffin heater	af			

Gas heater	<i>ag</i>			
Electric heater	<i>ah</i>			
Water reservoir	<i>ai</i>			
Refrigerators	<i>aj</i>			
Freezers	<i>ak</i>			
Washing-machines	<i>al</i>			
Dryers, drying cabinets and pressing machines	<i>am</i>			
Irons	<i>an</i>			
Dishwashers	<i>ao</i>			
Fan	<i>ap</i>			
Air conditioners, humidifiers, ventilators and extractor hoose	<i>aq</i>			
Vacuum cleaners and other cleaning machines	<i>ar</i>			
Sewing and knitting machines	<i>as</i>			
Television	<i>at</i>			
Video player	<i>au</i>			
Satellite dish	<i>av</i>			
Radio, all types and all other audio equipment	<i>aw</i>			
Camera	<i>ax</i>			
Video camera	<i>ay</i>			
Other photographic equipment	<i>az</i>			
Personal computers and other information processing equipment	<i>ba</i>			
Cellular phone	<i>bb</i>			
Land line	<i>bc</i>			
MC/scooter	<i>bd</i>			
Bicycle	<i>be</i>			

Possession of land and farm assets

Does the household currently own any of the following? <i>If yes: How many?</i>	Item No.	Number owned
Land – How many acres?	<i>bf</i>	..... Acre
Cattle	<i>bg</i>	
Donkeys	<i>bh</i>	
Horses	<i>bi</i>	
Sheep	<i>bj</i>	
Goats	<i>bk</i>	
Pigs	<i>bl</i>	
Poultry	<i>bm</i>	
Tractor	<i>bn</i>	
Ploughing implements	<i>bo</i>	
Scotch cart	<i>bp</i>	
Wheel barrow	<i>bq</i>	
Other major farm equipment, specify:.....	<i>br</i>	

I will now ask about your expenditures. Include all household members but exclude what is bought for agriculture or business or resale. I will start to ask about the day-to-day consumption like food, hygiene products and cleaning materials. I want you to include everything the household bought during the last seven days. Don't include today. Seven days ago started onday.

Did anyone in the household during the past 7 days buy...(if not paid for, give the market price)	For how much in total (M)?	<i>Comments</i>

...food, drinks, hygienic products or other consumables (<i>paper, matches, cleaning and washing materials, paraffin etc., but not gasoline, fuels</i>)	baa		
How much of that was for...	bbb		
...maize meal			
...wheat meal	bcc		
...sorghum meal	bdd		
...bread flour	bee		
...rice	bff		
...samp	bgg		
...bread	bhh		
... whole milk	bii		
...preserved milk	bjj		
...tea	bkk		
...eggs	bll		
...sugar	bmm		
...salt	bnn		
...potatoes	boo		
...tomatoes	bpp		
...green peas	bqq		
...cabbage	brr		
... dried beans	bss		
...other vegetables	btt		
...edible oil	buu		
...poultry	bvv		
...mutton	bww		
...beef	bxx		
...pork	byy		
...			
...			
...			
Did anyone in the household during the past 7 days have any meals and drinks outside home	bzz		

Has anyone in the household during the past 7 days purchased or paid for any..... (if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			
Spirits and liqueurs			
Brandy	<i>cx</i>		
Whisky	<i>cy</i>		
Gin	<i>cz</i>		
Other	<i>caa</i>		
Wine			
White wine	<i>cbb</i>		
Red Wine	<i>ccc</i>		
Tarsnberg	<i>cdd</i>		
Sparkling	<i>cee</i>		
Rose wine	<i>cff</i>		
Champagne	<i>cgg</i>		
Ciders	<i>chh</i>		
Other	<i>cii</i>		
Beer			
Amstel	<i>cjj</i>		
Heineken	<i>ckk</i>		
National beer	<i>cll</i>		
Black label	<i>cmm</i>		
Castle	<i>cnn</i>		
Hansa	<i>coo</i>		
Stout	<i>cpp</i>		
Other	<i>cqq</i>		
Tobacco			
Cigarettes	<i>crr</i>		
Snuff	<i>css</i>		
Other tobacco	<i>ctt</i>		

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
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CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		New Clothes	Second hand	
Clothing for men				
Jacket	<i>daa</i>			
Trousers	<i>dbb</i>			
Jeans	<i>dcc</i>			
Shirts	<i>ddd</i>			
Suits	<i>dee</i>			
Underwear	<i>dff</i>			
Socks	<i>dgg</i>			
Other	<i>dhh</i>			
Clothing for women				
Skirts	<i>dii</i>			
Full dresses	<i>djj</i>			
Suits	<i>dkk</i>			
Blouses	<i>dll</i>			
Underwear	<i>dmm</i>			
Jeans	<i>dnn</i>			
Pants	<i>doo</i>			
Sweaters	<i>dpp</i>			
Other	<i>dqq</i>			
Clothing for children –less than 13 yrs				
Boys trousers	<i>drr</i>			
Boys shirts	<i>dss</i>			
Boys jackets	<i>dtl</i>			
Girls full dresses	<i>duu</i>			
Girls skirts	<i>dvv</i>			
Girls blouses	<i>dww</i>			
T-shirts	<i>dxx</i>			
Infants clothing	<i>dyy</i>			
Other	<i>dzz</i>			
Clothing blankets				
Victoria blankets	<i>eea</i>			

Minks	<i>ebb</i>			
Other (second hand clothes...)	<i>ecc</i>			
Clothing materials	<i>edd</i>			

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti - <i>No cents</i>	Comments
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Accessories		New Clothes	Second hand	
Ties	<i>eee</i>			
Scarfs	<i>eff</i>			
Sewing thread	<i>egg</i>			
Zip fastner	<i>ehh</i>			
Handkerchief	<i>eii</i>			
Shawls	<i>ejj</i>			
Caps	<i>ekk</i>			
Hats	<i>ell</i>			
Other	<i>emm</i>			
Other clothing				
Pyjamas	<i>enn</i>			
Night dresses	<i>eoo</i>			
Bathrobs	<i>epp</i>			
Tights	<i>eqq</i>			
Other	<i>err</i>			
Footwear for men				
Casual shoes	<i>ess</i>			
Elegant shoes	<i>ett</i>			
Sports shoes (original brands)	<i>euu</i>			
Sports shoes (brand imitation)	<i>evv</i>			
Other	<i>eww</i>			
Footwear for women				
Elegant shoes	<i>exx</i>			
Casual shoes	<i>eyy</i>			
Sandals	<i>ezz</i>			
Other	<i>faa</i>			
Footwear for children				
Boys sports shoes	<i>fbf</i>			
Boys casual shoes	<i>fcc</i>			
Boys school shoes	<i>fdd</i>			
Girls sports shoes	<i>fee</i>			

Girls sandals	<i>fff</i>			
Girls school shoes	<i>fgg</i>			
Infants shoes	<i>fhh</i>			
Other	<i>fii</i>			
Repair of footwear	<i>fjj</i>			
Cleaning, repair of clothings	<i>fkk</i>			

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti - No cents	Comments
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Material for maintenance and repair			
Cement	<i>fl</i>		
Paint and varnishes	<i>fmm</i>		
Other	<i>fnn</i>		
Service for maintenance			
Services of (minor maintenance and repair of dwelling)	<i>foo</i>		
Plumbers	<i>fpp</i>		
Carpenters	<i>fqq</i>		
Painters	<i>fr</i>		
Electricians	<i>fss</i>		
Other	<i>ftt</i>		
Water supply	<i>fu</i>		
Refuse collection	<i>fv</i>		
Sewerage collection	<i>fw</i>		
Other house services			
Care taking	<i>fx</i>		
Security services	<i>fy</i>		
Other	<i>fz</i>		
Fuels			
Electricity	<i>ga</i>		
Gas	<i>gb</i>		
Paraffin	<i>gc</i>		
Firewood	<i>gd</i>		
Coal	<i>ge</i>		
Other fuels, specify:	<i>gf</i>		

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
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Glass, tableware			
Glassware	<i>ggg</i>		
Cutlery	<i>ghh</i>		
Sauce pans	<i>gii</i>		
Frying pans	<i>gij</i>		
Bread container	<i>gkk</i>		
Flasks	<i>gll</i>		
Plates	<i>gmm</i>		
Mugs	<i>gnn</i>		
Other	<i>goo</i>		
Small tools			
Saws	<i>gpp</i>		
Hammers	<i>gqq</i>		
Screw drivers	<i>grr</i>		
Spanners	<i>gss</i>		
Watering cans	<i>gtt</i>		
Wheelbarrows	<i>guu</i>		
Spades	<i>gvv</i>		
Digging forks	<i>gww</i>		
Rakes	<i>gxx</i>		
Ladders	<i>gyy</i>		
Other	<i>gzz</i>		
Major tools (motorised tools and equipment)			
Electric drills	<i>haa</i>		
Hedge cutters	<i>hbb</i>		
Lawn mowers	<i>hcc</i>		
Other	<i>hdd</i>		
Domestic services			
Services provided by paid staff employed in private households	<i>hee</i>		
Services including baby sitting and housework supplied by enterprise or self-employed persons	<i>hff</i>		
Other	<i>hgg</i>		
Household services	<i>hhh</i>		

HEALTH SERVICES			
Pharmaceutical products			
Medicine fluid	<i>hii</i>		
Pills	<i>hjj</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments

Oral contraceptives	<i>hkk</i>		
Other	<i>hll</i>		
Other medical products			
Clinical thermometers	<i>hmm</i>		
Bandages	<i>hnn</i>		
Hot water bottles	<i>hoo</i>		
Condoms	<i>hpp</i>		
Other	<i>hqq</i>		
Therapeutic equipment			
Eye glasses	<i>hrr</i>		
Contact lenses	<i>hss</i>		
Hearing aids	<i>htt</i>		
Other	<i>huu</i>		
Medical services			
Consultations of physicians in general practice	<i>hvv</i>		
Consultations of physicians of specialised practice	<i>hww</i>		
Other	<i>hxx</i>		
Dental services			
Cleaning	<i>hyy</i>		
Filling	<i>hzz</i>		
Extraction	<i>iaa</i>		
Other	<i>ibb</i>		
Paramedical services			
Laboratories	<i>icc</i>		
X-ray	<i>idd</i>		
Ambulance services	<i>iee</i>		
Services of practitioners of traditional medicine	<i>iff</i>		
Other	<i>igg</i>		
Medical auxiliaries	<i>ihh</i>		
Other non-hospital services	<i>iii</i>		
Hospital services			
Private hospitals	<i>ijj</i>		

Public hospitals	<i>ikk</i>		
Spare parts for cars, etc.			
Tyres	<i>ill</i>		
Batteries	<i>imm</i>		
Filters	<i>inn</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
Spark plugs	<i>ioo</i>		
Clutch plate	<i>ipp</i>		
Brake pads	<i>iqq</i>		
Rims	<i>irr</i>		
Other	<i>iss</i>		
Fuels and lubricants			
Petrol	<i>itt</i>		
Diesel	<i>iuu</i>		
Engine oil	<i>ivv</i>		
Brake fluid	<i>iww</i>		
Other	<i>ixx</i>		
Maintenance and repair			
Fitting of parts and accessories	<i>iyy</i>		
Technical inspection	<i>izz</i>		
Breakdown services	<i>jaa</i>		
Oil changes	<i>jbb</i>		
Other	<i>jcc</i>		
Transport and traffic services			
Registration of a vehicle	<i>jdd</i>		
Certificate of fitness(goods/passenger vehicle)	<i>jee</i>		
Vehicle VAT	<i>jff</i>		
Vehicle import tax	<i>jgg</i>		
Driving school permit	<i>jhh</i>		
Driving instructor's certificate	<i>jii</i>		
Learner's license fee	<i>jij</i>		

Driver's license fee	<i>jkk</i>		
Road user fines	<i>jll</i>		
Parking fees	<i>jmm</i>		
Toll-gate fees	<i>jnn</i>		
Driving lessons	<i>joo</i>		
Road worthiness test	<i>jpp</i>		
Hire of cars without drivers	<i>jqq</i>		
Train tickets	<i>jrr</i>		
Other	<i>jss</i>		
Passenger transport by air			
International flight tickets	<i>jtt</i>		
Domestic flight tickets	<i>juu</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments

Helicopter fares	<i>jvv</i>		
Other	<i>jww</i>		
Passenger transport by road			
Bus tickets	<i>jxx</i>		
Taxi	<i>jyy</i>		
Inland water transport			
Ferry costs	<i>jzz</i>		
Other transport services			
Car hire with a driver	<i>kaa</i>		
Truck hire with a driver	<i>kbb</i>		
Other	<i>kcc</i>		
Communication			
Phone services	<i>kdd</i>		
Fax services	<i>kee</i>		
Installation and standing charges	<i>kff</i>		
Telephone calls	<i>kgg</i>		
Internet services	<i>khh</i>		
Other	<i>kii</i>		
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY			
Books			
Text books	<i>kjj</i>		
Dictionaries	<i>kkk</i>		
Scrap books	<i>kll</i>		
Other	<i>kmm</i>		
Newspapers, periodicals			
Newspapers	<i>knn</i>		
Magazines	<i>koo</i>		
Other	<i>kpp</i>		
Printed matter			
Catalogues and advertising material	<i>kqq</i>		
Greeting cards	<i>krr</i>		
Calenders	<i>kss</i>		

Post cards	<i>ktt</i>		
Other	<i>kuu</i>		
Stationery, drawing materials			
Note books	<i>kvv</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
Pens	<i>kww</i>		
Pencils	<i>kxx</i>		
Inks	<i>kyy</i>		
Rubbers	<i>kzz</i>		
Shapners	<i>laa</i>		
Correcting fluids	<i>lbb</i>		
Paper punches	<i>lcc</i>		
Paper scissors	<i>ldd</i>		
Staplers and staples	<i>lee</i>		
Paper clips	<i>lff</i>		
Glues	<i>lgg</i>		
Crayons	<i>lhh</i>		
Exercise books	<i>lii</i>		
Instruments	<i>ljj</i>		
Pencil cases	<i>lkk</i>		
Other	<i>lll</i>		

Recreation			
Toys and hobbies	<i>Imm</i>		
Sport equipment	<i>Inn</i>		
Camping, open-air recr.	<i>loo</i>		
Gardens, plants, flowers	<i>lpp</i>		
Pets and related products	<i>lqq</i>		
Veterinary and other services for pets	<i>lrr</i>		
Recreational, sporting services	<i>lss</i>		
Cinemas, theatres, concerts	<i>ltt</i>		
Museums, zoo, etc.	<i>luu</i>		
TV and radio services	<i>lvv</i>		
TV, video hire	<i>lww</i>		
Other services	<i>lxx</i>		
Games of chance	<i>lyy</i>		
Holiday packages	<i>lzz</i>		
Education			
School uniforms for boys	<i>maa</i>		
School uniforms for girls	<i>mbb</i>		
Pre-primary fee	<i>mcc</i>		
Primary fee	<i>mdd</i>		
Secondary fee	<i>mee</i>		
Post secondary, non-tertiary	<i>mff</i>		
Other education costs, specify:	<i>mgg</i>		
Tertiary Education	<i>mhh</i>		
Other education costs			
Vocational training	<i>mii</i>		
Literacy programs (eg. for herdboys)	<i>mjj</i>		
Other	<i>mkk</i>		
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS			
Restaurants			
Catering services	<i>mll</i>		
Catering services in places providing recreational, cultural, sporting or	<i>mmm</i>		

entertainment services			
Catering services by kiosks, street vendors	<i>mnn</i>		
Ready-made meals	<i>moo</i>		
Other	<i>mpp</i>		
Cafés, bars, etc.			
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by cafes	<i>mqq</i>		
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by bars	<i>mrr</i>		
Other	<i>mss</i>		
Canteens			
Catering services in canteens	<i>mtt</i>		
Catering services in university refectories	<i>muu</i>		
Other	<i>mvv</i>		
Accommodation			
Hotels	<i>mww</i>		
Youth hostels	<i>mxx</i>		
Holiday villages	<i>myy</i>		
Boarding schools	<i>mzz</i>		
Higher education residences	<i>naa</i>		
Other	<i>nbb</i>		

