



Kingdom of Lesotho



Statistical Report

NO 9: 2018

## CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE SURVEY

4<sup>TH</sup> QUARTER 2014/2015



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# **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 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. As a result, this report is for the fourth quarter (May to July) of 2014/2015.

## CHAPTER 2

### DOMESTIC TOURISM

#### 2.0 Introduction

Domestic tourism is tourism involving residents of one country travelling only within that country. It may be due to motivation by 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 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 respondent's usual residence where they visit to a place and come back on the same day, while overnight trip is a trip outside the respondent's usual place where one or more night is spent away from one's household. The analysis will be based on the most recent trips.

Table 2.1 shows that the most visited district in the country was Maseru with 37.4 and 36.3 percent in both day and overnight trips respectively, followed by Leribe with 14.0 percent of day trips and Mphahle's Hoek with 15.6 percent of overnight trips. Mphahle's long was the least visited district for both day and overnight trips with 0.3 and 1.1 percent respectively.

**Table 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Principal Destination 4<sup>th</sup> quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Principal Destination	Day Trips	Overnight Trips	Average
Botha-Bothe	10.1	4.2	7.1
Leribe	14.0	8.2	11.1
Berea	8.7	7.5	8.1
Maseru	37.4	36.3	36.9
Mafeteng	7.4	13.4	10.4
Mphahle's Hoek	6.4	15.6	11.0
Quthing	3.5	4.2	3.8
Qacha's Nek	6.0	4.1	5.1
Mphahle's long	0.3	1.1	0.7
Thaba-Tseka	6.2	5.4	5.8
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>68,753</b>	<b>60,932</b>	<b>129,684</b>

Table 2.2 Presents daytrips and overnight trips by purpose of visit. It shows that Business/ Professional had the highest number of day trips with 34.9 percent, followed by Visiting Friend/Relatives with 18.2 percent. The least was Holiday/ Leisure/ Recreation with 2.4 percent. Overnight trips had the highest in visiting friends/Relatives with 44.7 percent, followed by funerals with 23.2 percent. Holiday/Leisure/Recreation was the least with 0.8 percent.

**Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Purpose of visit  
4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Purpose of Visit</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trips</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	2.4	0.8	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	18.8	44.7	<b>31.8</b>
<b>Business/Professional</b>	34.9	15.6	<b>25.2</b>
<b>Religion</b>	4.0	3.0	<b>3.5</b>
<b>School/Education</b>	14.3	6.2	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Funeral</b>	8.2	23.2	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Other</b>	17.3	6.6	<b>11.9</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>68,753</b>	<b>60,932</b>	<b>129,684</b>

Table 2.3 Presents day trips and overnight trips by mode of transport. Day Trip had the highest percentage in 'Public transport' with 78.2, followed by private transport with 10.7 percent. Other transport is the lowest with 2.6 percent. Also in overnight trip the highest percentage was in public transport (86.1), followed by private transport with 9.4 percent. Tour transport was the least with 1.6 percent.

**Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Mode of Transport 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Mode of Transport</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trips</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Private Transport</b>	10.7	8.1	9.4
<b>Public Transport</b>	78.2	86.1	82.2
<b>Tour Transport</b>	8.5	1.6	5.1
<b>Other</b>	2.6	4.2	3.4
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>68753</b>	<b>60932</b>	<b>129684</b>

Table 2.4 Presents Day and overnight trips by age and settlement. For the day trips, the highest percentage was in age group 25 to 34 years with 23.1, followed by age group 35 to 44 years with 19.1 percent. The lowest percentage was recorded in age group 65 years and older with 9.4 percent. Overnight trips had the highest percentage in age group 35 to 44 years with 21.6, followed by age group 25 to 34 years with 19.2 percent. The lowest percentage was recorded in age group 45 to 54 years with 7.8 percent. The table further indicates that day trips had the highest percentage in rural areas while overnight trips had the highest percentage in urban areas.



**Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Age and Settlement 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>10 Year Age Group</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trips</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>0-18</b>	14.2	13.8	<b>14.0</b>
<b>19-24</b>	11.5	13.2	<b>12.4</b>
<b>25-34</b>	23.1	19.2	<b>21.1</b>
<b>35-44</b>	19.1	21.6	<b>20.3</b>
<b>45-54</b>	12.6	7.8	<b>10.2</b>
<b>55-64</b>	10.1	13.2	<b>11.7</b>
<b>65 years and older</b>	9.4	11.1	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	100.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	68,753	60,932	<b>129,684</b>
<b>Urban</b>	30.8	50.3	<b>40.6</b>
<b>Rural</b>	69.2	49.7	<b>59.4</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	100.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>68,753</b>	<b>60,932</b>	<b>129,684</b>

Table 2.5 presents the percentage distribution of most recent day trips by principal destination and main purpose of visit. The table shows that Maseru had the highest percentage of day trips in all the purpose of visit except for other visit where the highest percentage was in Leribe with 26.6 percent. The lowest percentage of Business/ Professional as purpose of visit was in Mokhotlong with 0.9 percent.

**Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of most Recent Trip by Principal Destination and Purpose of Visit, (day trip) 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2011/2015**

<b>District</b>	<b>Main purpose of visit</b>							<b>Average</b>
	<b>Holiday/Leisure Recreation</b>	<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	<b>Business/Professional</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>School/Education</b>	<b>Funeral</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	7.8	7.2	3.3	33.8	4.8	10.7	26.1	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	22.5	5.7	15.6	6.1	8.7	10.0	26.6	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Berea</b>	8.7	15.8	7.3	0.0	4.7	21.5	3.1	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	37.8	46.4	40.7	44.4	45.6	27.6	16.9	<b>37.4</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	19.2	9.2	10.1	0.0	7.0	2.6	3.0	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	0.0	4.2	7.1	0.0	5.8	24.8	1.4	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	0.0	7.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	0.0	2.7	5.1	15.7	4.9	0.0	14.0	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	4.0	1.8	3.7	0.0	18.5	3.0	9.0	<b>6.2</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>1,652</b>	<b>12,946</b>	<b>24,016</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>9,866</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>11,862</b>	<b>68753</b>

Table 2.6 presents the percentage distribution of most recent overnight trips by principal destination and main purpose of visit. The table shows that Maseru had the highest percentage in all the purpose of visits except for religion where the highest percentage was in Mohale's Hoek with 38.1 percent. The lowest percentage of Business/ Professional as a purpose of visit was both in Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka with 4.7 and 4.6 percent respectively.

**Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of most Resent Overnight Trips by Principal Destination and Main Purpose of Visit 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

District	Main purpose of visit							Average
	Holiday /Leisure/Recreation	Visiting friends/Relatives	Business/Professionals	Religion	School/Education	Funeral	Other	
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	0.0	4.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	7.2	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	0.0	7.4	8.9	10.2	5.8	10.1	7.8	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Berea</b>	0.0	6.4	5.2	27.4	0.0	11.0	7.9	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	51.1	36.4	34.6	16.8	54.5	32.7	42.8	<b>36.3</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	0.0	11.4	9.3	0.0	8.4	25.6	5.4	<b>13.4</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	48.9	22.0	7.8	38.1	3.1	9.0	11.5	<b>15.6</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	0.0	3.0	8.1	0.0	17.7	2.0	0.0	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	0.0	1.7	10.5	7.5	3.8	3.5	7.2	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	0.0	7.4	4.6	0.0	6.8	1.2	10.2	<b>5.4</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>471</b>	<b>27,263</b>	<b>9,480</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>14,133</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>60,932</b>

Table 2.7 presents the percentage distribution of most recent day trips by principal destination and mode of transport. The table shows that all mode of transport had the highest percentage in Maseru, except for other transport where the highest percentage was in Mohale's Hoek with (33.2 percent).Tour Transport had the highest percentage (31.5) in Maseru, followed by Thaba-Tseka with 24.3 percent. The lowest percentage of tourist using public transport was found in Mokhotlong with 0.4 percent.

**Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of most Recent Trips (Day Trips) by Principal Destination and Mode of Transport 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

District	Mode of transport (Day trip)				Average
	Private Transport	Public Transport	Tour Transport	Other	
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	17.2	8.9	11.4	12.9	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	8.7	15.5	11.1	0.0	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Berea</b>	4.2	8.8	7.9	27.0	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	47.8	37.8	31.5	0.0	<b>37.4</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	3.3	7.8	11.8	0.0	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	6.5	5.9	2.0	33.2	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	7.7	2.9	0.0	15.3	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	1.8	7.4	0.0	2.4	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	2.8	4.6	24.3	9.3	<b>6.2</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>Total (N)</b>	<b>7,329</b>	<b>53,779</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>68,753</b>

Table 2.8 presents the percentage distribution of most recent overnight trips by principal destination and mode of transport. The table shows that Maseru had the highest percentage in all mode of transport except for Tour Transport where the highest percentage was in Mafeteng with 31.6 percent. Private transport as the mode of transport for visitors had the highest percentage in Maseru with 29.0 percent, followed by Berea with 23.8 percent. Public Transport also had the highest percentage in Maseru (37.5) followed by Mohales Hoek with 15.6 percent. The lowest percentage of visitors who used Public Transport was in Mokhotlong with 0.8 percent

**Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of most Recent Trips (Overnight Trips) by Principal Destination and Mode of Transport 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

District	Mode of transport(overnight trip)				Average
	Private Transport	Public Transport	Tour Transport	Other	
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	0.0	4.5	0.0	6.1	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	15.4	7.0	0.0	23.7	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Berea</b>	23.8	6.1	20.8	0.0	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	29.0	37.1	24.1	39.3	<b>36.3</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	7.0	14.3	31.6	0.0	<b>13.4</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	21.5	15.6	23.5	0.0	<b>15.6</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	3.3	4.1	0.0	8.7	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	0.0	4.5	0.0	5.6	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.7	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	0.0	5.8	0.0	8.0	<b>5.4</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>Total (N)</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>52,472</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>60,932</b>

Table 2.9 presents the percentage distribution of most recent overnight trips by principal destination and length of stay. It shows that the majority of tourists who undertook overnight trips stayed 15 to 21 days in Maseru with 73.6 percent, followed by those who stayed at Mohale's Hoek with 23.8 percent. 4 to 7 days had the highest percentage of tourists at Maseru with 39.0 percent followed by Mafeteng with 15.8 percent. Maseru had the highest percentage in all length of stay when compared to other districts. Tourists who stayed 15 to 21 days had the highest percentage in Maseru (73.6), followed by Mohale's Hoek with 23.9 percent.

**Table 2.9: Percentage Distribution of most Recent Trips (Overnight Trips) by Principal Destination and Length of Stay 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

District	Length of Stay					Average
	1-3	4-7	8-14	15-21	22 and above	
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	4.1	8.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	7.8	10.9	7.0	0.0	10.2	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Berea</b>	7.1	12.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	36.6	39.0	26.3	73.6	37.3	<b>36.3</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	12.4	15.8	25.3	2.6	0.0	<b>13.4</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	15.8	7.5	13.7	23.9	30.5	<b>15.6</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	5.3	5.7	9.4	0.0	0.0	<b>5.4</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>39,406</b>	<b>8,727</b>	<b>7,234</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>60,932</b>

Table 2.10 presents the percentage distribution of most recent overnight trips by principal destination and main type of accommodation used. The most popular form of accommodation for tourists was staying at the Hotels/Lodge (80.6 percent), followed by Caravan/Camp Site with 67.2 percent. Friends/ Relatives had the highest percentage at Maseru with 38.7 percent, followed by 16.2 percent in Mohale's Hoek. The lowest percentage was observed in Mokhotlong with 0.9 percent. Bed and Breakfast/Guest House were used largely by tourists who travelled to Berea (almost 100 percent).

**Table 2.10: Percentage distribution of most Recent Trips (Overnight Trips) by Principal**

**Destination and Main type of accommodation 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

District	Main type of accommodation used					Hotel	Other	Average
	Hotel /Lodge	Caravan/Camp Site	Church/School	Friends/Relatives	Bed and Breakfast /Guest House			
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	80.6	0.0	5.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	11.4	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Berea</b>	0.0	0.0	15.6	7.5	100.0	0.0	2.2	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	0.0	32.8	30.8	38.7	0.0	0.0	20.4	<b>36.3</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	0.0	67.2	10.0	11.8	0.0	46.4	0.0	<b>13.4</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	0.0	0.0	18.5	16.2	0.0	24.1	17.8	<b>15.6</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	0.0	0.0	7.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	24.6	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	19.4	0.0	4.3	3.7	0.0	29.4	8.0	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	8.1	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	0.0	0.0	8.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	<b>5.4</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>695</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>51,329</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>60,932</b>

Table 2.11 presents the percentage distribution of most recent day trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport. The results of table 3.11 show that most day travellers undertook daytrips using tour transport for School/Education purpose (83.4 percent). Most of day travellers who travelled by a private transport use this mode of transport to Business/ Professional purpose. The table further shows that, the travellers who travelled by Public transport had the highest percentage at Business/ Professional purpose (37.7 percent), followed by Visiting Friends/ Relatives with 20.4 percent. The lowest percentage was found in Holiday/ Leisure/ Recreation (1.8 percent).

**Table 2.11: Percentage distribution of most Recent Trips (Day Trips) by Main Purpose of Visit and Mode of Transport 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Main Purpose of visit	Mode of transport(Day trip)				Average
	Private Transport	Public Transport	Tour Transport	Other	
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	0.0	1.8	11.9	0.0	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	23.5	20.4	0.0	14.6	<b>18.8</b>
<b>Business/Professional</b>	43.5	37.7	0.0	30.8	<b>34.9</b>
<b>Religion</b>	8.1	3.6	4.6	0.0	<b>4.0</b>
<b>School/Education</b>	2.9	8.0	83.4	25.5	<b>14.3</b>
<b>Funeral</b>	12.1	8.5	0.0	9.3	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Other</b>	9.9	20.0	0.0	19.8	<b>17.3</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>Total (N)</b>	<b>7,329</b>	<b>53,779</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>68,753</b>

Table 2.12 presents the percentage distribution of most recent overnight trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport. It reports that Public transport was used mostly by tourists on Visiting Friends/ Relative trips (48.8 percent), secondly

by those who went to Funerals (21.5 percent). However, Tour transport were preferred by tourist who took trips to School/Education (43.4 percent), followed by those who travelled for Holiday/ Leisure/ Recreation (35.8 percent).

Cars were the most popular mode of transport to tourists who went to funerals, accounting for 42.8 percent. This type of transport was also used to a large extend by those who travelled for Visiting friends/Relatives purpose (30.6)

**Table 2.12: Percentage distribution of Resent Trips (Overnight Trips) by Main Purpose of Visit and Mode of transport 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Main Purpose of Visit	Mode of transport(overnight trip)				Average
	Private Transport	Public Transport	Tour Transport	Other	
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	2.3	0.0	35.8	0.0	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	30.6	48.8	0.0	6.1	<b>44.7</b>
<b>Business/Professionals</b>	24.2	15.0	0.0	17.3	<b>15.6</b>
<b>Religion</b>	0.0	3.0	20.8	0.0	<b>3.0</b>
<b>School/Education</b>	0.0	5.3	43.4	22.5	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Funeral</b>	42.8	21.5	0.0	29.8	<b>23.2</b>
<b>Other</b>	0.0	6.4	0.0	24.2	<b>6.6</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>Total (N)</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>52,472</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>60,932</b>

Table 2.13 presents the percentage distribution of most recent overnight trips by main purpose of visit and length of stay. The table shows that overnight trips taken for main purpose of Visiting friends/ Relative were the most common reasons for staying 15 to 21 days (83.9 percent) followed by trips for other purposes (16.1 percent). The table further shows that (1 to 3) days had the highest percentage in Visiting friends/ Relative purpose with 47.5 percent followed by Funeral with 24.9 percent. (8 to 14) days had the highest percentage in funeral with 35.7 percent followed by Visiting friends/ Relative with 27.4 percent.

