

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **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) was 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.

With assistance from the International Labour Organization (ILO), the economic characteristics of the population module was modified or improved since the third quarter of 2013/2014 in order to come up with some Labour Market Information System (LMIS) related indicators. This report is therefore for the second quarter of 2014/2015 which has been extracted from the main CMS report for the second quarter of CMS 2014/2015 mainly for the purpose of speeding up the production of LMIS indicators which has been initiated also by ILO.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **DOMESTIC TOURISM**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

Domestic tourism or internal tourism involves staying in one's country but visiting a different city in which one does not live in. It may be due to motivation by the natural urge for new experiences, adventure, education and entertainment. It may also be inspired by social, cultural and business interests. The domestic tourism involves the trips that were taken in the past three months. The trips do not include trips to places that a member of the household travel to regularly, that is once a week or more often. The trip can be day or overnight trip. Day trip is a trip outside the respondent's usual residence, where they leave and return on the same day (i.e. where they do not stay overnight) while overnight trip is a trip outside the respondent's usual environment where one night or more is spent away from ones household. Thus, this analysis will be based on the most recent trips.

#### **2.1 Demographics of Day and Overnight Travellers**

Information on the characteristics of visitors and tourists is important in assessing the profile of people who travel to different destinations. It is important to know which age group and which group of people is associated with domestic tourism.

Table 2.1 below illustrates the percentage distribution of day trips and overnight/tourist trips by demographic profile. The highest percentages of day trips were observed in age group 25-34 followed by age group 35-44, with 25.8 and 19.8 percent respectively and the lowest was observed in age group 65 years and above with 5.5 percent. For the overnight trips the highest percentages were observed in age group 25-34 with 22.8 percent followed by age group 35-44 with 15.3 percent and the lowest recorded in age group 65 years and above with 6.5 percent. The table further indicates that in both day trips and overnight trips the highest percentage was that of females (53.8 percent) compared to Males (46.2 percentage) in day trips and females (60.1 percent) compared to Males (39.9 percent) in overnight trips.

**Table 2.1: Percentages Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Demographic Profile –  
2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Age Group Recoded</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trips</b>
<b>0-18</b>	13.5	21.0
<b>19-24</b>	11.0	14.0
<b>25-34</b>	25.8	22.8
<b>35-44</b>	19.8	15.3
<b>45-54</b>	13.3	11.0
<b>55-64</b>	11.1	9.4
<b>65+</b>	5.5	6.5
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>60,156</b>	<b>113,765</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	46.2	39.9
<b>Female</b>	53.8	60.1
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>60,156</b>	<b>113,765</b>

## 2.2 Principal Destination

This section gives brief information on the most recent persons' day and overnight trips by district of main destination. The main focus is on the information about the last trip and the main destination of the trip.

Table 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of day trips and overnight trips by principal destination. Maseru had the highest percentage of 39.6 in day trips while the lowest percentage of 2.5 was observed in Mokhotlong. For overnight trips, the highest percentage of 32.4 was recorded in Maseru while the lowest percentage of 2.3 was in Botha-Bothe district.

**Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Principal Destination -  
2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Principal Destination</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trips</b>
Botha-Bothe	4.1	2.3
Leribe	10.9	12.7
Berea	3.8	6.4
Maseru	39.6	32.4
Mafeteng	9.0	10.3
Mohale's Hoek	4.7	7.3
Quthing	6.1	6.3
Qacha's Nek	10.7	6.1
Mokhotlong	2.5	3.8
Thaba-Tseka	8.6	12.4
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>60,156</b>	<b>113,765</b>

### **2.3 Principal destination and main type of accommodation used**

Accommodation is a very important aspect when dealing with the overnight trip, as certain destinations maybe associated with particular types of accommodation. For example, a group of people may travel to a certain place on vacation and ultimately decide to stay with friends or relatives rather than staying in a hotel. Thus the information on travellers and the type of accommodation they used maybe of an intrinsic interest to the tourism planners.

Table 2.3 illustrates percentage distribution of tourist trips by destination and principal type of accommodation used. The table shows that in all types of accommodation utilized by domestic tourists, Maseru had the highest percentage (32.2) except in 'Other' where it constituted 17.9 percent and was followed by Leribe with 12.7 percent of domestic tourists who preferred to stay with 'Friends/Relatives'. Botha-Bothe had the lowest percentage of 2.3 in all types of accommodation utilized by domestic tourists even though it hosted 13.4 percent in 'Hostel'.

**Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Overnight Trips by Principal Destination and Principal Type of Accommodation Used - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Principal destination</b>	<b>Hotel/Lodge</b>	<b>Caravan/Camp Site</b>	<b>Church/School</b>	<b>Friends/Relative</b>	<b>Bed and Breakfast/Guest</b>			<b>Average</b>
					<b>House</b>	<b>Hostel</b>	<b>Other</b>	
Botha-Bothe	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.4	0.0	13.4	0.0	2.3
Leribe	0.0	7.8	1.5	14.3	20.8	0.0	10.0	12.7
Berea	19.8	0.0	9.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	30.1	6.4
Maseru	37.3	56.2	22.0	31.8	53.7	80.9	17.9	32.4
Mafeteng	0.0	22.0	12.5	10.3	7.9	5.7	0.0	10.3
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	0.0	15.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3
Quthing	5.2	0.0	11.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	9.5	6.3
Qacha's Nek	28.0	5.3	14.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	18.6	6.1
Mokhotlong	0.0	8.6	4.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	13.8	3.8
Thaba-Tseka	9.7	0.0	6.5	13.5	17.6	0.0	0.0	12.4
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>8,412</b>	<b>96,248</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>113,765</b>

## **2.4 Principal Destination and Mode of Transport**

Mode of transport is one of the important aspects in domestic tourism as other destinations maybe far from an individual's usual place. Records on the travellers' and their means of transport to the main destination are of a great importance to different agencies such as tourism planners.

Table 2.4 illustrates mode of transport used to different destinations for both day trips and overnight trips. In day trips, Maseru had car as the most used mode of transport (43.5 percent), followed by Mafeteng and Berea with 22.9 and 10.9 percent respectively while Qacha's Nek had the lowest percentage of 2.2. For Overnight trips Car was the most used mode of transport in Leribe with 37.0 percent followed by Maseru and Berea with 27.0 and 7.7 percent respectively while the lowest percentage was Mokhotlong with 1.3 percent. Public transport was mostly used in Maseru (40.6 percent) while the lowest percentage (2.3 percent) of public transport was observed in Berea for day trips. The table further shows that for overnight trips, public transport was mostly used in Maseru (34.8 percent) while the lowest percentage was observed in Botha-Bothe with 1.5 percent. In day trips, tour transport was mostly used in Mohale's Hoek with 23.6 percent. For overnight trips, tour transport was mostly used in Qacha's Nek with 31.2 percent. 'Other' as mode of transport was mostly used in Quthing with 28.8 percent and was least used in Maseru with 8.6 percent for day trips. For overnight trips, the most used mode of transport, other (25.3 percent) was in Leribe and the lowest percentage of 5.0 in Berea.

**Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Principal Destination and Mode of Transport used - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Principal destination</b>	<b>Car</b>	<b>Public transport</b>	<b>Tour transport</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	4.9	4.0	5.7	0.0
<b>Leribe</b>	3.9	11.9	26.1	9.9
<b>Berea</b>	10.9	2.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Maseru</b>	43.5	40.6	18.8	8.6
<b>Mafeteng</b>	22.9	6.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	7.8	3.0	23.6	0.0
<b>Quthing</b>	4.1	6.1	4.4	28.8
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	2.2	12.2	9.5	34.4
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	0.0	10.4	11.9	18.3
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Day Trips (N)</b>	<b>11,455</b>	<b>44,988</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>1,317</b>
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	7.6	1.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Leribe</b>	37.0	8.2	6.2	25.3
<b>Berea</b>	7.7	6.2	4.6	5.0
<b>Maseru</b>	27.0	34.8	7.5	15.9
<b>Mafeteng</b>	4.7	11.1	11.9	12.1
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	4.4	7.5	25.7	0.0
<b>Quthing</b>	2.7	6.9	8.3	6.0
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	6.1	5.2	31.2	10.1
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	1.3	4.4	0.0	5.4
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	1.5	14.2	4.6	20.3
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Overnight Trips (N)</b>	<b>16,098</b>	<b>91,383</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>3,435</b>

Table 2.5 shows percentage distribution of day trips and overnight trips by main mode of transport used. It indicates that most of day travellers used public transport with 74.8 percent while other as mode of transport had the least percent of 2.2. The main mode of transport used by overnight travellers was public transport with the highest percentage of 80.3, while the lowest percentage of 2.5 was observed in tour transport.

**Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Main Mode of Transport Used - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Main mode of transport used</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trip</b>
<b>Car</b>	19.0	14.1
<b>Public transport</b>	74.8	80.3
<b>Tour transport</b>	4.0	2.5
<b>Other</b>	2.2	3.0
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>60,156</b>	<b>113,765</b>

## **2.6 Principal Destination and Purpose of Visit**

There is always a reason why an individual has to move from their usual place of residence. People may have different purposes of taking trips such as going on a holiday, visiting friends or relatives, business, religious, school and other purposes.

Table 2.6 shows percentage distribution of day trips and overnight trips by destination and purpose of visit. For day trips, Maseru had the highest percentage of 77.3 of travellers who travelled for 'Holiday/Leisure/Recreation' followed by Qacha's Nek with 9.7 percent while lowest was at Thaba-Tseka with 5.0 percent. For overnight trips the highest percentage of 55.7 was in Maseru followed by Qacha's Nek (30.8 percent) for travellers who travelled for 'Holiday/Leisure/Recreation' while the lowest was observed in Mafeteng with 6.6 percent. The table further shows that in Day trips, Maseru had the highest percentage of travellers who visited 'Friends/Relatives' with 35.9 percent while Qacha's Nek had the lowest percentage of 2.9. For overnight trips Maseru had the highest percentage of 31.0 of travellers who visited 'Friends/Relatives' while the Botha-Bothe had the lowest percentage of 1.6.

For those who travelled for 'Business/Profession', Maseru had highest percentage of 45.5 while Botha-Bothe had the lowest percentage of 1.8 in Day trips. For overnight trips, Maseru had the highest percentage of 40.0 of people who travelled for 'Business/Profession' while the lowest was Mokhotlong with 1.9 percent. For day trips, Mafeteng had the highest percentage of 24.9 of people who travelled for funeral purposes followed by Botha-Bothe with 17.3 percent while the lowest percentage of 6.9 was recorded in Mokhotlong. For overnight trips, Maseru recorded the highest percentage of 29.0 of people who travelled for 'Funeral' followed by Thaba-Tseka with 20.0 percent while the lowest was Qacha's Nek with 0.7 percent.

**Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Principal Destination and Purpose of Visit - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter  
CMS 2014/15**

<b>Principal destination</b>	<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	<b>Business/Professionals</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>School/Education</b>	<b>Funeral</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	0.0	5.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	17.3	2.2
<b>Leribe</b>	0.0	10.8	12.2	17.1	23.9	12.0	2.2
<b>Berea</b>	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0
<b>Maseru</b>	77.3	35.9	45.5	27.6	54.6	11.4	26.7
<b>Mafeteng</b>	0.0	16.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.0
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	8.0	7.1	4.1	6.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Quthing</b>	0.0	5.6	8.4	4.1	0.0	7.6	8.3
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	9.7	2.9	7.1	24.7	6.1	10.4	46.2
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.8	0.0	6.9	11.6
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	5.0	6.6	14.1	16.4	12.1	0.0	2.6
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Day Trips (N)</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>20,533</b>	<b>18,456</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>5,983</b>
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	0.0	1.6	3.5	0.0	5.4	4.7	5.8
<b>Leribe</b>	0.0	14.6	17.9	1.6	0.0	12.7	4.6
<b>Berea</b>	0.0	7.2	4.8	6.1	0.0	6.1	5.7
<b>Maseru</b>	55.7	31.0	40.0	27.7	61.0	29.0	25.7
<b>Mafeteng</b>	6.6	10.6	5.9	12.8	7.5	14.2	0.0
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	0.0	6.7	3.9	16.6	0.0	5.9	23.0
<b>Quthing</b>	0.0	5.9	9.9	12.6	7.1	1.9	12.0
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	30.8	6.3	3.1	8.0	19.0	0.7	6.2
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0.0	4.1	1.9	4.4	0.0	4.8	4.6
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	6.9	12.0	9.1	10.1	0.0	20.0	12.5
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Overnight Trips (N)</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>69,670</b>	<b>10,810</b>	<b>7,874</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>16,279</b>	<b>4,004</b>

Table 2.7 illustrates percentage distribution of day trips and overnight trips by main purpose of visit. Day travellers had highest percentage of 34.1 on travellers who visited Friends/Relatives while the least percentage of 4.3 was for travellers whose main purpose was of religion. In overnight trips, the travellers who visited friends/relatives had the highest percentage of 61.2 while the lowest percentage of travellers for Holiday/Leisure/Recreation purpose had the least percentage of 2.1.

**Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Main Purpose of Visit -  
2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Main purpose of visit</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trips</b>
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	6.7	2.1
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	34.1	61.2
<b>Business/Professionals</b>	30.7	9.5
<b>Religion</b>	4.3	6.9
<b>School/Education</b>	6.2	2.5
<b>Funeral</b>	7.9	14.3
<b>Other</b>	9.9	3.5
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>60,156</b>	<b>113,765</b>

Table 2.8 illustrates percentage distribution of day trips and overnight trips by purpose of visit and main mode of transport used. The highest percentage of 43.1 was observed in day travellers who used 'Car' for visiting friends/relatives while the lowest percentage of 3.0 was of day travellers who used 'Car' for school/education purposes. For Overnight trips, travellers who used 'Car' for visiting friends/relatives had the highest percentage of 70.3 while the lowest percentage of 0.3 was observed in travellers who used car as mode of transport for 'Other' purposes. The table further shows that the highest percentages of 71.4 of day travellers used 'Tour transport' for school/education purposes followed by 10.4 who used tour transport for 'Business/Professional' while the lowest percentage of 4.4 were for travellers who used tour transport for religion purposes. For overnight travellers, 75.3 percent of travellers used tour transport for religion purposes followed by 13.9 percent who used tour transport for school/education purposes while the lowest percentage of 4.6 used tour transport for funeral purposes.

**Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Main Purpose of Visit and Main Mode of Transport Used- 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Main purpose of visit</b>	<b>Car</b>	<b>Public transport</b>	<b>Tour transport</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	11.8	6.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	43.1	33.8	8.1	14.7
<b>Business/Professionals</b>	18.3	34.9	10.4	30.4
<b>Religion</b>	0.0	5.6	4.4	0.0
<b>School/Education</b>	3.0	3.5	71.4	8.6
<b>Funeral</b>	18.3	5.7	5.7	0.0
<b>Other</b>	5.5	10.5	0.0	46.3
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Day Trips (N)</b>	<b>11,455</b>	<b>44,998</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>1,317</b>
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	9.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	70.3	62.0	0.0	50.4
<b>Business/Professional</b>	3.6	10.5	6.2	13.5
<b>Religion</b>	2.2	5.4	75.3	11.8
<b>School/Education</b>	2.0	2.3	13.9	0.0
<b>Funeral</b>	11.7	14.9	4.6	18.9
<b>Other</b>	0.3	4.1	0.0	5.4
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Overnight Trips (N)</b>	<b>16,098</b>	<b>91,383</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>3,435</b>

Table 2.9 presents percentage distribution of most recent trips by principal destination and length of stay. The table shows that for all length of stay, Maseru had the highest percentage (32.4) followed by Leribe with 12.7 percent of which length of stay was 15-21 nights. Botha-Bothe had the least percentage of 2.3 for all length of stay even though it had 3.5 and 1.1 percent in 1-3 nights and 22 and above nights being second last.

**Table 2.9: Percentage Distribution of Overnight Trips by Principal Destination and Length of Stay – 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Principal destination</b>	<b>1-3 Nights</b>	<b>4-7 Nights</b>	<b>8-14 Nights</b>	<b>15-21 Nights</b>	<b>22+ Nights</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	3.5	0.8	2.0	0.0	1.1	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	11.2	9.9	10.7	25.9	22.3	<b>12.7</b>
<b>Berea</b>	4.8	7.8	5.4	0.0	15.5	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	32.0	38.2	27.6	34.3	28.5	<b>32.4</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	21.0	7.3	19.1	0.8	0.6	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	6.3	5.8	10.5	16.8	5.9	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	6.1	1.9	11.6	15.0	4.7	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	5.9	9.9	2.6	0.0	7.1	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	1.5	8.1	3.1	3.4	8.8	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	16.7	10.3	7.4	3.7	5.5	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>58,251</b>	<b>22,930</b>	<b>15,254</b>	<b>5,725</b>	<b>11,605</b>	<b>113,765</b>

Table 2.10 illustrates percentage distribution of tourist trips by purpose of visit and length of stay. The table shows that for all length of stay, tourists who visited Friends/Relatives had highest percentage of 61.2 followed by tourists who travelled for Funeral (14.3 percent) with length of stay of 1-3 nights. The least percentage of 2.1 was observed for tourists who travelled for Holiday/Leisure/Recreation with length of stay of 8-14 nights.

**Table 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Tourist Trips by Main Purpose of Visit and Length of Stay  
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Main purpose of visit</b>	<b>1-3 Nights</b>	<b>4-7 Nights</b>	<b>8-14 Nights</b>	<b>15-21 Nights</b>	<b>22+ Nights</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	2.9	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.6	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	48.1	66.2	82.8	78.3	80.9	<b>61.2</b>
<b>Business/Professional</b>	8.6	15.5	3.8	3.5	12.4	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Religion</b>	10.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	<b>6.9</b>
<b>School/Education</b>	3.3	1.3	3.1	0.0	1.2	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Funeral</b>	21.8	8.7	3.5	18.2	0.0	<b>14.3</b>
<b>Other</b>	4.5	0.6	6.3	0.0	2.4	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>58,281</b>	<b>22,930</b>	<b>15,254</b>	<b>5,725</b>	<b>11,605</b>	<b>113,765</b>

Table 2.11 displays percentage distribution of tourist trips by purpose of visit and principal type of accommodation used. Majority of travellers used hotel/lodge for holiday/leisure/recreation purposes with 65.3 percent followed by 15.4 percent for business/professional purposes. The table also indicates that the highest percentage of 81.1 was for travellers who utilised church/school as type of accommodation for religion purposes followed by 11.3 percent for school/education purposes while the lowest percentage of 3.1 was for business/professional purposes. It further indicates that most travellers that used hostel for business/professional purposes had the percentage of 34.6 while the least percentage of 11.4 was for funeral purposes.

**Table 2.11: Percentage Distribution of Tourist Trips by Main Purpose of Visit and Principal Type of Accommodation Used -  
2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Main purpose of visit</b>	<b>Hotel/Lodge</b>	<b>Caravan/Camp Site</b>	<b>Church/School</b>	<b>Friends/Relative</b>	<b>Bed and Breakfast/Guest House</b>	<b>Hostel</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.6
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	9.7	50.6	4.5	70.0	9.0	27.2	0.0
<b>Business/Professional</b>	15.4	18.9	3.1	8.7	27.0	34.6	32.8
<b>Religion</b>	9.7	0.0	81.1	0.2	39.4	0.0	0.0
<b>School/Education</b>	0.0	0.0	11.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Funeral</b>	0.0	30.6	0.0	15.9	0.0	11.4	13.0
<b>Other</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	24.6	26.9	49.5
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>8,412</b>	<b>96,248</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,332</b>

## CHAPTER 3

### ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the economic characteristics for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter Continuous Multipurpose Survey 2014/2015. It includes main activity and economically active population captured by all active persons at the age groups 15 years and above either employed or unemployed during the reference point.

Table 3.1 shows the number and percentage distribution of economically active population. It is shown that 74.0 percent of the population in labour force was employed while 26.0 percent was unemployed.

**Table 3.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter - CMS 2014/15**

<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Employed</b>	729,418	74
<b>Unemployed</b>	253,238	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>982,656</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 3.1 Main Activity

The main activity refers to the most important kind of work individuals do to earn their living. It is portioned into those who are either employed or unemployed, own account worker, contributing family worker and other activities not related with the above.

Table 3.2 shows percentage distribution of employed population by employment status and settlement. In urban areas, employees constituted the highest percentage of 73.2 followed by 21.4 percent of own-account-workers while the lowest percentage of 1.3 was that of employers. In rural areas employees had the highest percentage of 55.4 followed by unpaid family worker with 22.5 percent while the lowest percentage of 0.2 was of 'Other'.

**Table3.2: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Employment Status and Settlement - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Settlement</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	
<b>Employee</b>	73.2	55.4	<b>61.8</b>
<b>Employer</b>	1.3	1	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Own-account worker</b>	21.4	20.9	<b>21.1</b>
<b>Unpaid family worker</b>	4	22.5	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Other</b>	0	0.2	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>264,818</b>	<b>464,601</b>	<b>729,418</b>

Table 3.3 shows percentage distribution of employed population by age groups and occupation. The 'armed forces occupations' recorded the highest percentage in age group 35-39 years with 36.2 percent. For 'Professionals' occupations the highest percentage of 21.5 was observed in age group 30-34 while the lowest percentage (3.5) of professionals occupation was observed in age group 60-64. The 'skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers' occupations had the highest percentage of 19.8 followed by 11.3 in age groups 65+ and 60-64 respectively while the lowest percentage of 3.4 was observed in age group 15-19. For elementary occupations, the highest percentage of 16.5 was observed in age group 20-24 years while the lowest percentage of 2.5 was in age group 60-64.

**Table 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Age Group and Occupation - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Armed forces occupations</b>	<b>Managers</b>	<b>Professionals</b>	<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	<b>Clerical support workers</b>	<b>Service and sales workers</b>	<b>Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery worker</b>	<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	<b>Elementary occupations</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>15-19</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.8	3.4	0.9	1.4	10.1	5.1
<b>20-24</b>	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.6	13.0	14.0	7.4	7.9	5.2	16.5	11.5
<b>25-29</b>	7.2	8.1	14.8	9.7	32.0	18.5	8.1	18.7	15.0	13.9	14.1
<b>30-34</b>	25.8	11.8	21.5	23.2	14.8	18.7	10.	19.1	22.4	13.7	15.5
<b>35-39</b>	36.2	12.8	16.0	14.9	12.8	15.4	8.4	18.9	17.4	11.9	13.1
<b>40-44</b>	0.0	11.5	7.8	10.0	11.2	11.1	7.6	11.6	17.8	9.3	9.8
<b>45-49</b>	2.8	16.6	10.2	12.4	5.1	6.9	6.2	9.0	8.3	6.9	7.6
<b>50-54</b>	23.6	8.8	8.8	15.8	5.6	4.0	9.1	5.5	5.6	6.7	7.1
<b>55-59</b>	0.0	7.2	6.8	1.2	2.3	4.1	8.1	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.4
<b>60-64</b>	0.0	4.5	3.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	11.3	1.3	1.8	2.5	4.1
<b>65+</b>	4.5	18.7	4.8	3.7	0.8	3.2	19.8	2.5	0.4	3.5	6.5
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>60,073</b>	<b>19,868</b>	<b>16,894</b>	<b>82,789</b>	<b>132,481</b>	<b>70,902</b>	<b>34,076</b>	<b>293,980</b>	<b>729,418</b>

Table 3.4 illustrates percentage distribution of employed population by industry and sex. It shows that male population had higher percentage in 'transport and storage', (96.5), 'mining and quarrying' (95.2), and 'construction' (93.0) as compared with females with lower percentages of 3.5, 4.8 and 7.0 in the same industries respectively. For females the highest percentages are in 'Activities of household as employers; undifferentiated goods-and service-producing services of household for own use' (93.2), 'information and communication' (85.6) and 'manufacturing (75.1) while their male counterparts had the lower percentages of 6.8, 14.4 and 24.9 in the same industries respectively

**Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Industry - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	66.5	33.5	100.0	<b>256,919</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	95.2	4.8	100.0	<b>35,915</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	24.9	75.1	100.0	<b>72,479</b>
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	63.7	36.3	100.0	<b>503</b>
<b>Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	74.8	25.2	100.0	<b>2,721</b>
<b>Construction</b>	93.0	7.0	100.0	<b>60,513</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	43.5	56.5	100.0	<b>80,103</b>
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	96.5	3.5	100.0	<b>21,473</b>
<b>Accommodation and food services activities</b>	30.9	69.1	100.0	<b>7,958</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	14.4	85.6	100.0	<b>1,878</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	49.6	50.4	100.0	<b>5,505</b>
<b>Real state activities</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>-</b>
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	63.2	36.8	100.0	<b>3,836</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	76.5	23.5	100.0	<b>15,324</b>
<b>Public administration and defense; compulsory social security</b>	54.8	45.2	100.0	<b>33,716</b>
<b>Education</b>	27.0	73.0	100.0	<b>30,742</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	29.1	70.9	100.0	<b>17,758</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	65.1	34.9	100.0	<b>867</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	42.1	57.9	100.0	<b>13,097</b>
<b>Activities of household as employers; undifferentiated goods-and service-producing services of household for own use</b>	6.8	93.2	100.0	<b>67,898</b>
<b>Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>729,418</b>

Table 3.5 is an illustration of the percentage distribution of employed population by occupation and sex. The percentage of males in Armed forces occupations (95.5) exceeded that of females (4.5). ‘Clerical support workers’ females had higher percentage of 76.5 compared to that of males who constituted 23.5 percent. For occupations of ‘Plant and machine operator and assemblers’ males had the highest percentage of 84.9 as compare to lowest percentage of females which was 15.1. The table further shows that males in ‘Elementary occupations’ constituted 54.6 percent while females constituted 45.4 percent.

**Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Sex - 2nd Quarter  
CMS 2014/15**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Armed forces occupations</b>	95.5	4.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,706</b>
<b>Managers</b>	55.4	44.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,650</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	41.7	58.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60,073</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	48.7	51.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19,868</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	23.5	76.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,894</b>
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	45.1	54.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82,789</b>
<b>Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery worker</b>	57.7	42.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>132,481</b>
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	65.5	34.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70,902</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators , and assemblers</b>	84.9	15.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,076</b>
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	54.6	45.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>293,980</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>729,418</b>

Table 3.6 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 of 62.0 of ‘Employers’ as compared to the lowest percentage of 38.0 of females. For unpaid family workers, males had the highest percentage of 61.9 in comparison to the females in unpaid family workers with the lowest percentage of 38.1.

**Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Employment Status - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Employee</b>	<b>Employer</b>	<b>Own-account worker</b>	<b>Unpaid family worker</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Male</b>	53.2	62.0	53.7	61.9	60.8	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Female</b>	46.8	38.0	46.3	38.1	39.2	<b>45.2</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.06</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>450,992</b>	<b>8,413</b>	<b>153,861</b>	<b>115,383</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>729,418</b>

Table 3.7: shows the percentage distribution of employed population by occupation and duration of contract. Professional occupations have 79.4 percent of employed population with permanent duration of contract and the lowest percentage of 4.3 with ‘fixed term of 12+ months’. It further indicates that ‘managers’ had the highest percentage (75.2) of the population whose duration of contract was ‘permanent’ and the lowest percentage (6.8) with less than 12 months duration.

**Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Duration of Contract - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Less than 12 months</b>	<b>Fixed term of 12+ months</b>	<b>Permanent</b>	<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Armed forces occupations</b>	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,512</b>
<b>Managers</b>	6.8	10.1	75.2	7.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,028</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	7	4.3	79.4	11.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50,333</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	15.6	5.7	73.0	5.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,832</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	29.0	12.4	44.1	14.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,301</b>
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	12.3	4.3	53.0	30.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38,782</b>
<b>Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery worker</b>	67.9	8.5	5.1	18.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,774</b>
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	19.9	6.4	37.1	36.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,430</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators , and assemblers</b>	10.9	5.2	49.7	34.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,393</b>
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	22.2	13.8	27.1	36.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>193,584</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>404,968</b>

Table 3.8 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by age group and districts. In Botha-Bothe, the highest percentage (20.9) of employed population was in age group 30-34 years while the lowest percentage was observed in age group 60-64 years with 2.7 percent. Maseru had the highest percentage of employed population in age group 34-34 years with 16.7 percent followed by age groups 35-39 and 25-29 years with 15.9 and 13.3 percent respectively while the lowest percentage (3.4) was observed in age group 60-64 years. In Quthing, the highest percentage (15.7) of employed population was recorded in age group 30-34 years followed by 15.5 and 12.7 percent in age groups 25-29 and 20-24 years respectively. The table further indicates that in Mokhotlong, the highest percentage of employed was in age group 25-29 years

with 15.3 percent followed by age group 20-24 years with 14.5 percent with the least percentage of 4.0 in age group 60-64 years

**Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of Employed Population by Age group and District - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Botha Bothe</b>	<b>Leribe</b>	<b>Berea</b>	<b>Maseru</b>	<b>Mafeteng</b>	<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	<b>Quthing</b>	<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>15-19</b>	5.7	4.4	6.4	3.6	5.4	3.9	6.5	4.0	8.7	11.4	<b>5.1</b>
<b>20-24</b>	7.3	9.5	12.3	11.7	14.4	14.0	12.7	9.7	7.3	14.5	<b>11.5</b>
<b>25-29</b>	14.0	13.2	13.8	13.3	15.9	19.9	15.5	12.6	11.5	15.3	<b>14.1</b>
<b>30-34</b>	20.9	16.5	14.0	16.7	14.3	14.8	15.7	11.4	15.5	10.0	<b>15.5</b>
<b>35-39</b>	12.2	14.4	10.8	15.9	11.7	10.2	6.9	9.8	16.7	12.7	<b>13.1</b>
<b>40-44</b>	9.3	9.2	9.3	10.6	10.6	9.0	7.5	12.5	12.1	6.9	<b>9.8</b>
<b>45-49</b>	10.9	7.3	8.3	8.2	7.4	5.6	9.1	4.8	8.4	4.6	<b>7.6</b>
<b>50-54</b>	8.5	8.1	8.4	6.2	6.6	6.6	5.7	8.7	9.1	7.0	<b>7.1</b>
<b>55-59</b>	3.2	6.0	5.0	4.8	4.6	8.7	4.7	8.3	5.4	5.3	<b>5.4</b>
<b>60-64</b>	2.7	5.3	4.4	3.4	5.3	2.6	6.8	4.1	1.4	4.0	<b>4.1</b>
<b>65+</b>	5.3	6.2	7.2	5.7	3.8	4.7	9.0	14.1	3.9	8.2	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>33,427</b>	<b>122,503</b>	<b>79,843</b>	<b>247,261</b>	<b>48,047</b>	<b>46,318</b>	<b>50,207</b>	<b>41,147</b>	<b>19,143</b>	<b>41,522</b>	<b>729,418</b>

Table 3.9 indicates percentage distribution of employed population by occupation and type of contract. Managers recorded the highest percentage of 94.9 of population with written contract followed by 2.6 and 2.5 percent of those with oral agreement and no contract respectively. Professionals had a high percentage of 92.1 of the population employed with written contracts. For clerical support workers, the highest percentage (85.3) was observed in population with written contract followed by 12.1 percent of people with oral agreement and the lowest percentage of 1.0 of those people that was not known if contract had.

**Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Type of Contract – 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Yes, written contract</b>	<b>Yes, oral agreement</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Armed forces occupations</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,512</b>
<b>Managers</b>	94.9	2.6	2.5	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,287</b>
<b>Professionals Technicians and associate professionals</b>	92.1	5.5	0.1	2.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,310</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	74.1	14.9	5.4	5.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,410</b>
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	85.3	12.1	1.6	1.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,716</b>
<b>Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery worker</b>	59.5	29.9	4.5	6.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43,361</b>
<b>Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery worker</b>	19.9	58.2	21.9	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,361</b>
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	42.5	41.4	8.5	7.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50,579</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators , and assemblers</b>	60.4	33.9	3.4	2.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,004</b>
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	41.7	47.0	7.4	3.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>218,174</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>450,992</b>

Table 3.10 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by employment sector and hours worked per week. On average 'Private business or farm' sector had the highest percentage of 46.4 in all hours worked followed by 'Private Household' sector with 24.5 percent in 0-10 hours and 'Embassy, foreign organisation' sector had lowest percentage of 0.3 in employed population who worked '61+ hours.

**Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Employment Sector and Actual Hours Worked Per Week - -2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Employment sector</b>	<b>0-10</b>	<b>11-20</b>	<b>21-30</b>	<b>31-40</b>	<b>41-50</b>	<b>51-60</b>	<b>61+</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Government</b>	12.3	4.7	2.6	27.2	13.8	4.5	3.7	<b>11.0</b>
<b>State-owned enterprise</b>	3.4	2.0	0.6	1.7	3.1	1.9	1.2	<b>1.9</b>
<b>NGO</b>	0.0	1.1	0.8	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Private business or farm</b>	43.2	54.2	63.6	38.1	48.3	47.3	40.8	<b>46.4</b>
<b>Private household</b>	38.1	33.8	30.5	21.3	15.5	24.4	33.4	<b>24.5</b>
<b>Embassy, foreign organization</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	<b>0.3</b>
<b>RSA</b>	1.8	4.2	2.0	8.4	18.1	20.3	18.4	<b>14.3</b>
<b>Other countries</b>	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>13,872</b>	<b>24,135</b>	<b>75,848</b>	<b>138,013</b>	<b>191,458</b>	<b>140,900</b>	<b>145,192</b>	<b>729,418</b>

Table 3.11 is the presentation of percentage distribution of employed population by employment sector and hours worked per week. The table shows that government sector has the highest percentage (36.8) of people who worked 40 hours followed by 33.5 percent of people who worked in 'Private business or farm' while the lowest percentage of 0.9 people who worked in the 'Other' countries. For people who worked greater than 40 hours, the highest percentage (45.7) is for people who worked in 'Private business or farm' followed by 23.6 percent for people who worked in 'Private household' and the lowest percentage (0.3) for people who worked in 'Other' countries. It further shows that for those who worked for less than 40 hours, the highest percentage was observed in 'Private business or farm' with 56.3 percent followed by 33.2 percent who worked in 'Private household' while the lowest percentage (0.2) was for those who worked in 'Other countries'.

**Table 3.11: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Grouped Hours Worked Per Week and Employment Sector - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Employment sector</b>	<b>Less than 40 hours</b>	<b>40 hours</b>	<b>Greater than 40 hours</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Government State-owned enterprise</b>	4.5	36.8	8.0	<b>11.0</b>
<b>NGO</b>	1.0	2.4	2.2	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Private business or farm</b>	1.3	2.4	1.1	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Private household</b>	56.3	33.5	45.7	<b>46.4</b>
<b>Embassy, foreign organization</b>	33.2	14.9	23.6	<b>24.5</b>
<b>RSA</b>	0.0	0.0	0.4	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Other countries</b>	3.6	9.1	18.8	<b>14.3</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	0.2	0.9	0.3	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>155,905</b>	<b>95,964</b>	<b>477,550</b>	<b>729,418</b>

Table 3.12 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by district and sex. On average, there was highest percentage of employed males in almost all the districts with 54.8 percent in comparison to their female counterparts with 45.2 percent. In Maseru employed females had highest percentage of 51.9 compare to employed males with lowest percentage of 48.1.

**Table 3.12: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by District and Sex - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

District	Sex		Total (%)	Total (N)
	Male	Female		
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	59.5	40.5	100	<b>33,427</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	58.3	41.7	100	<b>122,503</b>
<b>Berea</b>	59.8	40.2	100	<b>79,843</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	48.1	51.9	100	<b>247,261</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	63.4	36.6	100	<b>48,047</b>
<b>Mohale's' Hoek</b>	56.1	43.9	100	<b>46,318</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	56.1	43.9	100	<b>50,207</b>
<b>Qacha's' Nek</b>	50.8	49.2	100	<b>41,147</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	55.5	44.5	100	<b>19,143</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	61.6	38.4	100	<b>41,522</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>729,418</b>

Table 3.13 illustrates the percentage distribution of underemployed population by sex and age groups. In age group 65 years and above there were more underemployed females (77.0 percent) than males with 23.0 percent. In age group 45-49 years underemployed females (67.5percent) exceeded that of males (32.5 percent).The table further indicates that age groups 15-19, 30-34 and 20-24 years males constituted higher percentages of 65.3, 63.0 and 62.8 respectively while females constituted lower percentages of 34.7, 37.0 and 37.2 respectively in the same age groups

**Table 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Population by Age-group and Sex - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

Age group	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total (N)
<b>15-19</b>	65.3	34.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>913</b>
<b>20-24</b>	62.8	37.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,453</b>
<b>25-29</b>	41.5	58.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,432</b>
<b>30-34</b>	63.0	37.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,999</b>
<b>35-39</b>	56.0	44.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,609</b>
<b>40-44</b>	40.1	59.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,824</b>

<b>45-49</b>	32.5	67.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,143</b>
<b>50-54</b>	50.0	50.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,004</b>
<b>55-59</b>	58.3	41.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,173</b>
<b>60-64</b>	43.5	56.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,477</b>
<b>65+</b>	23.0	77.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,122</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,147</b>

Table 3.14 shows the percentage distribution of underemployed population by sex and employment sector. RSA sector had more underemployed males (71.8 percent) than females (28.2 percent). This was followed by private business or farm sector with 51.8 percent of male population while females had 48.2 percent. For private household sector, there was percentage difference of 13.8 percent between female and males with 56.9 and 43.1 respectively. Government sector had highest percentage (51.4) of females compared to males with lowest percentage of 48.6.

**Table 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Population by Employment Sector and Sex - 2nd Quarter CMS-2014/15**

<b>Employment sector</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Government</b>	48.6	51.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>791</b>
<b>State-owned enterprise</b>	100.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>NGO</b>	0.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>Private business or farm</b>	51.8	48.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,101</b>
<b>Private household</b>	43.1	56.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,859</b>
<b>Embassy, foreign organization</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RSA</b>	71.8	28.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>757</b>
<b>Other countries</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,147</b>

Table 3.15 presents the percentage distribution of underemployed population by district, zone, settlement and sex. The table shows that Mafeteng, Mokhotlong and Qacha's Nek recorded the highest percentage of females who were underemployed with 77.8, 75.0 and 68.6 percent respectively as compared with their male counterparts

with 22.2, 25.0 and 31.4 percent respectively. There was slight percentage difference of 9.0 in urban area where females constituted 54.5 percent as compared to that of males of 45.5 percent. The table further shows that on average, there were more females' underemployed than males with 51.7 and 48.3 percent respectively.

**Table 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>District</b>				
Botha-Bothe	78.0	22.0	100.0	700
Leribe	53.7	46.3	100.0	4,869
Berea	44.9	55.1	100.0	5,024
Maseru	49.1	50.9	100.0	12,698
Mafeteng	22.2	77.8	100.0	309
Mohale's Hoek	47.4	52.6	100.0	1,125
Quthing	50.5	49.5	100.0	1,959
Qacha's Nek	31.4	68.6	100.0	1,559
Thaba-Tseka	100.0	0.0	100.0	173
Mokhotlong	25.0	75.0	100.0	730
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,147</b>
<b>Zone</b>				
Lowlands	48.3	51.7	100.0	17,411
Foothills	42.4	57.6	100.0	4,753
Mountains	61.6	38.4	100.0	4,901
Senqu River valley	30.9	69.1	100.0	2,082
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,147</b>
<b>Urban/Rural</b>				
Urban	45.5	54.5	100.0	7,122
Rural	49.2	50.8	100.0	22,026
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,147</b>

Table 3.16 shows percentage distribution of unemployed population by district, zone, region and sex. Qacha's Nek, Quthing and Mokhotlong had the highest unemployed

females with 76.9, 68.4 and 63.7 percent respectively as compared with males with 23.1, 31.6 and 36.3 percent in same districts respectively. On average, there are more female's unemployed than males with 59.1 and 40.9 percent for females and males respectively.

**Table 3.16: Percentage distribution of Unemployed Population by District, Zone, Region and Sex - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha - Bothe</b>	39.3	60.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,625</b>
	<b>Leribe</b>	41.1	58.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,206</b>
	<b>Berea</b>	38.8	61.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,094</b>
	<b>Maseru</b>	37.2	62.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52,520</b>
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	47.0	53.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,679</b>
	<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	42.7	57.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,334</b>
	<b>Quthing</b>	31.6	68.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,959</b>
	<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	23.1	76.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,507</b>
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	50.6	49.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,803</b>
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	36.3	63.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,509</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>253,238</b>
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	40.4	59.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>135,865</b>
	<b>Foothills</b>	41.8	58.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,148</b>
	<b>Mountains</b>	42.7	57.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66,795</b>
	<b>Senqu river valley</b>	37.3	62.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,429</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>253,238</b>
<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Urban</b>	34.0	66.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50,951</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	42.6	57.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>202,286</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>253,238</b>

Table 3.17 shows percentage distribution of job seekers by age-groups and sex. At age groups 60-64, males' job seekers had highest percentage of 67.0 in comparison to their female counterpart (33.0 percent). This is followed by 60.5 percent of male population dominating their female counterparts (39.4 percent) at age groups 30-34. The table further shows that female job seekers recorded the highest percentage of 59.5 at ages 20-24 compared to males population (40.5 percent).

**Table 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Job Seekers by Age-groups and Sex - - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>15-19</b>	49.5	50.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,313</b>
<b>20-24</b>	40.5	59.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,072</b>
<b>25-29</b>	59.3	40.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,517</b>
<b>30-34</b>	60.6	39.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,519</b>
<b>35-39</b>	52.5	47.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,925</b>
<b>40-44</b>	52.4	47.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,808</b>
<b>45-49</b>	54.4	45.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,242</b>
<b>50-54</b>	56.0	44.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,640</b>
<b>55-59</b>	47.8	52.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,446</b>
<b>60-64</b>	67.0	33.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,533</b>
<b>65+</b>	45.0	55.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,238</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>126,254</b>

### **3.2 Youth and Employment**

Youth population is defined as persons between 15 and 35 years of age.

Table 3.18 is an illustration of the percentage distribution of employed youth by occupation and sex. The percentage of males in plant and machines operators and assemblers (88.5) exceeded that of females (11.5). There are more females managers with 87.1 percent compared to males managers that constituted 12.9 percent. The table further shows that males in 'Elementary occupations' constituted 60.3 percent while females constituted 39.7 percent.

**Table 3.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth by Occupation and Sex - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter  
CMS 2014/15**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Armed forces occupations</b>	100.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>891</b>
<b>Managers</b>	12.9	87.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,109</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	43.1	56.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,317</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	32.7	67.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,680</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	28.1	71.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,103</b>
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	47.6	52.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43,807</b>
<b>Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery worker</b>	61.8	38.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38,920</b>
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	73.0	27.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,041</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators , and assemblers</b>	88.5	11.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,971</b>
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	60.3	39.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>159,373</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>337,210</b>

Table 3.19 shows the percentage distribution of employed youth by employment sector and sex. Private household sector had more employed males (64.1 percent) than females (35.9 percent). It was followed by RSA sector with 62.2 percent of youth males while female youth had 37.8 percent. For NGO sector, there was percentage difference of 28.0 percent between female and males with 64.0 and 36.0 respectively.