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
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Hairdressers, etc.			
Relaxer (specify..)	<i>ncc</i>		
Artificial hair (singles)	<i>ndd</i>		
Artificial hair (braiding)	<i>nee</i>		
Braiding without artificial hair	<i>nff</i>		
Ladies simple hair cut	<i>ngg</i>		
Mens plain hair cut	<i>nhh</i>		
Other	<i>nii</i>		
Electrical appliance for care			
Electric razors	<i>njj</i>		
Hair dryers	<i>nkk</i>		
Electric toothbrushes	<i>nll</i>		
Other	<i>nmm</i>		
Social protection service			
Day care centres	<i>nnn</i>		
Crèches	<i>noo</i>		
Counselling	<i>npp</i>		
Payments for rehabilitation services	<i>nqq</i>		
Schools for disabled (main aim is to help students overcome disabilities)	<i>nrr</i>		
Other	<i>nss</i>		
Dwelling insurance	<i>ntt</i>		
Health insurance	<i>nuu</i>		
Car, other transport insurance	<i>nvv</i>		
Financial services			
Charges for financial services of banks, post offices etc	<i>nww</i>		
Administrative charges of private pension funds	<i>nxx</i>		
Other	<i>nyy</i>		
Funeral services	<i>nzz</i>		

Other services			
Legal services fees	oaa		
Payments for photocopiers	obb		
Payments for marriage guidance councillors	occ		
Other	odd		

Did the household during the past month receive any remittances.		For how much in total (M)?	<i>Comments</i>
In cash from household members abroad	oee		
In kind from household members abroad	off		
In cash from non-household members abroad	ogg		
In kind from non-household members abroad	ohh		

Revisit the household after seven days and collect the consumption data. Probe on the heading level like **“Didn’t you buy any meat during the week?”** Transfer the data from the diary and the probing to relevant columns below: **NO CENTS!**

Daily expenditure in Maloti from the diary

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Bread and cereals					
Bread	454				
Muffins	455				
Cakes	456				
Waffers	457				
Breakfast cereals	458				
Cake flour	459				
Wheat meal	460				
Wheat grain	461				
Bread flour	462				
Maize meal	463				
Maize grain	464				

Macaroni	465				
Noodles	466				
Spaghetti	467				
Rice	468				
Samp	469				
Meal rice	470				
Sorghum meal	471				
Sorghum grain	472				
Malt	473				
Pastry-cook products					
Cakes	474				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Pie	475				
Pizzars	476				
Other	477				
Baby cereals	478				
Other cereals, <i>specify</i>	479				
Biscuits	480				
Meat					
Beef (fresh, chilled, frozen)	481				
Mutton (f-c-f)	482				
Offal (f-c-f)	483				
Pork (f-c-f)	484				
Poultry (f-c-f)	485				
Dried, salted or smoked meat and edible meat offal	486				
Other preserved or processed meat and meat preparations	487				
Other edible meat					
Minced meat	488				
Sausage	489				

Ham	490				
Bacon	491				
Polony	492				
Fish					
Fish (fresh, chilled, frozen)	493				
Seafood (f-c-f)	494				
Tinned fish	495				
Dried, smoked or salted fish and seafood	496				
Other preserved/processed fish and seafood products	497				
Other fish and seafood products	498				
Milk, cheese and egg					
Whole milk	499				
Low fat milk	500				
Preserved milk	501				
Powdered milk	502				
Coffee creamer	503				
Condensed milk	504				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Sour milk	505				
Yogurt	506				
Cheese and curd	507				
Eggs	508				
Other milk products	509				
Oils and fat					
Butter	510				
Margarine	511				
vegetable fat	512				
Olive oil	513				
Edible oil	514				
Other edible animal fat, specify:	515				
Vegetables					
Dried beans	516				
Green beans (f-c-f)	517				
Green peas (f-c-f)	518				
Cabbage (f-c-f)	519				
Spinach (f-c-f)	520				
Lettuce (f-c-f)	521				
Other leaf and stem vegetables (f-c-f)	522				
Other cabbages (f-c-f)	523				
Beetroot (f-c-f)	524				
Carrots (f-c-f)	525				
Tomatoes (f-c-f)	526				
Onions (f-c-f)	527				
Pumpkins (f-c-f)	528				
Radish (f-c-f)	529				

Potatoes (f-c-f)	530				
Green pepper (f-c-f)	531				
Sweet potatoes (f-c-f)	532				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Other root crops (f-c-f)	533				
Mushrooms (f-c-f)	534				
Dried vegetables	535				
Other preserved or processed vegetables	536				
Other tubers or products, specify.....	537				
Dried split peas	538				
Garlic	539				
Fruits					
Apples	540				
Bananas	541				
Oranges	542				
Peaches	543				
Pears	544				
Other fruits	545				
Confectionery products					
Jams, marmalade	546				
Chocolate	547				
Sugar	548				
Sweets	549				
Chewing gums	550				
Other	551				
Edible ices, ice cream	552				
Other sugar products, specify:	553				
Other food products n.e.c					
Sauces, condiments	554				

Salt	555				
Spices, culinary herbs	556				
Vinegar	557				
Beef and other stock	558				
Tomato sauce	559				
Chilli sauce	560				
Mayonnaise	561				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Custard	562				
Baker's yeast	563				
Baking powder	564				
Bicarbonate, soda	565				
Jelly	566				
Peanut butter	567				
Dessert preparations	568				
Peanuts	569				
Chips	570				
Baby food	571				
Readymade meals	572				
Other food products, specify:	573				
Soups	574				
Non-alcoholic beverages					
Coffee	575				
Tea	576				
Cocoa and powdered chocolate	577				
Mineral, spring water	578				
Soft drinks	579				
Soft porridge (motoho)	580				

Fruit juices	581				
Powdered drinks	582				
Vegetable juices	583				
Other, specify	584				
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES					
Spirits and liquors					
Brandy	585				
Whisky	586				
Gin	587				
Other	588				
Wine					
White wine	589				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Red Wine	590				
Sparkling	591				
Rose wine	592				
Champagne	593				
Ciders	594				
Tarsenberg	595				
Other	596				
Beer					
Amstel	597				
Heineken	598				
Black label	599				
Castle	600				
Hansa	601				
Stout	602				

National beer	603				
Other	604				
Tobacco					
Cigarettes	605				
Snuff	606				
Other tobacco	607				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Clothing for men					
Jacket	608				
Trousers	609				
Jeans	610				
Shirts	611				
Suits	612				
Underwear	613				
Socks	614				
Other	615				
Clothing for women					
Skirts	616				
Full dresses	617				
Suits	618				
Blouses	619				
Underwear	620				
Jeans	621				
Pants	622				
Sweaters	623				
Other	624				
Clothing for children –less than 13 yrs					
Boys trousers	625				
Boys shirts	626				
Boys jackets	627				
Girls full dresses	628				
Girls skirts	629				
Girls blouses	630				
T-shirts	631				
Infants clothing	632				
Other	633				
Clothing blankets					
Victoria blankets	634				
Minks	635				

Other	636				
Clothing materials	637				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Accessories					
Ties	638				
Scarf	639				
Sewing thread	640				
Zip fastener	641				
Handkerchief	642				
Shawls	643				
Caps	644				
Hats	645				
Other	646				
Other clothing					
Pyjamas	647				
Night dresses	648				
Bathrobes	649				
Tights	650				
Other	651				
Cleaning, repair of cl.	652				
Footwear for men					
Casual shoes	653				
Elegant shoes	654				
Sports shoes (original brands)	655				
Sports shoes (brand imitation)	656				
Other	657				
Footwear for women					
Elegant shoes	658				
Casual shoes	659				
Sandals	660				
Other	661				
Footwear for children					
Boys sports shoes	662				
Boys casual shoes	663				
Boys school shoes	664				

Girls dress shoes	665				
Girls sandals	666				
Girls school shoes	667				
Infants shoes	668				
Other	669				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Repair of footwear	670				
HOUSE SERVICES					
Material for maintenance and repair					
Cement	671				
Paint and varnishes	672				
Other	673				
Service for maintenance					
Services of (minor maintenance and repair of dwelling)	674				
Plumbers	675				
Carpenters	676				
Painters	677				
Electricians	678				
Other	679				
Water supply	680				
Refuse collection	681				
Sewerage collection	682				
Other house services					
Care taking	683				
Security services	684				
Other	685				
Electricity	686				
Gas	687				
Paraffin	688				
Firewood	689				
Coal	690				
Other fuels, specify:	691				
Glass, tableware					

Glassware	692				
Cutlery	693				
Sauce pans	694				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Frying pans	695				
Bread container	696				
Flasks	697				
Plates	698				
Mugs	699				
Other	700				
Major tools (motorised tools and equipment)					
Electric drills	701				
Hedge cutters	702				
Lawn movers	703				
Other					
Small tools	704				
Saws	705				
Hammers	706				
Screw drivers	707				
Spanners	708				
Watering cans	709				
Wheelbarrows	710				
Spades	711				
Digging forks	712				
Rakes	713				
Ladders	714				
Other	715				
Cleaning products					
Washing powders	716				
Softeners	717				
Polish	718				
Detergents	719				
Laundry soap	720				
Insecticides	721				
Bulbs, lamps	722				
Candles	723				
Matches	724				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Domestic services					
Services provided by paid staff employed in private households	725				
Services including baby sitting and housework supplied by enterprise or self-employed persons	726				
Other	727				
Pharmaceutical products					
Medicine fluid	728				
Pills	729				
Oral contraceptives	730				
Other	731				
Other medical products					
Clinical thermometers	732				
Bandages	733				
Hot water bottles	734				
Condoms	735				
Other	736				
Therapeutic equipment					
Eye glasses	737				
Contact lenses	738				
Hearing aids	739				
Other	740				
Medical services					
Consultations of physicians in general practice	741				
Consultations of physicians of specialized practice	742				
Other	743				
Dental services					
Cleaning	744				
Filling	745				
Extraction	746				
Other	747				
Paramedical services					

Laboratories	748				
X-rays	749				
Ambulance services	750				
Services of practitioners of traditional medicine	751				
Other	752				

Description	Item	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Medical auxiliaries	753				
Other non-hospital services	754				
Hospital services					
Private hospitals	755				
Public hospitals	756				
Spare parts for cars, etc.					
Tyres	757				
Batteries	758				
Filters	759				
Spark plugs	760				
Clutch plate	761				
Brake pads	762				
Rims	763				
Other	764				
Fuels and lubricants					
Petrol	765				
Diesel	766				
Engine oil	767				
Brake fluid	768				
Other	769				
Maintenance and repair					
Fitting of parts and accessories	770				
Technical inspection	771				
Breakdown services	772				
Oil changes	773				
Other	774				
Other services					
Parking fees	775				
Toll-gate fees	776				
Driving lessons	777				
Road worthiness test	778				
Hire of cars without drivers	779				

Other	780				
Passenger transport by air					
International flight tickets	781				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Domestic flight tickets	782				
Helicopter fares	783				
Other	784				
Passenger transport by road					
Bus tickets	785				
Taxi	786				
Other transport services					
Car hire with a driver	787				
Other	788				
Communication					
Postal services	789				
Purchases of postage stamps	790				
Parcel deliveries	791				
Other communication	792				
Cell-phone services/calls	793				
Other phone/fax services					
Installation and standing charges	794				
Telephone calls	795				
Internet services	796				
Other	797				
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY					
Books					
Text books	798				
Dictionaries	799				
Scrap books	800				

Other	801				
Newspapers, periodicals					
Newspapers	802				
Magazines	803				
Other	804				
Printed matter					
Catalogues and advertising material	805				
Greeting cards	806				
Calenders	807				
Post cards	808				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Other	809				
Stationery, drawing materials					
Note books	810				
Pens	811				
Pencils	812				
Inks	813				
Rubbers and shapners	814				
Correcting fluids	815				
Paper punches	816				
Paper scissors	817				
Staplers and staples	818				
Paper clips	819				
Glues	820				
Crayons	821				
Exercise books	822				
Instruments	823				
Pencil cases	824				
Other	825				
Recreation					

Toys and hobbies	826				
Sport equipment	827				
Camping, open-air recr.	828				
Gardens, plants, flowers	829				
Pets and related products	830				
Veterinary and other services for pets	831				
Recreational, sporting services	832				
Cinemas, theatres, concerts	833				
Museums, zoo, etc.	834				
TV and radio services	835				
TV, video hire	836				
Other services	837				
Games of chance	838				
Holiday packages	839				
Education					
Pre-primary fee	840				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Primary fee	841				
Secondary fee	842				
Post secondary, non-tertiary	843				
Tertiary education	844				
Other education costs, specify:	845				
Vocational training	846				
Literacy programs (eg. for herdboys)	847				
Other	848				
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS					
Restaurants					
Catering services	849				
Catering services in places providing recreational, cultural, sporting or entertainment services	850				

Catering services by kiosks, street vendors	851				
Ready-made meals	852				
Other	853				
Cafés, bars, etc.					
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by cafes	854				
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by bars	855				
Other	856				
Canteens					
Catering services in canteens	857				
Catering services in university refectories	858				
Other	859				
Accommodation					
Hotels	860				
Youth hostels	861				
Holiday villages	862				
Boarding schools	863				
Higher education residences	864				
Other	865				
Hairdressers, etc.					
Relaxer (specify..)	866				
Artificial hair (singles)	867				
Artificial hair (braiding)	868				
Braiding withou artificial hair	869				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Ladies simple hair cut	870				
Mens plain hair cut	871				
Other	872				
Electrical appliance for care					
Electric razors	873				
Hair dryers	874				

Electric toothbrushes	875				
Other	876				
Toilet soap	877				
Toilet paper	878				
Tooth paste	879				
Tooth brushes	880				
Other articles for personal care					
Deodorant	881				
Sanitary towels	882				
Body cream	883				
Body lotion	884				
Petroleum jelly	885				
Disposable napkins	886				
Cloth napkins	887				
Shaving cream	888				
Cotton wool	889				
Social protection service					
Day care centres	890				
Crèches	891				
Counselling	892				
Payments for rehabilitation services	893				
Schools for disabled (main aim is to help students overcome disabilities)	894				
Other	895				
Dwelling insurance	896				
Health insurance	897				
Car, other transport insurance	898				
Funeral services	899				

Description	Item No.	Maloti	Comments
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		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Financial services					
Charges for financial services of banks, post offices etc	900				
Administrative charges of private pension funds	901				
Other	902				
Other services					
Legal services fees	903				
Payments for photocopiers	904				
Payments for marriage guidance councillors	905				
Other	906				

Household related farming, fishing and hunting

How much did you sell from household related farming last 7 days? How much did you consume in the own household last 7 days from such farming, gardening, fishing or hunting?	Item No.	Sold Maloti	Consumed in own household Maloti
Livestock	958		
Meat	959		
Poultry	960		
Fish and shellfish	961		
Milk and other dairy products	962		
Eggs	963		
Grain crops: maize, wheat, rice, etc	964		
Fodder crops	965		
Industrial crops: coffee, tea, nuts, beans, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane	966		
Wood	967		
Fruit	968		
Vegetables	969		
Value of products given away as salaries in kind	970		
Charges in cash received for services rendered or work done	971		
Received in kind for services rendered and work done	972		
Other farming receipt, specify.....	973		
<i>Operating cost last 7 days (from diary and probing)</i>			
Seed, fodder and feed purchased	974		
Seed, fodder and feed from own produce	975		
Fungicides, pesticides, herbicides	976		
Fertilizer	977		
Manure from own produce	978		
Disinfectants and detergents	979		
Miscellaneous supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	980		
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	981		
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	982		
Equipment and tools that last less than three years	983		
Equipment and tools that last more than three years	984		
Hire and repair of equipment	985		
Repairs of buildings	986		
Wages and salaries paid in cash	987		
Wages and salaries paid in kind	988		
Other service charges	989		

Interest paid on business loans	990		
Other business cost, specify	991		

Household related (small-scale) businesses

How much did you sell from household related businesses last 7 days?	Item	Maloti
<i>In total if several businesses</i>	No.	
Resale of purchased goods (e.g. in a small shop)	992	
Sale of goods produced or processed	993	
Sale of free collected goods (without processing)	994	
Own consumption of products	995	
Value of products given away as salaries in kind	996	
Charges in cash received for services rendered or work done	997	
Received in kind for services rendered and work done	998	
Other business receipt, specify.....	999	

<i>Operating cost last 7 days (from diary and probing)</i>		Maloti
Goods bought for resale without further processing (e.g. canned food)	1000	
Material inputs (going out with the product, e.g. textiles)	1001	
Miscellaneous business supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	1002	
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	1003	
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	1004	
Equipment and tools that last less than three years	1005	
Equipment and tools that last more than three years	1006	
Hire and repair of equipment	1007	
Transport charges	1008	
Repairs of buildings	1009	
Wages and salaries paid in cash	1010	
Wages and salaries paid in kind	1011	
Other service charges	1012	
Interest paid on business loans	1013	
Other business cost, specify	1014	



THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

CMS/HBS 2010

THIRD QUARTER

CONFIDENTIAL

<i>EA code</i>										<i>Household No.</i>		
<i>Repeat the codes</i>												
<i>PSU</i>												
<i>Survey month</i>									<i>Week no</i>			
Jan = 01, Mar = 03...												
<i>Questionnaire number</i> (same household) out of total number <i>Urban=1 , Rural=2</i>												