**Table 2.13: Percentage distribution of most Resent Trips (Overnight Trips) by Main purpose of Visit and Length of Stay 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Main Purpose of Visit	Length of Stay					Total
	1-3	4-7	8-14	15-21	22 and above	
<b>Holiday/Leisure/Recreation</b>	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Visiting friends/Relatives</b>	47.5	31.3	27.4	83.9	66.1	<b>44.7</b>
<b>Business/Professionals</b>	15.6	16.5	16.8	0.0	14.6	<b>15.6</b>
<b>Religion</b>	3.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>3.0</b>
<b>School/Education</b>	3.0	18.2	4.6	0.0	14.5	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Funeral</b>	24.9	17.4	35.7	0.0	4.7	<b>23.2</b>
<b>Other</b>	4.2	12.4	15.4	16.1	0.0	<b>6.6</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</b>	<b>39,406</b>	<b>8,727</b>	<b>7,234</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>60,932</b>

## CHAPTER 3

### Economic Characteristics

#### 3.0 Introduction

The chapter discusses about labour force characteristics. Labour force is defined by employed population who are looking for job aged 15 years and over. Those who are temporary absent due to illness or not looking for job believing that no work will be available are also included in labour force. The characteristics that are included are working age population, district, age group, sex, residence, occupation, employment status, industry, employment sector, duration of contract and contract type.

Table 3.1 shows the number and percentage distribution of economically active population. It is observed that 975,520 people were in labour force. Among the total labour force, 74.5 percent were employed and 25.5 were unemployed.

**Table 3.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Employed</b>	727,180	74.5
<b>Unemployed</b>	248,340	25.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>975,520</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 3.2 Employed Population

Employed population refers to the total number of people of a specified age who are currently in work or have been working at least for one hour during the reference period.

Table 3.2.1 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by occupation and age-groups. It shows that in age-group 25-29 years, high proportion of the population was working as service and sales workers with 22.8 percent. Among Clerical support workers, 'plant and machine operators, 'professionals', 'craft and related trade workers' and assemblers, majority of workers were in age-group 30-34 years with 44.5, 28.7, 24.8 and 22.8 percent respectively. High percentage (22.8) of 'managers' were in age-group 35-39 followed by age group 55-59 with 13.0 percent, whereas, the 'skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers' together with 'Armed forces' were dominant in age-groups 60-64 and 35-39 years with 13.0 and 38.0 percent respectively.

**Table 3.2.1: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Age group and Occupation 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Grouped age</b>	<b>Armed forces occupation</b>	<b>Managers</b>	<b>Professionals</b>	<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	<b>Clerical support workers</b>	<b>Service and sales worker</b>	<b>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</b>	<b>Craft and related trade workers</b>	<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	<b>Elementary occupation</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>15-19</b>	9.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	2.7	0.0	9.3	4.9
<b>20-24</b>	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.5	4.8	9.2	2.0	13.6	4.9	15.3	10.3
<b>25-29</b>	9.0	0.0	10.6	15.0	20.6	22.8	6.6	21.2	11.4	14.9	14.7
<b>30-34</b>	0.9	6.6	24.3	11.6	44.5	24.8	9.8	22.8	28.7	11.6	16.4
<b>35-39</b>	38.0	22.8	19.0	16.2	9.2	13.6	8.9	16.0	16.2	10.4	12.6
<b>40-44</b>	6.9	10.0	6.0	14.4	8.1	9.1	10.9	10.6	19.5	8.6	9.8
<b>45-49</b>	3.0	8.2	10.0	6.3	5.6	9.1	9.2	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.3
<b>50-54</b>	33.2	8.9	11.7	13.4	1.0	5.5	8.4	1.6	4.3	8.0	7.5
<b>55-59</b>	0.0	13.0	11.4	8.9	0.9	1.6	10.0	3.1	4.2	6.3	6.2
<b>60-64</b>	0.0	4.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	1.0	13.0	0.6	2.5	2.5	3.7
<b>65-69</b>	0.0	5.4	0.8	4.7	0.0	1.1	8.0	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.7
<b>70-74</b>	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.6
<b>75-79</b>	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
<b>80-84</b>	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
<b>85 and older</b>	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
<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>2,589</b>	<b>11,067</b>	<b>51,554</b>	<b>28,968</b>	<b>15,214</b>	<b>73,548</b>	<b>90,308</b>	<b>83,082</b>	<b>39,201</b>	<b>331,649</b>	<b>727,180</b>



Table 3.2.2 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by Industry and sex. It shows that males had higher percentages at 'Administrative support service activities' (69.8), followed by 'Information and communication' (55.8 percent), 'construction' (54.3 percent) and 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' (55.9 percent) as compared to their females counterparts with lower percentages of 30.2, 44.2, 45.7 and 44.1 in the same industries respectively. For females the higher percentages were in Accommodation and food service activities (84.4), Financial and insurance activities 83.1 and Human health and social work 71.5 while their male counterparts had lower percentages of 15.6, 16.9 and 28.5 in the same industries respectively.

**Table 3.2.2: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Sex 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter  
CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Industry coded</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Agriculture ,Forestry, and Fishing</b>	55.9	44.1	100.0	221,365
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	52.9	47.1	100.0	46,437
<b>Manufacturing</b>	40.8	59.2	100.0	74,383
<b>Electricity, Gas, Steam and air conditioning</b>	33.8	66.2	100.0	3,631
<b>Water Supply: sewage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	19.1	80.9	100.0	2,726
<b>Construction</b>	54.3	45.7	100.0	70,292
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	53.6	46.4	100.0	59,358
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	54.8	45.2	100.0	20,942
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	15.6	84.4	100.0	5,625
<b>Information and communication</b>	55.8	44.2	100.0	1,431
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	16.9	83.1	100.0	5,254
<b>Real estate activities</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>Professional ,scientific and technical activities</b>	53.2	46.8	100.0	3,890
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	69.8	30.2	100.0	21,236
<b>Public Administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	52.5	47.5	100.0	19,221
<b>Education</b>	42.9	57.1	100.0	35,120
<b>Human Health and social work activities</b>	28.5	71.5	100.0	22,706
<b>Arts, entrainment and recreation</b>	100.0	0.0	100.0	606
<b>Other service activities</b>	44.2	55.8	100.0	42,989
<b>Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use</b>	36.5	63.5	100.0	69,969
<b>Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>727,180</b>

Table 3.2.3 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by industry and hours worked. It shows that for Mining and Quarrying industry the highest percentage (41.2) of employed people worked 41-50 hours, followed by (25.7) for those who worked 51-60 hours and the lowest was 0.5 for those who worked 0-10 hours. For Manufacturing, (62.8) percent of people who worked 41-50 hours dominate the industry. Professionals, scientific and technician activities is dominated by people who worked 31-40 hours with (43.6) percent, followed by those who worked 41-50 hours with (35.5) percent.