**Table 3.19: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth by Employment Sector and Sex - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Employment Sector</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Government</b>	41.9	58.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,413</b>
<b>State-owned enterprise</b>	44.7	55.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,704</b>
<b>NGO</b>	36.0	64.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,612</b>
<b>Private business or farm</b>	58.3	41.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>160,438</b>
<b>Private household</b>	64.1	35.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82,526</b>
<b>Embassy, foreign organization</b>	13.4	86.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,045</b>
<b>RSA</b>	62.2	37.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,814</b>
<b>Other countries</b>	46.9	53.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,659</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>337,210</b>

Table 3.20 shows the percentage distribution of underemployed youth by employment sector and urban/rural settlement. Majority of 'Private business or farm' recorded the highest percentage of underemployed youth where urban constituted 63.5 percent followed by private household with 13.2 percent while government sector constituted the lowest percentage of 3.0. For rural areas, under employed youth in 'Private business or farm' sector recorded the highest percentage of 60.3 while the lowest percentage of 1.8 was those in state-owned enterprise.

**Table 3.20: Percentage Distribution of Under Employed Youth by Employment Sector and Settlement - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Employment sector</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Government</b>	3.0	0.0	<b>0.8</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>State-owned enterprise</b>	0.0	1.8	<b>1.3</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>NGO</b>	9.6	0.0	<b>2.6</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Private business or farm</b>	63.5	60.3	<b>61.2</b>	<b>5,993</b>
<b>Private household</b>	13.2	37.9	<b>31.3</b>	<b>3,061</b>
<b>Embassy, foreign organization</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RSA</b>	10.7	0.0	<b>2.9</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Other countries</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,796</b>
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Table 3.21: shows percentage distribution of unemployed youth by sex and urban/rural settlement. Urban area had the highest percentage (67.7) of unemployed female youth compared to males with 32.3 percent in the same areas. For rural areas, unemployed females constituted 51.2 compared to 48.8 percent of unemployed youth males (48.8 percent).

**Table 3.21: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Youth by Sex and Settlement – 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter  
CMS 2014/15**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Male</b>				
	32.3	48.8	<b>45.5</b>	<b>73,785</b>
<b>Female</b>				
	67.7	51.2	<b>54.5</b>	<b>88,441</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>162,226</b>

Table 3.22 presents the percentage distribution of unemployed youth population by age group and sex. It is observed that 32.4 percent of the unemployed male youth population was in the age group 20-24 years and the least being 16.2 percent in the age group of 30-34 years. For unemployed female youth population the highest percentage of 37.8 was observed in age group 20-24 years while the least percentage of 17.1 was in age group 30-34 years.

**Table 3.22: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Youth Population by Age Group and Sex - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<b>Age group</b>			
15-19	29.6	20.4	24.5
20-24	32.4	37.8	35.4
25-29	21.8	24.7	23.4
30-34	16.2	17.1	16.7
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>73,785</b>	<b>88,441</b>	<b>162,226</b>

**FACT SHEET ON LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM DERIVED FROM THE 2nd QUARTER CMS DATA OF 2014/2015**

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
Total Population	2,357,215
Male	1,153,827
Female	1,203,388
<b>AGE COMPOSITION</b>	
Under 15 years Population	782,260
Working Age Population ( <b>WAP</b> )	1,574,955
Male Working Population ( <b>WAPM</b> )	751,184
Female Working Population ( <b>WAPF</b> )	823,771
Working age population of youth ( <b>WAPY</b> )	891,526
Male Working Population of youth ( <b>WAPMY</b> )	448,888
Female Working Population of youth ( <b>WAPFY</b> )	442,639
65 Years and Above Population	143,716
<b>ACTIVE POPULATION OR LABOUR FORCE = ( E + UE)</b>	<b>982,656</b>

Employed Population ( <b>E</b> )		729,418
Unemployed Population ( <b>UE</b> )		253,238
Underemployed Population		29,147
<b>RATIO AND RATE</b>		
Labour Force Participation Rate = <b>(E + UE)/WAP</b>	0.6239	62.4
Employed Population to Population Ratio = <b>(E/WAP)</b>	0.4631	46.3
Unemployment Rate = <b>(UE/LF) -Broad Definition</b>	0.2577	25.8
Time Related Underemployment Rate = <b>(UNDEREMP/EMP)</b>	0.0400	4.0
<b>LABOUR FORCE BY SEX</b>		
Employed male population ( <b>EM</b> )		399,689
Employed female population ( <b>EF</b> )		329,729
Unemployed males ( <b>UEM</b> )		103,504
Unemployed females ( <b>UEF</b> )		149,733
Male underemployment		14,079
Female underemployment		15,068
Employed male population ( <b>EM</b> ) -Youth		195,894
Employed female population ( <b>EF</b> )- Youth		141,316
Unemployed males ( <b>UEM</b> )-Youth		73,785
Unemployed females ( <b>UEF</b> )-Youth		88,441
Male underemployment-Youth		5,664
Female underemployment-Youth		4,132
<b>SEX DISAGGREGATION</b>		
Male labour force participation rate = <b>(EM + UEM)/WAPM</b>	0.6699	67.0
Female labour force participation rate = <b>(EF + UEF)/WAPF</b>	0.5820	58.2
Male employment to population ratio = <b>(EM/WAPM)</b>	0.5321	53.2
Female employment to population ratio = <b>(EF/WAPF)</b>	0.4003	40.0
Male unemployment rate unemployment rate = <b>UEM/(EM + UEM)- broad</b>	0.2057	20.6

Female unemployment rate = $\frac{UEF}{(EF + UEF)}$ - broad	0.3123	31.2
Male time related under employment rate = <b>(UNDER EMP/EMPL)</b>	0.03523	3.5
Female time related underemployment rate = <b>(UNDER EMP/EMPL)</b>	0.0457	4.6
<b>YOUTH POPULATION = (15-34 YEARS)</b>		
Economically active youth population		499,437
Employed youth population = <b>(EY)</b>		337,210
Unemployed youth population <b>(UEY)-Broad</b>		162,226
Working age population of youth <b>(WAPY)</b>		891,526
Underemployed youth population		9,796
Youth labour force participation rate = $(\frac{EY + UEY}{WAPY})$	0.5602	56.02
Youth employment to population ratio = $(\frac{EY}{WAPY})$	0.3782	37.8
Youth unemployment rate = $\frac{UEY}{(EY+UEY)}$	0.3248	32.5
Youth time related underemployment rate = <b>(UNDEREMP/EMPL)</b>	0.0290	2.9

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **WATER AND SANITATION**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

Safe and readily available water is important for public health, whether it is used for drinking, domestic use, food production or recreational purposes. Improved water supply and sanitation, and better management of water resources, can boost countries' economic growth and can contribute greatly to poverty reduction.

#### **4.1 Sources of Water**

Sources of water are categorised as improved and unimproved water sources. Improved water sources include piped water connections to the household, public standpipe, public borehole, protected spring, rain water harvested at home/neighbour. Unimproved water sources are unprotected spring, surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels), cart with small tank/drum, tanker-truck,

bottled water. Table 4.1.1 shows the percentage distribution of improved and unimproved drinking water source by settlement. Improved drinking water sources in urban areas recorded the highest percentage of 85.5 of population with access to ‘piped water into yard/plot’ compared to rural areas with 14.5 percent under same source. For rural areas the improved drinking water source mostly used was ‘protected spring’ with 93.5 percent compared to the lowest percentage of 6.5 in urban areas. Furthermore, the table reveals that the mostly used unimproved water source was in rural areas was ‘surface’ water with 99.7 percent compared to urban areas with 0.3 percent’.

**Table 4.1.1: Percentage Distribution of Improved and Unimproved Drinking Water Source by Settlement - 2nd quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Improved Drinking water sources</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Piped water into dwelling</b>	81.7	18.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,656</b>
<b>Piped water into yard/plot</b>	85.5	14.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>157,664</b>
<b>Piped water into someone else's yard/plot</b>	81.2	18.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41,127</b>
<b>Borehole at home</b>	48.4	51.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,469</b>
<b>Rainwater harvesting at home</b>	12.2	87.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,757</b>
<b>Rainwater harvesting, neighbor</b>	35.6	64.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,334</b>
<b>Public tap/standpipe</b>	9.9	90.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>230,483</b>
<b>Public borehole</b>	6.7	93.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,161</b>
<b>Protected spring</b>	6.5	93.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,392</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>524,042</b>
<b>Unimproved Drinking water sources</b>				
<b>Unprotected spring</b>	10.6	89.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77,807</b>
<b>Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)</b>	0.3	99.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74,745</b>
<b>Bottled water (*)</b>	100.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>430</b>
<b>Cart with small tank/drum</b>	33.1	66.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>908</b>

<b>Tanker - truck</b>	21.7	78.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>964</b>
<b>Other</b>	56.2	43.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,695</b>
<b>Total</b>	7.9	92.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>160,548</b>

*Bottled Water (\*) bottled water is considered improved only when the household use another improved source for cooking and personal hygiene*

Table 4.1.2 shows percentage distribution of type of water connections by settlement. On average majority of water connections are those connected to the main with 93.8 percent. It was followed by 5.5 percent of households who their water connections was connected to the neighbour with 4.8 and 9.6 percent for urban and rural areas respectively.

**Table 4.1.2: Percentage Distribution of Type of Water Connections by Settlement- 2nd quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Type of water connections</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Connected to the mains</b>	94.7	88.7	<b>93.8</b>
<b>Connected to neighbor</b>	4.8	9.6	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Private water system (with a water pump)</b>	0.1	0.7	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Other</b>	0.4	0.9	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>141,752</b>	<b>25,115</b>	<b>166,867</b>

Table 4.1.3 presents percentage distribution of agency that undertook water connections by settlement. Majority (94.9 percent) of water connections in the urban areas were undertaken by WASCO while the lowest percentage was for 'Other' with 0.3

percent. In rural areas WASCO undertook water connection with highest percentage of 40.8 while water connections undertaken by other connections constituted the lowest percentage (7.2).

**Table 4.1.3: Percentage Distribution of Agency that Undertook Water Connection by Settlement - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>WASCO</b>	94.9	40.8	<b>87.2</b>
<b>DRWS</b>	0.5	40.3	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Other</b>	0.3	7.2	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Do not know</b>	4.3	11.8	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>134,223</b>	<b>22,289</b>	<b>156,511</b>

Table 4.1.4 represents percentage distribution of types of income generating activities by settlement. In urban areas the type of income generating activity with highest percentage of 38.3 was selling food/drinks followed by crop irrigation with 26.8 percent while the lowest was 'Other' with 12.9 percent. For rural areas the type of income generating activities with highest percentage was crop irrigation with 52.7 percent while animal husbandry as type of income generating activity constituted the lowest percentage of 14.7.

**Table 4.1.4: Percentage Distribution of Types of Income Generating Activities by Settlement - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Types of income generating activities</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Retail shop</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Sells food / drinks</b>	38.3	0.0	<b>29.3</b>
<b>Services (laundry, hair salon, car wash, etc.)</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Making blocks or bricks</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Crop irrigation</b>	26.8	52.7	<b>32.9</b>
<b>Animal husbandry</b>	22.0	14.7	<b>20.3</b>

<b>Other</b>	12.9	32.6	<b>17.5</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>6,258</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>8,181</b>

## 4.2 Toilet Facilities

The respondent was asked about the type of toilet the household use, of which is categorised as improved and unimproved sanitation facility. The improved sanitation facilities are those which flush/pour toilet/latrine to: piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, elsewhere, and unknown place/do not know where, also ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, and pit latrine with slab. Unimproved sanitation facilities are pit latrine without slab, buckets latrine and others.

Table 4.2.1 illustrates percentage distribution of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities by settlement. Under improved sanitation facility, majority of households (90.6 percent) in urban areas used flush/pour flush to pit latrine compared to 9.4 percent in the rural areas. In rural areas the most used type of improved sanitation facility used was 'pit latrine with slab' with 63.1 percent compared to 36.9 percent in urban areas. The table further indicates that for unimproved sanitation facilities, 83.9 percent of the households in rural areas had no access to toilets facilities as compared to 16.1 percent in urban areas.

**Table 4.2.1: Percentage Distribution of Improved and Unimproved Sanitation Facilities by Settlement- 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Improved sanitation facility</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Flush/ pour flush to piped sewer system</b>	63.9	36.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,371</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to septic tank</b>	82.8	17.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,549</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to pit latrine</b>	90.6	9.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,998</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to unknown place/don't know where</b>	46.2	53.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,818</b>

<b>Ventilated improved pit latrine</b>	51.6	48.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>191,871</b>
<b>Pit latrine with slab</b>	36.9	63.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>80,577</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>291,183</b>

<b>Unimproved sanitation facility</b>				
<b>Flush/pour flush to elsewhere</b>	100.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>556</b>
<b>Pit latrine without slab/open pit</b>	37.8	62.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>115,929</b>
<b>No facility</b>	16.1	83.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>156,047</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>272,533</b>

Table 4.2.2 illustrates the percentage distribution of types of the toilet used by settlement. In urban areas, the 46.6 percent of households used 'Ventilated improved pit latrine' followed by households that used pit latrine without slab/open pit with 20.6 percent while the lowest percentage of 0.3 of households used flush/pour to elsewhere. Most households in rural areas had no facility (37.3 percent) followed by 26.4 percent of households who used ventilated improved pit latrine while the least percentage (0.1) used flush/pour flush to pit latrine.

**Table 4.2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Type of Toilet used by household and Settlement - 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Type of toilet used by household</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
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<b>Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system</b>	1.3	0.4	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to septic tank</b>	3.3	0.4	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to pit latrine</b>	1.7	0.1	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to elsewhere</b>	0.3	0.0	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to unknown place/don't know where</b>	0.4	0.3	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Ventilated improved pit latrine</b>	46.6	26.4	<b>34.0</b>
<b>Pit latrine with slab</b>	14.0	14.5	<b>14.3</b>
<b>Pit latrine without slab/open pit</b>	20.6	20.5	<b>20.6</b>
<b>No facilities</b>	11.8	37.3	<b>27.7</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>212,519</b>	<b>351,197</b>	<b>563,716</b>

Table 4.2.3 depicts percentage distribution of population by how toilet was build and paid for by settlement. On overall, majority of households used family savings and support to build their toilets with 72.1 percent with 85.2 and 60.9 percent of households in urban and rural areas respectively. It was also observed that 11.4 percent of the households used 'subsidy from government or NGO' as the second most used toilet construction or payment whereas 9.6 percent of the households, the government or NGO was responsible for building their toilets.