Identification information				Codes		
<i>Name of Head of household</i>						
<i>District</i>						
<i>Ecological zone</i>						
<i>Constituency</i>						
<i>Community council</i>						
<i>Village</i>						
<i>Chief/Headman</i>						
Staff details				Enumerator		
<i>code</i>						
<i>Name of Enumerator</i>						
				<i>1st Visit</i>	<i>2nd Visit</i>	<i>3rd Visit</i>
<i>Date of interview</i>						
<i>Name of Supervisor</i>						

Date of inspection	
Name of District Supervisor	
Date of inspection	
Response Details	
Completed	1
No household member at home	2
Entire household absent for extended period of time	3
Dwelling vacant	4
Dwelling destroyed	5
Other.....	6

The household											
Read bold text for the household	Add	Member no									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Write the same names as at the first visit in the same order Are there any new permanent members? Add the first name of new members after the others	First name										
Who are ......dead = 1 ...permanently away= 2 ...new = 3	See	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Has name lived somewhere else during the last 3 months? If yes: Where? No = 1 In other part in Lesotho = 2 RSA = 3 Other countries = 4	fff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
What is name's sex? Male = 1 Female = 2	ggg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
How old is name? Age at last birthday. Note "0" for children under 1 year	hhh										

For persons 6 years and above

What was <i>name's</i> main activity during the past 12 months?	Employer = 1	<i>iii</i>	<i>f</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Employed with salary = 2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Self-employed with paid labours = 3			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Self-employed without paid labours = 4			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Herding with salary = 5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Herding without salary = 6			6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Subsistence farmer = 7			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Casual worker = 8			8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Unpaid family worker = 9			9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Pupil/student = 10			10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Retired = 11			11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Disabled = 12			12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Unemployed = 13			13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Homemaker = 14			14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Housewife = 15			15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Other =16, specify.....			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
How many months did <i>name</i> work anywhere during the last 3 months?	<i>Write the number of months including unpaid work, vacation and sick leave</i>	<i>jjj</i>												
How many days did <i>name</i> work for money during the last seven days?	<i>Note the number of days actually worked</i>	<i>kkk</i>												
How many days were <i>name</i> absent from work with payment, due to vacation and/or weekends?	<i>Note the number of paid days without work</i>	<i>lll</i>												
How many days were <i>name</i> absent from work with payment due to illness?	<i>Note the number of paid days without work</i>	<i>mmm</i>												

I will now ask about your expenditures. Include all household members but exclude what is bought for agriculture or business or resale. I will start to ask about the day-to-day consumption like food, hygiene products and cleaning materials. I want you to include everything the household bought during the last seven days. Don't include today. Seven days ago started onday.

Did anyone in the household during the past 7 days buy...(if not paid for, give the market price)		For how much in total (M)?	<i>Comments</i>
--	--	----------------------------	-----------------

...food, drinks, hygienic products or other consumables (<i>paper, matches, cleaning and washing materials, paraffin etc., but not gasoline, fuels</i>)	baaa		
How much of that was for...	bbbb		
...maize meal			
...wheat meal	bccc		
...sorghum meal	bddd		
...bread flour	beee		
...rice	bfff		
...samp	bggg		
...bread	bhhh		
... whole milk	biii		
...preserved milk	bjjj		
...tea	bkkk		
...eggs	blll		
...sugar	bmmm		
...salt	bnnn		
...potatoes	booo		
...tomatoes	bppp		
...green peas	bqqq		
...cabbage	brrr		
... dried beans	bsss		
...other vegetables	bttt		
...edible oil	buuu		
...poultry	bvvv		
...mutton	bwww		
...beef	bxxx		
...pork	byyy		
...			
...			
...			
Did anyone in the household during the past 7 days have any meals and drinks outside	bzzz		

home			
------	--	--	--

Has anyone in the household during the past 7 days purchased or paid for any..... (if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
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ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			
Spirits and liqueurs			
Brandy	<i>cuu</i>		
Whisky	<i>cvv</i>		
Gin	<i>cww</i>		
Other	<i>cxx</i>		
Wine			
White wine	<i>cyy</i>		
Red Wine	<i>czz</i>		
Tarsnberg	<i>caaa</i>		
Sparkling	<i>cbbb</i>		
Rose wine	<i>cccc</i>		
Champagne	<i>cddd</i>		
Ciders	<i>ceee</i>		
Other	<i>cfff</i>		
Beer			
Amstel	<i>cggg</i>		
Heineken	<i>chhh</i>		
National beer	<i>ciii</i>		
Black label	<i>cjjj</i>		
Castle	<i>ckkk</i>		
Hansa	<i>clll</i>		
Stout	<i>cmmm</i>		
Other	<i>cnnn</i>		
Tobacco			
Cigarettes	<i>cooo</i>		
Snuff	<i>cppp</i>		
Other tobacco	<i>cqqq</i>		

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
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CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		New Clothes	Second hand	
Clothing for men				
Jacket	<i>daaa</i>			
Trousers	<i>dbbb</i>			
Jeans	<i>dccc</i>			
Shirts	<i>dddd</i>			
Suits	<i>deee</i>			
Underwear	<i>dfff</i>			
Socks	<i>dggg</i>			
Other	<i>dhhh</i>			
Clothing for women				
Skirts	<i>diii</i>			
Full dresses	<i>djjj</i>			
Suits	<i>dkkk</i>			
Blouses	<i>dlll</i>			
Underwear	<i>dmmm</i>			
Jeans	<i>dnnn</i>			
Pants	<i>dooo</i>			
Sweaters	<i>dppp</i>			
Other	<i>dqqq</i>			
Clothing for children –less than 13 yrs				
Boys trousers	<i>drrr</i>			
Boys shirts	<i>dsss</i>			
Boys jackets	<i>dttt</i>			
Girls full dresses	<i>duuu</i>			
Girls skirts	<i>dvvv</i>			
Girls blouses	<i>dwww</i>			
T-shirts	<i>dxxx</i>			
Infants clothing	<i>dyyy</i>			
Other	<i>dzzz</i>			
Clothing blankets				
Victoria blankets	<i>eaaa</i>			

Minks	<i>ebbb</i>			
Other (second hand clothes...)	<i>eccc</i>			
Clothing materials	<i>eddd</i>			

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti - <i>No cents</i>	Comments
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Accessories		New Clothes	Second hand	
Ties	<i>eeee</i>			
Scarfs	<i>efff</i>			
Sewing thread	<i>eggg</i>			
Zip fastner	<i>ehhh</i>			
Handkerchief	<i>eiii</i>			
Shawls	<i>ejjj</i>			
Caps	<i>ekkk</i>			
Hats	<i>elll</i>			
Other	<i>emmm</i>			
Other clothing				
Pyjamas	<i>ennn</i>			
Night dresses	<i>eooo</i>			
Bathrobs	<i>eppp</i>			
Tights	<i>eqqq</i>			
Other	<i>errr</i>			
Footwear for men				
Casual shoes	<i>esss</i>			
Elegant shoes	<i>ettt</i>			
Sports shoes (original brands)	<i>euuu</i>			
Sports shoes (brand imitation)	<i>evvv</i>			
Other	<i>ewww</i>			
Footwear for women				
Elegant shoes	<i>exxx</i>			
Casual shoes	<i>eyyy</i>			
Sandals	<i>ezzz</i>			
Other	<i>faaa</i>			
Footwear for children				
Boys sports shoes	<i>fbbb</i>			
Boys casual shoes	<i>fccc</i>			
Boys school shoes	<i>fddd</i>			
Girls sports shoes	<i>feee</i>			

Girls sandals	<i>ffff</i>			
Girls school shoes	<i>fggg</i>			
Infants shoes	<i>fhhh</i>			
Other	<i>fiii</i>			

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti - No cents	Comments
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Repair of footwear	<i>fjjj</i>		
Cleaning, repair of clothings	<i>fkkk</i>		
Material for maintenance and repair			
Cement	<i>fill</i>		
Paint and varnishes	<i>fmmm</i>		
Other	<i>fnnn</i>		
Service for maintenance			
Services of (minor maintenance and repair of dwelling)	<i>fooo</i>		
Plumbers	<i>fppp</i>		
Carpenters	<i>fqqq</i>		
Painters	<i>frrr</i>		
Electricians	<i>fsss</i>		
Other	<i>fttt</i>		
Water supply	<i>fuuu</i>		
Refuse collection	<i>fvvv</i>		
Sewerage collection	<i>fwww</i>		
Other house services			
Care taking	<i>fxxx</i>		
Security services	<i>fyyy</i>		
Other	<i>fzzz</i>		
Fuels			
Electricity	<i>gaaa</i>		
Gas	<i>gbbb</i>		
Paraffin	<i>gccc</i>		
Firewood	<i>gddd</i>		
Coal	<i>geee</i>		
Other fuels, specify:	<i>gfff</i>		

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
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Glass, tableware			
Glassware	<i>gggg</i>		
Cutlery	<i>ghhh</i>		
Sauce pans	<i>giii</i>		
Frying pans	<i>gjjj</i>		
Bread container	<i>gkkk</i>		
Flasks	<i>glll</i>		
Plates	<i>gmmm</i>		
Mugs	<i>gnnn</i>		
Other	<i>gooo</i>		
Small tools			
Saws	<i>gppp</i>		
Hammers	<i>gqqq</i>		
Screw drivers	<i>grrr</i>		
Spanners	<i>gsss</i>		
Watering cans	<i>gttt</i>		
Wheelbarrows	<i>guuu</i>		
Spades	<i>gvvv</i>		
Digging forks	<i>gwww</i>		
Rakes	<i>gxxx</i>		
Ladders	<i>gyyy</i>		
Other	<i>gzzz</i>		
Major tools (motorised tools and equipment)			
Electric drills	<i>haaa</i>		
Hedge cutters	<i>hbbb</i>		
Lawn mowers	<i>hccc</i>		
Other	<i>hddd</i>		
Domestic services			
Services provided by paid staff employed in private households	<i>heee</i>		
Services including baby-sitting and housework supplied by enterprise or self-employed persons	<i>hfff</i>		
Other	<i>hggg</i>		
Household services	<i>hhhh</i>		

HEALTH SERVICES			
Pharmaceutical products			
Medicine fluid	<i>hiii</i>		
Pills	<i>hjj</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments

Oral contraceptives	<i>hkkk</i>		
Other	<i>hlll</i>		
Other medical products			
Clinical thermometers	<i>hmmm</i>		
Bandages	<i>hnnn</i>		
Hot water bottles	<i>hooo</i>		
Condoms	<i>hppp</i>		
Other	<i>hqqq</i>		
Therapeutic equipment			
Eye glasses	<i>hrrr</i>		
Contact lenses	<i>hsss</i>		
Hearing aids	<i>httt</i>		
Other	<i>huuu</i>		
Medical services			
Consultations of physicians in general practice	<i>hvvv</i>		
Consultations of physicians of specialised practice	<i>hwww</i>		
Other	<i>hxxx</i>		
Dental services			
Cleaning	<i>hyyy</i>		
Filling	<i>hzzz</i>		
Extraction	<i>iaaa</i>		
Other	<i>ibbb</i>		
Paramedical services			
Laboratories	<i>iccc</i>		
X-ray	<i>iddd</i>		
Ambulance services	<i>ieee</i>		
Services of practitioners of traditional medicine	<i>ifff</i>		
Other	<i>iggg</i>		
Medical auxiliaries	<i>ihhh</i>		
Other non-hospital services	<i>iiii</i>		
Hospital services			
Private hospitals	<i>ijjj</i>		

Public hospitals	<i>ikkk</i>		
Spare parts for cars, etc.			
Tyres	<i>illl</i>		
Batteries	<i>immm</i>		
Filters	<i>innn</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
Spark plugs	<i>iooo</i>		
Clutch plate	<i>ippp</i>		
Brake pads	<i>iqqq</i>		
Rims	<i>irrr</i>		
Other	<i>isss</i>		
Fuels and lubricants			
Petrol	<i>ittt</i>		
Diesel	<i>iuuu</i>		
Engine oil	<i>ivvv</i>		
Brake fluid	<i>iwww</i>		
Other	<i>ixxx</i>		
Maintenance and repair			
Fitting of parts and accessories	<i>yyyy</i>		
Technical inspection	<i>izzz</i>		
Breakdown services	<i>jaaa</i>		
Oil changes	<i>jbbb</i>		
Other	<i>jccc</i>		
Transport and traffic services			
Registration of a vehicle	<i>jddd</i>		
Certificate of fitness(goods/passenger vehicle)	<i>jeee</i>		
Vehicle VAT	<i>jfff</i>		
Vehicle import tax	<i>jggg</i>		
Driving school permit	<i>jhhh</i>		
Driving instructor's certificate	<i>jiii</i>		
Learner's license fee	<i>jjjj</i>		

Driver's license fee	<i>jkkk</i>		
Road user fines	<i>jlll</i>		
Parking fees	<i>immm</i>		
Toll-gate fees	<i>jnnn</i>		
Driving lessons	<i>jooo</i>		
Road worthiness test	<i>jppp</i>		
Hire of cars without drivers	<i>jqqq</i>		
Train tickets	<i>jrrr</i>		
Other	<i>jsss</i>		
Passenger transport by air			
International flight tickets	<i>jttt</i>		
Domestic flight tickets	<i>juuu</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments

Helicopter fares	<i>jvvv</i>		
Other	<i>jwww</i>		
Passenger transport by road			
Bus tickets	<i>jxxx</i>		
Taxi	<i>jyyy</i>		
Inland water transport			
Ferry costs	<i>jzzz</i>		
Other transport services			
Car hire with a driver	<i>kaaa</i>		
Truck hire with a driver	<i>kbbb</i>		
Other	<i>kccc</i>		
Communication			
Phone services	<i>kddd</i>		
Fax services	<i>keee</i>		
Installation and standing charges	<i>kfff</i>		
Telephone calls	<i>kggg</i>		
Internet services	<i>khhh</i>		
Other	<i>kiii</i>		
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY			
Books			
Text books	<i>kjjj</i>		
Dictionaries	<i>kkkk</i>		
Scrap books	<i>klll</i>		
Other	<i>kmmm</i>		
Newspapers, periodicals			
Newspapers	<i>knnn</i>		
Magazines	<i>kooo</i>		
Other	<i>kppp</i>		
Printed matter			
Catalogues and advertising material	<i>kqqq</i>		
Greeting cards	<i>krrr</i>		
Calenders	<i>ksss</i>		

Post cards	<i>kttt</i>		
Other	<i>kuuu</i>		
Stationery, drawing materials			
Note books	<i>kvvv</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
Pens	<i>kwww</i>		
Pencils	<i>kxxx</i>		
Inks	<i>kyyy</i>		
Rubbers	<i>kzzz</i>		
Shapners	<i>laaa</i>		
Correcting fluids	<i>lbbb</i>		
Paper punches	<i>lccc</i>		
Paper scissors	<i>lddd</i>		
Staplers and staples	<i>leee</i>		
Paper clips	<i>lfff</i>		
Glues	<i>lggg</i>		
Crayons	<i>lhhh</i>		
Exercise books	<i>liii</i>		
Instruments	<i>ljjj</i>		
Pencil cases	<i>lkkk</i>		
Other	<i>llll</i>		

Recreation			
Toys and hobbies	<i>lmmm</i>		
Sport equipment	<i>lenn</i>		
Camping, open-air recr.	<i>looo</i>		
Gardens, plants, flowers	<i>lppp</i>		
Pets and related products	<i>lqqq</i>		
Veterinary and other services for pets	<i>lrrr</i>		
Recreational, sporting services	<i>lsss</i>		
Cinemas, theatres, concerts	<i>lttt</i>		
Museums, zoo, etc.	<i>luuu</i>		
TV and radio services	<i>lvvv</i>		
TV, video hire	<i>lwww</i>		
Other services	<i>lxxx</i>		
Games of chance	<i>lyyy</i>		
Holiday packages	<i>lzzz</i>		
Education			
School uniforms for boys	<i>maaa</i>		
School uniforms for girls	<i>mbbb</i>		
Pre-primary fee	<i>mccc</i>		
Primary fee	<i>mddd</i>		
Secondary fee	<i>meee</i>		
Post secondary, non-tertiary	<i>mfff</i>		
Other education costs, specify:	<i>mggg</i>		
Tertiary Education	<i>mhhh</i>		
Other education costs			
Vocational training	<i>miii</i>		
Literacy programs (eg. for herdboys)	<i>mjjj</i>		
Other	<i>mkkk</i>		
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS			
Restaurants			
Catering services	<i>mlll</i>		
Catering services in places providing recreational, cultural, sporting or	<i>nmmm</i>		

entertainment services			
Catering services by kiosks, street vendors	<i>mnnn</i>		
Ready-made meals	<i>mooo</i>		
Other	<i>mppp</i>		
Cafés, bars, etc.			
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by cafes	<i>mqqq</i>		
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by bars	<i>mrrr</i>		
Other	<i>msss</i>		
Canteens			
Catering services in canteens	<i>mttt</i>		
Catering services in university refectories	<i>muuu</i>		
Other	<i>mvvv</i>		
Accommodation			
Hotels	<i>mwww</i>		
Youth hostels	<i>mxxx</i>		
Holiday villages	<i>myyy</i>		
Boarding schools	<i>mzzz</i>		
Higher education residences	<i>naaa</i>		
Other	<i>nbbb</i>		

