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CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE SURVEY: 3rd QUARTER 2013/2014 STATISTICS REPORT



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Mission: To Coordinate the National Statistical System (NSS) and produce accurate, timely, reliable, culturally relevant and internationally comparable statistical data for evidence-based planning, decision making, research, policy, program formulation and monitoring and evaluation to satisfy the needs of users and producers.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

The Bureau of Statistics launched the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMS) in May 2009, with the aim of addressing the need for timely data. With rapid changes in the economy, it was not adequate to have updates once in five year or ten years through the ad hoc surveys and decennial censuses, hence the introduction of CMS.

The primary objective of CMS is to provide permanent platform for the collection of data relevant to compute socio-economic indicators. Each round of the survey collects the same core data on household members' characteristics such as age, sex and marital status. There were also core questions during the first year of CMS, thus, from May 2009 to April 2010, the add on modules requested by stakeholders such as the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA- Lesotho) were incorporated and these included: Water and sanitation module; and health module and Domestic Tourism.

In its second year which started in July 2010 to June 2011 a module on Household Budget Survey (HBS) was incorporated. Since the module on HBS catered for consumption in a detailed manner it is not included in the 2010/2011 CMS quarterly reports. This implies that the second up to the fourth quarters of 2010/2011 CMS focused mainly on economic characteristics of the population.

This report is for the third quarter (February to April) of 2013/2014. The questionnaire for this quarter had an add-on module on water and sanitation which was requested by the Water Commission. This as a result, means that analysis will mainly focus on the economic status of the population; Water and Sanitation and the household economy.

CHAPTER TWO

Economic Characteristics

2.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the economic characteristics of the population for the third quarter of CMS 2013/2014 which includes among others: The employed population and industry, usual hours worked, employment status and duration of contract.

Table 2.1 shows the number and percentage distribution of economically active population. It is shown that 59.0 percent of the population in labor force was employed while 41.0 percent was unemployed.

Table 2.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd Quarter

Labor Force	Frequency	Percent
Employed	422,507	59.0
Unemployed	293,572	41.0
Total	716,079	100.0

Table 2.2 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by occupation and age-groups. It shows that in age-group 25-29 years, high proportion of the population was working as ‘technicians and associate professionals’ and ‘clerical support workers’ with 22.9 and 27.9 percent respectively. Among ‘professionals’, ‘service and sales workers’, ‘craft and related trade workers’ and ‘elementary occupations’, majority of workers were in age-group 30-34 years with 26.0, 20.4, 15.3 and 16.1 percent respectively. High percentage (23.7) of ‘managers’ were in age-group 40-44 years followed by age group 50-54 with 16.8 percent, whereas, the ‘skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers’ together with ‘plant and machinery operators’ were dominant in age-groups 20-24 and 35-39 years with 17.1 and 20.3 percent respectively.

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Age-groups and Occupation, CMS 2013/2014 - 3rd Quarter

Age Groups	Armed forces	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupation	Average
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	13.0	2.6	1.4	8.2	5.3
20-24	0.0	3.4	3.4	8.5	6.6	9.9	17.1	11.9	8.6	10.3	10.8
25-29	0.0	7.0	21.2	22.9	27.9	18.9	16.1	14.2	17.5	13.7	15.8
30-34	0.0	10.2	26.0	19.5	19.5	20.4	11.2	15.3	17.0	16.3	16.4
35-39	0.0	11.7	12.6	8.7	15.4	15.3	5.6	12.5	20.3	13.4	12.8
40-44	0.0	23.7	10.3	19.4	14.6	10.0	6.8	11.4	13.2	8.7	10.2
45-49	100.0	7.2	9.2	8.2	7.8	9.0	5.5	8.7	10.0	9.8	8.8
50-54	0.0	16.8	7.0	11.8	1.1	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.0	9.0	7.2
55-59	0.0	9.6	4.2	1.0	6.0	2.9	5.2	6.5	3.2	4.9	5.0
60-64	0.0	2.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	2.5	3.2	3.6
65-69	0.0	7.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.5	3.0	1.2	1.2	2.0
70-74	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	2.7	2.3	0.0	0.9	1.4
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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)	141	7,494	22,034	5,487	10,472	48,573	55,402	99,459	34,141	139,304	422,507

Table 2.3 illustrates percentage distribution of employed population by sex and industry. It shows that male population had higher percentages in ‘mining and quarrying’ (94.1), ‘construction’ (94.0) and ‘transport, storage and communication’ (90.3) as compared with females with lower percentages of 5.9, 6.0 and 9.7 in the same industries respectively. For females, the higher percentages were in ‘private household’ with (95.5), ‘manufacturing (78.8) and ‘hotels and restaurant’ (72.5) while their male counterparts had lower percentages of 4.5, 21.2 and 27.5 in the same industries respectively.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Industry, CMS 2013/2014 - 3rd Quarter

Industry	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total (N)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	82.5	17.5	100	106,456
Mining and quarrying	94.1	5.9	100	29,790
Manufacturing	21.2	78.8	100	40,143
Electricity, gas and water supply	79.6	20.4	100	8,221
Construction	94.0	6.0	100	42,267
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motorvehicles, motor cycles and persons and household goods	41.7	58.3	100	50,214
Hotels and restaurants	27.5	72.5	100	2,935
Transport, storage and communication	90.3	9.7	100	14,810
Financial intermediation	48.4	51.6	100	4,060
Real estate, renting and business activities	43.3	56.7	100	909
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	70.7	29.3	100	25,343
Education	34.5	65.5	100	16,424
Health and social work	36.6	63.4	100	9,014
Other community, social and personal service activities	42.9	57.1	100	19,798
Private households with employed persons	4.5	95.5	100	52,123
Average	58.2	41.8	100	422,507

Table 2.4 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by industry and hours worked. For manufacturing industry, the highest percentage (64.0) of the employed population worked 41 to 50 hours followed by 20.4 percent for those who worked 51 to 60 hours and the lowest percentage was 0.5 percent which was for those who worked 0 to 10 hours. For mining and quarrying, 60.8 percent of people who worked 41 to 50 hours dominate the industry. Education industry is dominated by people who worked 31 to 40 hours with 54.8 percent followed by 41 to 50 hours with 31.0 percent while the lowest percentage (0.6) is for people who worked 11 to 20 hours.

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Hours Worked, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd Quarter

Industry	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	Total (%)	Total (N)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	3.4	2.9	4.7	11.5	25.2	24.7	27.5	100	106,456
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	1.5	0	0.2	11.9	60.8	18.5	7.1	100	29,790
Manufacturing	0.5	0.9	1.1	3	64	20.4	10.3	100	40,143
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	2.3	18.8	43.1	15	21	100	8,221
Construction	2.2	0.3	3	11.9	49.1	23.4	10.1	100	42,267
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and persons and household goods	2.3	2.9	4.9	12.1	33.7	22	22.1	100	50,214
Hotels and restaurants	11.4	0	3.2	5.2	61	10.8	8.5	100	2,935
Transport, storage and communication	0	0.8	3.1	5.9	39.5	20.1	30.6	100	14,810
Financial intermediation	0	0	5.2	25.4	51.2	9.5	8.6	100	4,060
Real estate, renting and business activities	0	0	9.5	25.1	44.8	5.9	14.7	100	909
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	1.5	0.4	1.5	14.4	48	11.4	22.8	100	25,343
Education	1.8	0.6	6.5	54.8	31	2.5	2.7	100	16,424
Health and social work	0.6	0	0	23.6	45.4	10.7	19.7	100	9,014
Other community, social and personal service activities	4.3	2.2	4.9	19.8	41.4	14.8	12.6	100	19,798
Private households with employed persons	0.9	1.5	2.8	3.9	34.6	18	38.3	100	52,123
Average	2.1	1.6	3.3	12.5	40.1	19.5	20.9	100	422,507