**Table 3.2.3: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Hours Worked**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Industry coded</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>Total(N)</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry ,and Fishing</b>	2.3	5.6	14.3	19.9	18.8	20.1	19.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>221,365</b>
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	0.5	0.0	0.9	16.6	41.2	25.7	15.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46437</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1.9	0.8	1.7	11.4	62.8	14.1	7.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74,383</b>
<b>Electricity,Gas, Steam and air conditioning</b>	0.0	9.0	0.0	27.9	29.4	30.7	3.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,631</b>
<b>Water Supply: sewage,waste management and remediation activities</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.6	56.4	0.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,726</b>
<b>Construction</b>	1.5	1.2	2.4	12.4	37.7	29.3	15.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70,292</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	1.7	3.3	2.8	8.1	32.3	24.4	27.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59,358</b>
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	0.0	1.8	3.5	13.4	16.3	25.6	39.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,942</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	0.0	15.2	0.0	21.9	26.9	19.1	16.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,625</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	16.4	0.0	0.0	39.4	44.2	0.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,431</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	0.0	3.1	3.1	37.5	52.7	3.6	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,254</b>
<b>Real estate activities</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Professional ,scientific and technical activities</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.6	35.5	12.8	8.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,890</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	1.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	11.9	36.8	45.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,236</b>
<b>Public Administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	3.1	1.1	1.2	39.0	31.4	10.0	14.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19,221</b>
<b>Education</b>	0.3	1.2	9.8	54.0	29.8	4.9	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,120</b>
<b>Human Health and social work activities</b>	0.7	1.3	2.4	19.7	55.3	12.6	8.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,706</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	64.4	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>606</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	3.3	2.4	5.9	19.8	28.4	20.4	19.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,989</b>
<b>Activities of households as employers; Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies</b>	0.2	0.7	1.9	9.4	26.5	26.3	34.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69,969</b>
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>727,180</b>

Table 3.2.4 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by occupation and sex. It shows that males had higher proportion of armed forces occupation (83.1) than their females counter parts (16.9). Females dominated males on clerical support workers with 66.8 percent, while male had only 33.2 percent.

**Table 3.2.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by occupation and Sex 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Occupational title coded	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total (N)
<b>Armed forces occupation</b>	83.1	16.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,589</b>
<b>Managers</b>	67.2	32.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,067</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	38.3	61.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,554</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	48.5	51.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,968</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	33.2	66.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,214</b>
<b>Service and sales worker</b>	52.5	47.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73,548</b>
<b>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</b>	52.6	47.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90,308</b>
<b>Craft and related trade workers</b>	50.9	49.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83,082</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	47.3	52.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,201</b>
<b>Elementary occupation</b>	49.1	50.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>331,649</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>727,180</b>

Table 3.2.5 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by sex and employment status. It shows that males dominated females in all employment status except for 'Employee status and other' where female had the highest percentage of 52.6 and 70.7.

**Table 3.2.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Employment Status 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Sex	Employee	Employer	Own-Account-Worker	Unpaid family worker	Other	Total
<b>Male</b>	47.4	62.4	52.0	53.3	29.3	<b>49.2</b>
<b>Female</b>	52.6	37.6	48.0	46.7	70.7	<b>50.8</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>468,439</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>151,323</b>	<b>101,256</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>727,180</b>

Table 3.2.6 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by occupational title and duration of contract. It illustrates that Manager had the highest percentage of the population whose contract are permanent (85.6), followed by fixed term with 12.4 percent and the lowest percentage of less than 12 months with 2.0. Technicians and associate professionals had the highest percentage of population whose contract are Fixed term with 72.1, followed by permanent duration with 27.9. Overall all occupational title had the highest percentage of permanent duration except for 'Technicians and associate professionals' and 'Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers'.

**Table 3.2.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Duration of Contract 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Occupational title</b>	<b>Less than 12 months</b>	<b>Fixed term</b>	<b>Permanent duration</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>Armed forces occupation</b>	0.0	0.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,589</b>
<b>Managers</b>	2.0	12.4	85.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,451</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	5.2	1.7	93.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48,880</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	9.8	5.0	85.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,146</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	0.0	72.1	27.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>776</b>
<b>Service and sales worker</b>	13.5	3.7	82.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52,506</b>
<b>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</b>	43.9	13.9	42.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,816</b>
<b>Craft and related trade workers</b>	14.5	8.1	77.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64,194</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	5.8	9.7	84.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,697</b>
<b>Elementary occupation</b>	18.1	13.0	68.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>189,395</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>439,450</b>

Table 3.2.7 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by age group and districts. The table shows that in Botha-Bothe the highest percentage of employed population (27.4) was in age group 30-34, followed by age group 25-29 with 21.3 percent. The lowest percentage of 0.1 was in age group 65-69 and 80-84. In Mafeteng the highest percentage of 15.3 was in age group 25-29, followed by 13.5 percent in age group 20-24. Overall age group 30-34 had the highest percentage of employed population (16.4), followed by age group 25-29 with 14.7 percent. The lowest percentage was in age group 80-84 and 85 and older with 0.3 and 0.2.

**Table 3.2.7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Age group and District 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Grouped age</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	<b>Leribe</b>	<b>Berea</b>	<b>Maseru</b>	<b>Mafeteng</b>	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	<b>Quthing</b>	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>15-19</b>	2.4	3.0	6.2	3.9	5.9	4.3	8.0	5.0	22.1	9.3	<b>4.9</b>
<b>20-24</b>	2.9	8.9	11.8	9.9	13.5	12.5	11.9	8.3	15.9	16.8	<b>10.3</b>
<b>25-29</b>	21.3	15.3	12.9	15.1	15.3	14.7	12.9	8.8	10.0	13.4	<b>14.7</b>
<b>30-34</b>	27.4	17.7	16.9	16.0	13.4	14.5	16.7	11.9	11.6	10.5	<b>16.4</b>
<b>35-39</b>	16.2	11.9	10.3	14.4	11.5	12.3	5.6	8.1	15.5	16.2	<b>12.6</b>
<b>40-44</b>	6.3	9.5	11.3	10.7	9.3	9.5	7.6	17.0	7.4	5.6	<b>9.8</b>
<b>45-49</b>	7.3	9.4	7.7	9.0	6.7	6.3	8.8	8.8	8.0	5.6	<b>8.3</b>
<b>50-54</b>	9.0	9.0	6.6	6.8	6.7	4.2	8.1	9.2	3.7	6.9	<b>7.4</b>
<b>55-59</b>	6.0	5.2	5.5	6.7	7.9	10.6	4.7	6.8	2.0	5.7	<b>6.2</b>
<b>60-64</b>	0.8	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.8	4.5	6.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	<b>3.7</b>
<b>65-69</b>	0.1	3.0	2.0	2.0	4.2	0.7	4.5	6.7	0.0	4.5	<b>2.7</b>
<b>70-74</b>	0.2	2.2	2.7	1.0	1.9	3.5	0.7	3.3	0.0	0.8	<b>1.6</b>
<b>75-79</b>	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.9	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	<b>0.8</b>
<b>80-84</b>	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	<b>0.3</b>
<b>85 and older</b>	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.2</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>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>48,137</b>	<b>154,647</b>	<b>65,420</b>	<b>239,113</b>	<b>54,812</b>	<b>32,991</b>	<b>46,879</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>11,899</b>	<b>40,983</b>	<b>727,180</b>

Table 3.2.8 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by occupational title and type of contract. The table shows that for Armed forces, the highest percentage was in population with written contract (91.0), followed by the population with Oral agreement with 9.0 percent. For Graft and related trade workers the highest percentage of 42.9 was in population with oral agreement, followed by population with written contract with 36.3 percent. Professional had highest percentage of population with written contract (88.1).