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
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Hairdressers, etc.			
Relaxer (specify..)	<i>nccc</i>		
Artificial hair (singles)	<i>nddd</i>		
Artificial hair (braiding)	<i>neee</i>		
Braiding without artificial hair	<i>nfff</i>		
Ladies simple hair cut	<i>nggg</i>		
Mens plain hair cut	<i>nhhh</i>		
Other	<i>niii</i>		
Electrical appliance for care			
Electric razors	<i>njjj</i>		
Hair dryers	<i>nkkk</i>		
Electric toothbrushes	<i>nlll</i>		
Other	<i>mmmm</i>		
Social protection service			
Day care centres	<i>nnnn</i>		
Crèches	<i>nooo</i>		
Counselling	<i>nppp</i>		
Payments for rehabilitation services	<i>nqqq</i>		
Schools for disabled (main aim is to help students overcome disabilities)	<i>nrrr</i>		
Other	<i>nsss</i>		
Dwelling insurance	<i>nttt</i>		
Health insurance	<i>nuuu</i>		
Car, other transport insurance	<i>nvvv</i>		
Financial services			
Charges for financial services of banks, post offices etc	<i>nwww</i>		
Administrative charges of private pension funds	<i>nxxx</i>		
Other	<i>nyyy</i>		
Funeral services	<i>nzzz</i>		

Other services			
Legal services fees	<i>oii</i>		
Payments for photocopiers	<i>ojj</i>		
Payments for marriage guidance councillors	<i>okk</i>		
Other	<i>oll</i>		

Did the household during the past month receive any remittances.		For how much in total (M)?	<i>Comments</i>
In cash from household members abroad	<i>omm</i>		
In kind from household members abroad	<i>onn</i>		
In cash from non-household members abroad	<i>ooo</i>		
In kind from non-household members abroad	<i>opp</i>		

Revisit the household after seven days and collect the consumption data. Probe on the heading level like “**Didn’t you buy any meat during the week?**” Transfer the data from the diary and the probing to relevant columns below: **NO CENTS!**

Daily expenditure in Maloti from the diary

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Bread and cereals					
Bread	907				
Muffins	908				
Cakes	909				
Waffers	910				
Breakfast cereals	911				
Cake flour	912				
Wheat meal	913				
Wheat grain	914				
Bread flour	915				
Maize meal	916				
Maize grain	917				

Macaroni	918				
Noodles	919				
Spaghetti	920				
Rice	921				
Samp	922				
Meal rice	923				
Sorghum meal	924				
Sorghum grain	925				
Malt	926				
Pastry-cook products					
Cakes	927				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Pie	928				
Pizzars	929				
Other	930				
Baby cereals	931				
Other cereals, <i>specify</i>	932				
Biscuits	933				
Meat					
Beef (fresh, chilled, frozen)	934				
Mutton (f-c-f)	935				
Offal (f-c-f)	936				
Pork (f-c-f)	937				
Poultry (f-c-f)	938				
Dried, salted or smoked meat and edible meat offal	939				
Other preserved or processed meat and meat preparations	940				
Other edible meat					
Minced meat	941				
Sausage	942				

Ham	943				
Bacon	944				
Polony	945				
Fish					
Fish (fresh, chilled, frozen)	946				
Seafood (f-c-f)	947				
Tinned fish	948				
Dried, smoked or salted fish and seafood	949				
Other preserved/processed fish and seafood products	950				
Other fish and seafood products	951				
Milk, cheese and egg					
Whole milk	952				
Low fat milk	953				
Preserved milk	954				
Powdered milk	955				
Coffee creamer	956				
Condensed milk	957				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Sour milk	958				
Yogurt	959				
Cheese and curd	960				
Eggs	961				
Other milk products	962				
Oils and fat					
Butter	963				
Margarine	964				
vegetable fat	965				
Olive oil	966				
Edible oil	967				
Other edible animal fat, specify:	968				
Vegetables					
Dried beans	969				
Green beans (f-c-f)	970				
Green peas (f-c-f)	971				
Cabbage (f-c-f)	972				
Spinach (f-c-f)	973				
Lettuce (f-c-f)	974				
Other leaf and stem vegetables (f-c-f)	975				
Other cabbages (f-c-f)	976				
Beetroot (f-c-f)	977				
Carrots (f-c-f)	978				
Tomatoes (f-c-f)	979				
Onions (f-c-f)	980				
Pumpkins (f-c-f)	981				
Radish (f-c-f)	982				

Potatoes (f-c-f)	983				
Green pepper (f-c-f)	984				
Sweet potatoes (f-c-f)	985				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Other root crops (f-c-f)	986				
Mushrooms (f-c-f)	987				
Dried vegetables	988				
Other preserved or processed vegetables	989				
Other tubers or products, specify.....	990				
Dried split peas	991				
Garlic	992				
Fruits					
Apples	993				
Bananas	994				
Oranges	995				
Peaches	996				
Pears	997				
Other fruits	998				
Confectionery products					
Jams, marmalade	999				
Chocolate	1000				
Sugar	1001				
Sweets	1002				
Chewing gums	1003				
Other	1004				
Edible ices, ice cream	1005				
Other sugar products, specify:	1006				
Other food products n.e.c					
Sauces, condiments	1007				

Salt	1008				
Spices, culinary herbs	1009				
Vinegar	1010				
Beef and other stock	1011				
Tomato sauce	1012				
Chilli sauce	1013				
Mayonnaise	1014				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Custard	1015				
Baker's yeast	1016				
Baking powder	1017				
Bicarbonate, soda	1018				
Jelly	1019				
Peanut butter	1020				
Dessert preparations	1021				
Peanuts	1022				
Chips	1023				
Baby food	1024				
Ready made meals	1025				
Other food products, specify:	1026				
Soups	1027				
Non-alcoholic beverages					
Coffee	1028				
Tea	1029				
Cocoa and powdered chocolate	1030				
Mineral, spring water	1031				
Soft drinks	1032				
Soft porridge (motoho)	1033				

Fruit juices	1034				
Powdered drinks	1035				
Vegetable juices	1036				
Other, specify	1037				
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES					
Spirits and liquors					
Brandy	1038				
Whisky	1039				
Gin	1040				
Other	1041				
Wine					
White wine	1042				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Red Wine	1043				
Sparkling	1044				
Rose wine	1045				
Champagne	1046				
Ciders	1047				
Tassenberg	1048				
Other	1049				
Beer					
Amstel	1050				
Heineken	1051				
Black label	1052				
Castle	1053				
Hansa	1054				
Stout	1055				

National beer	1056				
Other	1057				
Tobacco					
Cigarettes	1058				
Snuff	1059				
Other tobacco	1060				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Clothing for men					
Jacket	1061				
Trousers	1062				
Jeans	1063				
Shirts	1064				
Suits	1065				
Underwear	1066				
Socks	1067				
Other	1068				
Clothing for women					
Skirts	1069				
Full dresses	1070				
Suits	1071				
Blouses	1072				
Underwear	1073				
Jeans	1074				
Pants	1075				
Sweaters	1076				
Other	1077				
Clothing for children –less than 13 yrs					
Boys trousers	1078				
Boys shirts	1079				
Boys jackets	1080				
Girls full dresses	1081				
Girls skirts	1082				
Girls blouses	1083				
T-shirts	1084				
Infants clothing	1085				
Other	1086				
Clothing blankets					
Victoria blankets	1087				
Minks	1088				

Other	1089				
Clothing materials	1090				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Accessories					
Ties	1091				
Scarf	1092				
Sewing thread	1093				
Zip fastener	1094				
Handkerchief	1095				
Shawls	1096				
Caps	1097				
Hats	1098				
Other	1099				
Other clothing					
Pyjamas	1100				
Night dresses	1101				
Bathrobes	1102				
Tights	1103				
Other	1104				
Cleaning, repair of cl.	1105				
Footwear for men					
Casual shoes	1106				
Elegant shoes	1107				
Sports shoes (original brands)	1108				
Sports shoes (brand imitation)	1109				
Other	1110				
Footwear for women					
Elegant shoes	1111				
Casual shoes	1112				
Sandals	1113				
Other	1114				
Footwear for children					
Boys sports shoes	1115				
Boys casual shoes	1116				
Boys school shoes	1117				

Girls dress shoes	1118				
Girls sandals	1119				
Girls school shoes	1120				
Infants shoes	1121				
Other	1122				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Repair of footwear	1123				
HOUSE SERVICES					
Material for maintenance and repair					
Cement	1124				
Paint and varnishes	1125				
Other	1126				
Service for maintenance					
Services of (minor maintenance and repair of dwelling)	1127				
Plumbers	1128				
Carpenters	1129				
Painters	1130				
Electricians	1131				
Other	1132				
Water supply	1133				
Refuse collection	1134				
Sewerage collection	1135				
Other house services					
Care taking	1136				
Security services	1137				
Other	1138				
Electricity	1139				
Gas	1140				
Paraffin	1141				
Firewood	1142				
Coal	1143				
Other fuels, specify:	1144				
Glass, tableware					

Glassware	1145				
Cutlery	1146				
Sauce pans	1147				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Frying pans	1148				
Bread container	1149				
Flasks	1150				
Plates	1151				
Mugs	1152				
Other	1153				
Major tools (motorised tools and equipment)					
Electric drills	1154				
Hedge cutters	1155				
Lawn movers	1156				
Other	1157				
Small tools					
Saws	1158				
Hammers	1159				
Screw drivers	1160				
Spanners	1161				
Watering cans	1162				
Wheelbarrows	1163				
Spades	1164				
Digging forks	1165				
Rakes	1166				
Ladders	1167				
Other	1168				
Cleaning products					
Washing powders	1169				
Softeners	1170				
Polish	1171				
Detergents	1172				
Laundry soap	1173				
Insecticides	1174				
Bulbs, lamps	1175				
Candles	1176				
Matches	1177				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Domestic services					
Services provided by paid staff employed in private households	1178				
Services including baby sitting and housework supplied by enterprise or self-employed persons	1179				
Other	1180				
Pharmaceutical products					
Medicine fluid	1181				
Pills	1182				
Oral contraceptives	1183				
Other	1184				
Other medical products					
Clinical thermometers	1185				
Bandages	1186				
Hot water bottles	1187				
Condoms	1188				
Other	1189				
Therapeutic equipment					
Eye glasses	1190				
Contact lenses	1191				
Hearing aids	1192				
Other	1193				
Medical services					
Consultations of physicians in general practice	1194				
Consultations of physicians of specialized practice	1195				
Other	1196				
Dental services					
Cleaning	1197				
Filling	1198				
Extraction	1199				
Other	1200				
Paramedical services					
Laboratories	1201				

X-rays	1202				
Ambulance services	1203				
Services of practitioners of traditional medicine	1204				
Other	1205				

Description	Item	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Medical auxiliaries	1206				
Other non-hospital services	1207				
Hospital services					
Private hospitals	1208				
Public hospitals	1209				
Spare parts for cars, etc.					
Tyres	1210				
Batteries	1211				
Filters	1212				
Spark plugs	1213				
Clutch plate	1214				
Brake pads	1215				
Rims	1216				
Other	1217				
Fuels and lubricants					
Petrol	1218				
Diesel	1219				
Engine oil	1220				
Brake fluid	1221				
Other	1222				
Maintenance and repair					
Fitting of parts and accessories	1223				
Technical inspection	1224				
Breakdown services	1225				
Oil changes	1226				
Other	1227				
Other services					
Parking fees	1228				
Toll-gate fees	1229				
Driving lessons	1230				
Road worthiness test	1231				
Hire of cars without drivers	1232				

Other	1233				
Passenger transport by air					
International flight tickets	1234				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Domestic flight tickets	1235				
Helicopter fares	1236				
Other	1237				
Passenger transport by road					
Bus tickets	1238				
Taxi	1239				
Other transport services					
Car hire with a driver	1240				
Other	1241				
Communication					
Postal services	1242				
Purchases of postage stamps	1243				
Parcel deliveries	1244				
Other communication	1245				
Cell-phone services/calls	1246				
Other phone/fax services					
Installation and standing charges	1247				
Telephone calls	1248				
Internet services	1249				
Other	1250				
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY					
Books					
Text books	1251				
Dictionaries	1252				
Scrap books	1253				

Other	1254				
Newspapers, periodicals					
Newspapers	1255				
Magazines	1256				
Other	1257				
Printed matter					
Catalogues and advertising material	1258				
Greeting cards	1259				
Calenders	1260				
Post cards	1261				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Other	1262				
Stationery, drawing materials					
Note books	1263				
Pens	1264				
Pencils	1265				
Inks	1266				
Rubbers and shapners	1267				
Correcting fluids	1268				
Paper punches	1269				
Paper scissors	1270				
Staplers and staples	1271				
Paper clips	1272				
Glues	1273				
Crayons	1274				
Exercise books	1275				
Instruments	1276				
Pencil cases	1277				
Other	1278				
Recreation					

Toys and hobbies	1279				
Sport equipment	1280				
Camping, open-air recr.	1281				
Gardens, plants, flowers	1282				
Pets and related products	1283				
Veterinary and other services for pets	1284				
Recreational, sporting services	1285				
Cinemas, theatres, concerts	1286				
Museums, zoo, etc.	1287				
TV and radio services	1288				
TV, video hire	1289				
Other services	1290				
Games of chance	1291				
Holiday packages	1292				
Education					
Pre-primary fee	1293				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Primary fee	1294				
Secondary fee	1295				
Post secondary, non-tertiary	1296				
Tertiary education	1297				
Other education costs, specify:	1298				
Vocational training	1299				
Literacy programs (eg. for herdboys)	1300				
Other	1301				
Restaurants and hotels					
Restaurants					
Catering services	1302				
Catering services in places providing recreational, cultural, sporting or entertainment services	1303				

Catering services by kiosks, street vendors	1304				
Ready-made meals	1305				
Other	1306				
Cafés, bars, etc.					
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by cafes	1307				
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by bars	1308				
Other	1309				
Canteens					
Catering services in canteens	1310				
Catering services in university refectories	1311				
Other	1312				
Accommodation					
Hotels	1313				
Youth hostels	1314				
Holiday villages	1315				
Boarding schools	1316				
Higher education residences	1317				
Other	1318				
Hairdressers, etc.					
Relaxer (specify..)	1319				
Artificial hair (singles)	1320				
Artificial hair (braiding)	1321				
Braiding withou artificial hair	1322				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Ladies simple hair cut	1323				
Mens plain hair cut	1324				
Other	1325				
Electrical appliance for care					
Electric razors	1326				
Hair dryers	1327				

Electric toothbrushes	1328				
Other	1329				
Toilet soap	1330				
Toilet paper	1331				
Tooth paste	1332				
Tooth brushes	1333				
Other articles for personal care					
Deodorant	1334				
Sanitary towels	1335				
Body cream	1336				
Body lotion	1337				
Petroleum jelly	1338				
Disposable napkins	1339				
Cloth napkins	1340				
Shaving cream	1341				
Cotton wool	1342				
Social protection service					
Day care centres	1343				
Crèches	1344				
Counselling	1345				
Payments for rehabilitation services	1346				
Schools for disabled (main aim is to help students overcome disabilities)	1347				
Other	1348				
Dwelling insurance	1349				
Health insurance	1350				
Car, other transport insurance	1351				
Funeral services	1352				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Financial services					
Charges for financial services of banks, post offices etc	1353				
Administrative charges of private pension funds	1354				
Other	1355				
Other services					
Legal services fees	1356				
Payments for photocopiers	1357				
Payments for marriage guidance councillors	1358				
Other	1359				