**Table 4.2.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by How toilet was build and paid for and Settlement - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>How toilet was build and paid for</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
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<b>Owner built, family savings and support</b>	85.2	60.9	<b>72.1</b>
<b>Owner built, subsidy from government or NGO</b>	2.2	19.1	<b>11.4</b>
<b>Government/NGO responsible for building</b>	1.1	16.9	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Other</b>	1.5	1.3	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	10.0	1.8	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>187,424</b>	<b>220,244</b>	<b>407,669</b>

Table 4.2.4 shows percentage distribution of households by toilet cleaning habits and residence. Most of households in the urban areas clean their toilets weekly (48.0 percent) the least being those who clean their toilets twice a month (3.0 percent) while in the rural areas most households clean their toilets weekly (49.6 percent) whereas those who monthly clean their toilets are the least with 2.7 percent.

**Table 4.2.4: Percentage Distribution of How often toilet was cleaned and Settlement - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>How often toilet cleaned</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Daily</b>	27.1	20.9	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Weekly</b>	48.0	49.6	<b>48.9</b>
<b>Twice a month</b>	3.0	6.5	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Once a month</b>	3.8	2.7	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Less frequently</b>	10.8	17.2	<b>14.3</b>
<b>Never</b>	7.2	3.1	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>187,424</b>	<b>220,244</b>	<b>407,669</b>

## CHAPTER 5

## REMMITTANCE AND TRANSFERS

### 5.0 Introduction

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 outside the country. Table 5.1 presents percentage distribution of senders of remittances and transfers with relationship to the household head. Most senders of the remittances/transfers in urban areas were the parents followed by brothers with 31.9 and 29.3 percent respectively. In rural areas, sons of the household head were the most remittance and transfers senders followed by daughters with 25.6 and 20.1 percent respectively while the least senders were the brothers of the household head with 3.9 percent.

**Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Remittances Senders with Relationship to the Household Head - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Sender Relationship to Household Head</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Head	0.0	11.7	7.8
Spouse	5.3	15.0	11.7
Parent	31.9	7.2	15.4
Daughter	17.4	20.1	19.2
Son	0.0	25.6	17.1
Sister	0.0	8.1	5.4
Brother	29.3	3.9	12.4
Other	16.1	8.4	11.0
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>5,657</b>

Table 5.2 displays percentage distribution of country in which the sender worked or lived in by sex. Majority of senders of remittances and or transfers were those who worked and or lived in RSA with females constituting 54.8 percent while males had 45.2 percent.

**Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Country in which the sender worked or lived by Sex –2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Country worked or lived in</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>RSA</b>	45.2	54.8	<b>100.0</b>
<b>UK</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
<b>USA</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Other</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>1883</b>	<b>3774</b>	<b>5657</b>

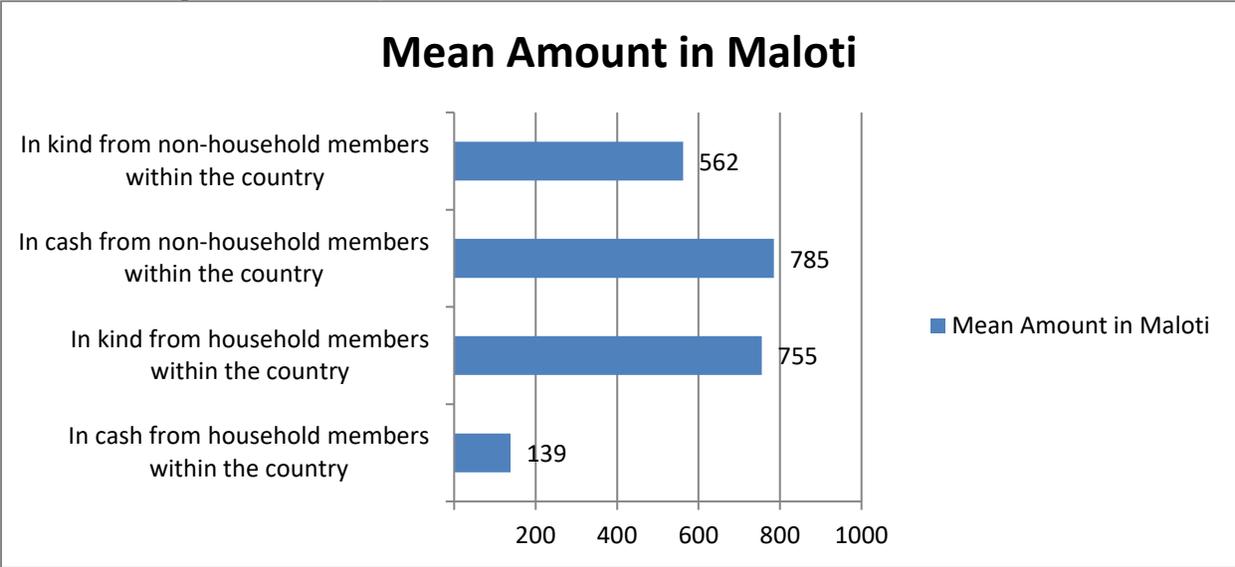
Table 5.3 below depicts percentage distribution of sectors in which the remittances senders worked in. Most remittances senders in urban areas were those who worked in mining sector followed by manufacturing sector with 50.9 and 17.3 percent. For rural areas the highest percentage of remittances sender were those working in private household with 32.1 percent followed by those working at mining sector with 13.0 percent while those worked in manufacturing sector recorded the least percentage of 3.4.

**Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Sectors in which Remittances senders worked in - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	17.3	3.4	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Mining</b>	50.9	13.0	<b>25.6</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	2.0	7.5	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Retail</b>	4.9	3.6	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Financial</b>	0.0	4.4	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Health sector</b>	0.0	4.1	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	0.0	10.3	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Private household</b>	4.7	32.1	<b>23.0</b>
<b>Informal sector</b>	0.0	7.0	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Not employed</b>	13.7	4.5	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Other</b>	6.5	10.2	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>5,657</b>

Figure 5.1 displays the mean remittances and transfers received by the household during the past month prior to the survey. The highest average cash transfers received by the household were 785.00 Maloti from non-household members within the country while 139.00 Maloti was the lowest average cash transfer received from household members within the country.

**Figure 5.1: Remittances and Transfers Received in the Past Month prior to the Survey- CMS  
2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**



## **CHAPTER 6**

### **HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY**

#### **6.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the economy within the households. It focuses on household expenditure which is food and non-food spending of the household.

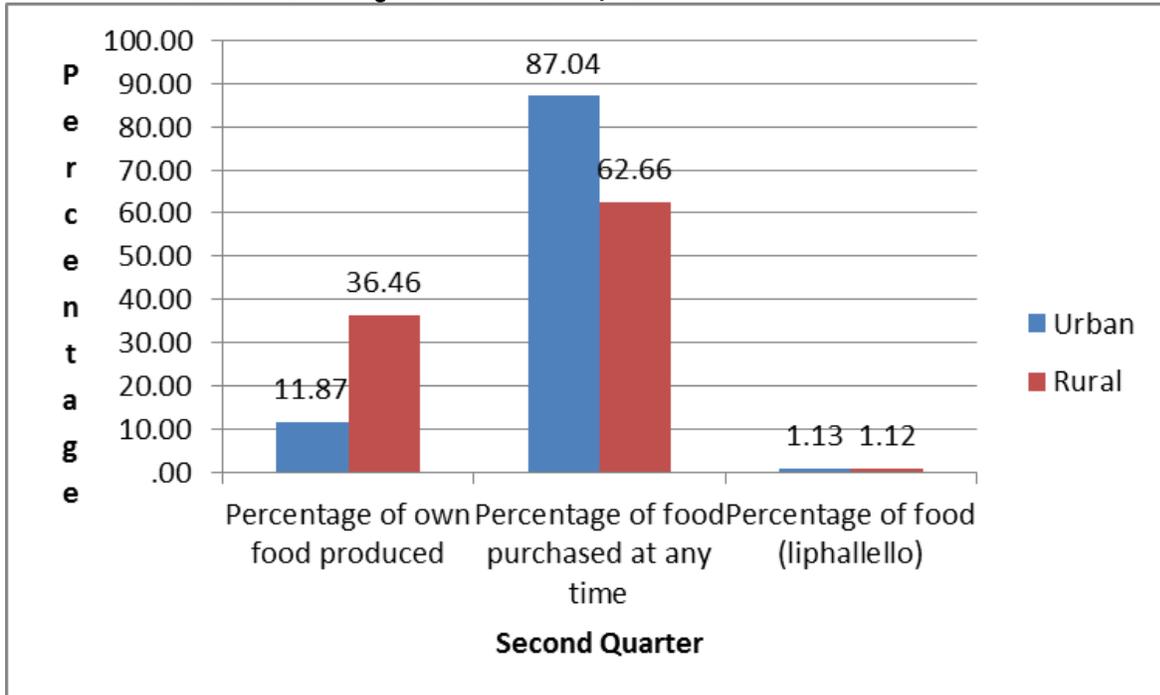
Table 6.1 shows the mean percentage distribution of household quarterly expenditure by commodity groups, settlement and districts. Botha-Bothe had the highest percentage of 68.5 of households who spent in 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' followed by those who spent in 'clothing and footwear with 9.5 percent while the lowest percentage of 0.3 was recorded for those who spent on 'Restaurant and hotels'. For Mokhotlong, households mostly spent in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages' with the highest percentage of 63.1 followed by those who spent in 'alcohol beverages, tobacco and nicotine' with 8.3percent while the lowest percent of 1.1 was observed for those who spent on health.

**Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Quarterly Expenditure by Commodity Groups, Urban/rural and Districts- 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter  
CMS 2013/2014**

Urban/Rural	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routing household maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Total	
<b>Urban</b>	24.53	8.42	13.38		8.71	2.14	1.90	4.19	5.60	9.32	14.83	3.32	3.66	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>	43.25	7.36	7.83		5.12	1.53	1.10	3.52	4.72	3.13	19.28	0.27	2.88	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>8.87</b>		<b>5.95</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>9.81</b>	<b>16.33</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>District</b>														
<b>Butha buthe</b>	68.53	4.79	9.46		4.79	1.08	1.24	4.19	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.52	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	42.07	9.49	6.49		3.95	0.97	0.98	3.29	11.11	2.42	17.93	0.29	1.02	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Berea</b>	35.93	5.66	12.16		4.85	2.08	1.52	2.93	4.55	1.54	24.39	0.00	4.38	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	25.95	8.66	7.32		8.14	2.80	2.31	4.74	4.29	9.21	20.21	3.08	3.27	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	58.29	7.39	11.44		5.81	4.65	1.06	2.67	4.27	0.00	3.32		1.10	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	39.21	7.31	6.26		4.99	1.36	0.56	3.97	9.13	4.34	21.00	0.00	1.88	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	36.42	7.45	23.28		5.55	1.04	1.30	7.61	6.75			0.00	10.61	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	20.91	6.76	27.41		7.48	0.31	0.37	1.52	5.58	17.00	8.39	0.00	4.26	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	38.26	7.39	7.43		10.13	0.90	0.91	3.15	4.73	0.00	19.08	1.17	6.83	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	63.12	8.25	5.81		6.07	1.85	1.14	5.08	5.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>8.87</b>		<b>5.95</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>9.81</b>	<b>16.33</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 6.2 displays the percentage distribution of total food consumption by urban/rural settlement in the past 7 days. The consumption of food which came from purchased at any time had the highest percentage of 87.04 in urban areas while the lowest percentage of 1.13 came from 'Liphallelo'. For rural areas the highest percentage (62.66) of consumed food came from purchase, followed by 36.46 and 1.12 percent that came from own food produce and liphallelo respectively.

**Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Total food Consumption by Urban/Rural Settlement - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**



## **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  $F_1$  = First stage sampling fraction

$F_1 = (n_h M_{hi}) / M_h$  Where  $n_h$  = sample size = number of selected primary sampling units in stratum  $h$ .

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

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

Let  $F_2$  = Second stage sampling fraction

$F_2 = (m'_{hi} / M'_{hi})$  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 =  $F_1 * F_2$

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 3,800 households for the second year of CMS (2014/2015). 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 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter was 85.3 percent. This implies that it was not possible to complete interviews in 14.7 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 15 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 Household Population and Average Household Size- 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Residence</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Total Households</b>	<b>Average Household Size</b>
<b>Urban</b>	719,488	212,519	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Rural</b>	1,637,727	351,197	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,357,215</b>	<b>563,716</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Zone</b>			
<b>Lowlands</b>	1,375,583	354,186	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Foot hills</b>	243,154	54,849	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Mountains</b>	525,695	112,886	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Senqu river valley</b>	212,783	41,795	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,357,215</b>	<b>563,716</b>	<b>4.2</b>

**Table 2: Distribution of Day and Overnight Trips by Demographic Profile - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Age Group Recoded</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trips</b>
<b>0-18</b>	8,113	23,841
<b>19-24</b>	6,616	15,924
<b>25-34</b>	15,518	25,917
<b>35-44</b>	11,917	17,448
<b>45-54</b>	7,995	12,505
<b>55-64</b>	6,697	10,718
<b>65+</b>	3,300	7,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,156</b>	<b>113,765</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	27,798	45,380
<b>Female</b>	32,358	68,385
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,156</b>	<b>113,765</b>

**Table 3: Distribution of Day and Overnight Trips by Principal Destination - 2nd Quarter  
CMS 2014/15**

<b>Principal destination</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trips</b>
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	2,488	2,639
<b>Leribe</b>	6,529	14,501
<b>Berea</b>	2,274	7,236
<b>Maseru</b>	23,823	36,888
<b>Mafeteng</b>	5,404	11,680
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	2,820	8,270
<b>Quthing</b>	3,678	7,160
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	6,427	6,928
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	1,528	4,374
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	5,185	14,089
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,156</b>	<b>113,765</b>

**Table 4: Distribution of Overnight Trips by Principal Destination and Type of Accommodation Used - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Principal destination</b>	<b>Hotel/Lodge</b>	<b>Caravan/Camp Site</b>	<b>Church/School</b>	<b>Friends/Relative</b>	<b>Bed and Breakfast/Guest House</b>	<b>Hostel</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Botha Bothe</b>	0	0	151	2,310	0	177	0	<b>2,639</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	0	177	128	13,726	337	0	133	<b>14,501</b>
<b>Berea</b>	509	0	813	5,513	0	0	401	<b>7,236</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	961	1,271	1,849	30,633	868	1,068	239	<b>36,888</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	0	497	1,053	9,927	128	75	0	<b>11,680</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	0	0	1,309	6,961	0	0	0	<b>8,270</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	135	0	990	5,908	0	0	126	<b>7,160</b>
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	721	121	1,225	4,613	0	0	248	<b>6,928</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0	194	346	3,650	0	0	184	<b>4,374</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	249	0	548	13,008	284	0	0	<b>14,089</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>8,412</b>	<b>96,248</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>113,765</b>