Table 2.5 is an illustration of the percentage distribution of the employed population by occupation and sex. The percentage of female 'Professionals' (65.9) exceeded that of males (34.1), while for 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers' ,the percentage of males (80.7) was greater than that of females (19.3 percent). For 'elementary occupation', females had a higher percentage of 51.2 as compared to that of males, which was 48.8 percent. The table further indicates that for 'craft and related trades workers', males constituted 68.5 percent while females constituted 31.5

Table 2.5 : Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Sex, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

Occupation	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total (N)
Armed forces	100.0	0.0	100.0	141
Managers	43.8	56.2	100.0	7,494
Professionals	34.1	65.9	100.0	22,034
Technicians and associate professionals	44.4	55.6	100.0	5,487
Clerical support workers	32.5	67.5	100.0	10,472
Service and sales workers	53.9	46.1	100.0	48,573
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	80.7	19.3	100.0	55,402
Craft and related trades workers	68.5	31.5	100.0	99,459
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	64.7	35.3	100.0	34,141
Elementary occupation	48.8	51.2	100.0	139,304
Average	58.2	41.8	100.0	422,507

Table 2.6 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by sex and employment status. Male population dominated female population in all employment status with the highest percentage (83.7) of ‘contributing family worker’ as compared to the lowest percentage of 16.3 of females. That is followed by male employers that had higher percentage of 66.1 in comparison to female employers with 33.9 percent.

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Employment Status, CMS 2013/14 -3rd Quarter

Sex	Employee	Employer	Own-account worker	Contributing family worker	Other	Average
Male	55.4	66.1	55.0	83.7	32.2	58.2
Female	44.6	33.9	45.0	16.3	67.8	41.8
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	299,676	5,826	74,301	41,224	1,479	422,507

Table 2.7 presents percentage distribution of employed population by occupation and duration of contract. It indicates that ‘professionals’ had highest percentage (94.9) of the population whose duration of contract was ‘permanent’ and the lowest percentage of 1.8 with fixed term duration. ‘Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers’ had 40.3 percent of the population with ‘fixed term’ duration of contract followed by 31.2 percent ‘less than 12 months’ duration of contract. In overall, all occupations had highest percentages of population with ‘permanent’ duration of contract except for ‘skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers’.

Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Duration of Contract, CMS 2013/14- 3rd Quarter

Occupation	Less than 12 months	Fixed term	Permanent	Total (%)	Total (N)
Armed forces	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	141
Managers	0.0	15.0	85.0	100.0	6,124
Professionals	3.4	1.8	94.9	100.0	20,029
Technicians and associate professionals	5.3	18.2	76.5	100.0	4,577
Clerical support workers	0.0	14.0	86.0	100.0	7,978
Service and sales workers	12.6	11.2	76.2	100.0	29,412
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	31.2	40.3	28.6	100.0	19,433
Craft and related trades workers	29.3	12.6	58.1	100.0	50,193
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.1	10.7	82.2	100.0	25,822
Elementary occupation	25.1	15.0	59.9	100.0	99,996
Average	19.8	14.6	65.6	100.0	263,705

Table 2.8 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by age group and districts. The table shows that in Leribe, the highest percentage of 15.8 was in age group 25-29 while the lowest percentage of 0.1 was in the age group 85+. In Maseru, the highest percentage of 18.9 was observed in age group 30-34 followed by 20-29 with 16.6 percent and 14.9 percent in age group 35-39. In Quthing, the highest percentage of employed people was 22.2 percent in age group 25-29 followed by 16.2 and 13.5 percent in age groups 30-34 and 20-24 respectively. In Mokhotlong, the highest percentage of employed population was 19.2 percent in age group 30-34 followed by 14.6 and 13.2 percent in age groups 25-29 and 35-39 respectively.

Table 2.8: Percentage distribution of Employed Population by Age group and District, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd Quarter

Age groups	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohales Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Average
15-19	2.6	4.1	3.5	3.6	8.6	6.0	7.4	6.9	7.6	13.8	5.3
20-24	12.7	14.4	8.3	7.8	7.8	12.1	13.5	5.5	11.9	15.9	10.8
25-29	8.2	15.8	15.1	16.6	12.2	15.1	22.2	15.7	14.6	15.6	15.8
30-34	14.4	14.6	16.9	18.9	17.6	13.8	16.2	15.7	19.2	15.2	16.4
35-39	16.7	11.0	12.6	14.9	12.4	14.9	6.8	15.3	13.2	11.7	12.8
40-44	11.8	9.1	11.5	11.3	9.1	9.9	9.3	9.6	10.9	9.8	10.2
45-49	8.2	9.8	8.6	9.6	10.8	6.1	7.6	10.1	6.5	5.0	8.8
50-54	7.2	4.9	9.3	7.4	7.2	7.1	9.1	9.5	7.7	6.1	7.2
55-59	6.5	5.2	7.7	3.7	6.6	5.8	3.7	5.1	3.1	3.5	5.0
60-64	4.5	4.7	3.7	2.6	5.4	4.8	2.6	4.0	0.7	2.6	3.6
65-69	4.8	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.1	2.7	1.2	1.9	2.3	0.5	2.0
70-74	1.8	2.5	0.1	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.2	0.5	1.4
75-79	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
80-84	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
85+	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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)	24,212	93,844	43,328	106,798	23,993	28,915	38,390	28,399	13,743	20,886	422,507

Table 2.9 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by type of contract and industry. It shows that for ‘service and sales workers’, the highest percentage of 65.9 was that of people with ‘written contract’ followed by 25.5 percent of people with ‘oral agreement’ and the lowest percentage of 3.7 percent of people with ‘no contracts’. For ‘elementary occupation’, the high percentage of 45.9 was that of people with ‘oral agreement’ followed by 41.4 and 10.4 percent of people with ‘written contracts’ and ‘no contract’ respectively. ‘Professionals’ had a high percentage (93.0) of the population employed with ‘written contracts’.

Table 2.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Type of Contract and Industry, CMS 2013/14- 3rd Quarter

Industry	Yes, written contract	Yes, oral agreement	No contract	Do not know	Total (%)	Total (N)
Armed forces	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
Managers	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,124
Professionals	93.0	4.4	2.2	0.4	100.0	20,557
Technicians and associate professionals	87.8	5.6	6.6	0.0	100.0	4,899
Clerical support workers	63.4	24.4	10.7	1.6	100.0	9,089
Service and sales workers	65.9	25.5	3.7	4.8	100.0	32,168
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	42.1	32.5	19.6	5.8	100.0	26,058
Craft and related trades workers	48.1	37.6	9.5	4.9	100.0	58,630
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	69.5	24.5	3.5	2.4	100.0	27,460
Elementary occupation	41.4	45.9	10.4	2.3	100.0	114,551
Average	54.1	33.9	8.9	3.2	100.0	299,676

Table 2.10 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by industry and district. 'Real estate, renting and business' industry had a high proportion of 77.2 percent in Maseru followed by 11.2 percent in Berea and 8.1 percent in Quthing. The highest percentage of 47.9 in 'manufacturing' industry was in Leribe followed by 32.2 percent in Maseru while a lowest percentage of 0.1 was in Mokhotlong. The table further shows that high percentage (56.4) of the population engaged in 'Financial intermediation' industry was in Maseru followed by 18.8 percent in Berea. Under 'construction' industry the highest percentage was in Leribe with 21.6 percent followed by Maseru 20.9 percent and lowest being 1.5 percent in Mokhotlong.