**Table 3.2.8: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupational title and Type of Contract 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Occupational title</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</b>	91.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,589</b>
<b>Managers</b>	58.5	2.2	39.2	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,619</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	88.1	7.4	4.0	0.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,197</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	58.4	17.6	20.9	3.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,094</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	72.1	27.9	0.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>776</b>
<b>Service and sales worker</b>	53.2	22.6	22.3	1.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70,046</b>
<b>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</b>	8.8	13.1	78.1	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,682</b>
<b>Craft and related trade workers</b>	36.3	42.9	17.2	3.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>80,795</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	67.6	21.0	11.0	0.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38,922</b>
<b>Elementary occupation</b>	33.2	39.9	23.9	2.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>258,280</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>591,000</b>

Table 3.2.9 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by industry and districts. Agriculture had the highest percentage in Maseru with 19.1 percent, followed by Leribe with 18.3 percent. The lowest percentage was in Mokhotlong with 1.9 percent. Mining had the highest percentage in Leribe with 33.0, followed by Maseru with 20.4 percent. Thaba-Tseka was the one with the lowest population working in mining with 1.1 percent. On average Maseru had the highest number of population employed in all industries.

**Table 3.2.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Districts 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Botha- Bothe</b>	<b>Leribe</b>	<b>Berea</b>	<b>Maseru</b>	<b>Mafeteng</b>	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	<b>Quthing</b>	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	<b>Thaba- Tseka</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	3.7	18.3	12.5	19.1	10.0	4.1	11.7	5.9	1.9	12.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>221,365</b>
<b>Mining</b>	16.3	33.0	7.2	20.4	9.0	8.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46,437</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	0.7	28.8	5.5	54.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.3	0.8	1.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74,383</b>
<b>Electricity</b>	0.0	0.0	5.1	56.1	9.7	0.0	7.2	21.9	0.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,631</b>
<b>Water Supply:</b>	0.0	0.0	8.2	51.3	6.5	0.0	12.9	21.0	0.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,726</b>
<b>Construction</b>	3.2	30.7	10.4	26.8	10.1	4.4	4.5	3.9	2.2	3.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70,292</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail</b>	7.1	16.7	5.4	43.9	11.4	4.3	4.2	2.7	1.7	2.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59,358</b>
<b>Transportation</b>	2.3	30.8	9.7	33.7	4.5	3.4	11.3	2.4	1.1	0.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,942</b>
<b>Accommodation</b>	0.0	20.2	7.6	42.8	2.9	4.7	0.0	20.4	0.0	1.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,625</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	0.0	0.0	13.6	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,431</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	39.1	4.9	11.8	38.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,254</b>
<b>Real estate</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Professional</b>	0.0	17.3	16.5	33.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	18.2	.0	5.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,890</b>
<b>Administrative and support service Public</b>	9.7	8.7	2.9	66.9	3.4	0.0	5.7	0.0	1.1	1.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,236</b>
<b>Administration</b>	1.2	6.7	6.2	59.7	6.7	1.6	2.2	9.7	0.7	5.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19,221</b>
<b>Education</b>	24.8	18.2	6.3	27.7	3.6	5.5	6.8	3.5	1.0	2.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,120</b>
<b>Human Health</b>	20.3	19.2	7.7	32.8	2.2	5.5	4.4	7.2	0.0	0.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,706</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	0.0	64.4	.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>606</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	0.8	16.6	5.3	48.3	5.6	8.1	6.7	4.5	2.1	2.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,989</b>
<b>Activities of households as employers;</b>	9.8	22.8	10.5	29.9	7.6	7.2	2.2	3.2	2.3	4.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69,969</b>
<b>Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>727,180</b>



Table 3.2.10 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by employment sector and hours worked. The table shows that Private business or farm had high percentage (45.4) of population who worked less than 40 hours, followed by private household with 41.0 percent. For people who worked 40 hours, the higher percentage 36.1 was in private business or farm, followed by people who worked in government sector with 29.2 percent. People who worked greater than 40 hours had the highest percentage (44.2) in private business or farm, followed by those who worked in RSA with 22.6 percent. The lowest percentage was in those who worked in other countries (0.2 percent).

**Table 3.2.10: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Employment sector and Actual Hours worked 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Employment sector	Less than 40 Hours	40 Hours	Greater than 40 Hours	Total (%)	Average
Government	11.4	29.2	7.8	11.0	80,099
State Owned					
Enterprise	0.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	10,945
NGO	0.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	11,586
Private business or farm	45.4	36.1	44.2	43.4	315,762
Private Household	41.0	19.8	20.6	23.9	173,925
Embassy, foreign organization	0.1	.0	1.0	0.7	5,329
RSA	1.0	11.0	22.6	17.6	127,989
Other countries specify	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1,543
<b>Total (%)</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>120,580</b>	<b>88,303</b>	<b>518,297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>727,180</b>

Table 3.2.11 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by districts and sex. The results illustrates that Mafeteng had the highest percentage 58.6 of employed males than 41.4 percent of employed females. In Maseru, there are more employed females (53.6) than employed males (46.4). On average there are more females employed (50.8) than employed males (49.2).

**Table 3.2.11: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by District and Sex 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

District	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total (N)
Botha-Bothe	42.9	57.1	100.0	48,137
Leribe	48.2	51.8	100.0	154,647
Berea	53.0	47.0	100.0	65,420
Maseru	46.4	53.6	100.0	239,113
Mafeteng	58.6	41.4	100.0	54,812
Mohale's Hoek	51.1	48.9	100.0	32,991
Quthing	51.9	48.1	100.0	46,879
Qacha's Nek	47.0	53.0	100.0	32,300
Mokhotlong	52.7	47.3	100.0	11,899
Thaba-Tseka	54.8	45.2	100.0	40,983
<b>Average</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>727,180</b>

### 3.3 Underemployment

Underemployment refers to the condition in which people in a labor force are employed at less than full-time or regular jobs or at jobs inadequate with respect to their training or economic needs.(<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/underemployment>)

Table 3.3.1 presents the percentage distribution of underemployed population by age and sex. The table indicates that at age group 15-19 there were more underemployed females (77.0 percent) than males with 23.0 percent. The table further indicates that at age 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79 and 80-84 males constituted higher percentage (59.3, 52.6, 76.1, 87.5, 63.3 and 100) of underemployed population, while their females counterparts constituted 40.7, 47.4, 23.9, 12.5 and 36.7 percent.

**Table 3.3.1: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Population by Age and Sex 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Grouped age	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total (N)
<b>15-19</b>	23.0	77.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>727</b>
<b>20-24</b>	28.6	71.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>538</b>
<b>25-29</b>	56.7	43.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,688</b>
<b>30-34</b>	27.4	72.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,042</b>
<b>35-39</b>	36.7	63.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,549</b>
<b>40-44</b>	42.4	57.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,231</b>
<b>45-49</b>	39.0	61.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,407</b>
<b>50-54</b>	59.3	40.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,589</b>
<b>55-59</b>	52.6	47.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,710</b>
<b>60-64</b>	76.1	23.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,630</b>
<b>65-69</b>	87.5	12.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>941</b>
<b>70-74</b>	63.3	36.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>557</b>
<b>75-79</b>	100.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>80-84</b>	100.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>85 and older</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,999</b>

Table 3.3.2 presents the percentage distribution of underemployed population by employment sector and sex. The table shows that Government sector had more females (79.5 percent) than males constituting 20.5 percent. Private business or farm had more males (51.5 percent) than females (48.5 percent). Overall there were more underemployed females (51.1 percent) than males constituting 48.9 percent.