**Table 5: Distribution of Day and Overnight Trips by Principal Destination and Mode of Transport - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Principal destination</b>	<b>Car</b>	<b>Public transport</b>	<b>Tour transport</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	556	1,795	137	0
<b>Leribe</b>	441	5,332	624	131
<b>Berea</b>	1,243	1,031	0	0
<b>Maseru</b>	4,983	18,277	450	113
<b>Mafeteng</b>	2,624	2,779	0	0
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	890	1,364	566	0
<b>Quthing</b>	469	2,724	106	379
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	249	5,498	227	454
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0	1,528	0	0
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	0	4,659	286	241
<b>Total Day Trips</b>	<b>11,455</b>	<b>44,988</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>1,317</b>
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	1,230	1,409	0	0
<b>Leribe</b>	5,951	7,505	177	868
<b>Berea</b>	1,241	5,691	131	173
<b>Maseru</b>	4,345	31,785	214	545
<b>Mafeteng</b>	752	10,175	339	415
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	710	6,829	731	0
<b>Quthing</b>	427	6,288	237	207
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	982	4,709	889	348
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	210	3,979	0	184
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	249	13,013	132	696
<b>Total Overnight Trips</b>	<b>16,098</b>	<b>91,383</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>3,435</b>

**Table 6: Distribution of Day and Overnight Trips by Main Mode of Transport Used - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Main mode of transport used</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trips</b>
<b>Car</b>	11,455	16,098
<b>Public transport</b>	44,988	91,383
<b>Tour transport</b>	2,395	2,849
<b>Other</b>	1,317	3,435

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**Total****60,156****113,765**

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**Table 7: Distribution of Day and Overnight Trips by Principal Destination and Purpose of Visit - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Principal destination</b>	<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	<b>Business/Professionals</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>School/Education</b>	<b>Funeral</b>	<b>Other</b>
Botha-Bothe	0	1,194	337	0	0	824	133
Leribe	0	2,226	2,255	446	895	575	131
Berea	0	1,819	0	0	0	456	0
Maseru	3,137	7,374	8,404	719	2,046	543	1,599
Mafeteng	0	3,371	842	0	0	1,190	0
Mohale's Hoek	323	1,453	755	165	124	0	0
Quthing	0	1,153	1,558	106	0	362	499
Qacha's Nek	395	592	1,306	643	227	497	2,767
Mokhotlong	0	0	403	99	0	329	697
Thaba-Tseka	204	1,350	2,595	426	453	0	157
<b>Total Day Trips</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>20,533</b>	<b>18,456</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>5,983</b>
Botha-Bothe	0	1,120	378	0	151	759	230
Leribe	0	10,186	1,931	128	0	2,074	182
Berea	0	5,015	522	482	0	990	228
Maseru	1,302	21,628	4,328	2,183	1,703	4,716	1,028
Mafeteng	153	7,361	643	1,010	209	2,304	0
Mohale's Hoek	0	4,659	417	1,309	0	962	922
Quthing	0	4,106	1,071	990	197	316	479
Qacha's Nek	721	4,357	330	629	530	113	248
Mokhotlong	0	2,847	210	346	0	786	184
Thaba-Tseka	160	8,391	981	797	0	3,259	501
<b>Total Overnight Trips</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>69,670</b>	<b>10,810</b>	<b>7,874</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>16,279</b>	<b>4,004</b>

**Table 8: Distribution of Day and Overnight Trips by Main Purpose of Visit - 2nd Quarter  
CMS 2014/15**

<b>Main purpose of visit</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trips</b>
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	4,058	2,337
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	20,533	69,670
<b>Business/Professionals</b>	18,456	10,810
<b>Religion</b>	2,605	7,874
<b>School/Education</b>	3,745	2,791
<b>Funeral</b>	4,776	16,279
<b>Other</b>	5,983	4,004
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,156</b>	<b>113,765</b>

**Table 9: Distribution of Day and Overnight Trips by Purpose of Visit and Mode of Transport Used  
2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Main purpose of visit</b>	<b>Car</b>	<b>Public Transport</b>	<b>Tour Transport</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	1,355	2,703	0	0
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	4,937	15,210	193	194
<b>Business/Professionals</b>	2,102	15,706	249	400
<b>Religion</b>	0	2,499	106	0
<b>School/Education</b>	339	1,582	1,711	113
<b>Funeral</b>	2,096	2,542	137	0
<b>Other</b>	627	4,746	0	610
<b>Total Day Trips</b>	<b>11,455</b>	<b>44,988</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>1,317</b>
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	1,575	762	0	0
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	11,320	56,618	0	1,732
<b>Business/Professional</b>	581	9,589	177	462
<b>Religion</b>	361	4,961	2,146	407
<b>School/Education</b>	323	2,073	395	0
<b>Funeral</b>	1,884	13,613	132	650
<b>Other</b>	53	3,766	0	184
<b>Total Overnight Trips</b>	<b>16,098</b>	<b>91,383</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>3,435</b>

**Table 10: Distribution of Overnight/Tourist Trips by Destination and Length of Stay -2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Principal Destination</b>	<b>1-3 Nights</b>	<b>4-7 Nights</b>	<b>8-14 Nights</b>	<b>15-21 Nights</b>	<b>22+ Nights</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	2,040	177	299	0	122	2,639
<b>Leribe</b>	6,526	2,272	1,634	1,485	2,583	14,501
<b>Berea</b>	2,814	1,800	820	0	1,802	7,236
<b>Maseru</b>	18,642	8,757	4,213	1,963	3,313	36,888
<b>Mafeteng</b>	6,974	1,674	2,913	44	75	11,680
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	3,691	1,327	1,605	961	686	8,270
<b>Quthing</b>	3,554	432	1,772	860	542	7,160
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	3,429	2,270	402	0	827	6,928
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	846	1,847	466	197	1,017	4,374
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	9,735	2,373	1,129	214	639	14,089
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,231</b>	<b>22,930</b>	<b>15,254</b>	<b>5,725</b>	<b>11,605</b>	<b>113,765</b>

**Table 11: Distribution of Overnight/Tourist Trips by Purpose of Visit and Length of Stay - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Main purpose of visit</b>	<b>1-3 Nights</b>	<b>4-7 Nights</b>	<b>8-14 Nights</b>	<b>15-21 Nights</b>	<b>22+ Nights</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	1,681	389	80	0	187	<b>2,337</b>
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	28,000	15,179	12,624	4,483	9,385	<b>69,670</b>
<b>Business/Professional</b>	5,027	3,564	579	202	1,439	<b>10,810</b>
<b>Religion</b>	6,308	1,387	0	0	179	<b>7,874</b>
<b>School/Education</b>	1,896	289	471	0	135	<b>2,791</b>
<b>Funeral</b>	12,715	1,988	535	1,040	0	<b>16,279</b>
<b>Other</b>	2,623	135	965	0	281	<b>4,004</b>

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<b>Total</b>	<b>58,251</b>	<b>22,930</b>	<b>15,254</b>	<b>5,725</b>	<b>11,605</b>	<b>113,765</b>
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**Table 12: Distribution of Overnight/Tourist Trips by Purpose of Visit and Type of Accommodation Used - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Main purpose of visit</b>	<b>Hotel/Lodge</b>	<b>Caravan/Camp Site</b>	<b>Church/School</b>	<b>Friends/Relative</b>	<b>Bed and Breakfast/Guest House</b>	<b>Hostel</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	1,681	0	0	594	0	0	62	2,337
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	249	1,143	377	67,397	146	359	0	69,670
<b>Business/Professional</b>	395	426	262	8,396	437	457	437	10,810
<b>Religion</b>	249	0	6,822	166	637	0	0	7,874
<b>School/Education</b>	0	0	952	1,839	0	0	0	2,791
<b>Funeral</b>	0	691	0	15,265	0	150	173	16,279
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0	2,591	398	355	660	4,004
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>8,412</b>	<b>96,248</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>113,765</b>

**Table 13: Distribution of Employed Population by Employment Status, Urban/Rural and Sex 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Employment status</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Employee</b>	193,819	257,173	450,992
<b>Employer</b>	3,550	4,863	8,413
<b>Own-account worker</b>	56,726	97,135	153,861
<b>Unpaid family worker</b>	10,723	104,660	115,383
<b>Other</b>	0	770	770
<b>Total</b>	<b>264,818</b>	<b>464,601</b>	<b>729,418</b>

**Table 14: Distribution of Employed Population by Age group and Occupation - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Armed forces occupations</b>	<b>Managers</b>	<b>Professionals</b>	<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	<b>Clerical support workers</b>	<b>Service and sales workers</b>	<b>Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery worker</b>	<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	<b>Elementary occupations</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>15-19</b>	0	0	0	214	0	1,457	4,555	658	468	29,621	<b>36,972</b>
<b>20-24</b>	0		3,545	921	2,192	11,605	9,815	5,611	1,756	48,617	<b>84,061</b>
<b>25-29</b>	194	1,265	8,863	1,928	5,413	15,291	10,760	13,234	5,127	40,999	<b>103,073</b>
<b>30-34</b>	697	1,844	12,908	4,617	2,498	15,455	13,791	13,538	7,620	40,136	<b>113,104</b>
<b>35-39</b>	978	1,998	9,637	2,963	2,158	12,784	11,142	13,387	5,917	34,943	<b>95,908</b>
<b>40-44</b>	0	1,802	4,706	1,980	1,884	9,168	10,124	8,203	6,070	27,468	<b>71,405</b>
<b>45-49</b>	77	2,599	6,099	2,467	865	5,713	8,253	6,381	2,824	20,423	<b>55,699</b>
<b>50-54</b>	637	1,380	5,269	3,146	945	3,275	12,079	3,881	1,900	19,595	<b>52,108</b>
<b>55-59</b>	0	1,132	4,092	231	386	3,382	10,786	3,276	1,655	14,480	<b>39,420</b>
<b>60-64</b>	0	702	2,082	674	417	2,048	14,970	941	607	7,488	<b>29,929</b>
<b>65+</b>	122	2,928	2,871	726	136	2,612	26,207	1,793	133	10,210	<b>47,739</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>60,073</b>	<b>19,868</b>	<b>16,894</b>	<b>82,789</b>	<b>132,481</b>	<b>70,902</b>	<b>34,076</b>	<b>293,980</b>	<b>729,418</b>

**Table 15: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Sex - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	170,825	86,094	<b>256,919</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	34,180	1,735	<b>35,915</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	18,076	54,403	<b>72,479</b>
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	321	182	<b>503</b>
<b>Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	2,036	686	<b>2,721</b>
<b>Construction</b>	56,264	4,249	<b>60,513</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	34,974	45,342	<b>80,316</b>
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	20,731	742	<b>21,473</b>
<b>Accommodation and food services activities</b>	2,459	5,498	<b>7,958</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	271	1,606	<b>1,878</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	2,728	2,777	<b>5,505</b>
<b>Real state activities</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	2,426	1,411	<b>3,836</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	11,716	3,608	<b>15,324</b>
<b>Public administration and defense; compulsory social security</b>	18,489	15,227	<b>33,716</b>
<b>Education</b>	8,305	22,437	<b>30,742</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	5,167	12,591	<b>17,758</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	564	303	<b>867</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	5,519	7,578	<b>13,097</b>
<b>Activities of household as employers; undifferentiated goods-and service-producing services of household for own use</b>	4,638	63,261	<b>67,898</b>
<b>Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>399,689</b>	<b>329,729</b>	<b>729,418</b>

**Table 16: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Sex -2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Armed forces occupations</b>	2,584	122	<b>2,706</b>
<b>Managers</b>	8,669	6,981	<b>15,650</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	25,064	35,010	<b>60,073</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	9,666	10,202	<b>19,868</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	3,977	12,917	<b>16,894</b>
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	37,370	45,419	<b>82,789</b>
<b>Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery worker</b>	76,452	56,029	<b>132,481</b>
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	46,432	24,470	<b>70,902</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators , and assemblers</b>	28,917	5,159	<b>34,076</b>
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	160,560	133,420	<b>293,980</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>399,689</b>	<b>329,729</b>	<b>729,418</b>

**Table 17: Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Employment Status - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Employee</b>	<b>Employer</b>	<b>Own-account worker</b>	<b>Unpaid family worker</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Male</b>	239,860	5,220	82,666	71,475	468	<b>399,689</b>
<b>Female</b>	211,132	3,193	71,195	43,908	302	<b>329,729</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>450,992</b>	<b>8,413</b>	<b>153,861</b>	<b>115,383</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>729,418</b>

**Table 18: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Duration of Contract- 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Less than 12 months</b>	<b>Fixed term of 12+ months</b>	<b>Permanent</b>	<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Armed forces occupations</b>	0	0	2,512	0	<b>2,512</b>
<b>Managers</b>	677	1,014	7,545	792	<b>10,028</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	2,375	2,144	39,939	5,874	<b>50,333</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	2,006	733	9,369	725	<b>12,832</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	4,438	1,894	6,743	2,225	<b>15,301</b>
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	4,767	1,669	20,552	11,794	<b>38,782</b>
<b>Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery worker</b>	8,679	1,085	646	2,363	<b>12,774</b>
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	8,445	2,716	15,759	15,510	<b>42,430</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators , and assemblers</b>	2,865	1,376	13,112	9,041	<b>26,393</b>
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	43,054	26,788	52,494	71,248	<b>193,584</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,306</b>	<b>39,419</b>	<b>168,671</b>	<b>119,572</b>	<b>404,968</b>