Table 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Employed population by Industry and Districts, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd quarter

Industry	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohales Hoek	Quthing	Qachas Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Total(%)	Total(N)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	7.9	24.5	6.3	13.5	5.1	6.2	16.6	8.2	4.5	7.1	100.0	106,456
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mining and quarrying	6.9	24.3	10.9	18.4	11.0	11.3	6.9	5.2	3.5	1.7	100.0	29,790
Manufacturing	1.8	47.9	11.2	32.2	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.1	1.1	100.0	40,143
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.2	17.8	16.5	46.7	2.9	3.4	4.1	3.0	2.7	0.8	100.0	8,221
Construction	9.0	21.6	11.4	20.9	5.2	11.2	7.0	5.7	1.5	6.6	100.0	42,267
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and persons and household goods	4.0	18.4	8.3	28.4	8.9	6.6	8.3	10.4	2.0	4.6	100.0	50,214
Hotels and restaurants	0.0	6.9	16.3	35.9	4.8	2.0	13.0	8.3	3.7	9.0	100.0	2,935
Transport, storage and communication	5.4	16.2	11.7	41.5	5.3	3.7	6.7	4.7	1.6	3.3	100.0	14,810
Financial intermediation	1.3	7.1	18.8	56.4	2.8	1.7	7.0	0.0	3.2	1.6	100.0	4,060
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.0	0.0	11.2	77.2	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	909
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	5.9	11.5	14.9	37.5	3.5	4.1	8.0	5.6	5.8	3.2	100.0	25,343
Education	10.4	13.8	7.8	22.2	7.4	7.9	8.7	8.7	4.8	8.2	100.0	16,424
Health and social work	5.0	24.3	15.2	27.6	1.4	4.3	7.1	5.4	3.5	6.3	100.0	9,014
Other community, social and personal service activities	4.5	9.9	14.1	41.8	5.0	4.5	3.3	4.0	7.7	5.2	100.0	19,798
Private households with employed persons	3.0	17.6	12.1	24.9	6.3	11.3	8.0	9.1	2.6	5.0	100.0	52,123
Average	5.7	22.2	10.3	25.3	5.7	6.8	9.1	6.7	3.3	4.9	100.0	422,507

Table 2.11 is the presentation of percentage distribution of employed population by hours worked and employment sector. The table shows that ‘government’ sector has the highest percentage (42.6) of people who worked 40 hours followed by 35.4 percent of people who worked 40 hours in ‘private business or farm’ while the lowest percentage of people who worked 40 hours was 1.7 percent of people who work in ‘embassy, foreign’ organization. For people who worked greater than 40 hours, the highest percentage (51.0) was for people who worked in ‘private business or farm’ and the lowest percentage (1.6) is for people who work in ‘Non-Governmental Organisation’. For those who worked less than 40 hours, the highest percentage was 40 for those who worked in ‘private household’ followed by 37.3 percent for those who worked in ‘private business or farm’ while the lowest percentage of 2.2 was for those who worked in ‘state owned enterprise’ and ‘embassy, foreign organization’.

Table 2.11: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Hours Worked and Employment Sector, CMS 2013/2014 - 3rd Quarter

Employment Sector	Less than 40 hours	40 hours	Greater than 40 hours	Average
Government	14.5	42.6	10.1	13.4
State-owned enterprise	2.2	6.1	5.2	5.0
NGO	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.0
Private business or farm	37.3	35.4	51.0	48.
Private household	40.0	11.0	27.4	27.2
Embassy, foreign organization	2.2	1.7	4.5	4.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	41,986	37,552	342,969	422,507

Table 2.12 presents the percent distribution of employed population by district and sex. Botha-Bothe had more males employed (72.9 percent) than females (27.1 percent). In Thaba-Tseka, there are more males employed than females with males constituting 67.1 percent while females constituted 32.9 percent. On average there was high percentage of 58.2 of employed males in all districts in comparison to their female counter parts with a lower percentage of 41.8.

Table 2.12: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by District and Sex, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

District	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total(N)
Botha-Bothe	72.9	27.1	100.0	24,212
Leribe	55.5	44.5	100.0	93,844
Berea	58.7	41.3	100.0	43,328
Maseru	55.5	44.5	100.0	106,798
Mafeteng	60.5	39.5	100.0	23,993
Mohale's Hoek	57.8	42.2	100.0	28,915
Quthing	61.1	38.9	100.0	38,390
Qacha's Nek	54.2	45.8	100.0	28,399
Mokhotlong	53.7	46.3	100.0	13,743
Thaba-Tseka	67.1	32.9	100.0	20,886
Average	58.2	41.8	100.0%	422,507

Table 2.13 illustrates the percentage distribution of underemployed population by sex and age groups. In age-group 60-64 years, there were more underemployed females (70.2 percent) than males with 29.8 percent and in age group 50-54 underemployed females (67.4 percent) exceeded the males with 34.8 percent. The table further shows that age groups 40-44, 35-39 and 25-29, males constituted higher percentages 67.1, 52.7 and 52.0 respectively while females constituted lower underemployment percentages of 32.9, 47.3 and 48.0 in the same age groups respectively.

Table 2.13: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Population by Age-group and Sex, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

Age-Groups	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total (N)
15-19	39.3	60.7	100.0	366
20-24	33.4	66.6	100.0	1,337
25-29	52.0	48.0	100.0	1,059
30-34	35.1	64.9	100.0	1,743
35-39	52.7	47.3	100.0	1,158
40-44	67.1	32.9	100.0	456
45-49	42.3	57.7	100.0	1,222
50-54	32.6	67.4	100.0	1,108
55-59	40.3	59.7	100.0	1,634
60-64	29.8	70.2	100.0	1,232
65-69	41.4	58.6	100.0	339
70-74	39.5	60.5	100.0	257
75-79	100.0	0.0	100.0	141
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Average	41.1	58.9	100.0	12,051

Table 2.14 shows the percentage distribution of underemployed population by sex and employment sector. Government sector had more females (88.3 percent) than males constituting 11.7 percent and this was followed by private households with 64.4 percent of female population while males had 35.6 percent. NGOs had the percentage difference of 12.6 between males and females with 56.3 and 43.7 percent respectively. Males also dominated females in private business or firm with 0.4 percent.

Table 2.14: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Population by Employment Sector and Sex, CMS, 2013/2014- 3rd quarter

Employment sector	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total (N)
Government	11.7	88.3	100.0	970
State-owned enterprise	50.0	50.0	100.0	355
NGO	56.3	43.7	100.0	915
Private business or farm	50.2	49.8	100.0	4,526
Private household	35.6	64.4	100.0	5,285
Embassy, foreign organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 -
Average	41.1	58.9	100.0	12,051

Table 2.15 presents the percentage distribution of underemployed population by district, zone, settlement and sex.) It shows that Thaba-Tseka, Maseru and Leribe had the highest percentage of underemployed females with (78.4, 72.1 and 60.6) respectively in comparison with their male counterparts which had 21.6, 27.9 and 39.4 percent respectively. There was high percentage difference of 42.2 in rural area where females constituted a high percentage of 71.1 as compared to that of males (28.9 percent). On average, there were more females underemployed than males with 58.9 and 41.1 percent.