**Table 3.3.2: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Population by Employment sector and Sex 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Employment sector	Male	Female	Total (%)	Total (N)
Government	20.5	79.5	100.0	1,562
State Owned Enterprise	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
NGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Private business or farm	51.5	48.5	100.0	11,767
Private Household	49.7	50.3	100.0	8,539
Embassy, foreign organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
RSA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other countries specify	100.0	0.0	100.0	132
<b>Average</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,999</b>

Table 3.3.3 shows the percentage distribution of underemployed population by district, zone, settlement and sex. The table shows that Botha-Bothe, Leribe, Berea, Quthing and Qachas Nek had the highest percentage of underemployed males (91.0,60.8,55.6,50.1 and 66.6) as compared to their females counterparts. Lowlands and Mountains had higher percentage (51.1 and 58.7) of underemployed females than males (48.9 and 41.3). In urban areas there were more under employed females (61.2 percent) than males (38.8percent).Underemployed males had high percentage in rural areas(54.0) over 46.0 percent of females.

**Table 3.3.3: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Population by Districts, Zone, Settlement and Sex 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

		Male	Female	Total (%)	Total(N)
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	91.0	9.0	100.0	497
	<b>Leribe</b>	60.8	39.2	100.0	3,753
	<b>Berea</b>	55.6	44.4	100.0	2,063
	<b>Maseru</b>	45.5	54.5	100.0	10,299
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	0.0	100.0	100.0	582
	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	39.6	60.4	100.0	720
	<b>Quthing</b>	50.1	49.9	100.0	1,643
	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	66.6	33.4	100.0	1,127
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0.0	100.0	100.0	221
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	30.5	69.5	100.0	1,095
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,999</b>
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	48.9	51.1	100.0	13,503
	<b>Foothills</b>	54.4	45.6	100.0	3,476
	<b>Mountain</b>	41.3	58.7	100.0	3,115
	<b>SRV</b>	51.3	48.7	100.0	1,906
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,999</b>
<b>Urban rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	38.8	61.2	100.0	7,380
	<b>Rural</b>	54.0	46.0	100.0	14,619
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,999</b>

### 3.4 Unemployment

The unemployed comprise all persons above a specified age, who during the reference period were without work, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment during the reference period. Currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period. Seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The specific steps may include registration at a public or private employment exchange; application to employers; checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; placing or answering newspaper advertisements; seeking assistance of friends or relatives; looking for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish own enterprise; arranging for financial resources; applying for permits and licences, etc. (<https://www.oecd.org>)

Table 3.4.1 presents the percentage distribution of unemployed population by districts, zone, settlement and sex. The table shows that the majority of unemployed population for the 10 districts was males with 50.6 percent. In Mafeteng, Mokhotlong, Maseru and Qachas Nek the percentage unemployed is higher for males (60.8, 56.8, 53.6 and 52.1) than females (39.2, 43.2, 46.4 and 47.6). Senqu River Valley (SRV) and Lowlands had the highest percentage of unemployed males (55.3 and 51.4) than their females' counterparts with 44.7 and 48.6 percent respectively. Urban areas had the highest percentage of unemployed females (53.6) than males (46.4 percent).

**Table 3.4.1: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Districts, Zone, Settlement and Sex 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	45.0	55.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,699</b>
	<b>Leribe</b>	46.4	53.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49,354</b>
	<b>Berea</b>	48.3	51.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,157</b>
	<b>Maseru</b>	53.6	46.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,005</b>
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	60.8	39.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,092</b>
	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	52.1	47.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,742</b>
	<b>Quthing</b>	43.6	56.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,838</b>
	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	52.4	47.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,758</b>
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	56.8	43.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,407</b>
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	46.0	54.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,287</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>248,340</b>
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	51.4	48.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>131,391</b>
	<b>Foothills</b>	48.0	52.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,010</b>
	<b>Mountain</b>	48.8	51.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62,822</b>
	<b>SRV</b>	55.3	44.7	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,117</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>248,340</b>
<b>Urban rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	46.4	53.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54,616</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	51.8	48.2	<b>100.0</b>	<b>193,724</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>248,340</b>

Table 3.4.2 presents the percentage distribution of job seekers by age group and sex. The table illustrates that on average 52.4 percent of females were available for work and looking for work. In age group 15-29 there were more females (52.5, 51.5, and 54.6 percent) seeking for job than males constituting 47.5, 48.5 and 45.4 percent respectively. Age group 60-64 had higher percentage of male job seekers (70.6) in comparison to female population with 29.4 percent.

**Table 3.4.2: Percentage Distribution of Job Seekers by Age Group and Sex 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Grouped age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total (N)</b>
<b>15-19</b>	47.5	52.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,708</b>
<b>20-24</b>	48.5	51.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,868</b>
<b>25-29</b>	45.4	54.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,,951</b>
<b>30-34</b>	51.1	48.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,469</b>
<b>35-39</b>	50.7	49.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,350</b>
<b>40-44</b>	44.4	55.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,167</b>
<b>45-49</b>	40.1	59.9	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,167</b>
<b>50-54</b>	55.0	45.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,268</b>
<b>55-59</b>	28.7	71.3	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,891</b>
<b>60-64</b>	70.6	29.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,094</b>
<b>65-69</b>	55.5	44.5	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,016</b>
<b>70-74</b>	100.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>75-79</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>80-84</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>85 and older</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>154,076</b>

### **3.5 Youth and Employment**

The Lesotho Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sports and Recreation define youth as people aged 15 to 35 years. As a result, this sub-section focuses on this population as per defined employed population

Table 3.5.1 presents the percentage distribution of employed youth by occupational tittle. It shows that males had the highest percentage in Elementary occupation with 49.7 percent, followed by craft and related trade worker with 15.7 percent. Armed forces occupation is the lowest with 0.1 percent. Female also had the highest percentage in Elementary occupation with 50.7 followed by craft and related trade workers with 14.0 percent.

**Table 3.5.1: Percentage distribution of employed youth population by occupational title and Sex 4<sup>th</sup> quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Occupational title	Sex		Average
	Male	Female	
Armed forces occupation	0.1	0.2	0.1
Managers	0.6	0.0	0.3
Professionals	4.1	7.1	5.6
Clerical support workers	4.4	6.6	5.5
Technicians and associate professionals	0.3	0.1	0.2
Service and sales worker	13.4	11.9	12.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	5.8	4.7	5.2
Craft and related trade workers	15.7	14.0	14.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	5.8	4.7	5.2
Elementary occupation	49.7	50.7	50.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	165016	172211	337227

Table 3.5.2 presents the percentage distribution of underemployed youth by occupational title and sex. The table indicates that Males had the highest percentage of underemployed youth in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (39.9) followed by elementary occupation with 27.9 percent. Females had the highest percentage of underemployed youth in elementary occupation (60.8), followed by skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers with 24.8 percent.