**Table 19: Distribution of Employed Population by Age Group and Districts - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	<b>Leribe</b>	<b>Berea</b>	<b>Maseru</b>	<b>Mafeteng</b>	<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	<b>Quthing</b>	<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>15-19</b>	1,899	5,422	5,144	8,784	2,591	1,810	3,269	1,663	1,659	4,730	<b>36,972</b>
<b>20-24</b>	2,449	11,643	9,847	28,914	6,936	6,486	6,358	4,009	1,393	6,027	<b>84,061</b>
<b>25-29</b>	4,678	16,185	10,987	32,828	7,638	9,211	7,793	5,186	2,209	6,358	<b>103,073</b>
<b>30-34</b>	6,988	20,155	11,196	41,363	6,881	6,875	7,865	4,675	2,963	4,141	<b>113,104</b>
<b>35-39</b>	4,085	17,618	8,650	39,223	5,630	4,733	3,466	4,018	3,196	5,288	<b>95,908</b>
<b>40-44</b>	3,119	11,230	7,436	26,300	5,082	4,154	3,753	5,142	2,312	2,877	<b>71,405</b>
<b>45-49</b>	3,639	8,974	6,639	20,177	3,574	2,600	4,586	1,983	1,614	1,911	<b>55,699</b>
<b>50-54</b>	2,841	9,872	6,672	15,441	3,153	3,047	2,861	3,578	1,744	2,900	<b>52,108</b>
<b>55-59</b>	1,062	7,340	3,961	11,826	2,218	4,022	2,345	3,422	1,036	2,191	<b>39,420</b>
<b>60-64</b>	899	6,438	3,524	8,287	2,526	1,220	3,412	1,672	275	1,677	<b>29,929</b>
<b>65+</b>	1,767	7,624	5,786	14,119	1,817	2,161	4,499	5,799	743	3,423	<b>47,739</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,427</b>	<b>122,503</b>	<b>79,843</b>	<b>247,261</b>	<b>48,047</b>	<b>46,318</b>	<b>50,207</b>	<b>41,147</b>	<b>19,143</b>	<b>41,522</b>	<b>729,418</b>

**Table 20: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Type of Contract- 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter  
CMS 2014/15**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Yes, written contract</b>	<b>Yes, oral agreement</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Armed forces occupations</b>	2,512	0	0	0	<b>2,512</b>
<b>Managers</b>	9,760	268	258	0	<b>10,287</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	47,500	2,833	62	1,193	<b>51,588</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	10,683	2,150	782	796	<b>14,410</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	13,402	1,899	258	157	<b>15,716</b>
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	25,798	12,983	1,952	2,628	<b>43,361</b>
<b>Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery worker</b>	3,258	9,516	3,587	0	<b>16,361</b>
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	21,503	20,927	4,291	3,858	<b>50,579</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators , and assemblers</b>	16,911	9,481	945	667	<b>28,004</b>
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	91,044	102,540	16,039	8,551	<b>218,174</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>242,371</b>	<b>162,597</b>	<b>28,175</b>	<b>17,850</b>	<b>450,992</b>

**Table 21: Distribution of Employed population by Industry and Districts - 2nd quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	<b>Leribe</b>	<b>Berea</b>	<b>Maseru</b>	<b>Maleteng</b>	<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	<b>Quthing</b>	<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	11,724	40,418	39,772	56,918	13,987	14,989	28,944	17,421	6,340	26,406	<b>256,919</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	3,818	10,050	3,177	6,547	4,316	4,879	1,250	442	839	814	<b>36,131</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	560	19,080	3,585	37,406	2,488	2,156	1,467	3,170	795	1,986	<b>72,692</b>
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	0	221	0	0	182	0	0	0	99	0	<b>503</b>
<b>Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	0	197	420	1,314	0	0	282	508	0	0	<b>2,721</b>
<b>Construction</b>	2,577	13,341	8,951	15,770	4,868	3,202	2,887	4,473	2,098	2,347	<b>60,513</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles</b>	3,259	10,337	4,132	38,967	8,261	5,624	3,628	2,065	1,902	1,929	<b>80,103</b>
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	1,222	4,178	1,305	6,734	1,540	1,973	1,994	1,267	953	306	<b>21,473</b>
<b>Accommodation and food services activities</b>	554	524	239	3,396	1,130	198	148	1,016	349	404	<b>7,958</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	0	0	218	1,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1,878</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	457	141	409	3,599	216	0	484	0	199	0	<b>5,505</b>
<b>Real state activities</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>-</b>
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	457	269	666	1,913	0	0	282	248	0	0	<b>3,836</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	92	1,620	699	10,804	675	0	457	487	349	141	<b>15,324</b>
<b>Public administration and defense; compulsory social security</b>	893	1,952	2,329	17,511	1,991	1,019	2,073	2,774	859	2,316	<b>33,716</b>
<b>Education</b>	2,801	3,338	2,760	10,803	1,114	2,550	1,484	2,303	2,267	1,321	<b>30,742</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	1,639	3,433	1,233	5,443	683	2,288	982	1,697	0	146	<b>17,542</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	0	361	69	303	0	0	0	135	0	0	<b>867</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	339	2,042	394	6,076	902	1,340	409	1,057	99	439	<b>13,097</b>
<b>Activities of household as employers; undifferentiated goods-and service-producing services of household for own use</b>	3,036	11,001	9,487	22,098	5,694	6,100	3,436	2,085	1,995	2,967	<b>67,898</b>

**Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies**

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

**Total**

**33,427 122,503 79,843 247,261 48,047 46,318 50,207 41,147 19,143 41,522 729,418**

**Table 22: Distribution of Employed Population by Employment Sector and Hours Worked - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Employment sector</b>	<b>0-10</b>	<b>11-20</b>	<b>21-30</b>	<b>31-40</b>	<b>41-50</b>	<b>51-60</b>	<b>61+</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Government</b>	1,700	1,141	1,942	37,526	26,390	6,304	5,328	<b>80,332</b>
<b>State-owned enterprise</b>	471	477	440	2,414	5,920	2,679	1,795	<b>14,196</b>
<b>NGO</b>	0	259	612	3,433	1,971	1,162	1,893	<b>9,330</b>
<b>Private business or farm</b>	5,987	13,083	48,219	52,615	92,400	66,627	59,252	<b>338,183</b>
<b>Private household Embassy, foreign organization</b>	5,292	8,153	23,135	29,428	29,710	34,330	48,444	<b>178,493</b>
<b>RSA</b>	0	0	0	0	177	811	1,103	<b>2,091</b>
<b>RSA</b>	255	1,022	1,500	11,544	34,581	28,543	26,765	<b>104,210</b>
<b>Other countries</b>	167	0	0	1,053	309	443	611	<b>2,584</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,873</b>	<b>24,135</b>	<b>75,848</b>	<b>138,013</b>	<b>191,458</b>	<b>140,900</b>	<b>145,192</b>	<b>729,418</b>



**Table 23 : Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Hours Worked - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>0-10</b>	<b>11-20</b>	<b>21-30</b>	<b>31-40</b>	<b>41-50</b>	<b>51-60</b>	<b>61+</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	7,320	17,382	57,076	52,822	44,731	39,736	37,851	<b>256,919</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	457	1,087	402	7,393	14,909	5,830	6,053	<b>36,131</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	375	327	3,552	6,122	36,677	14,962	10,678	<b>72,692</b>
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	0	0	0	99	182	221	0	<b>503</b>
<b>Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	0	0	508	495	1,437	0	281	<b>2,721</b>
<b>Construction</b>	356	566	2,370	9,811	21,295	18,379	7,736	<b>60,513</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	1,009	2,441	5,578	9,428	18,375	18,384	24,889	<b>80,103</b>
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	508	122	201	2,177	3,407	4,251	10,807	<b>21,473</b>
<b>Accommodation and food services activities</b>	0	0	136	172	2,985	2,195	2,470	<b>7,958</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	0	0	0	1,034	844	0	0	<b>1,878</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	0	0	0	2,227	2,741	537	0	<b>5,505</b>
<b>Real state activities</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	0	0	0	1,516	840	1,043	437	<b>3,836</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>		201	0	1,672	1,797	4,750	6,904	<b>15,324</b>
<b>Public administration and defense; compulsory social security</b>	1,404	739	1,894	11,541	11,161	3,473	3,505	<b>33,716</b>
<b>Education</b>	274	69	1,707	16,315	10,359	1,099	917	<b>30,742</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	276	258	157	5,775	5,137	3,236	2,702	<b>17,542</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	0	0	0	204	0	664	0	<b>867</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	1,317	0	0	2,555	2,742	3,935	2,547	<b>13,097</b>
<b>Activities of household as employers; undifferentiated goods-and service-producing services of household for own use</b>	576	943	2,269	6,654	11,836	18,207	27,414	<b>67,898</b>
<b>Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies</b>	0	0	0	0	0		0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,873</b>	<b>24,135</b>	<b>75,848</b>	<b>138,013</b>	<b>191,458</b>	<b>140,900</b>	<b>145,192</b>	<b>729,418</b>

**Table 24: Distribution of Employed Population by District and Sex - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	19,879	13,548	<b>33,427</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	71,446	51,057	<b>122,503</b>
<b>Berea</b>	47,733	32,110	<b>79,843</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	118,942	128,319	<b>247,261</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	30,442	17,605	<b>48,047</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	25,976	20,342	<b>46,318</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	28,171	22,036	<b>50,207</b>
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	20,898	20,249	<b>41,147</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	10,624	8,520	<b>19,143</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	25,579	15,943	<b>41,522</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>399,689</b>	<b>329,729</b>	<b>729,418</b>

**Table 25: Distribution of Underemployed Population by Age group and Sex -2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>15-19</b>	596	316	<b>913</b>
<b>20-24</b>	1,540	912	<b>2,453</b>
<b>25-29</b>	1,008	1,423	<b>2,432</b>
<b>30-34</b>	2,519	1,480	<b>3,999</b>
<b>35-39</b>	2,021	1,588	<b>3,609</b>
<b>40-44</b>	1,132	1,692	<b>2,824</b>
<b>45-49</b>	697	1,446	<b>2,143</b>
<b>50-54</b>	1,502	1,502	<b>3,004</b>
<b>55-59</b>	1,267	906	<b>2,173</b>
<b>60-64</b>	1,079	1,399	<b>2,477</b>
<b>65+</b>	719	2,403	<b>3,122</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,079</b>	<b>15,068</b>	<b>29,147</b>



**Table 26: Distribution of Underemployed Population by Employment sector and Sex - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter  
CMS 2014/15**

<b>Employment sector</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Government</b>	385	407	<b>791</b>
<b>State-owned enterprise</b>	131	0	<b>131</b>
<b>NGO</b>	0	509	<b>509</b>
<b>Private business or farm</b>	8,342	7,759	<b>16,101</b>
<b>Private household</b>	4,678	6,181	<b>10,859</b>
<b>Embassy, foreign organization</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>RSA</b>	543	214	<b>757</b>
<b>Other countries</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,079</b>	<b>15,068</b>	<b>29,147</b>

**Table 27: Distribution of Underemployed Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex -  
2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	546	154	<b>700</b>
	<b>Leribe</b>	2,614	2,256	<b>4,869</b>
	<b>Berea</b>	2,254	2,770	<b>5,024</b>
	<b>Maseru</b>	6,229	6,469	<b>12,698</b>
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	69	240	<b>309</b>
	<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	533	592	<b>1,125</b>
	<b>Quthing</b>	989	971	<b>1,959</b>
	<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	490	1,069	<b>1,559</b>
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	173	0	<b>173</b>
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	183	547	<b>730</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,079</b>	<b>15,068</b>	<b>29,147</b>
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	8,401	9,010	<b>17,411</b>
	<b>Foothills</b>	2,015	2,738	<b>4,753</b>
	<b>Mountains</b>	3,019	1,882	<b>4,901</b>
	<b>Senqu river valley</b>	644	1,438	<b>2,082</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,079</b>	<b>15,068</b>	<b>29,147</b>
<b>Urban/Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	3,239	3,883	<b>7,122</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	10,840	11,185	<b>22,026</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,079</b>	<b>15,068</b>	<b>29,147</b>

**Table 28: Distribution of Unemployed Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	6,526	10,099	<b>16,625</b>
	<b>Leribe</b>	17,341	24,865	<b>42,206</b>
	<b>Berea</b>	8,573	13,521	<b>22,094</b>
	<b>Maseru</b>	19,541	32,979	<b>52,520</b>
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	16,757	18,923	<b>35,679</b>
	<b>Mohale's</b>			
	<b>Hoek</b>	8,674	11,660	<b>20,334</b>
	<b>Quthing</b>	3,775	8,184	<b>11,959</b>
	<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	579	1,928	<b>2,507</b>
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	13,573	13,230	<b>26,803</b>
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	8,165	14,345	<b>22,509</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>103,504</b>	<b>149,733</b>	<b>253,238</b>
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	54,887	80,978	<b>135,865</b>
	<b>Foothills</b>	11,358	15,790	<b>27,148</b>
	<b>Mountains</b>	28,515	38,280	<b>66,795</b>
	<b>Senqu river valley</b>	8,745	14,684	<b>23,429</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>103,504</b>	<b>149,733</b>
<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Urban</b>	17,338	33,614	<b>50,951</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	86,167	116,120	<b>202,286</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>103,504</b>	<b>149,733</b>

**Table 29: Distribution of Job Seekers by Age Group and Sex - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>15-19</b>	4,608	4,705	9,313
<b>20-24</b>	12,192	17,880	30,072
<b>25-29</b>	15,720	10,797	26,517
<b>30-34</b>	14,251	9,269	23,519
<b>35-39</b>	5,735	5,190	10,925
<b>40-44</b>	3,567	3,241	6,808
<b>45-49</b>	3,393	2,849	6,242
<b>50-54</b>	2,039	1,602	3,640
<b>55-59</b>	1,648	1,798	3,446
<b>60-64</b>	3,039	1,494	4,533
<b>65+</b>	556	681	1,238
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,748</b>	<b>59,507</b>	<b>126,254</b>

**Table 30: Percentage Distribution of Job Seekers by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	4,290	4,722	<b>9,013</b>
	<b>Leribe</b>	5,932	8,066	<b>13,998</b>
	<b>Berea</b>	7,338	5,651	<b>12,989</b>
	<b>Maseru</b>	23,528	23,738	<b>47,266</b>
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	7,078	2,873	<b>9,951</b>
	<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	6,909	4,188	<b>11,097</b>
	<b>Quthing</b>	2,429	2,145	<b>4,574</b>
	<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	3,143	3,124	<b>6,267</b>
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	3,198	3,392	<b>6,591</b>
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	2,901	1,607	<b>4,508</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,748</b>	<b>59,507</b>	<b>126,254</b>
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	47,371	42,368	<b>89,739</b>
	<b>Foothills</b>	3,120	4,791	<b>7,911</b>
	<b>Mountains</b>	11,216	9,431	<b>20,647</b>
	<b>Senqu river valley</b>	5,041	2,916	<b>7,957</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,748</b>	<b>59,507</b>	<b>126,254</b>
<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Urban</b>	25,336	27,109	<b>52,445</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	41,412	32,398	<b>73,809</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,748</b>	<b>59,507</b>	<b>126,254</b>