Table 2.15: Percentage Distribution of Time-related Underemployed Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd quarter

		Male	Female	Total(%)	Total(N)
District	Botha-Bothe	87.1	12.9	100.0	419
	Leribe	39.4	60.6	100.0	3,489
	Berea	53.4	46.6	100.0	2,056
	Maseru	27.9	72.1	100.0	4,007
	Mafeteng	0.0	100.0	100.0	100
	Mohale's Hoek	100.0	0.0	100.0	95
	Quthing	45.3	54.7	100.0	1,031
	Qacha's Nek	100.0	0.0	100.0	158
	Mokhotlong	60.4	39.6	100.0	336
	Thaba-Tseka	21.6	78.4	100.0	361
	Average	41.1	58.9	100.0	12,051
Zone	Lowlands	35.0	65.0	100.0	7,270
	Foothills	44.4	55.6	100.0	2,264
	Mountain	65.2	34.8	100.0	1,576
	Senqu River Valley	40.1	59.9	100.0	941
	Average	41.1	58.9	100.0	12,051
Urban/Rural	Urban	28.9	71.1	100.0	4,084
	Rural	47.4	52.6	100.0	7,967
	Average	41.1	58.9	100.0	12,051

Table 2.16 presents percentage distribution of unemployed population by district, zone, region and sex. It shows that across districts, Quthing, Botha-Bothe and Qacha's Nek had the highest percentage of unemployed female population with 68.9, 67.5 and 67.1 percent respectively in comparison to their male population. Another observation is that there was high percentage difference of 23.2 in Senqu River valley where females constituted a high percentage of 61.6 as compared to that of males (38.4 percent). On average, there were more unemployed females than males with 59.0 and 41.0 percent.

Table 2.16: Percentage distribution of unemployed population by District, Zone, Region and Sex, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd quarter

Region	Sex			
District	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total (N)
Botha-Bothe	32.5	67.5	100.0	20,006
Leribe	40.4	59.6	100.0	45,890
Berea	40.5	59.5	100.0	31,857
Maseru	42.8	57.2	100.0	37,614
Mafeteng	46.9	53.1	100.0	31,896
Mohale's Hoek	41.8	58.2	100.0	34,909
Quthing	31.1	68.9	100.0	20,789
Qacha's Nek	32.9	67.1	100.0	16,545
Mokhotlong	45.4	54.6	100.0	21,324
Thaba-Tseka	46.3	53.7	100.0	32,743
Average	41	59	100.0	293,572
Ecological Zone				
Lowland	40.6	59.4	100.0	119,916
Foot Hill	40.1	59.9	100.0	37,785
Mountain	42.3	57.7	100.0	111,205
Senqu River Valley	38.4	61.6	100.0	24,666
Average	41	59	100.0	293,572
Urban/Rural				
Urban	36.5	63.5	100.0	33,009
Rural	41.6	58.4	100.0	60,563
Average	41	59	100.0	293,572

Table 2.17 presents percentage distribution of job seekers by sex and age groups. Age group 15-19 had higher percentage (74.8) of male job seekers in comparison to female population with 25.2 percent at that age group. This was followed by 66.5 percent of male population dominating their female counterparts (33.5percent) at age group 55-59. The table shows that at age group 65-69 there were more female job seekers with 85.1 percent than male population with 14.9 percent. Again at age group 50-54 there were more female job seekers (61.9 percent) compared to male job seekers with 38.1 percent.

Table 2.17: Percentage Distribution of Job Seekers by Age-groups and Sex, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

Age Groups	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total (N)
15-19	74.8	25.2	100.0	5,121
20-24	52.1	47.9	100.0	24,342
25-29	50.5	49.5	100.0	24,435
30-34	59.8	40.2	100.0	17,926
35-39	53.8	46.2	100.0	8,550
40-44	58.8	41.2	100.0	8,023
45-49	49.7	50.3	100.0	5,469
50-54	38.1	61.9	100.0	4,869
55-59	66.5	33.5	100.0	5,161
60-64	52.8	47.2	100.0	1,433
65-69	14.9	85.1	100.0	694
70-74	42.2	57.8	100.	405
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
85+	0.0	100.0	100.0	88
Average	54.4	45.6	100.0	106,517

FACT SHEET ON LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM (LMIS)

INDICATOR		Number	
Total population		1,823,968	
Male		897,329	
Female		926,639	
AGE COMPOSITION			
Under 15 Years Population		607,077	
Working Age Population (WAP)		1,216,891	
Male Working Population		585,442	
Female Working Population		631,450	
Working Age Youth Population (WAPY)		717,780	
65 Years and Above Population		111,398	
LABOUR FORCE = (E + UE)		716,079	
Employed Population (E)		422,507	
Unemployed Population (UE)		293,572	
Underemployed Population		38,028	
Ratio and Rate			
Labour Force Participation Rate = (E + UE)/WAP		58.845	58.8
Employed Population to Population Ratio = (E/WAP)		0.3472	34.7
Unemployment Rate = (UE/LF) = Strict Definition		0.40997	41.0
Time Related Underemployment Rate = (UNDEREMP/EMP)		0.09001	9.0
LABOUR FORCE BY SEX			

Employed male population (EM)		245,835	
Employed female population (EF)		176,672	
Unemployed males (UEM)		120,337	
Unemployed females (UEF)		173,235	
Male underemployment		17,580	
Female underemployment		20,448	
SEX DISAGGREGATION			
Male labour force participation rate = $(EM + UEM) / WAPM$		0.6254	62.5
Female labour force participation rate = $(EF + UEF) / WAPF$		0.31217	31.2
Male employment to population ratio = $(EM / WAPM)$		0.4199	42.0
Female employment to population ratio = $(EF / WAPF)$		0.2798	28.0
Male unemployment rate = $UEM / (EM + UEM)$ - broad		0.3286	32.9
		0.4951	49.5
Female unemployment rate = $UEF / (EF + UEF)$ - broad		0.0711	7.1
Male time related under employment rate = $(UNDER EMP / EMPL)$		0.1148	11.5
Female time related underemployment rate = $(UNDER EMP / EMPL)$			
YOUTH POPULATION = (15-34 YEARS)			
Economically active youth population		392,524	
Employed youth population = (EY)		217,248	
Unemployed youth population (UEY)-Strict		175,276	
Working age population of youth (WAPY)		717,780	
Underemployed youth population		14,202	
Youth labour force			

participation rate = $(EY + UEY)/WAPY$		0.5469	54.6
Youth employment to population ratio = $(EY /WAPY)$		0.3027	30.3
Youth unemployment rate = $UEY/(EY+UEY)$		0.4465	44.7
Youth time related underemployment rate = $(UNDEREMP/EMPL)$		0.06537	6.5

CHAPTER THREE

Water and Sanitation

3.0 Introduction

Clean water is an indispensable resource both for household and economy as a whole. Water is needed for drinking, cooking, washing, bathing and cleaning. Water plays a pivotal role for personal hygiene and public sanitation. Improvement in water supply and sanitation are vital to prevent death water-borne diseases which contribute 2000 deaths per day for under-five children (UNICEF 2013). This chapter is to focus on the main source of water available to households, agency used for water connection etc.

3.1 Main Source of Water

Table 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of households by main source of water available and residence. In urban areas 57.7 percent of household used piped water in their yard followed 11.6 percent which used piped water in someone else plot. It is also observed that 7.8 percent used Unprotected spring compared to 16.7 in rural areas. In rural areas 47.7 percent and 12.3 percent use water from Public tap/standpipe and Surface water respectively.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Water Available and Residence, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

Sources of drinking Water	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Piped water into dwelling	4.8	0.6	1.9
Piped water to yard/plot	57.7	4.5	20.4
Piped into someone elses yard/plot	11.6	1.1	4.3
Borehole at home	0.2	0.8	0.6
Rainwater harvesting at home	0.2	3.7	2.7
Rainwater harvesting, neighbour	0.1	0.2	0.2
Public tap/standpipe	9.1	47.7	36.1
Public borehole	0.2	4.7	3.3
Protected spring	2.7	6.2	5.2
Unprotected spring	7.8	16.7	14.0
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)	1.8	12.3	9.1
Bottled water	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cart with small tank/drum	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tanker-truck	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	3.4	1.2	1.9
Total	155,465	364,317	519,781

3.2 Water connection

Table 3.2 shows the percentage distribution of households by agency used for water connection and Urban-Rural Residence. The table shows that 82.3 percent of water connection was constructed by Water and Sewerage Company (WASCO) while 5.3 percent is constructed by Department of Rural Water (DRWS). In urban areas 88 percent connection was constructed by WASCO and 1.9 percent was constructed by DRWS compared to 49.6 percent constructed by WASCO and 24.6 percent which was constructed by DRWS.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Agency used for Water Connection and Residence, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

Agency Used to connect Water	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Water and Sewerage Company (WASCO)	88.0	49.6	82.3
Department of Rural Water Supply (DRWS)	1.9	24.6	5.3
Other	3.4	8.5	4.1
Don't Know (DK)	6.7	17.3	8.2
Total	91143	15780	106923

3.3 Sanitation

This section focuses on sanitation and household hygiene habits. It includes Type of toilet, who paid for building, cleaning habits.