Household related farming, fishing and hunting

How much did you sell from household related farming last 7 days? How much did you consume in the own household last 7 days from such farming, gardening, fishing or hunting?	Item No.	Sold Maloti	Consumed in own household Maloti
Livestock	1015		
Meat	1016		
Poultry	1017		
Fish and shellfish	1018		
Milk and other dairy products	1019		
Eggs	1020		
Grain crops: maize, wheat, rice, etc	1021		
Fodder crops	1022		
Industrial crops: coffee, tea, nuts, beans, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane	1023		
Wood	1024		
Fruit	1025		
Vegetables	1026		
Value of products given away as salaries in kind	1027		
Charges in cash received for services rendered or work done	1028		
Received in kind for services rendered and work done	1029		
Other farming receipt, specify.....	1030		
<i>Operating cost last 7 days (from diary and probing)</i>			
Seed, fodder and feed purchased	1031		
Seed, fodder and feed from own produce	1032		
Fungicides, pesticides, herbicides	1033		
Fertilizer	1034		
Manure from own produce	1035		
Disinfectants and detergents	1036		
Miscellaneous supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	1037		
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	1038		
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	1039		
Equipment and tools that last less than three years	1040		
Equipment and tools that last more than three years	1041		
Hire and repair of equipment	1042		
Repairs of buildings	1043		
Wages and salaries paid in cash	1044		
Wages and salaries paid in kind	1045		

Other service charges	1046		
Interest paid on business loans	1047		
Other business cost, specify	1048		

Household related (small-scale) businesses

How much did you sell from household related businesses last 7 days?	Item	Maloti
<i>In total if several businesses</i>	No.	
Resale of purchased goods (e.g. in a small shop)	1049	
Sale of goods produced or processed	1050	
Sale of free collected goods (without processing)	1051	
Own consumption of products	1052	
Value of products given away as salaries in kind	1053	
Charges in cash received for services rendered or work done	1054	
Received in kind for services rendered and work done	1055	
Other business receipt, specify.....	1056	

<i>Operating cost last 7 days (from diary and probing)</i>		Maloti
Goods bought for resale without further processing (e.g. canned food)	1057	
Material inputs (going out with the product, e.g. textiles)	1058	
Miscellaneous business supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	1059	
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	1060	
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	1061	
Equipment and tools that last less than three years	1062	
Equipment and tools that last more than three years	1063	
Hire and repair of equipment	1064	
Transport charges	1065	
Repairs of buildings	1066	
Wages and salaries paid in cash	1067	
Wages and salaries paid in kind	1068	
Other service charges	1069	
Interest paid on business loans	1070	
Other business cost, specify	1071	



THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

CMS/HBS 2010

FOURTH QUARTER

CONFIDENTIAL

<i>EA code</i>										<i>Household No.</i>		
<i>Repeat the codes</i>												
<i>PSU</i>												
<i>Survey month</i>										<i>Week no</i>		
		Apr = 04, Jun = 06										
<i>Questionnaire number</i> (same household) out of total number <i>Urban=1, Rural=2</i>												

Identification information		Codes		
<i>Name of Head of household</i>				
<i>District</i>				
<i>Ecological zone</i>				
<i>Constituency</i>				
<i>Community council</i>				
<i>Village</i>				
<i>Chief/Headman</i>				
Staff details		Enumerator		
<i>code</i>				
<i>Name of Enumerator</i>				
		<i>1st Visit</i>	<i>2nd Visit</i>	<i>3rd Visit</i>
<i>Date of interview</i>				
<i>Name of Supervisor</i>				
<i>Date of inspection</i>				
<i>Name of District Supervisor</i>				

Date of inspection	
Response Details	
Completed	1
No household member at home	2
Entire household absent for extended period of time	3
Dwelling vacant	4
Dwelling destroyed	5
Other.....	6

The household											
Read bold text for the household	Person	Member no									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Write the same names as at the first visit in the same order Are there any new permanent members? Add the first name of new members after the others	First name										
Who are ......dead = 1 ...permanently away= 2 ...new = 3	ooo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Has name lived somewhere else during the last 3 months? If yes: Where? No = 1 In other part in Lesotho = 2 RSA = 3 Other countries = 4	ppp	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
What is name's sex? Male = 1 Female = 2	qqq	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
How old is name? Age at last birthday. Note "0" for children under 1 year	rrr										
What is name citizenship	sss										

For persons 6 years and above

What was <i>name's</i> main activity during the past 3 months?	Employer = 1	<i>ttt</i>	<i>f</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Employed with salary = 2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Self-employed with paid labours = 3			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Self-employed without paid labours = 4			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Herding with salary = 5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Herding without salary = 6			6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Subsistence farmer = 7			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Casual worker = 8			8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Unpaid family worker = 9			9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Pupil/student = 10			10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Retired = 11			11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Disabled = 12			12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Unemployed = 13			13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Homemaker = 14			14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Housewife = 15			15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Other =16, specify.....			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
How many months did <i>name</i> work anywhere during the last 3 months?	<i>Write the number of months including unpaid work, vacation and sick leave</i>	<i>uuu</i>											
How many days did <i>name</i> work for money during the last seven days?	<i>Note the number of days actually worked</i>	<i>vvv</i>											
How many days were <i>name</i> absent from work with payment, due to vacation and/or weekends?	<i>Note the number of paid days without work</i>	<i>www</i>											
How many days were <i>name</i> absent from work with payment due to illness?	<i>Note the number of paid days without work</i>	<i>xxx</i>											

I will now ask about your expenditures. Include all household members but exclude what is bought for agriculture or business or resale. I will start to ask about the day-to-day consumption like food, hygiene products and cleaning materials. I want you to include everything the household bought during the last seven days. Don't include today. Seven days ago started onday.

Did anyone in the household during the past 7 days buy...(if not paid for, give the market price)	For how much in total (M)?	Comments
--	----------------------------	----------

...food, drinks, hygienic products or other consumables (<i>paper, matches, cleaning and washing materials, paraffin etc., but not gasoline, fuels</i>)	baaa		
How much of that was for...	bbbb		
...maize meal			
...wheat meal	bcccc		
...sorghum meal	bddd		
...bread flour	eeee		
...rice	bfff		
...samp	gggg		
...bread	hhhh		
... whole milk	iiii		
...preserved milk	jjjj		
...tea	kkkk		
...eggs	llll		
...sugar	mmmm		
...salt	nnnn		
...potatoes	oooo		
...tomatoes	pppp		
...green peas	qqqq		
...cabbage	rrrr		
... dried beans	ssss		
...other vegetables	tttt		
...edible oil	uuuu		
...poultry	vvvv		
...mutton	wwww		
...beef	xxxx		
...pork	yyyy		
...			
...			
...			
Did anyone in the household during the past 7 days have any meals and drinks outside home	bzzzz		

Has anyone in the household during the past 7 days purchased or paid for any..... (if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			
Spirits and liqueurs			
Brandy	<i>crrr</i>		
Whisky	<i>csss</i>		
Gin	<i>cttt</i>		
Other	<i>cuuu</i>		
Wine			
White wine	<i>cvvv</i>		
Red Wine	<i>cwww</i>		
Tassenberg	<i>cxxx</i>		
Sparkling	<i>cyyy</i>		
Rose wine	<i>czzz</i>		
Champagne	<i>caaaa</i>		
Ciders	<i>cbbbb</i>		
Other	<i>ccccc</i>		
Beer			
Amstel	<i>cdddd</i>		
Heineken	<i>ceeee</i>		
National beer	<i>cffff</i>		
Black label	<i>cgggg</i>		
Castle	<i>chhhh</i>		
Hansa	<i>ciiii</i>		
Stout	<i>cjjjj</i>		
Other	<i>ckkkk</i>		
Tobacco			
Cigarettes	<i>cllll</i>		
Snuff	<i>mnnnn</i>		
Other tobacco	<i>cnnnn</i>		

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
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CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		New Clothes	Second hand	
Clothing for men				
Jacket	<i>daaaa</i>			
Trousers	<i>dbbbb</i>			
Jeans	<i>dcccc</i>			
Shirts	<i>ddddd</i>			
Suits	<i>deeee</i>			
Underwear	<i>dffff</i>			
Socks	<i>dgggg</i>			
Other	<i>dhhhh</i>			
Clothing for women				
Skirts	<i>diiii</i>			
Full dresses	<i>djjjj</i>			
Suits	<i>dkkkk</i>			
Blouses	<i>dllll</i>			
Underwear	<i>mnnnn</i>			
Jeans	<i>dnnnn</i>			
Pants	<i>doooo</i>			
Sweaters	<i>dpppp</i>			
Other	<i>dqqqq</i>			
Clothing for children –less than 13 yrs				
Boys trousers	<i>drrrr</i>			
Boys shirts	<i>dssss</i>			
Boys jackets	<i>dtttt</i>			
Girls full dresses	<i>duuuu</i>			
Girls skirts	<i>dvvvv</i>			
Girls blouses	<i>wwwww</i>			
T-shirts	<i>dxxxx</i>			
Infants clothing	<i>dyyyy</i>			
Other	<i>dzzzz</i>			
Clothing blankets				
Victoria blankets	<i>eaaaa</i>			

Minks	<i>ebbbb</i>			
Other (second hand clothes...)	<i>ecccc</i>			
Clothing materials	<i>edddd</i>			

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti - <i>No cents</i>	Comments
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Accessories		New Clothes	Second hand	
Ties	eeee			
Scarfs	efff			
Sewing thread	egggg			
Zip fastner	ehhhh			
Handkerchief	eiii			
Shawls	ejjj			
Caps	ekkkk			
Hats	elll			
Other	mmmm			
Other clothing				
Pyjamas	ennnn			
Night dresses	eoooo			
Bathrobs	epppp			
Tights	eqqqq			
Other	errrr			
Footwear for men				
Casual shoes	essss			
Elegant shoes	etttt			
Sports shoes (original brands)	euuuu			
Sports shoes (brand imitation)	evvvv			
Other	wwwww			
Footwear for women				
Elegant shoes	exxxx			
Casual shoes	eyyyy			
Sandals	ezzzz			
Other	faaaa			
Footwear for children				
Boys sports shoes	fbbbb			
Boys casual shoes	fcccc			
Boys school shoes	fdddd			
Girls sports shoes	feeee			

Girls sandals	<i>ffff</i>			
Girls school shoes	<i>fgggg</i>			
Infants shoes	<i>fhhhh</i>			
Other	<i>fiii</i>			

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti - No cents	Comments
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Repair of footwear	<i>fjjj</i>		
Cleaning, repair of clothings	<i>kkkk</i>		
Material for maintenance and repair			
Cement	<i>flll</i>		
Paint and varnishes	<i>nmmm</i>		
Other	<i>fnnn</i>		
Service for maintenance			
Services of (minor maintenance and repair of dwelling)	<i>foooo</i>		
Plumbers	<i>fpppp</i>		
Carpenters	<i>fqqqq</i>		
Painters	<i>frrrr</i>		
Electricians	<i>fssss</i>		
Other	<i>ftttt</i>		
Water supply	<i>fuuuu</i>		
Refuse collection	<i>fvvvv</i>		
Sewerage collection	<i>wwwww</i>		
Other house services			
Care taking	<i>fxxxx</i>		
Security services	<i>fyyyy</i>		
Other	<i>fzzzz</i>		
Fuels			
Electricity	<i>gaaaa</i>		
Gas	<i>gbbbb</i>		
Paraffin	<i>gcccc</i>		
Firewood	<i>gdddd</i>		
Coal	<i>geeee</i>		
Other fuels, specify:	<i>gffff</i>		

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
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Glass, tableware			
Glassware	<i>ggggg</i>		
Cutlery	<i>ghhhh</i>		
Sauce pans	<i>giiii</i>		
Frying pans	<i>gijji</i>		
Bread container	<i>gkkkk</i>		
Flasks	<i>gllll</i>		
Plates	<i>mmmmn</i>		
Mugs	<i>gnnnn</i>		
Other	<i>goooo</i>		
Small tools			
Saws	<i>gpppp</i>		
Hammers	<i>gqqqq</i>		
Screw drivers	<i>grrrr</i>		
Spanners	<i>gssss</i>		
Watering cans	<i>gtttt</i>		
Wheelbarrows	<i>guuuu</i>		
Spades	<i>gvvvv</i>		
Digging forks	<i>wwwww</i>		
Rakes	<i>gxxxx</i>		
Ladders	<i>gyyyy</i>		
Other	<i>gzzzz</i>		
Major tools (motorised tools and equipment)			
Electric drills	<i>haaaa</i>		
Hedge cutters	<i>hbbbb</i>		
Lawn mowers	<i>hcccc</i>		
Other	<i>hdddd</i>		
Domestic services			
Services provided by paid staff employed in private households	<i>heeee</i>		
Services including baby-sitting and housework supplied by enterprise or self-employed persons	<i>hffff</i>		
Other	<i>hgggg</i>		
Household services	<i>hhhhh</i>		

HEALTH SERVICES			
Pharmaceutical products			
Medicine fluid	<i>hiii</i>		
Pills	<i>hjii</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments

Oral contraceptives	<i>hkkkk</i>		
Other	<i>hllll</i>		
Other medical products			
Clinical thermometers	<i>mmmm</i>		
Bandages	<i>hnnnn</i>		
Hot water bottles	<i>hoooo</i>		
Condoms	<i>hpppp</i>		
Other	<i>hqqqq</i>		
Therapeutic equipment			
Eye glasses	<i>hrrrr</i>		
Contact lenses	<i>hssss</i>		
Hearing aids	<i>htttt</i>		
Other	<i>huuuu</i>		
Medical services			
Consultations of physicians in general practice	<i>hvvvv</i>		
Consultations of physicians of specialised practice	<i>wwwww</i>		
Other	<i>hxxxx</i>		
Dental services			
Cleaning	<i>hyyyy</i>		
Filling	<i>hzzzz</i>		
Extraction	<i>iaaaa</i>		
Other	<i>ibbbb</i>		
Paramedical services			
Laboratories	<i>icccc</i>		
X-ray	<i>idddd</i>		
Ambulance services	<i>ieeee</i>		
Services of practitioners of traditional medicine	<i>iffff</i>		
Other	<i>igggg</i>		
Medical auxiliaries	<i>ihhhh</i>		
Other non-hospital services	<i>iiiii</i>		
Hospital services			
Private hospitals	<i>ijjjj</i>		

Public hospitals	<i>ikkkk</i>		
Spare parts for cars, etc.			
Tyres	<i>illll</i>		
Batteries	<i>mnnnn</i>		
Filters	<i>innnn</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
Spark plugs	<i>ioooo</i>		
Clutch plate	<i>ipppp</i>		
Brake pads	<i>iqqqq</i>		
Rims	<i>irrrr</i>		
Other	<i>issss</i>		
Fuels and lubricants			
Petrol	<i>itttt</i>		
Diesel	<i>iuuuu</i>		
Engine oil	<i>ivvvv</i>		
Brake fluid	<i>wwwww</i>		
Other	<i>ixxxx</i>		
Maintenance and repair			
Fitting of parts and accessories	<i>yyyyy</i>		
Technical inspection	<i>izzzz</i>		
Breakdown services	<i>jaaaa</i>		
Oil changes	<i>jbbbb</i>		
Other	<i>jcccc</i>		
Transport and traffic services			
Registration of a vehicle	<i>jdddd</i>		
Certificate of fitness(goods/passenger vehicle)	<i>jeeee</i>		
Vehicle VAT	<i>jffff</i>		
Vehicle import tax	<i>jgggg</i>		
Driving school permit	<i>jhhhh</i>		
Driving instructor's certificate	<i>jiiii</i>		
Learner's license fee	<i>jjjjj</i>		

Driver's license fee	<i>jkkkk</i>		
Road user fines	<i>jllll</i>		
Parking fees	<i>mnnnn</i>		
Toll-gate fees	<i>jnnnn</i>		
Driving lessons	<i>joooo</i>		
Road worthiness test	<i>jpppp</i>		
Hire of cars without drivers	<i>jqqqq</i>		
Train tickets	<i>jrrrr</i>		
Other	<i>jssss</i>		
Passenger transport by air			
International flight tickets	<i>jtttt</i>		
Domestic flight tickets	<i>juuuu</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments

Helicopter fares	jvvvv		
Other	wwwww		
Passenger transport by road			
Bus tickets	jxxxx		
Taxi	jyyyy		
Inland water transport			
Ferry costs	jzzzz		
Other transport services			
Car hire with a driver	kaaaa		
Truck hire with a driver	kbbbb		
Other	kcccc		
Communication			
Phone services	kdddd		
Fax services	keeee		
Installation and standing charges	kffff		
Telephone calls	kgggg		
Internet services	khhhh		
Other	kiiii		
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY			
Books			
Text books	kjjjj		
Dictionaries	kkkkk		
Scrap books	kllll		
Other	mmmm		
Newspapers, periodicals			
Newspapers	knnnn		
Magazines	koooo		
Other	kpppp		
Printed matter			
Catalogues and advertising material	kqqqq		
Greeting cards	krrrr		
Calenders	kssss		