**Table 31: Distribution of Employed Youth by Occupation and Sex - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

Occupation	Youth			Not Youth			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Armed forces occupations</b>	891	0	891	1,693	122	1,815	2,584	122	<b>2,706</b>
<b>Managers</b>	400	2,709	3,109	8,269	4,272	12,541	8,669	6,981	<b>15,650</b>
<b>Professionals Technicians and associate professionals</b>	10,911	14,406	25,317	14,153	20,604	34,757	25,064	35,010	<b>60,073</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	2,513	5,167	7,680	7,153	5,035	12,188	9,666	10,202	<b>19,868</b>
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	2,838	7,265	10,103	1,139	5,652	6,791	3,977	12,917	<b>16,894</b>
<b>Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery worker</b>	20,844	22,963	43,807	16,526	22,457	38,982	37,370	45,419	<b>82,789</b>
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	24,045	14,875	38,920	52,407	41,154	93,561	76,452	56,029	<b>132,481</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators , and assemblers</b>	24,110	8,930	33,041	22,322	15,539	37,862	46,432	24,470	<b>70,902</b>
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	13,254	1,717	14,971	15,662	3,443	19,105	28,917	5,159	<b>34,076</b>
	96,088	63,285	159,373	64,472	70,134	134,607	160,560	133,420	<b>293,980</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>195,894</b>	<b>141,316</b>	<b>337,210</b>	<b>203,795</b>	<b>188,413</b>	<b>392,208</b>	<b>399,689</b>	<b>329,729</b>	<b>729,418</b>

**Table 32: Distribution of Under Employed Youth by Employment Sector and Urban/Rural Settlement - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

Employment sector	Youth			Not Youth			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Government</b>	78	0	78	201	512	713	279	512	791

<b>State-owned enterprise</b>	0	131	131	0	0	0	0	131	131
<b>NGO</b>	253	0	253	256	0	256	509	0	509
<b>Private business or farm</b>	1,666	4,327	5,993	2,386	7,722	10,108	4,052	12,049	16,101
<b>Private household</b>	345	2,716	3,061	1,657	6,140	7,797	2,003	8,856	10,859
<b>Embassy, foreign organization</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>RSA</b>	279	0	279	0	478	478	279	478	757
<b>Other countries</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>7,174</b>	<b>9,796</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>14,852</b>	<b>19,351</b>	<b>7,122</b>	<b>22,026</b>	<b>29,147</b>

**Table 33: Distribution of Unemployed Youth by Urban/Rural Settlement, District and Zone - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Youth</b>	<b>Not Youth</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Urban</b>	32,795	18,156	<b>50,951</b>
<b>Rural</b>	129,431	72,856	<b>202,286</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>162,226</b>	<b>91,011</b>	<b>253,238</b>
<b>District</b>			
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	10,647	5,978	<b>16,625</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	27,888	14,318	<b>42,206</b>
<b>Berea</b>	15,983	6,111	<b>22,094</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	35,228	17,292	<b>52,520</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	19,712	15,968	<b>35,679</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	12,088	8,246	<b>20,334</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	7,750	4,209	<b>11,959</b>
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	1,570	937	<b>2,507</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	16,460	10,344	<b>26,803</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	14,901	7,608	<b>22,509</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>162,226</b>	<b>91,011</b>	<b>253,238</b>
<b>Zone</b>			
<b>Lowlands</b>	86,184	49,681	<b>135,865</b>
<b>Foot hills</b>	16,977	10,171	<b>27,148</b>
<b>Mountains</b>	43,244	23,552	<b>66,795</b>
<b>Senqu river valley</b>	15,822	7,607	<b>23,429</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>162,226</b>	<b>91,011</b>	<b>253,238</b>

**Table 34: Distribution of Job Seekers Youth by Urban/Rural Settlement and District and Zone -  
2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Urban/Rural</b>	<b>Youth</b>	<b>Not Youth</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Urban</b>	36,513	15,932	52,445
<b>Rural</b>	52,908	20,901	73,809
<b>Total</b>	89,421	36,833	126,254
<b>District</b>			
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	5,119	3,894	9,013
<b>Leribe</b>	9,960	4,039	13,998
<b>Berea</b>	9,370	3,619	12,989
<b>Maseru</b>	36,202	11,063	47,266
<b>Mafeteng</b>	5,997	3,955	9,951
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	7,670	3,427	11,097
<b>Quthing</b>	3,436	1,138	4,574
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	3,767	2,500	6,267
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	4,518	2,073	6,591
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	3,383	1,125	4,508
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,421</b>	<b>36,833</b>	<b>126,254</b>
<b>Zone</b>			
<b>Lowlands</b>	63,607	26,133	89,739
<b>Foot hills</b>	5,244	2,667	7,911
<b>Mountains</b>	14,845	5,802	20,647
<b>Senqu river valley</b>	5,727	2,230	7,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,421</b>	<b>36,833</b>	<b>126,254</b>

**Table 35: Distribution of Drinking Water Sources by Settlement - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Drinking Water Sources</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Piped water into dwelling	10,343	2,313	<b>12,656</b>
Piped water into someone else's yard/plot	134,741	22,923	<b>157,664</b>
Piped water into someone else's yard/plot	33,399	7,728	<b>41,127</b>
Borehole at home	2,644	2,824	<b>5,469</b>
Rainwater harvesting at home	1,684	12,073	<b>13,757</b>
Rainwater harvesting, neighbor	474	859	<b>1,334</b>
Public tap/standpipe	22,882	207,601	<b>230,483</b>
Public borehole	1,876	26,285	<b>28,161</b>
Protected spring	2,181	31,211	<b>33,392</b>
Unprotected spring	8,233	69,574	<b>77,807</b>
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels )	253	74,492	<b>74,745</b>
Bottle water	430	0	<b>430</b>
Cart with small tank/drum	300	608	<b>908</b>
Tanker-truck	209	755	<b>964</b>
Other	3,202	2,494	<b>5,695</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>222,850</b>	<b>461,739</b>	<b>684,589</b>

**Table 36: Distribution of Type of Water Connections by Urban/Rural Settlement - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Type of water connections</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Connected to the mains</b>	134,223	22,289	<b>156,511</b>
<b>Connected to neighbor</b>	6,821	2,419	<b>9,239</b>
<b>Private water system (with a water pump)</b>	193	177	<b>370</b>
<b>Other</b>	516	231	<b>746</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,752</b>	<b>25,115</b>	<b>166,867</b>

**Table 37: Distribution of Types of Income Generating Activities by Settlement - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter  
CMS 2014/15**

<b>Types of income generating activities</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Retail shop</b>	0	0	0
<b>Sells food / drinks</b>	2,400	0	2,400
<b>Services (laundry, hair salon, car wash, etc)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Making blocks or bricks</b>	0	0	0
<b>Crop irrigation</b>	1,676	1,014	2,690
<b>Animal husbandry</b>	1,377	282	1,659
<b>Other</b>	805	628	1,433
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,258</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>8,181</b>

**Table 38: Distribution of Agency that Undertook Water Connections by Urban/Rural Settlement  
2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>WASCO</b>	127,341	9,089	<b>136,431</b>
<b>DRWS</b>	635	8,974	<b>9,609</b>
<b>Other</b>	411	1,601	<b>2,012</b>
<b>Do not know</b>	5,836	2,624	<b>8,460</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,223</b>	<b>22,289</b>	<b>156,511</b>

**Table 39: Distribution of Improved Sanitation Facilities by Settlement - 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Improved sanitation facility</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Flush/ pour flush to piped sewer system	2,793	1,577	<b>4,371</b>
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	7,080	1,469	<b>8,549</b>
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	3,622	376	<b>3,998</b>
Flush/pour flush to unknown place/don't know where	840	978	<b>1,818</b>
Ventilated improved pit latrine	99,014	92,857	<b>191,871</b>
Pit latrine with slab	29,744	50,833	<b>80,577</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,093</b>	<b>148,091</b>	<b>291,183</b>
<b>Unimproved sanitation facility</b>			
Flush/pour flush to elsewhere	556	0	<b>556</b>
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	43,776	72,154	<b>115,929</b>
No facility	25,095	130,953	<b>156,047</b>
Other	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,426</b>	<b>203,107</b>	<b>272,533</b>

**Table 40: Distribution of Type of Toilet Used by Household by Settlement- 2nd Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Type of toilet used by household</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system</b>	2,793	1,577	<b>4,371</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to septic tank</b>	7,080	1,469	<b>8,549</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to pit latrine</b>	3,622	376	<b>3,998</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to elsewhere</b>	556	0	<b>556</b>
<b>Flush/pour flush to unknown place/don't know where</b>	840	978	<b>1,818</b>
<b>Ventilated improved pit latrine</b>	99,014	92,857	<b>191,871</b>
<b>Pit latrine with slap</b>	29,744	50,833	<b>80,577</b>
<b>Pit latrine without slab/open pit</b>	43,776	72,154	<b>115,929</b>
<b>No facilities</b>	25,095	130,953	<b>156,047</b>
<b>Other</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,519</b>	<b>351,197</b>	<b>563,716</b>

**Table 41: Distribution of How Toilet was Build and Paid for by Settlement - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter  
CMS 2014/15**

<b>How toilet was build and paid for</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Owner built, family savings and support</b>	159,723	134,154	<b>293,877</b>
<b>Owner built, subsidy from government or NGO</b>	4,195	42,112	<b>46,308</b>
<b>Government/NGO responsible for building</b>	2,050	37,188	<b>39,239</b>
<b>Other</b>	2,718	2,827	<b>5,545</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	18,738	3,963	<b>22,701</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,424</b>	<b>220,244</b>	<b>407,669</b>

**Table 42: Distribution of How often Toilet Cleaned by Settlement - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>How often toilet cleaned</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Daily</b>	50,861	46,049	<b>96,910</b>
<b>Weekly</b>	90,009	109,312	<b>199,321</b>

<b>Twice a month</b>	5,611	14,232	<b>19,842</b>
<b>Once a month</b>	7,080	5,932	<b>13,011</b>
<b>Less frequently</b>	20,283	37,902	<b>58,185</b>
<b>Never</b>	13,581	6,818	<b>20,399</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,424</b>	<b>220,244</b>	<b>407,669</b>

**Table 43: Distribution of Senders of Remittances in Relationship to Household Head by Settlement - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Sender Relationship to Household Head</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Head	0	442	442
Spouse	99	565	664
Parent	601	271	871
Daughter	328	760	1088
Son	0	965	965
Sister	0	307	307
Brother	552	147	699
Friend	0	0	0
Other	303	317	620
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>1883</b>	<b>3774</b>	<b>5657</b>

**Table 44: Distribution of Country in which the sender worked or lived by Sex- 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Country worked or lived in</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>RSA</b>	1,883	3,774	<b>5,657</b>
<b>UK</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>USA</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Other</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>5,657</b>

**Table 45: Distribution of Sectors in which Remittances senders worked in - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

Manufacturing	325	126	452
Mining	959	491	1450
Agriculture	37	282	320
Retail	92	136	227
Financial	0	165	165
Health sector	0	154	154
Education	0	0	0
Construction	0	388	388
Government	0	0	0
Private household	89	1212	1301
Informal sector	0	263	263
Not employed	258	172	430
Other	122	386	508
<b>Total</b>	<b>1883</b>	<b>3774</b>	<b>5657</b>

**Table 46: Distribution of Household Quarterly Mean Expenditure by Commodity Groups, Urban/rural and Districts - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter  
CMS 2014/15**

	<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics</b>	<b>Clothing and Footwear</b>	<b>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and other fuels</b>	<b>Furnishings, household equipment and routing household maintenance</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>Recreation and culture</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>
<b>Urban/Rural</b>												
<b>Urban</b>	20,616.00	7,076.09	11,240.67	7,318.58	1,795.97	1,596.11	3,517.76	4,707.27	7,832.17	12,463.64	2,793.55	3,076.29
<b>Rural</b>	23,840.32	4,058.33	4,313.66	2,822.99	843.81	607.29	1,940.86	2,602.77	1,724.76	10,628.82	150.44	1,586.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,586.96</b>	<b>5,090.51</b>	<b>6,012.06</b>	<b>4,035.42</b>	<b>1,213.34</b>	<b>1,081.45</b>	<b>2,620.54</b>	<b>3,553.13</b>	<b>6,644.44</b>	<b>11,064.14</b>	<b>1,614.46</b>	<b>2,248.92</b>
<b>District</b>												
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	36,412.88	2,546.47	5,028.12	2,546.78	571.82	660.88	2,226.53	2,176.13	0	0	160.00	808.15
<b>Leribe</b>	29,240.30	6,596.41	4,509.50	2,745.20	673.39	681.69	2,285.93	7,721.34	1,680.00	12,463.64	200.00	706.28
<b>Berea</b>	19,622.27	3,090.90	6,641.45	2,646.22	1,138.38	832.78	1,598.31	2,485.59	840.00	13,320.00	0	2,393.07
<b>Maseru</b>	18,358.97	6,129.61	5,176.68	5,759.23	1,983.77	1,631.38	3,356.66	3,035.95	6,517.56	14,300.00	2,181.69	2,309.86
<b>Mafeteng</b>	28,633.19	3,629.72	5,617.61	2,855.85	2,286.33	519.60	1,313.63	2,096.39	0	1,632.00	0	538.68
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	20,218.07	3,770.21	3,225.49	2,570.95	700.45	287.46	2,047.19	4,708.06	2,239.56	10,825.41	0	968.61
<b>Quthing</b>	17,996.01	3,681.95	11,501.11	2,742.10	511.81	644.09	3,758.14	3,334.63	0	0	0	5,243.02
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	18,583.24	6,009.54	24,364.09	6,645.57	272.87	329.69	1,350.01	4,963.45	15,112.00	7,458.39	0	3,786.51
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	26,066.83	5,037.00	5,064.65	6,899.82	613.19	623.00	2,147.74	3,221.77	0	13,000.00	800.00	4,654.41
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	21,607.67	2,825.85	1,989.77	2,076.40	632.03	391.37	1,738.85	1,758.37	0	0	0	1,212.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,586.96</b>	<b>5,090.51</b>	<b>6,012.06</b>	<b>4,035.42</b>	<b>1,213.34</b>	<b>1,081.45</b>	<b>2,620.54</b>	<b>3,553.13</b>	<b>6,644.44</b>	<b>11,064.14</b>	<b>1,614.46</b>	<b>2,248.92</b>

**Table 47: Distribution of Total Food Consumption by Settlement – 2nd Quarter CMS 2013/14**

<b>Urban/Rural</b>	<b>Percentage of own food produced</b>	<b>Percentage of food purchased at any time</b>	<b>Percentage of food (Liphallelo)</b>
<b>Urban</b>	2,486,070.66	18,229,205.33	236,663.21
<b>Rural</b>	12,686,200.53	21,800,850.22	390,145.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,172,271.18</b>	<b>40,030,055.55</b>	<b>626,808.73</b>