Table 3.3 shows percentage distribution of type of toilet used by residence. In urban areas 50.9 household reported to use Ventilated improved pit latrine followed by 21.8 percent using Pit latrine with slab. Rural areas 38.4 percent reported that they had no toilet facilities and only 23.4 percent used VIP toilets.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet used and Residence, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

Type of toilet	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	2.6	0.3	1.0
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	3.5	0.4	1.4
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.2	1.3	1.3
Flush/pour flush to elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flush/pour flush to unknown place/don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ventilated improved pit latrine	50.9	23.4	31.9
Pit latrine with slab	21.8	16.7	18.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	11.3	19.3	16.8
No facilities	8.7	38.4	29.2
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	132773	295903	428676

Table 3.4 shows percentage distribution of household and who paid for construction of toilets used by residence. In urban areas 78 percent of toilets were owner built while 1.8 percent were Government / NGO responsible for building. In rural areas 63.5 percent were owner built while 20.5 percent Government / NGO responsible for building.

Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Urban-Rural Residence and How the Toilet was Built and who Paid for Construction, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

How was the toilet built and paid for	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Owner built, family savings and support	78.0	63.5	69.3
Owner built, subsidy from government. or NGO	1.7	11.7	7.7
Government / NGO responsible for building	1.8	20.5	13.0
Other	0.4	2.1	1.4
Do not know	18.1	2.2	8.6
Total	121279	182132	303411

Table 3.5 shows percentage distribution of toilet cleaning habits by place of residence. The table shows that majority (53.1% urban and 47.3% rural) of households in respect of residence clean toilets weekly. Less than 5.4 percent report to have never cleaned the toilet. 20.5 and 19.5 percent of urban and rural respectively to clean toilets daily.

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Toilet Cleaning Habits and Place of Residence, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

Toilet Cleaning habits	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Daily	20.5	19.5	19.9
Weekly	53.1	47.3	49.6
Twice a month	3.7	7.9	6.3
Once a month	2.6	5.6	4.4
Less frequently	13.2	15.4	14.5
Never	6.9	4.3	5.4
Total	120080	180934	301014

CHAPTER FOUR

Household Economy

4.0 Introduction

The household economy describes the collective economic activities of households. The household economy is often called the household sector to differentiate it from other sectors like business, government and foreign sectors. This chapter examines household expenditure, food consumption, remittances and whether the households had the ability to buy or pay for utilities, and settle debts.

4.1 Ability to Pay for Utility

Individual households were asked whether they were in arrears or unable to pay for utilities that is electricity, water, gas, paraffin and hire purchase installment or other loan payments in the three months preceding the survey. Table 4.1 shows ability to pay or buy utility by residence. The table shows that except for paraffin other utilities were not applicable for most families. Thus, showing that most of the households were not connected to electricity (71.0 percent) and water supply (59.4 percent). Also a large proportion of households did not buy goods on hire purchase agreement and did not have loans to pay (73.7 percent). The table further shows that over sixty percent of households were able to pay or buy paraffin and I can be realized that less than 5 percent were unable to buy or pay for water and electricity.

When further looking into ability to pay for utilities within residence. Table 4.1 shows that approximately 50 percent of the population in urban areas were able to pay or buy electricity compared to about 15 percent in rural areas this shows that less than 20 percent of rural households are connected to electricity compared to just less than 60 percent in urban areas. Majority of rural households (75.7 percent) do not pay for water utilities compared to 23 percent in rural areas. When looking at paraffin which is most widely used 29.9 percent were unable to buy or pay for paraffin compared to 12.2 percent

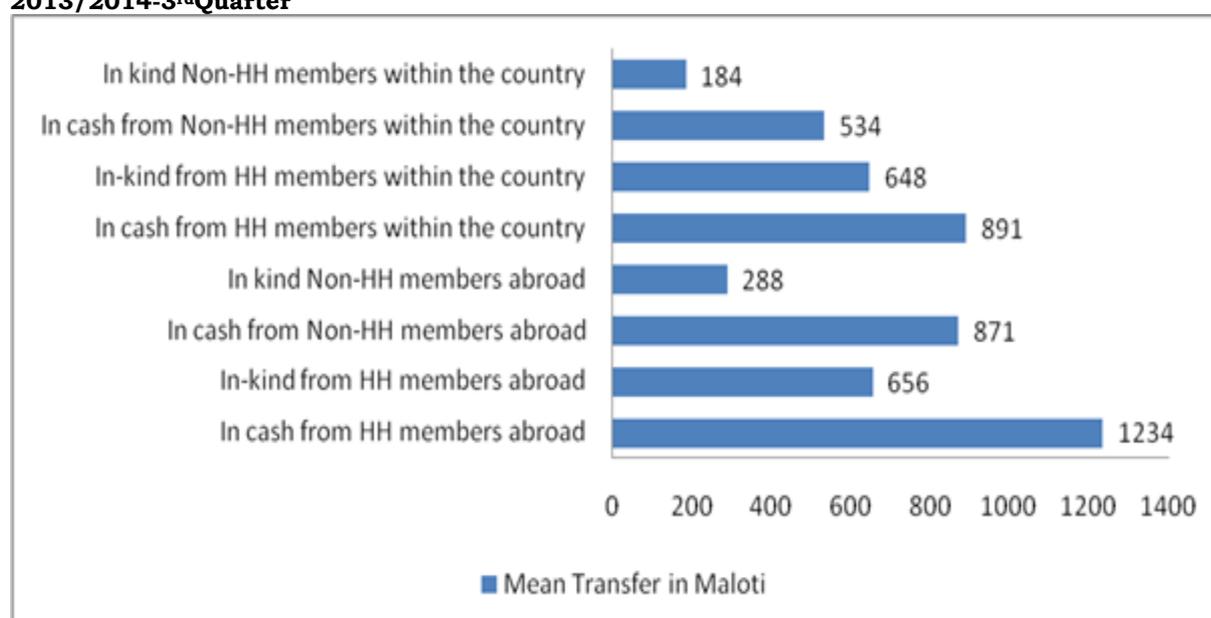
Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Ability to Buy or Pay for Utility by Urban/Rural Residence, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

Utility	Response	Residence		
		Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity	Yes	9.3	2.1	4.3
	No	49.2	14.5	25.3
	N/A	41.5	83.4	70.4
Water	Yes	9.3	0.9	3.5
	No	67.6	23.4	37.1
	N/A	23.0	75.7	59.4
Gas	Yes	19.6	14.6	16.2
	No	55.7	31.2	38.8
	N/A	24.7	54.2	45.1
Paraffin	Yes	12.2	29.9	24.4
	No	72.1	58.2	62.5
	N/A	15.8	11.9	13.1
Hire purchase instalments or other loan payments	Yes	5.3	6.9	6.4
	No	33.8	17.5	22.6
	N/A	60.9	75.6	71.0
Total		132921	296107	429028

4.2 Remittance and Transfers

Remittances and/or transfers are personal cash or in kind transfers by household members or non-household members who work in the country and/or other countries. Figure 4.1 show mean remittance transfers for household a month preceding the survey. From the figure we can see that an average remittance in cash from abroad in M1,234. 00 compared to M891.00 from within a country. From the figure we can also realize that most transfers within household are from abroad.