Post cards	<i>ktttt</i>		
Other	<i>kuuuu</i>		
Stationery, drawing materials			
Note books	<i>kvvvv</i>		
Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
Pens	<i>wwwww</i>		
Pencils	<i>kxxxx</i>		
Inks	<i>kyyyy</i>		
Rubbers	<i>kzzzz</i>		
Shapners	<i>laaaa</i>		
Correcting fluids	<i>lbbbb</i>		
Paper punches	<i>lcccc</i>		
Paper scissors	<i>ldddd</i>		
Staplers and staples	<i>leeee</i>		
Paper clips	<i>lffff</i>		
Glues	<i>lgggg</i>		
Crayons	<i>lhhhh</i>		
Exercise books	<i>liiii</i>		
Instruments	<i>ljjjj</i>		
Pencil cases	<i>lkkkk</i>		
Other	<i>lllll</i>		

Recreation			
Toys and hobbies	<i>m m m m</i>		
Sport equipment	<i>l n n n n</i>		
Camping, open-air recr.	<i>l o o o o</i>		
Gardens, plants, flowers	<i>l p p p p</i>		
Pets and related products	<i>l q q q q</i>		
Veterinary and other services for pets	<i>l r r r r</i>		
Recreational, sporting services	<i>l s s s s</i>		
Cinemas, theatres, concerts	<i>l t t t t</i>		
Museums, zoo, etc.	<i>l u u u u</i>		
TV and radio services	<i>l v v v v</i>		
TV, video hire	<i>w w w w w</i>		
Other services	<i>l x x x x</i>		
Games of chance	<i>l y y y y</i>		
Holiday packages	<i>l z z z z</i>		
Education			
School uniforms for boys	<i>m a a a a</i>		
School uniforms for girls	<i>m b b b b</i>		
Pre-primary fee	<i>m c c c c</i>		
Primary fee	<i>m d d d d</i>		
Secondary fee	<i>m e e e e</i>		
Post secondary, non-tertiary	<i>m f f f f</i>		
Other education costs, specify:	<i>m g g g g</i>		
Tertiary Education	<i>m h h h h</i>		
Other education costs			
Vocational training	<i>m i i i i</i>		
Literacy programs (eg. for herdboys)	<i>m j j j j</i>		
Other	<i>m k k k k</i>		
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS			
Restaurants			
Catering services	<i>m l l l l</i>		
Catering services in places providing recreational, cultural, sporting or	<i>m m m m r</i>		

entertainment services			
Catering services by kiosks, street vendors	<i>mnnnn</i>		
Ready-made meals	<i>moooo</i>		
Other	<i>mpppp</i>		
Cafés, bars, etc.			
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by cafes	<i>mqqqq</i>		
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by bars	<i>mrrrr</i>		
Other	<i>mssss</i>		
Canteens			
Catering services in canteens	<i>mtttt</i>		
Catering services in university refectories	<i>muuuu</i>		
Other	<i>mvvvv</i>		
Accommodation			
Hotels	<i>pwwww</i>		
Youth hostels	<i>mxxxx</i>		
Holiday villages	<i>myyyy</i>		
Boarding schools	<i>mzzzz</i>		
Higher education residences	<i>naaaa</i>		
Other	<i>hbbbb</i>		

Has anyone in the household during the last 3 months purchased or paid for any.....(if not paid for, give the market price)	Item No.	Maloti <i>No cents</i>	Comments
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Hairdressers, etc.			
Relaxer (specify..)	ncccc		
Artificial hair (singles)	ndddd		
Artificial hair (braiding)	neeee		
Braiding without artificial hair	nffff		
Ladies simple hair cut	ngggg		
Mens plain hair cut	nhhhh		
Other	niiii		
Electrical appliance for care			
Electric razors	njjjj		
Hair dryers	nkkkk		
Electric toothbrushes	nllll		
Other	mmmm		
Social protection service			
Day care centres	nnnnn		
Crèches	noooo		
Counselling	npppp		
Payments for rehabilitation services	nqqqq		
Schools for disabled (main aim is to help students overcome disabilities)	nrrrr		
Other	nssss		
Dwelling insurance	ntttt		
Health insurance	nuuuu		
Car, other transport insurance	nvvvv		
Financial services			
Charges for financial services of banks, post offices etc	nwwww		
Administrative charges of private pension funds	nxxxx		
Other	nyyyy		
Funeral services	nzzzz		

Other services			
Legal services fees	<i>oqq</i>		
Payments for photocopiers	<i>orr</i>		
Payments for marriage guidance councillors	<i>oss</i>		
Other	<i>ott</i>		

Did the household during the past month receive any remittances.		For how much in total (M)?	<i>Comments</i>
In cash from household members abroad	<i>ouu</i>		
In kind from household members abroad	<i>ovv</i>		
In cash from non-household members abroad	<i>oww</i>		
In kind from non-household members abroad	<i>oxx</i>		

Revisit the household after seven days and collect the consumption data. Probe on the heading level like “**Didn’t you buy any meat during the week?**” Transfer the data from the diary and the probing to relevant columns below: **NO CENTS!**

Daily expenditure in Maloti from the diary

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Bread and cereals					
Bread	1360				
Muffins	1361				
Cakes	1362				
Waffers	1363				
Breakfast cereals	1364				
Cake flour	1365				
Wheat meal	1366				
Wheat grain	1367				
Bread flour	1368				
Maize meal	1369				
Maize grain	1370				

Macaroni	1371				
Noodles	1372				
Spaghetti	1373				
Rice	1374				
Samp	1375				
Meal rice	1376				
Sorghum meal	1377				
Sorghum grain	1378				
Malt	1379				
Pastry-cook products					
Cakes	1380				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Pie	1381				
Pizzars	1382				
Other	1383				
Baby cereals	1384				
Other cereals, <i>specify</i>	1385				
Biscuits	1386				
Meat					
Beef (fresh, chilled, frozen)	1387				
Mutton (f-c-f)	1388				
Offal (f-c-f)	1389				
Pork (f-c-f)	1390				
Poultry (f-c-f)	1391				
Dried, salted or smoked meat and edible meat offal	1392				
Other preserved or processed meat and meat preparations	1393				
Other edible meat					
Minced meat	1394				
Sausage	1395				

Ham	1396				
Bacon	1397				
Polony	1398				
Fish					
Fish (fresh, chilled, frozen)	1399				
Seafood (f-c-f)	1400				
Tinned fish	1401				
Dried, smoked or salted fish and seafood	1402				
Other preserved/processed fish and seafood products	1403				
Other fish and seafood products	1404				
Milk, cheese and egg					
Whole milk	1405				
Low fat milk	1406				
Preserved milk	1407				
Powdered milk	1408				
Coffee creamer	1409				
Condensed milk	1410				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Sour milk	1411				
Yogurt	1412				
Cheese and curd	1413				
Eggs	1414				
Other milk products	1415				
Oils and fat					
Butter	1416				
Margarine	1417				
vegetable fat	1418				
Olive oil	1419				
Edible oil	1420				
Other edible animal fat, specify:	1421				
Vegetables					
Dried beans	1422				
Green beans (f-c-f)	1423				
Green peas (f-c-f)	1424				
Cabbage (f-c-f)	1425				
Spinach (f-c-f)	1426				
Lettuce (f-c-f)	1427				
Other leaf and stem vegetables (f-c-f)	1428				
Other cabbages (f-c-f)	1429				
Beetroot (f-c-f)	1430				
Carrots (f-c-f)	1431				
Tomatoes (f-c-f)	1432				
Onions (f-c-f)	1433				
Pumpkins (f-c-f)	1434				
Radish (f-c-f)	1435				

Potatoes (f-c-f)	1436				
Green pepper (f-c-f)	1437				
Sweet potatoes (f-c-f)	1438				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Other root crops (f-c-f)	1439				
Mushrooms (f-c-f)	1440				
Dried vegetables	1441				
Other preserved or processed vegetables	1442				
Other tubers or products, specify.....	1443				
Dried split peas	1444				
Garlic	1445				
Fruits					
Apples	1446				
Bananas	1447				
Oranges	1448				
Peaches	1449				
Pears	1450				
Other fruits	1451				
Confectionery products					
Jams, marmalade	1452				
Chocolate	1453				
Sugar	1454				
Sweets	1455				
Chewing gums	1456				
Other	1457				
Edible ices, ice cream	1458				
Other sugar products, specify:	1459				
Other food products n.e.c					
Sauces, condiments	1460				

Salt	1461				
Spices, culinary herbs	1462				
Vinegar	1463				
Beef and other stock	1464				
Tomato sauce	1465				
Chilli sauce	1466				
Mayonnaise	1467				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Custard	1468				
Baker's yeast	1469				
Baking powder	1470				
Bicarbonate, soda	1471				
Jelly	1472				
Peanut butter	1473				
Dessert preparations	1474				
Peanuts	1475				
Chips	1476				
Baby food	1477				
Ready made meals	1478				
Other food products, specify:	1479				
Soups	1480				
Non-alcoholic beverages					
Coffee	1481				
Tea	1482				
Cocoa and powdered chocolate	1483				
Mineral, spring water	1484				
Soft drinks	1485				
Soft porridge (motoho)	1486				

Fruit juices	1487				
Powdered drinks	1488				
Vegetable juices	1489				
Other, specify	1490				
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES					
Spirits and liquors					
Brandy	1491				
Whisky	1492				
Gin	1493				
Other	1494				
Wine					
White wine	1495				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Red Wine	1496				
Sparkling	1497				
Rose wine	1498				
Champagne	1499				
Ciders	1500				
Tarsenberg	1501				
Other	1502				
Beer					
Amstel	1503				
Heineken	1504				
Black label	1505				
Castle	1506				
Hansa	1507				
Stout	1508				

National beer	1509				
Other	1510				
Tobacco					
Cigarettes	1511				
Snuff	1512				
Other tobacco	1513				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Clothing for men					
Jacket	1514				
Trousers	1515				
Jeans	1516				
Shirts	1517				
Suits	1518				
Underwear	1519				
Socks	1520				
Other	1521				
Clothing for women					
Skirts	1522				
Full dresses	1523				
Suits	1524				
Blouses	1525				
Underwear	1526				
Jeans	1527				
Pants	1528				
Sweaters	1529				
Other	1530				
Clothing for children –less than 13 yrs					
Boys trousers	1531				
Boys shirts	1532				
Boys jackets	1533				
Girls full dresses	1534				
Girls skirts	1535				
Girls blouses	1536				
T-shirts	1537				
Infants clothing	1538				
Other	1539				
Clothing blankets					
Victoria blankets	1540				
Minks	1541				

Other	1542				
Clothing materials	1543				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Accessories					
Ties	1544				
Scarf	1545				
Sewing thread	1546				
Zip fastener	1547				
Handkerchief	1548				
Shawls	1549				
Caps	1550				
Hats	1551				
Other	1552				
Other clothing					
Pyjamas	1553				
Night dresses	1554				
Bathrobes	1555				
Tights	1556				
Other	1557				
Cleaning, repair of cl.	1558				
Footwear for men					
Casual shoes	1559				
Elegant shoes	1560				
Sports shoes (original brands)	1561				
Sports shoes (brand imitation)	1562				
Other	1563				
Footwear for women					
Elegant shoes	1564				
Casual shoes	1565				
Sandals	1566				
Other	1567				
Footwear for children					
Boys sports shoes	1568				
Boys casual shoes	1569				
Boys school shoes	1570				

Girls dress shoes	1571				
Girls sandals	1572				
Girls school shoes	1573				
Infants shoes	1574				
Other	1575				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Repair of footwear	1576				
HOUSE SERVICES					
Material for maintenance and repair					
Cement	1577				
Paint and varnishes	1578				
Other	1579				
Service for maintenance					
Services of (minor maintenance and repair of dwelling)	1580				
Plumbers	1581				
Carpenters	1582				
Painters	1583				
Electricians	1584				
Other	1585				
Water supply	1586				
Refuse collection	1587				
Sewerage collection	1588				
Other house services					
Care taking	1589				
Security services	1590				
Other	1591				
Electricity	1592				
Gas	1593				
Paraffin	1594				
Firewood	1595				
Coal	1596				
Other fuels, specify:	1597				
Glass, tableware					

Glassware	1598				
Cutlery	1599				
Sauce pans	1600				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Frying pans	1601				
Bread container	1602				
Flasks	1603				
Plates	1604				
Mugs	1605				
Other	1606				
Major tools (motorised tools and equipment)					
Electric drills	1607				
Hedge cutters	1608				
Lawn movers	1609				
Other	1610				
Small tools					
Saws	1611				
Hammers	1612				
Screw drivers	1613				
Spanners	1614				
Watering cans	1615				
Wheelbarrows	1616				
Spades	1617				
Digging forks	1618				
Rakes	1619				
Ladders	1620				
Other	1621				
Cleaning products					
Washing powders	1622				
Softeners	1623				
Polish	1624				
Detergents	1625				
Laundry soap	1626				
Insecticides	1627				
Bulbs, lamps	1628				
Candles	1629				
Matches	1630				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Domestic services					
Services provided by paid staff employed in private households	1631				
Services including baby sitting and housework supplied by enterprise or self-employed persons	1632				
Other	1633				
Pharmaceutical products					
Medicine fluid	1634				
Pills	1635				
Oral contraceptives	1636				
Other	1637				
Other medical products					
Clinical thermometers	1638				
Bandages	1639				
Hot water bottles	1640				
Condoms	1641				
Other	1642				
Therapeutic equipment					
Eye glasses	1643				
Contact lenses	1644				
Hearing aids	1645				
Other	1646				
Medical services					
Consultations of physicians in general practice	1647				
Consultations of physicians of specialized practice	1648				
Other	1649				
Dental services					
Cleaning	1650				
Filling	1651				
Extraction	1652				
Other	1653				
Paramedical services					
Laboratories	1654				

X-rays	1655				
Ambulance services	1656				
Services of practitioners of traditional medicine	1657				
Other	1658				

Description	Item	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Medical auxiliaries	1659				
Other non-hospital services	1660				
Hospital services					
Private hospitals	1661				
Public hospitals	1662				
Spare parts for cars, etc.					
Tyres	1663				
Batteries	1664				
Filters	1665				
Spark plugs	1666				
Clutch plate	1667				
Brake pads	1668				
Rims	1669				
Other	1670				
Fuels and lubricants					
Petrol	1671				
Diesel	1672				
Engine oil	1673				
Brake fluid	1674				
Other	1675				
Maintenance and repair					
Fitting of parts and accessories	1676				
Technical inspection	1677				
Breakdown services	1678				
Oil changes	1679				
Other	1680				
Other services					
Parking fees	1681				
Toll-gate fees	1682				
Driving lessons	1683				
Road worthiness test	1684				
Hire of cars without drivers	1685				

Other	1686				
Passenger transport by air					
International flight tickets	1687				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Domestic flight tickets	1688				
Helicopter fares	1689				
Other	1690				
Passenger transport by road					
Bus tickets	1691				
Taxi	1692				
Other transport services					
Car hire with a driver	1693				
Other	1694				
Communication					
Postal services	1695				
Purchases of postage stamps	1696				
Parcel deliveries	1697				
Other communication	1698				
Cell-phone services/calls	1699				
Other phone/fax services					
Installation and standing charges	1700				
Telephone calls	1701				
Internet services	1702				
Other	1703				
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY					
Books					
Text books	1704				
Dictionaries	1705				
Scrap books	1706				

Other	1707				
Newspapers, periodicals					
Newspapers	1708				
Magazines	1709				
Other	1710				
Printed matter					
Catalogues and advertising material	1711				
Greeting cards	1712				
Calenders	1713				
Post cards	1714				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Other	1715				
Stationery, drawing materials					
Note books	1716				
Pens	1717				
Pencils	1718				
Inks	1719				
Rubbers and shapners	1720				
Correcting fluids	1721				
Paper punches	1722				
Paper scissors	1723				
Staplers and staples	1724				
Paper clips	1725				
Glues	1726				
Crayons	1727				
Exercise books	1728				
Instruments	1729				
Pencil cases	1730				
Other	1731				
Recreation					

Toys and hobbies	1732				
Sport equipment	1733				
Camping, open-air recr.	1734				
Gardens, plants, flowers	1735				
Pets and related products	1736				
Veterinary and other services for pets	1737				
Recreational, sporting services	1738				
Cinemas, theatres, concerts	1739				
Museums, zoo, etc.	1740				
TV and radio services	1741				
TV, video hire	1742				
Other services	1743				
Games of chance	1744				
Holiday packages	1745				
Education					
Pre-primary fee	1746				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Primary fee	1747				
Secondary fee	1748				
Post secondary, non-tertiary	1749				
Tertiary education	1750				
Other education costs, specify:	1751				
Vocational training	1752				
Literacy programs (eg. for herdboys)	1753				
Other	1754				
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS					
Restaurants					
Catering services	1755				
Catering services in places providing recreational, cultural, sporting or entertainment services	1756				