**Table 3.5.2: Percentage distribution of under employed youth population by occupation and sex- 4<sup>th</sup> quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Occupational title	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Armed forces occupation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professionals	7.9	6.7	7.1
Clerical support workers	0.0	4.6	3.0
Technicians and associate professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service and sales worker	20.1	3.1	9.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	39.9	24.8	30.1
Craft and related trade workers	4.2	0.0	1.5
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary occupation	27.9	60.8	49.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	2112	3883	5995

**FACT SHEET ON LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM DERIVED FROM CMS 2014/2015**

INDICATOR	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter
Total population	2,222,325	2,357,215	2,384,783	2,403,904

Male	1,091,548	1,153,827	1,176,489	1,172,684
Female	1,130,777	1,203,388	1,208,293	1,231,219
<b>AGE COMPOSITION</b>				
Under 15 Years Population	734,189	782,260	791,021	781,986
Working Age Population (WAP)	1,488,136	1,574,955	1,593,761	1,621,918
Male Working Population	773,552	751,184	777,106	789,775
Female Working Population	714,584	823,771	816,655	832,143
Working Age Youth Population (WAPY)	842,603	891,526	926,623	900,505
65 Years and Above Population	135,853	143,716	141,610	154,939
<b>LABOUR FORCE = (E + UE)</b>				
Employed Population (E)	587,038	729,418	665,915	727,180
Unemployed Population (UE)	286,462	253,238	275,917	248,340
Underemployed Population	21,963	29,147	107,633	21,999
<b>Ratio and Rate</b>				
Labour Force Participation Rate = (E + UE)/WAP	58.7	62.4	59.1	60.1
Employed Population to Population Ratio = (E/WAP)	39.5	46.3	41.2	44.8
Unemployment Rate = (UE/LF) = Broad Definition	32.8	25.8	29.3	25.5
Time Related Underemployment Rate = (UNDEREMP/EMP)	3.7	4.0	16.2	3.0
<b>LABOUR FORCE BY SEX</b>				
Employed male population (EM)	329,891	399,689	391,008	358,086
Employed female population (EF)	257,147	329,729	274,908	369,094
Unemployed males (UEM)	116,902	103,504	100,361	125,648
Unemployed females (UEF)	169,560	149,733	175,556	122,693
Male underemployment	10,456	14,079	55,847	10,756
Female underemployment	11,507	15,068	51,786	11,224
<b>SEX DISAGGREGATION</b>				
Male labour force participation rate = (EM + UEM)/ WAPM	57.8	67.0	63.23	67.5
Female labour force participation rate = (EF + UEF)/ WAPF	59.7	58.2	55.16	65.5
Male employment to population ratio = (EM/WAPM)	42.7	53.2	50.32	50.0
Female employment to population ratio = (EF/WAPF)	36.0	40.0	33.66	49.1
Male unemployment rate = UEM/(EM + UEM)- broad	26.2	20.6	20.24	26.6
Female unemployment rate = UEF/(EF + UEF)- broad	39.7	31.2	38.97	25.0
Male time related under employment rate = (UNDER EMP/EMPL)	3.2	3.5	14.28	3.0

Female time related underemployment rate = (UNDER EMP/EMPL)	4.5	4.6	18.84	3.1
<b>YOUTH POPULATION = (15-34 YEARS)</b>				
Youth Labour Force (YLF)= (EY+UEY)	439,398	499,437	472,924	474,655
Employed youth population = (EY)	280,761	337,210	314,700	337,227
Unemployed youth population (UEY)-broad	158,637	162,226	158,224	137,428
Male Employed youth (MEY)	166,056	195,894	196,007	165,016
Female Employed youth (FEY)	114,705	141,316	118,693	172,211
Male Unemployed youth (MUY)	71,069	73,785	65,505	69,203
Female Unemployed youth (FUY)	87,567	88,441	92,720	68,225
Working age population of youth (WAPY)	842,603	891,526	926,623	900,505
Male Working age population Youth	425,339	448,888	458855	439,665
Female Working age population youth	417,264	442,639	467768	460,840
Underemployed youth population	6,783	9,796	32,080	5,995
Male Underemployed Youth	3,537	5,664	17297	2,112
Female Underemployed Youth	3,246	4,132	14783	3,883
Youth labour force participation rate = (EY + UEY)/WAPY	52.2	56.02	51.0	52.7
Youth employment to population ratio = (EY /WAPY)	33.3	37.8	34.6	37.5
Youth unemployment rate = UEY/(EY+UEY)	36.1	32.5	33.5	29.0
Youth time related underemployment rate = (UNDEREMP/EMPL)	2.4	2.9	10.2	1.8



## CHAPTER 4

### Sources of Water

#### 4.0 Introduction

Clean water is an indispensable resource both for household and economy as a whole. Water is needed for drinking, cooking, washing, bathing and cleaning. Water plays a pivotal role for personal hygiene and public sanitation. Improvement in water supply and sanitation are vital to prevent death water-borne diseases. This chapter focuses on the main source of water available to households, agency used for water connection.

Table 4.1 shows that in urban areas the main source of drinking water was Piped water to yard/ plot with 61.3 per cent, followed by Piped into someone else's yard/ plot with 15.8 per cent. In rural areas the main source of drinking water was Public tap/ stand pipe with 44.6 per cent, followed by Surface water ( river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) and unprotected spring with 17.4 and 16.1 per cent respectively.

**Table 4.1: Percentage the Percentage Distribution of Household by Sources of Drinking Water and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS2014/2015**

Source of Drinking Water	Urban	Rural	Total
Pipedwater into dwelling	3.2	0.5	1.9
Pipedwater to yard/plot	61.3	4.1	32.7
Piped into someone else's yard/plot	15.8	1.3	8.7
Borehole at home	0.6	0.5	0.5
Rainwater harvesting at home	4.8	3.5	4.2
Rainwater harvesting, neighbour	0.1	0.3	0.2
Public tap/standpipe	8.0	44.6	26.2
Public borehole	0.1	5.7	2.8
Protected spring	1.0	5.2	3.1
Unprotected spring	2.1	16.1	9.1
Surface water(river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)	1.9	17.4	9.6
Bottled water	0.7	0.1	0.3
cart with small tank/drum	0.3	0.1	0.2
Tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.0	0.6	0.7
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>255,003</b>	<b>465,279</b>	<b>720,282</b>

Table 4.2 shows that Maseru and Botha-Bothe had the highest percentage of population using Piped water to yard/ plot as the main source of drinking water (44.6) and (36.7) respectively, followed by Public tap/ stand pipe with 19.4 and 22.7 percent respectively. The table further shows that Mhales Hoek, Leribe, Berea, Mafeteng, Quthing, Qachas Nek and Mokhotlong had the highest proportion of population using Public tap/ stand pipe as their main source of drinking water (43.8,31.9, 52.6, 29.4,45.5, 51.2 and 54.6). Thaba-Tseka had the highest proportion of population using Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) as their main source of drinking water (27.1), followed by 27.0 percent of Public tap/ stand pipe.

**Table 4.2: Present the Percentage Distribution of Household by Sources of Drinking Water and Districts 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS2014/2015**

<b>Sources of Drinking Water</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>Qachas Nek</b>	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pipedwater into dwelling</b>	0.1	0.0	1.0	4.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.2	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Pipedwater to yard/plot</b>	36.7	15.1	11.7	44.6	19.8	7.9	7.0	29.0	8.2	2.3	<b>18.3</b>
<b>Piped into someone else's yard/plot</b>	3.7	1.6	2.7	14.2	6.1	6.3	4.4	3.0	1.2	1.4	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Borehole at home</b>	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Rainwater harvesting at home</b>	18.6	6.0	0.1	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Rainwater harvesting, neighbour</b>	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Public tap/standpipe</b>	22.7	31.9	52.6	19.4	29.4	43.8	45.5	51.2	54.6	27.0	<b>37.9</b>
<b>Public borehole</b>	0.4	2.4	8.9	2.0	22.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Protected spring</b>	4.2	3.6	2.2	0.8	6.9	1.2	3.8	0.8	6.1	21.9	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Unprotected spring</b>	3.8	18.4	12.0	6.6	6.8	8.1	14.6	4.0	28.7	16.9	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Surface water(river,dam,lake,pond,stream, canal,irrigation channels)</b>	9.6	20.3	7.5	4.4	0.1	25.1	19.1	9.8	0.0	27.1	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Bottled water</b>	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	<b>0.2</b>
<b>cart with small tank/drum</b>	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Tanker-truck</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Other</b>	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	3.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	<b>1.1</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>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>56,071</b>	<b>166,323</b>	<b>571,63</b>	<b>212,682</b>	<b>52,113</b>	<b>44,027</b>	<b>42,454</b>	<b>31,297</b>	<b>19,168</b>	<b>38,984</b>	<b>720,282</b>

Table 4.3 presents the percentage distribution of household by types of income generating activities and residence. The table shows that in urban areas the most used method of income generating activity was Animal Husbandry with 62.9 percent followed by sell food/ drinks with 18.7 percent. In Rural areas the mostly used method was Crop irrigation with 30.0 percent followed by Animal Husbandry and Sell food/ Drinks with 17.2 percent.