Figure 4.1: Remittances and Transfers Received in a month prior to the survey, CMS 2013/2014-3rdQuarter



4.3 Household Consumption and Expenditure

Household consumption and expenditure is defined as all monetary expenditure by households on goods and services for consumption. The value of education, health and other services received free from government; own produced foods as well as the rental value of owner-occupied and free housing were not included.

Table 4.2 shows the mean percentage household expenditure by residence and consumption commodity. Urban areas spend on average highly on Food and clothing (50.16%) while in rural area only 33.9 percent. From the table we can also see that over 60 percent irrespective of location household consumption expenditure is on food and non-alcoholic beverages and Clothing and footwear.

Table 4.2: Mean Percentage Household Consumption Expenditure by Residence and Consumption Commodity, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

Residence	Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture	Education	Restaurants & Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods & Services	Total
Urban	20.0	3.3	50.2	1.7	0.7	3.6	1.2	2.3	10.0	3.7	3.2	110,542.55
Rural	35.4	3.7	33.9	1.7	1.1	5.6	1.6	0.4	10.7	2.9	2.8	57,064.11
Botha-Bothe	45.7	2.8	39.5	0.7	1.4	5.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	34,377.99
Leribe	23.7	3.3	55.6	0.8	0.9	3.0	1.5	0.1	10.0	0.3	0.8	85,931.38
Berea	29.6	3.7	24.7	6.3	1.1	4.4	1.7	8.9	4.0	7.5	8.1	64,136.51
Maseru	26.3	5.1	53.9	1.1	0.8	4.1	1.4	1.0	2.4	0.9	3.0	76,143.91
Mafeteng	55.4	3.2	27.9	3.0	1.6	3.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	38,352.89
Mohale's Hoek	37.6	4.5	43.8	1.9	1.1	6.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	43,292.70
Quthing	36.7	2.9	27.8	0.3	0.7	14.5	1.2	0.6	10.8	2.1	2.4	84,249.48
Qacha's Nek	51.6	4.8	15.1	1.7	5.2	9.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	27,270.06
Mokhotlong	31.1	2.8	32.2	0.5	0.6	2.3	1.2	0.5	20.3	2.5	6.0	94,171.76
Thaba-Tseka	32.6	3.2	59.0	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	66,254.99

ANNEX 1: Survey Design

Sample design

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

Let $F1$ = First stage sampling fraction

$F1 = (nhMhi)/Mh$ Where nh = sample size = number of selected primary sampling units in stratum h .

Mhi = Number of households in i th selected psu of stratum h as of 2006 Population Census

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

Let $F2$ = Second stage sampling fraction

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

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

Overall sampling fraction = $F1 * F2$

Sampling Interval

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

$M'hi$ = Sample size in the selected primary sampling units

Sampling Interval = $(M'h/m'hi)$.

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

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

Continue the process until the desired sample size is achieved.

Sample size

The sample size was 4,250 households for the second year of CMS (2013/2014). To ensure quality, interviewer performance was monitored by spot checking, observing interviews throughout the field work.

Editing

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

Response details

The response rate for the 1st quarter was 58.5 percent. This implies that it was not possible to complete interviews in 41.5 percent of the sampled households mainly due to absenteeism.

ANNEX 2: Definition of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 3: TABLES

Table 1: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Age Group , CMS 2013/2014- 3rd Quarter

Age group	Armed forces	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupation	Total
15-19	0	0	0	0	65	629	7202	2549	478	11358	22,281
20-24	0	256	741	465	691	4819	9465	11850	2950	14390	45,627
25-29	0	527	4664	1256	2918	9175	8932	14107	5969	19118	66,667
30-34	0	765	5724	1073	2040	9890	6215	15222	5810	22680	69,418
35-39	0	879	2767	477	1612	7439	3095	12426	6929	18602	54,226
40-44	0	1776	2261	1066	1532	4874	3794	11331	4512	12111	43,258
45-49	141	542	2026	447	817	4368	3043	8657	3411	13666	37,120
50-54	0	1258	1552	648	114	3150	3613	6012	1715	12553	30,615
55-59	0	719	934	55	629	1419	2871	6484	1085	6838	21,035
60-64	0	215	969	0	0	1468	3327	3961	868	4507	15,315
65-69	0	556	288	0	0	593	1922	3003	415	1664	8,440
70-74	0	0	0	0	55	749	1510	2263	0	1323	5,899
75-79	0	0	108	0	0	0	109	1033	0	312	1,562
80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	560	0	182	932
85+	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	112
Total	141	7494	22034	5487	10472	48573	55402	99459	34141	139304	422,507

Table 2: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Sex, CMS 2013/2014-3rd Quarter

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	87809	18647	106,456
Fishing	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	28021	1769	29,790
Manufacturing	8511	31633	40,143
Electricity, gas and water supply	6546	1675	8,221
Construction	39713	2553	42,267
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and persons and household goods	20962	29252	50,214
Hotels and restaurants	806	2129	2,935
Transport, storage and communication	13379	1431	14,810
Financial intermediation	1966	2094	4,060
Real estate, renting and business activities	394	515	909
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	17930	7413	25,343
Education	5673	10751	16,424
Health and social work	3299	5715	9,014
Other community, social and personal service activities	8496	11302	19,798
Private households with employed persons	2332	49791	52,123
Total	245835	176672	422507

Table 3: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Hours Worked, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd quarter

Industry	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	3,636	3,062	5,016	12,261	26,865	26,321	29,296	106,456
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	460	0	54	3,537	18,119	5,509	2,110	29,790
Manufacturing	184	349	435	1,187	25,689	8,170	4,129	40,143
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	185	1,542	3,539	1,229	1,724	8,221
Construction	941	120	1,277	5,015	20,739	9,897	4,278	42,267
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and persons and household goods	1,148	1,480	2,456	6,080	16,903	11,066	11,081	50,214
Hotels and restaurants	335	0	93	151	1,791	316	249	2,935
Transport, storage and communication	0	113	455	877	5,854	2,983	4,528	14,810
Financial intermediation	0	0	213	1,032	2,080	385	350	4,060
Real estate, renting and business activities	0	0	87	228	408	53	134	909
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	391	95	374	3,649	12,161	2,888	5,786	25,343
Education	301	104	1,073	8,996	5,099	412	438	16,424
Health and social work	54	0	0	2,130	4,090	965	1,776	9,014
Other community, social and personal service activities	858	440	973	3,912	8,189	2,931	2,495	19,798
Private households with employed persons	476	802	1,436	2,032	18,038	9,374	19,966	52,123
Total	8783	6565	14126	52630	169565	82498	88340	422507

Table 4: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Sex, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd quarter

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Armed forces	141	0	141
Managers	3,285	4,209	7,494
Professionals	7,507	14,526	22,034
Technicians and associate professionals	2,438	3,049	5,487
Clerical support workers	3,400	7,072	10,472
Service and sales workers	26,199	22,375	48,573
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	44,686	10,716	55,402
Craft and related trades workers	68,126	31,334	99,459
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	22,074	12,067	34,141
Elementary occupation	67,980	71,324	139,304
Total	245,835	176,672	422,507