Catering services by kiosks, street vendors	1757				
Ready-made meals	1758				
Other	1759				
Cafés, bars, etc.					
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by cafes	1760				
Catering services(meals, drinks and refreshments) by bars	1761				
Other	1762				
Canteens					
Catering services in canteens	1763				
Catering services in university refectories	1764				
Other	1765				
Accommodation					
Hotels	1766				
Youth hostels	1767				
Holiday villages	1768				
Boarding schools	1769				
Higher education residences	1770				
Other	1771				
Hairdressers, etc.					
Relaxer (specify..)	1772				
Artificial hair (singles)	1773				
Artificial hair (braiding)	1774				
Braiding withou artificial hair	1775				
Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	
Ladies simple hair cut	1776				
Mens plain hair cut	1777				
Other	1778				
Electrical appliance for care					
Electric razors	1779				
Hair dryers	1780				

Electric toothbrushes	1781				
Other	1782				
Toilet soap	1783				
Toilet paper	1784				
Tooth paste	1785				
Tooth brushes	1786				
Other articles for personal care					
Deodorant	1787				
Sanitary towels	1788				
Body cream	1789				
Body lotion	1790				
Petroleum jelly	1791				
Disposable napkins	1792				
Cloth napkins	1793				
Shaving cream	1794				
Cotton wool	1795				
Social protection service					
Day care centres	1796				
Crèches	1797				
Counselling	1798				
Payments for rehabilitation services	1799				
Schools for disabled (main aim is to help students overcome disabilities)	1800				
Other	1801				
Dwelling insurance	1802				
Health insurance	1803				
Car, other transport insurance	1804				
Funeral services	1805				

Description	Item No.	Maloti			Comments
		Lesotho	RSA	Abroad	

Financial services					
Charges for financial services of banks, post offices etc	1806				
Administrative charges of private pension funds	1807				
Other	1808				
Other services					
Legal services fees	1809				
Payments for photocopiers	1810				
Payments for marriage guidance councillors	1811				
Other	1812				
Has anyone in the household during the last 12 months purchased or paid for any.....	Item No.	Maloti	Comments		
		No cents			
Furniture, furnishing and floor covering (not stores of value)					
Beds	801				
Sofas, couches	802				
Tables, chairs, cupboards, room divider -dining room suites -kitchen table and chairs -wall unit -entertainment unit -other	803				
Chest of drawers, bookshelves -chest of drawers -bookshelves -other	804				
Lighting equipment -ceiling lights -bedside lamps -other	805				
Pictures and other art objects	806				
Carpets and other floor covering (not bathroom rugs and door mats) -vinyl floor covering -polypropylene floor covering	807				

-other			
Repair of any of these	808		
Household textiles (not fabric wall covering, tapestries, carpets)			
Furnishing fabrics, curtains -furnishing fabrics -curtains	809		
Bedding: futons, pillows, bolsters, hammocks	810		
Bedlinen: sheets, pillowcases, plaids, counter panes, mosquito nets, blankets	811		
Table linen and bathroom linen -table linen -bathroom linen	812		
Other: bags, flags, sunshades, etc -shopping bags -laundry bags -shoe bags -other	813		
Repair of any of these	814		
Has anyone in the household during the last 12 months purchased or paid for any.....	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
Household appliances(incl. delivery and installation; excl built-in appl.)			
Refrigerators, freezers -refrigerators -freezers	815		
Washing machines, dryers, drying cabinet and pressing machines	816		
Dishwashers	817		
Cookers, spit roasters, hobs, ranges, ovens	818		
Micro-wave ovens	819		
Air conditioners, humidifiers, ventilators and extractor hoods	820		
Heaters -electric heater -paraffin heater -gas heater -other	821		
Vacuum cleaners and other cleaning machines	822		
Sewing and knitting machines	823		

Small electric household appliances	824		
Coffee makers and millers, juice extractors, food mixers, grills, toasters -coffee makers - juice extractors - food mixers - grills - toasters - other	825		
Electric blankets	826		
Kettles, irons, hotplates and fans -kettles -irons -hotplates -fans	827		
Other, describe	828		
Repair of any of these	829		
Has anyone in the household during the last 12 months purchased or paid for any.....	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
Telephone equipment (excl. service costs)	830		
Cell phones and accessories (not services)	831		
Other telephone and telefax equipment	832		
Repair of any of these	833		
Purchase of vehicles			
New motor cars, passenger vans (not camper vans) -motor cars -passenger vans	834		
Second hand cars and passenger vans	835		
Motor cycles, scooters, powered bicycles (incl. side cars)	836		
Bicycles	837		
Animal drawn vehicles	838		
Scotch carts	839		
Wheelbarrow	840		
Recreational supplies			
Television	841		
Video	842		
Satellite dish	843		

TV aerials	844		
Radios, all types and all other audio equipment -radios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • car radios • tape players and recorders • cassette players and recorders • CD Players -Other audio equipment	845		
Cameras, video cameras and other photographic equipment -cameras -video cameras -camera coders -film and slide projectors -other photographic equipment	846		
Personal computers and other information processing equipment -personal computers -calculators -typewriters -other information processing equipment	847		
Repair of any of these	848		
Recording media -records and compact discs -pre-recorded cassette and tapes -pre-recorded CDs -unrecorded tapes and cassettes -unrecorded diskettes and CD ROMS -unexposed films -cartridges -other	849		
Musical instruments including repair	850		
Play stations and alike	851		
Has anyone in the household during the last 12 months purchased or paid for any.....	Item No.	Maloti No cents	Comments
Travel goods and other carriers	852		
Other major durables for recreation and culture, specify:	853		
Jewellery, clocks and watches	854		
Repair of such articles	855		
Travel abroad			
Travel tickets	856		
Costs abroad (lump sum) in connection with travels	857		

Income (and transfers) last month

No transactions between household members. Use the same person number as in the household roster

Who received any income or transfer last month? ...how much from... <i>Do not include transactions within the household</i>	Item No.	No..... Maloti	No..... Maloti	No..... Maloti	No..... Maloti	Rest of the household Maloti
Cash wages and salaries including tax from formal employment in Lesotho	901					
Income tax paid in Lesotho	902					
Contribution to social security	903					
Wages in kind	904					
Rent, dividends, interest	905					
Social welfare benefits	906					
Pensions	907					
Cash remittances from Lesotho	908					
Cash remittances from Abroad	909					
Gifts/transfers in kind from Lesotho	910					
Gifts/transfers in kind from Abroad	911					
Game of chance/lottery	912					
Other income or transfer	913					
<i>For household members living abroad:</i> Income earned abroad net of tax, etc	914					
Lump sum consumption abroad	915					

Household related farming, fishing and hunting

How much did you sell from household related farming last 7 days? How much did you consume in the own household last 7 days from such farming, gardening, fishing or hunting?	Item No.	Sold Maloti	Consumed in own household Maloti
Livestock	916		
Meat	917		
Poultry	918		
Fish and shellfish	919		
Milk and other dairy products	920		

Eggs	921		
Grain crops: maize, wheat, rice, etc	922		
Fodder crops	923		
Industrial crops: coffee, tea, nuts, beans, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane	924		
Wood	925		
Fruit	926		
Vegetables	927		
Value of products given away as salaries in kind	928		
Charges in cash received for services rendered or work done	929		
Received in kind for services rendered and work done	930		
Other farming receipt, specify.....	931		
<i>Operating cost last 7 days (from diary and probing)</i>			
Seed, fodder and feed purchased	932		
Seed, fodder and feed from own produce	933		
Fungicides, pesticides, herbicides	934		
Fertilizer	935		
Manure from own produce	936		
Disinfectants and detergents	937		
Miscellaneous supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	938		
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	939		
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	940		
Equipment and tools that last less than three years	941		
Equipment and tools that last more than three years	942		
Hire and repair of equipment	943		
Repairs of buildings	944		
Wages and salaries paid in cash	945		
Wages and salaries paid in kind	946		
Other service charges	947		
Interest paid on business loans	948		
Other business cost, specify	949		

Household related (small-scale) businesses

How much did you sell from household related businesses last 7 days?	Item	
<i>In total if several businesses</i>	No.	Maloti
Resale of purchased goods (e.g. in a small shop)	950	
Sale of goods produced or processed	951	
Sale of free collected goods (without processing)	952	

Own consumption of products	953	
Value of products given away as salaries in kind	954	
Charges in cash received for services rendered or work done	955	
Received in kind for services rendered and work done	956	
Other business receipt, specify.....	957	

<i>Operating cost last 7 days (from diary and probing)</i>		Maloti
Goods bought for resale without further processing (e.g. canned food)	958	
Material inputs (going out with the product, e.g. textiles)	959	
Miscellaneous business supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	960	
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	961	
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	962	
Equipment and tools that last less than three years	963	
Equipment and tools that last more than three years	964	
Hire and repair of equipment	965	
Transport charges	966	
Repairs of buildings	967	
Wages and salaries paid in cash	968	
Wages and salaries paid in kind	969	
Other service charges	970	
Interest paid on business loans	971	
Other business cost, specify	972	

Annex 2: Household Budget Survey 2002/2003

CONFIDENTIAL

Rural	1				
Urban	2				
PSU/EA					
Month					
Household No.					

Bureau of Statistics

Lesotho Household Budget Survey 2002/2003

	<i>Name</i>
<i>District</i>	
<i>Village</i>	
<i>Head of Household</i>	
<i>Primary Respondent</i>	
<i>Village Chief/Headman</i>	
<i>Enumerator</i>	
<i>Supervisor</i>	

= 2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Primary = 3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Secondary = 4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vocational = 5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Teacher/technical training = 6										
University or higher = 7										

Economic activities – Questions 11-14_ for persons aged 10 years and above At first visit

11 What was <i>name</i> main activity during the past 12 months?	Employer = 1	k	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Employed with salary = 2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Subsistence farmer = 3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Other self-employed =4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Unpaid family worker =5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Pupil/student = 6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Retired = 7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Disabled = 8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Unemployed = 9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Housemaker/housewife = 10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Other = 11		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12 Did <i>name</i> earn money in any other way?	No = 1	l	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	As employed/contracted = 2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Small scale business = 3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Other ways = 4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
13 (a)Did <i>name</i> do any work during the last 12 months? (b)If 1, how many months did <i>name</i> work during the last 12 months?	Yes = 1	m	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	No = 2 <i>Write the number of months including unpaid work, vacation and sick leave</i>		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
14 If working: What is <i>name</i> main occupation?	<i>Code from list 1 (2 digits)</i>	n								
15 Does <i>name</i> have problems to do daily activities, due to physical or mental disability?	Yes = 1	o	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	No = 2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16 How many cigarettes is <i>name</i> smoking per day?	<i>Write 0 if not smoking</i>	p								

Main source of income

17	What is the main source of income for this household? <i>Circle only one alternative</i>	Wages and salaries* from public sector = 1 Wages and salaries* from private sector = 2 Farming = 3 Other household business. = 4 Pensions = 5 Remittances = 6 Other = 7	q	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 specify:
----	--	---	---	--

* including allowances

Household related business_ For persons aged 10 years and above

18	Is anyone in the household involved in any business?	Yes = 1 No = 2 (Go to question 21)	r	1 2
19	<i>If yes:</i> Is it registered?	Yes, all is registered = 1 No (or some is not registered = 2)	s	1 2
20	<i>If no:</i> What kind of business?	<i>Code from list 2 (2 digits)</i>	t	.....

Receipts and costs will be recorded in the diary book for all **unregistered** businesses.

Housing At second visit

21	Does this household pay rent for the dwelling?	Yes = 1 (Go to question 23) No = 2	u	1 2
22	<i>If no:</i> If someone wanted to rent a dwelling like yours, but without furniture, how much would he/she have to pay in rent for one month?		v	..... MALOTI
23	What type of house is this?	Rontabole = 1 Heisi = 2 Polata = 3 Lilaene = 4 Optaka = 5 Apartment house = 6 Other = 7	w	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 specify:
24	What is the main material of the roof?	Thatch grass = 1 Wood = 2 Corrugated iron sheets = 3 Brick tiles = 4 Metal (Harvey) tiles = 5 Asbestos sheets = 6 Other = 7	x	1 2 3 4 5 6 7specify:
25	How many rooms are in use?	<i>Including kitchen and bathroom</i>	y	..... rooms

26	Is this dwelling supplied with electricity?	Yes = 1 No = 2	z	1 2
27	What is the main source of water for your household?	Piped water on premises = 1 Piped community water = 2 Catchment's tank = 3 Public well = 4 Private well = 5 Covered spring = 6 Uncovered spring = 7 River = 8 Borehole = 9 Other = 10	aa	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10, specify:
28	How do you usually heat this dwelling?	Electricity = 1 Gas = 2 Paraffin = 3 Coal = 4 Wood = 5 Cow dung = 6 Crop waste = 7 Other = 8	aaa	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8, specify:
29	What type of toilet does the household have in the dwelling?	No toilet = 1 Sewage system = 2 Own pit latrine = 3 Own VIP = 4 Bucket = 5 Public or shared toilet = 6 Other = 7	abb	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 specify
30	How does the household dispose of garbage?	Street container = 1 Collected by truck = 2 Dumped = 3 Burned = 4 Buried = 5 Other = 6, Specify	acc	1 2 3 4 5 6

Services

31	How long in minutes does it take from here to reach nearest supply of drinking water?	0-14 minutes = 1 15-29 minutes = 2 30-44 minutes = 3 45-59 minutes = 4 60+ minutes = 5	add	1 2 3 4 5
32	How long in minutes does it take from here to reach nearest public transport?	0-14 minutes = 1 15-29 minutes = 2 30-44 minutes = 3 45-59 minutes = 4 60+ minutes = 5	aee	1 2 3 4 5

33 How long in minutes does it take from here to reach nearest primary school?	0-14 minutes = 1	<i>aff</i>	1
	15-29 minutes = 2		2
	30-44 minutes = 3		3
	45-59 minutes = 4		4
	60+ minutes = 5		5
34 How long in minutes does it take from here to reach nearest health clinic or hospital?	0-14 minutes = 1	<i>agg</i>	1
	15-29 minutes = 2		2
	30-44 minutes = 3		3
	45-59 minutes = 4		4
	60+ minutes = 5		5

Possession of durable goods

At second visit

35. Does the household currently own any of the following items? How many in function?	Item No.	Number in function
Electric or gas stove	<i>ahh</i>	
Microwave	<i>aii</i>	
Microwave combined with stove	<i>ajj</i>	
Generator	<i>ahh</i>	
Solar system	<i>aii</i>	
Water heater	<i>amm</i>	
Water reservoir	<i>ann</i>	
Refrigerators, freezers	<i>aoo</i>	
Washing-machines	<i>app</i>	
Dryers, drying cabinets and pressing machines	<i>aqq</i>	
Irons	<i>arr</i>	
Dishwashers	<i>ass</i>	
Fan	<i>att</i>	
Air conditioners, humidifiers, ventilators and extractor hoose	<i>auu</i>	
Vacuum cleaners and other cleaning machines	<i>avv</i>	
Sewing and knitting machines	<i>aww</i>	
Television	<i>axx</i>	
Video player	<i>ayy</i>	
Satellite dish	<i>azz</i>	
Radio, all types and all other audio equipment	<i>aaaa</i>	
Cameras	<i>abbb</i>	
Video cameras	<i>accc</i>	
Other photographic equipment	<i>addd</i>	
Personal computers and other information processing equipment	<i>aeee</i>	
Cellular phone	<i>afff</i>	
Land line	<i>aggg</i>	

MC/scooter	<i>ba</i>	
Bicycle	<i>bb</i>	

Possession of land and farm assets

Second visit

36. Does the household currently own any of the following? - How many?	Item No.	Number owned
Land – How many hectares?	<i>bc</i>	..... ha
-Cattle	<i>bd</i>	
-Donkeys	<i>be</i>	
-Horses	<i>bf</i>	
-Sheep	<i>bg</i>	
-Goats	<i>bh</i>	
-Pigs	<i>bi</i>	
Poultry	<i>bj</i>	
Tractor	<i>bk</i>	
Ploughing implements	<i>bl</i>	
Scotch cart	<i>bm</i>	
Wheel barrow	<i>bn</i>	
Other major farm equipment, specify:.....	<i>bo</i>	
	<i>bp</i>	

Possession of bank account

37 Does the head of household currently have any bank account?	<i>bq</i>	1 Yes 2 No
--	-----------	---------------

Daily expenditure In Maloti At weekly visits

Description	1 st week		2 nd week		3 rd week		4 th week		Item No.	Whole month		Comments
	Les	Abroad	Les	Abroad	Les	Abroad	Les	Abroad		Les	Abroad	
Bread and cereals												
Bread									1813			
Breakfast cereals									1814			
Cake flour									1815			
Wheat meal/grain									1816			
Bread flour									1817			
Maize meal/grain									1818			
Macaroni, noodles									1819			
Rice									1820			
Samp									1821			
Meal rice									1822			
Sorghum meal/grain									1823			
Malt									1824			
Pastry-cook products									1825			
Baby cereals									1826			
Other cereals, <i>specify</i>									1827			
Meat												
Beef (fresh, chilled, frozen)									1828			
Mutton (f-c-f)									1829			
Offal (f-c-f)									1830			
Pork (f-c-f)									1831			
Poultry (f-c-f)									1832			
Dried, salted or smoked meat and edible meat offal									1833			
Other preserved or processed meat and meat preparations									1834			
Other edible meat, <i>specify</i>									1835			

Fish												
Fish (f-c-f)									1836			
Seafood (f-c-f)									1837			
Dried, smoked or salted fish and seafood									1838			
Other preserved/processed fish and seafood products									1839			
Other fish and seafood products									1840			

Description	1 st week		2 nd week		3 rd week		4 th week		Item No.	Whole month		Comments
	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad		Les.	Abroad	
Milk, cheese and egg												
Whole milk									1841			
Low fat milk									1842			
Preserved milk									1843			
Sour milk									1844			

Yogurt									1845			
Cheese and curd									1846			
Eggs									1847			
Other milk products									1848			
<i>Specify</i>												
Oils and fat												
Butter									1849			
Margarine, vegetable fat									1850			
Olive oil									1851			
Edible oil									1852			
Other edible animal fat									1853			
<i>Specify</i>												
Fruit												
Apples (f-c-f)									1854			
Bananas (f-c-f)									1855			
Oranges (f-c-f)									1856			
Peaches (f-c-f)									1857			
Pears (f-c-f)									1858			
Grapes (f-c-f)									1859			
Apricots (f-c-f)									1860			
Pineapples (f-c-f)									1861			
Mangoes (f-c-f)									1862			
Water melon (f-c-f)									1863			
Other citrus fruits (f-c-f)									1864			
Berries (f-c-f)									1865			
Other fruits (f-c-f)									1866			
Dried fruits									1867			
Preserved fruit and fruit-based products, specify									1868			

Description	1 st week		2 nd week		3 rd week		4 th week		Item No.	Whole month		Comments
	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad		Les.	Abroad	
Vegetables												
Dried beans									1869			
Green beans (f-c-f)									1870			
Green peas (f- c-f)									1871			
Cabbage (f-c-f)									1872			
Spinach (f-c-f)									1873			
Lettuce (f-c-f)									1874			
Other leaf and stem vegetables (f-c-f)									1875			
Other cabbages (f-c-f)									1876			
Beetroot (f-c-f)									1877			
Carrots (f-c-f)									1878			
Tomatoes (f-c- f)									1879			
Onions (f-c-f)									1880			
Pumpkins (f-c-f)									1881			
Radish (f-c-f)									1882			
Potatoes (f-c-f)									1883			
Green pepper (f-c-f)									1884			

Sweet potatoes (f-c-f)									1885			
Other root crops (f-c-f)									1886			
Mushrooms (f-c-f)									1887			
Dried vegetables									1888			
Other preserved or processed vegetables									1889			
Other tubers or products									1890			
<i>Specify</i>												
Sweets												
Sugar									1891			
Jams, marmalade									1892			
Chocolate									1893			
Confectionery products									1894			
Edible ices, ice cream									1895			
Other sugar products									1896			
<i>Specify</i>												

Description	Week 1		Week 2		Week 3		Week 4		Item No	Whole Month		Comments
	Les	Abroad	Les	Abroad	Les	Abroad	Les	Abroad		Les	Abroad	
Other food products												
Sauces, condiments									1897			
Salt									1898			
Spices, culinary herbs									1899			
Vinegar									1900			
Beef and other stock									1901			
Tomato sauce									1902			
Chili sauce									1903			
Mayonnaise									1904			
Custard									1905			
Baker's yeast									1906			
Baking powder									1907			
Bicarbonate, soda									1908			
Jelly									1909			
Peanut butter									1910			
Dessert preparations									1911			
Peanuts									1912			
Chips									1913			
Biscuits									1914			
Baby food									1915			
Ready made meals									1916			
Other food products									1917			
<i>Specify</i>												
Non-alcoholic												

beverages												
Coffee								1918				
Tea								1919				
Cocoa and powdered chocolate								1920				
Mineral, spring water								1921				
Soft drinks								1922				
Soft porridge (motoho)								1923				
Fruit juices								1924				
Powdered drinks								1925				
Vegetable juices								1926				
Other, specify								1927				

Description	1st week		2nd week		3rd week		4th week		Item No.	Whole month		Comments
	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad		Les.	Abroad	
Alcohol												
Spirits and liqueurs									1924			
Wine									1929			
Beer									1930			
Tobacco												
Cigarettes									1931			
Cigars									1932			
Other tobacco									1933			
Clothing, footwear												
Clothing for men									1934			
Clothing for women									1935			
Clothing for children -less than 13 yrs									1936			
Clothing blankets									1937			
Clothing materials									1938			
Accessories									1939			
Other clothing									1940			
Cleaning, repair of cl.									1941			
Footwear for men									1942			
Footwear for women									1943			
Footwear for children									1944			
Repair of footwear									1945			
House services												
Material for maintenance and repair									1946			
Service for maintenance									1947			
Water supply									1948			
Refuse collection									1949			
Sewerage collection									1950			
Other house services									1951			

Electricity									1954		
Gas									1954		
Paraffin									1954		
Firewood									1954		

Description	1st week		2nd week		3rd week		4th week		Item No.	Whole month		Comments
	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad	Les.	Abroad		Les.	Abroad	
Coal									1956			
Other fuels, specify									1957			
Glass, tableware									1958			
Small tools									1959			
Major tools									1960			
Cleaning products									1961			
Bulbs, lamps									1962			
Candles									1963			
Matches									1964			
Other household articles									1965			
<i>Specify</i>												
Domestic services									1966			
Household services									1967			
Health												
Pharmaceutical products - used by children under 1									1968			
- used by children 1-5									1969			
-used by females 15-49									1970			
-used by other females									1971			
- used by other males									1972			
Other medical products									1973			
Therapeutic equipment									1974			
Medical services - used by children under 1									1975			
- used by children under 5									1976			
- used by females 15-49									1977			
- used by other females									1978			
- used by other males									1979			

Dental services									1980			
Laboratories, X-ray									1981			
Medical auxiliaries									1982			
Other non-hospital services									1983			
Hospital services									1984			

Description	1 st week		2 nd week		3 rd week		4 th week		Item No.	Whole month		Comments
	Les. .	Abroad	Les. .	Abroad	Les. .	Abroad	Les. .	Abroad		Les. .	Abroad	

Communication												
Spare parts for cars, etc.									1985			
Fuels and lubricants									1986			
Maintenance and repair									1987			
Other services									1988			
Train tickets									1989			
Flight tickets									1990			
Bus tickets									1991			
Taxi									1992			
Other transport services									1993			
Postal services									1994			
Cell-phone services/calls									1995			
Other phone/fax services									1996			
Recreation												
Toys and hobbies									1997			
Sport equipment									1998			
Camping, open-air recr.									1999			
Gardens, plants flowers									2000			
Pets and related products									2001			
Veterinary and other services for pets									2002			
Recreational, sporting services									2003			
Cinemas, theatres, concerts									2004			
Museums, zoo, etc.									2005			
TV and radio services									2006			
TV, video hire									2007			
Other services									2008			
Games of chance									2009			

Papers, books, stationery												
Books									2010			
Newspapers, periodicals									2011			
Printed matter									2012			
Stationery, drawing mtrls									2013			
Holiday package									2014			

Description	1 st week		2 nd week		3 rd week		4 th week		Item No.	Whole month		Comments
	Les. .	Abroad	Les. .	Abroad	Les. .	Abroad	Les. .	Abroad		Les. .	Abroad	

Education												
School uniforms, female									2015			
School uniforms, male									2016			
Pre-primary fee, female									2017			
Pre-primary, male									2018			
Primary fee, female									2019			
Primary fee, male									2020			
Secondary fee, female									2021			
Secondary fee, male									2022			
Post secondary, non-tertiary Female									2023			
Post secondary, non-tertiary Male									2024			
Other education costs									2025			
<i>Specify</i>												
Restaurants, hotels												
Restaurants									2026			
Cafés, bars, etc.									2027			
Canteens									2028			
Accommodation									2029			
Miscellaneous												
Hairdressers, etc.									2030			
Electrical appl.for care									2031			
Toilet soap									2032			
Toilet paper									2033			
Tooth paste									2034			
Tooth brushes									2035			
Other articles for personal									2036			

care												
Social protection service									2037			
Crèches, nurseries									2038			
Dwelling insurance									2039			
Health insurance									2040			
Car, other transport insurance									2041			
Financial services									2042			
Funeral services									2043			
Purchases of cattle									2044			
Purchases of pigs									2045			
Purchases of goats and sheep									2046			
Purchases of poultry									2047			
Purchases of horses, donkeys, mules.									2048			
Fodder and poultry food.									2049			
Other services, specify									2050			

Purchase of durable goods last 12 months

Last visit

If credit purchase, record total value of the goods. Do not record any interest.

Has anyone in the household during the last 12 months purchased any...	Item No.	Bought in Lesotho		Bought abroad	
		M	C	M	C
Furniture, furnishing and floor covering (not stores of value)					
Beds	801				
Sofas, couches	802				
Tables, chairs, cupboards, room divider	803				
Chests of drawers, bookshelves	804				

Lighting equipment	805			
Pictures and other art objects	806			
Carpets and other floor covering (not bathroom, rush and door mats)	807			
Repair of any of these	808			
Household textiles (not fabric wall covering, tapestries, carpets)				
Furnishing fabrics, curtains	809			
Bedding: futons, pillows, bolsters, hammocks	810			
Bedlinen: sheets, pillowcases, plaids, counterpanes, mosquito nets	811			
Table linen and bathroom linen	812			
Other: bags, flags, sunshades, etc.	813			
Repair of any of these	814			
Household appliances (incl. delivery and installation; excl. built-in appl.)				
Refrigerators, freezers	815			
Washing-machines, dryers, drying cabinets and pressing machines	816			
Irons	817			
Dishwashers	818			
Cookers, spit roasters, hobs, ranges, ovens	819			
Micro-wave ovens	820			
Fans	821			
Air conditioners, humidifiers, ventilators and extractor hoods	822			
Space heaters and water heaters	823			
Vacuum cleaners and other cleaning machines	824			
Sewing and knitting machines	825			
Coffee makers and millers, juice extractors, food mixers, grills, toasters	826			
Electric blankets	827			
Kettles, knives	828			
Other, describe:	829			
Repair of any of these	830			

Last Visit

Has anyone in the household during the last 12 months purchased any...	Item	Bought in Lesotho		Bought abroad	
	No.	M	C	M	C

Telephone equipment (excluding service costs)				
Cell-phones and accessories (not services)	831			
Other telephone and telefax equipment	832			
Repair of any of these	833			
Purchase of vehicles				
New motor cars, passenger vans (not camper vans)	834			
Second hand cars and passenger vans	835			
Motor cycles, scooters, powered bicycles (including side cars)	836			
Bicycles	837			
Animal drawn vehicles	838			
Scotch cart	839			
Wheel barrow	840			
Recreational supplies				
TV	841			
Video	842			
Satellite Dish	843			
TV aerials	844			
Radio, all types and all other audio equipment	845			
Cameras, video cameras and other photographic equipment	846			
Personal computers and other information processing equipment	847			
Repair of such articles	848			
Musical instruments including repair	849			
Play stations and alike	850			
Travel goods and other carriers	851			
Other major durables for recreation and culture, specify:	852			
Jewellery, clocks and watches	853			
Repair of such articles	854			
Travels abroad				
Travel tickets	855			
Costs abroad (lump sum) in connection with travels	856			

Sale of durable goods

Last visit

Has anyone in the household during the last 12 months sold any furniture, appliances, transport means, jewelers, watches, radio, TV, cameras etc.	Item No.	MALOTI
<i>Specify:</i>		

Sale of semi-durable goods

Has anyone in the household during the last 12 months sold any ...	Item No.	MALOTI
Clothes		
Footwear		
Other personal goods as bags, baby carriages		
Glassware, tableware, household utensils		
Household textile and furnishing		
Tires and car parts		
Books, magazines and others		
Pets		
Other semi-durable goods, <i>specify:</i>		

Gifts and remittances given – outside the household

Has anyone in the household during the last month given out any ...	Item No.	Within Lesotho M	Sent abroad M
Gifts and remittances in cash	1072		
Gifts and remittances in kind	1073		

Savings (and loans) last month

Did anyone in the household during the last month ...	Item No.	M
Withdraw cash from savings or loans	1074	
Save cash or repay loans	1075	

Income (and transfers) last month

Last visit

No transactions between household members. Use the same person number as in the household roster.

Who received any income or transfer last month? ...how much from... <i>Do not include transactions within the household¹</i>	Item No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rest of the household MALOTI
		No. <input type="text"/> MALOTI	No. <input type="text"/> MALOTI	No. <input type="text"/> MALOTI	No. <input type="text"/> MALOTI	
Cash wages and salaries including tax from formal employment ² in Lesotho	1076					
Income tax paid in Lesotho	1077	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution to social security	1078					
Wages in kind	1079					
Rent, dividends, interest	1080					
Social welfare benefits	1081					
Pensions	1082					
Cash remittances from Lesotho	1083					
Cash remittances from abroad	1084					
Gifts/transfers in kind from Lesotho	1085					
Gifts/transfers in kind from abroad	1086					
Game of chance/lottery	1087					
Other income or transfer	1088					
<i>For household members living abroad:</i> Incomes earned abroad net of tax, etc.	1089					
Lump sum consumption abroad	1090					

¹Migrant workers included in the household record the net income abroad and lump sum consumption abroad, while money from other than household members are recorded as cash remittances from abroad.

²Revenues from household related farming or business are noted on next pages.

Household related farming, fishing and hunting *At last visit*

Sold or consumed goods last month	Item No.	Sold		Consumed	
		M	C	M	C
Meat and livestock	1091				
Poultry	1092				
Fish and shellfish	1093				
Milk and other dairy products	1094				
Eggs	1095				
Grain crops: maize, wheat, rice, etc	1096				
Fodder crops	1097				
Industrial crops: coffee, tea, nuts, beans, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane	1098				
Wood	1099				
Fruit	1100				
Vegetables	1101				
Value of products given away as salaries in kind	1102				
Charges in cash received for services rendered or work done	1103				
Received in kind for services rendered and work done	1104				
Other farming receipt, specify.....	1105				
Operating cost last month		From Lesotho		Bought abroad	
Seed, fodder and feed purchased	1106				
Seed, fodder and feed from own produce	1107				
Fungicides, pesticides, herbicides	1108				
Fertilizer	1109				
Manure from own produce	1110				
Disinfectants and detergents	1111				
Miscellaneous supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	1112				
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	1113				
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	1114				
Equipment and tools that last less than three years	1115				
Equipment and tools that last more than three years	1116				
Hire and repair of equipment	1117				
Repairs of buildings	1118				
Wages and salaries paid in cash	1119				
Wages and salaries paid in kind	1120				
Other service charges	1121				

Interest paid on business loans	1122			
Other business cost, specify	1123			

Household related businesses - For small-scale businesses At last visit

Receipts last month	No.		
		M	C
Resale of purchased goods (e.g. in a small shop)	1124		
Sale of goods produced or processed	1125		
Sale of free collected goods (without processing)	1126		
Own consumption of products, <i>not noted on page x</i>	1127		
Value of products given away as salaries in kind	1128		
Charges in cash received for services rendered or work done	1129		
Received in kind for services rendered and work done	1130		
Other business receipt, specify.....	1131		

Operating cost last month			
		From Lesotho	Bought abroad
Goods bought for resale without further processing (e.g. canned food)	1132		
Material inputs (going out with the product, e.g. textiles)	1133		
Miscellaneous business supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	1134		
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	1135		
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	1136		
Equipment and tools that last less than three years	1137		
Equipment and tools that last more than three years	1138		
Hire and repair of equipment	1139		
Transport charges	1140		
Repairs of buildings	1141		
Wages and salaries paid in cash	1142		
Wages and salaries paid in kind	1143		
Other service charges	1144		
Interest paid on business loans	1145		
Other business cost, specify	1146		

Construction – New buildings and improvements on old buildings **last 12 months At last visit**

Has the household constructed any new building or made improvements on old ones? No

Yes

If yes: Was it a house for your permanent living, for vacation, for farming or for business?

	Item No.	How much during the last 12 months was...			
		Paid to contractors MALOTI	Paid for materials MALOTI	Used of own material MALOTI	The value of own work M
Own house for permanent living	1147				
Own house for vacations	1148				
House for farming	1149				
House for business	1150				
Fencing	1151				
Irrigation works	1152				
Land conservation and improvements	1153				
Other investments, describe:	1154				

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