Table 5: Distribution of Employed Population by Employment Status and Sex, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd quarter

Sex	Employee	Employer	Own-account worker	Contributing family worker	Other	Total
Male	166116	3853	40867	34524	476	245835
Female	133561	1973	33434	6700	1004	176672
Total	299676	5826	74301	41224	1479	422507

Table 6: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Duration of Contract, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd quarter

Occupation	Daily	< 1 month	1 to < 3 months	3 to < 6 months	6 to < 12 months	Fixed term of 12+ months	Permanent or unlimited time duration	Total
Armed forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	141
Managers	0	0	0	0	0	916	5,208	6,124
Professionals	157	0	111	0	406	353	19,002	20,029
Technicians and associate professionals	0-	0	0	0	245	833	3,499	4,577
Clerical support workers	0	0	0	0	0	1,115	6,863	7,978
Service and sales workers	761	891	345	164	1,530	3,305	22,415	29,412
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	654	556	383	561	3,900	7,828	5,551	19,433
Craft and related trades workers	4,096	5,216	2,231	1,351	1,803	6,333	29,164	50,193
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	620	589	0	219	406	2,766	21,223	25,822
Elementary occupation	7,559	7,851	1,309	3,031	5,330	15,033	59,883	99,996
Total	13,847	15,102	4,379	5,327	13,619	38,481	172,950	263,705

Table 7: Distribution of Employed Population by age group and District, CMS 2013/2014 -3rd quarter

Age groups	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohales Hoek	Quthing	Qachas Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Total
15-19	629	3,817	1,507	3,805	2,061	1,735	2,859	1,952	1,040	2,874	22,281
20-24	3,063	13,499	3,609	8,368	1,876	3,512	5,189	1,550	1,641	3,321	45,627
25-29	1,990	14,800	6,521	17,780	2,938	4,378	8,538	4,456	2,012	3,255	66,667
30-34	3,486	13,725	7,321	20,176	4,228	3,980	6,232	4,471	2,634	3,166	69,418
35-39	4,050	10,354	5,452	15,869	2,970	4,304	2,618	4,344	1,814	2,451	54,226
40-44	2,848	8,510	4,978	12,033	2,185	2,855	3,581	2,737	1,495	2,037	43,258
45-49	1,989	9,155	3,712	10,199	2,592	1,763	2,908	2,867	898	1,037	37,120
50-54	1,744	4,564	4,043	7,952	1,719	2,060	3,512	2,701	1,057	1,264	30,615
55-59	1,572	4,876	3,349	3,976	1,578	1,665	1,412	1,457	426	724	21,035
60-64	1,082	4,393	1,584	2,815	1,294	1,383	985	1,124	101	553	15,315
65-69	1,174	2,020	1,073	1,712	262	772	465	537	317	110	8,440
70-74	434	2,374	55	1,824	291	227	90	202	309	95	5,899
75-79	152	896	124	201	0	188	0	0	0	0	1,562
80-84	0	750	0	88	0	94	0	0	0	0	932
85+	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
Total	24,212	93,844	43,328	106,798	23,993	28,915	38,390	28,399	13,743	20,886	422,507

Table 8: Distribution of Employed Populatin by Industry and Duration of Contract, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd quarter

Industry	Yes, written contract	Yes, oral agreement	No contract	Do not know	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	17,950	19,961	8,077	2,160	48,148
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	28,694	327	265	355	29,641
Manufacturing	29,774	2,919	393	884	33,971
Electricity, gas and water supply	5,219	1,322	362	546	7,449
Construction	8,755	19,852	4,975	1,334	34,916
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and persons and household goods	7,277	7,174	2,179	1,014	17,645
Hotels and restaurants	1,634	891	0	141	2,666
Transport, storage and communication	4,103	4,818	927	434	10,282
Financial intermediation	3,265	286	395	0	3,946
Real estate, renting and business activities	490	53	186	0	729
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	22,171	2,633	180	0	24,984
Education	13,331	1,394	218	69	15,012
Health and social work	5,757	583	136	0	6,476
Other community, social and personal service activities	7,641	3,848	1,136	496	13,121
Private households with employed persons	6,139	35,441	7,092	2,016	50,689
Total	162,201	101,503	26,521	9,450	299,676

Table 9: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and District, CMS 2013/2014 - 3rd quarter

Industry	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohales Hoek	Quthing	Qachas Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,446	26,122	6,708	14,334	5,423	6,642	17,643	8,732	4,815	7,593	106,456
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	2,055	7,229	3,236	5,492	3,267	3,359	2,049	1,538	1,049	516	29,790
Manufacturing	730	19,240	4,485	12,917	833	419	554	489	54	424	40,143
Electricity, gas and water supply	177	1,463	1,356	3,838	241	279	335	245	223	65	8,221
Construction	3,795	9,111	4,804	8,831	2,214	4,725	2,957	2,402	639	2,790	42,267
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and persons and household goods	2,033	9,261	4,157	14,281	4,477	3,300	4,175	5,216	992	2,322	50,214
Hotels and restaurants	0	203	479	1,053	140	58	383	245	109	265	2,935
Transport, storage and communication	799	2,396	1,726	6,152	789	542	997	689	237	483	14,810
Financial intermediation	54	290	762	2,290	114	69	286	0	130	65	4,060
Real estate, renting and business activities	0	0	102	702	0	0	73	0	32	0	909
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	1,504	2,917	3,775	9,510	878	1,035	2,017	1,417	1,473	817	25,343
Education	1,709	2,268	1,283	3,648	1,223	1,305	1,436	1,423	781	1,349	16,424
Health and social work	452	2,187	1,367	2,488	122	390	638	489	314	568	9,014
Other community, social and personal service activities	881	1,969	2,801	8,275	987	893	662	786	1,518	1,024	19,798
Private households with employed persons	1,578	9,188	6,287	12,987	3,288	5,900	4,185	4,728	1,378	2,606	52,123
Total	24,212	93,844	43,328	106,798	23,993	28,915	38,390	28,399	13,743	20,886	422,507

Table 10: Distribution of Employed Population by Employment sector and Hours worked, CMS 2013/2014 – 3rd quarter

Employment sector	Less than 40 hours	40 hours	Greater than 40 hours	Total
Government	6,094	15,996	34,676	56,766
State-owned enterprise	930	2,307	17,987	21,224
NGO	1,602	1,191	5,642	8,435
Private business or farm	15,674	13,281	174,989	203,944
Private household	16,782	4,149	94,120	115,050
Embassy, foreign organization	903	629	15,555	17,087
Total	41,986	37,552	342,969	422,507

Table 11: Distribution of Employed Population by District and Sex, CMS 2013/2014 - 3rd quarter

District	Male	Female	Total
Botha-Bothe	17,643	6,569	24,212
Leribe	52,052	41,792	93,844
Berea	25,429	17,899	43,328
Maseru	59,236	47,562	106,798
Mafeteng	14,518	9,475	23,993
Mohales' Hoek	16,704	12,211	28,915
Quthing	23,459	14,930	38,390
Qacha's Nek	15,386	13,013	28,399
Mokhotlong	7,385	6,358	13,743
Thaba-Tseka	14,024	6,862	20,886
Total	245,835	176,672	422,507

Table 12: Distribution of Underemployed Population by Employment Sector and Sex, CMS 2013/2014 - 3rd quarter

Employment sector	Male	Female	Total
Government	113	857	970
State-owned enterprise	178	178	355
NGO	515	400	915
Private business or farm	2,271	2,255	4,526
Private household	1,879	3,406	5,285
Embassy, foreign organization	0	0	0
Total	4,956	7,095	12,051

Table 13: Distribution of Underemployed Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex, CMS 2013/2014 - 3rd quarter

	Male	Female	Total
District			
Botha-Bothe	364	54	419
Leribe	1,376	2,113	3,489
Berea	1,097	959	2,056
Maseru	1,117	2,890	4,007
Mafeteng	0	100	100
Mohale's Hoek	95	0	95
Quthing	467	563	1,031
Qacha's Nek	158	0	158
Mokhotlong	203	133	336
Thaba-Tseka	78	283	361
Total	4,956	7,095	12,051
Zone			
Lowlands	2,546	4,725	7,270
Foothills	1,006	1,258	2,264
Mountain	1,027	549	1,576
Senqu River Valley	377	563	941
Total	4,956	7,095	12,051
Urban/Rural			
Urban	1,182	2,902	4,084
Rural	3,774	4,194	7,967
Total	4,956	7,095	12,051

Table 14: Distribution of Unemployed Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex, CMS 2013/2014 - 3rd quarter

	Male	Female	Total
District			
Botha-Bothe	6,506	13,500	20,006
Leribe	18,527	27,363	45,890
Berea	12,899	18,959	31,857
Maseru	16,110	21,504	37,614
Mafeteng	14,962	16,934	31,896
Mohale's Hoek	14,577	20,333	34,909
Quthing	6,460	14,329	20,789
Qacha's Nek	5,448	11,097	16,545
Mokhotlong	9,679	11,645	21,324
Thaba-Tseka	15,170	17,573	32,743
Total	120,337	173,235	293,572
Zone			
Lowlands	48,725	71,191	119,916
Foothills	15,157	22,628	37,785
Mountain	46,986	64,219	111,205
Senqu River Valley	9,469	15,197	24,666
Total	120,337	173,235	293,572
Urban/Rural			
Urban	12,039	20,970	33,009
Rural	108,297	152,266	260,563
Total	120,337	173,235	293,572

Table 15: Household by Sources of Water, CMS 2013/2014 -3rd quarter

Source of Water	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Piped water into dwelling	7443	2328	9771
Piped water to yard/plot	89654	16431	106085
Piped into someone elses yard/plot	18108	4097	22205
Borehole at home	386	2943	3329
Rainwater harvesting at home	343	13568	13911
Rainwater harvesting, neighbour	230	876	1106
Public tap/standpipe	14107	173608	187716
Public borehole	313	17045	17358
Protected spring	4163	22741	26904
Unprotected spring	12124	60891	73015
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)	2786	44647	47433
Bottled water	120	0	120
Cart with small tank/drum	351	422	772
Tanker-truck	120	252	373
Other	5215	4469	9684
Total	155465	364317	519781

Table 16: Households with Piped Water By Agency and Residence, CMS 2013/2014 - 3rd quarter

Agency Used to connect Water	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Water and Sewerage Company (WASCO)	80221	7822	88043
Department of Rural Water Supply (DRWS)	1773	3888	5661
Other	3062	1345	4407
Don't Know (DK)	6087	2725	8812
Total	91143	15780	106923

Table 17: Distribution of Households that have Piped Water into their yards/dwelling Used for Income Generation by Type of Income generating Activity, CMS 2013/2014 – 3rd quarter

Types of income generating activities	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Retail shop	0	103	103
Sells food / drinks	797	832	1628
Services (laundry, hair salon, car wash etc.)	102	0	102
Making blocks or bricks	32	0	32
Crop Irrigation	397	1259	1656
Animal husbandry	819	537	1356
Other	378	1025	1403
Total	2524	3756	6280

Table 18: Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet used and Urban/Rural Residence, CMS 2013/2014 -3rd quarter

Type of toilet	Urban/Rural		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	3460	916	4376
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	4689	1284	5973
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1654	3926	5580
Flush/pour flush to elsewhere	0	90	90
Flush/pour flush to unknown place/don't know where	0	82	82
Ventilated improved pit latrine	67522	69196	136717
Pit latrine with slab	28946	49420	78366
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	14941	57130	72071
No facilities	11494	113770	125265
Other	67	89	156
Total	132773	295903	428676

Table 19: Distribution of Households by Urban-Rural Residence and How the Toilet was Built and who Paid for Construction, CMS 2013/2014- 3rd quarter

How was the toilet built and paid for	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Owner built, family savings and support	94581	115674	210255
Owner built, subsidy from government. or NGO	2074	21348	23422
Government / NGO responsible for building	2135	37272	39406
Other	489	3858	4348
Do not know	21999	3981	25980
Total	121279	182132	303411

Table 20: Distribution of Households with Toilet by Residence and Cleaning Habits, CMS 2013/2014 – 3rd quarter

Toilet Cleaning habits	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Daily	24582	35282	59865
Weekly	63732	85543	149276
Twice a month	4480	14347	18827
Once a month	3155	10086	13241
Less frequently	15869	27811	43681
Never	8262	7864	16126
Total	120080	180934	301014

Table 21: Distribution of Households' Ability to Pay for or Buy Utilities, CMS 2013/2014 – 3rd quarter

Utility	Response	Residence		Total
		Urban	Rural	
Electricity	Yes	12370	6103	18473
	No	65454	42996	108450
	N/A	55097	247007	302104
Water	Yes	12393	2688	15080
	No	89892	69247	159139
	N/A	30636	224172	254808
Gas	Yes	26088	43252	69340
	No	74031	92239	166270
	N/A	32801	160616	193417
Paraffin	Yes	16169	88678	104847
	No	95806	172220	268026
	N/A	20945	35209	56155
Hire purchase installments or other loan payments	Yes	6999	20387	27387
	No	44961	51878	96839
	N/A	80961	223841	304802
	Total	132921	296107	429028

**Table 22: Mean Household Consumption Expenditure By Residence and Consumption Commodity, CMS
2013/2014 -3rd quarter**

Residence	Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing&Footwear	Housing	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture	Education	Restaurants & Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods & Services	Total
Urban	8424.57	3679.69	55449.74	1894.87	753.46	3939.11	1318.37	2554.09	11108.04	4131.46	3551.19	96804.60
Rural	10858.48	2135.17	19346.42	971.91	641.21	3219.11	909.30	255.27	6134.33	1641.05	1610.02	47722.28
Botha-Bothe	7445.84	952.31	13582.16	240.00	482.06	1744.06	880.31	9.00	0.00	0.00	763.98	26099.73
Leribe	6564.36	2852.92	47766.37	690.12	768.49	2590.44	1282.81	117.82	8591.64	220.50	724.49	72169.95
Berea	9043.63	2372.65	15833.76	4050.65	714.85	2791.42	1080.15	5735.72	2583.58	4820.36	5174.95	54201.71
Maseru	8657.29	3903.52	41015.75	859.90	643.12	3102.55	1080.14	789.38	1799.64	665.45	2285.79	64802.53
Mafeteng	10597.95	1232.84	10696.00	1143.20	616.77	1261.34	578.04	50.00	0.00	0.00	1534.01	27710.16
Mohale's Hoek	11839.29	1951.41	18953.52	806.48	468.13	2779.23	894.32	.	0.00	0.00	1176.38	38868.75
Quthing Qacha's Nek	14796.10	2452.99	23415.05	234.26	614.19	12184.26	977.29	533.87	9063.00	1777.30	2038.72	68087.03
Mokhotlong	9198.54	1296.48	4129.97	453.71	1419.03	2503.92	941.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	2460.38	22403.49
Thaba-Tseka	15357.21	2622.13	30307.64	431.88	600.96	2159.47	1147.59	492.00	19128.00	2321.32	5661.24	80229.44
	14239.40	2113.76	39087.18	819.02	271.84	1029.75	726.70	75.00	0.00	0.00	511.69	58874.33