**Table 4.3: Presents the Percentage Distribution of Household by Types of Income Generating Activities and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS2014/2015**

<b>Types of income generating Activity</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Retail shop</b>	5.1	11.3	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Sells food/drinks</b>	18.7	19.2	<b>18.8</b>
<b>Services(laundry, hair salon, car wash etc)</b>	0.9	0.0	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Making blocks or bricks</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Crop irrigation</b>	5.5	30.0	<b>10.9</b>
<b>Animal husbandry</b>	62.9	19.2	<b>53.2</b>
<b>Other(specify)</b>	7.0	20.2	<b>9.9</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>9,348</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>12,023</b>

Table 4.4 presents the percentage distribution of household by agency and residence. It shows that the most used agency for both Urban and Rural areas is WASCO with 90.0 percent, followed by DRWS with 3.9 percent. Other agency constituted the lowest percentage (0.9).

**Table 4.4: Presents the Percentage Distribution of Household by Agency and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS2014/2015**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>WASCO</b>	94.3	52.9	<b>90.0</b>
<b>DRWS</b>	0.7	31.7	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Other</b>	0.0	8.3	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Do not know</b>	5.0	7.1	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>159,552</b>	<b>18,607</b>	<b>178,159</b>

Table 4.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of agencies and districts. It is observed that the mostly used type of agency for both Urban and Rural areas was 'WASCO' with 94.3 and 52.9 percent respectively, and the second highest percentage of type of agency was 'DRWS' for Rural areas with 31.7 percent. The least used type of agency for Rural areas is 'Do not Know' with 7.1 percent.

**Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Household by Agency and District 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS2014/2015**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	<b>Leribe</b>	<b>Berea</b>	<b>Maseru</b>	<b>Mafeteng</b>	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	<b>Quthing</b>	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>WASCO</b>	100.0	89.7	100.0	92.1	72.6	100.0	18.9	76.3	100.0	100.0	<b>90.0</b>
<b>DRWS</b>	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.0	81.1	23.7	0.0	0.0	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Other</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Do not know</b>	0.0	6.2	0.0	6.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>5.2</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>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>20,568</b>	<b>24,243</b>	<b>6,522</b>	<b>98,100</b>	<b>10,212</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>9,771</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>178,159</b>

Table 4.6 presents the percentage distribution of household by improved and unimproved sources of drinking water and residence. The table shows that Piped water into dwelling, piped water to yard/plot and piped water into someone else's yard/plot had the highest percentage (77.9, 89.1 and 87.4) in urban areas than in rural areas (22.1, 10.9 and 12.6). Majority of households in rural areas used borehole at home, public tap/standpipe, public borehole and protected spring as their improved sources of drinking water with 59.7, 91.0, 99.2 and 90.4 percent respectively.

Rural areas had the highest number of households using unimproved sources of drinking water (unprotected spring and surface water) with 93.2 and 94.3 percent than in urban areas with 6.8 and 5.7 percent respectively.

**Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Household by Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking water and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Drinking water and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Improved sources of water				
Sources of drinking water	Urban	Rural	Total	
Piped water into dwelling	77.9	22.1	100.0	
Piped water to yard/plot	89.1	10.9	100.0	
Piped into someone else's yard/plot	87.4	12.6	100.0	
Borehole at home	40.3	59.7	100.0	
Rainwater harvesting at home	43.0	57.0	100.0	
Rainwater harvesting, neighbour	9.7	90.3	100.0	
Public tap/standpipe	9.0	91.0	100.0	
Public borehole	0.8	99.2	100.0	
Protected spring	9.6	90.4	100.0	
Total	242,233	305478	547,712	
Unimproved sources of water				
Sources of drinking water	Urban	Rural	Total	
Unprotected spring	6.8	93.2	100.0	
Surface water(river,dam,lake,pond,stream,canal, irrigation channels)	5.7	94.3	100.0	
Cart with small tank/drum	0.0	100.0	100.0	
Bottled water	0.0	100.0	100.0	
Other	45.6	54.4	100.0	
Total	12, 770	159,800	172,569	

## CHAPTER 5

### Sanitation

#### 5.0 Introduction

The sanitation and hygiene of a household directly impact on the quality of life of its members. Use of appropriate toilet facility is important in controlling hygiene related illnesses like diarrhoea, intestinal infections and cholera among others.

Table 5.1 presents the percentage distribution of household by types of toilet used and residence. The table shows that overall, 35.2 percent used 'Ventilated Improved Pit-latrine' (VIP) while 23.3 percent used 'Pit-latrine without slab/ open pit'. The proportion of households that did not use any toilet facility was generally higher in rural areas (36.4%) than in urban areas (10.1%).

**Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Household by Types of Toilet and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS2014/15**

Types of Toilet	Urban	Rural	average
Flush to piped sewer system	0.9	0.6	0.7
Flush to septic tank	3.0	0.1	1.3
Flush to pit latrine	0.0	1.2	0.7
Flush elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flush to unknown place/don't know where	0.3	0.3	0.3
VIP	44.5	29.0	35.2
Pit latrine with slab	16.4	10.0	12.5
Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	24.7	22.4	23.3
No facilities	10.1	36.4	25.9
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>237384</b>	<b>356486</b>	<b>593870</b>

Table 5.2 presents the percentage distribution of household by districts and type of toilet used. The table indicates that in Mokhotlong, households that did not use any toilet facility had the largest percentage of (68.1%), followed by household that used Ventilated Improved Pit-latrine (VIP) with 25.8 percent. Further the analysis of the data shows that, In Maseru household using Ventilated Improved Pit-latrine' (VIP) had the largest percentage of (37.9), followed by 'Pit-latrine without slab/ open pit' with 27.7 percent.

**Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Household by District and Type of Toilet 4th Quarter CMS2014/15**

District	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit latrine	Flush to unknown place/don't know where	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	No facilities	Total (N)	Total (%)
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	0.0	0.2	8.4	0.0	33.4	16.1	21.2	20.9	<b>42010</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	41.3	8.5	30.2	19.3	<b>114117</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Berea</b>	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	27.5	9.9	31.5	28.7	<b>50435</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	1.5	2.6	0.1	0.8	37.9	12.3	27.7	17.0	<b>195649</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	21.5	22.1	27.0	<b>49691</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Mohales</b>										
<b>Hoek</b>	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.0	39.1	23.4	5.3	29.2	<b>33830</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	14.9	4.1	42.1	<b>32720</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Qachas Nek</b>	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.5	12.0	12.0	36.4	35.0	<b>28312</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	5.4	0.8	68.1	<b>17441</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	38.9	3.4	1.7	55.6	<b>29666</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>593870</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 5.3 presents the percentage distribution of household by how was the toilet builds and paid for and residence. The table shows that urban areas had the highest percentage in 'Owner build family savings and support' (88.1). The lowest percentage was found in other with 0.3. Rural areas also had the highest percentage in 'Owner build, family savings and support' (61.3), followed by 'Owner built, subsidy from government' and 'Government/NGO responsible for building' with 19.4 and 18.0 percent respectively.

**Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Household by How was the toilet build and paid for and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

How was the Toilet build and paid for	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Owner built, family savings and support</b>	88.1	61.3	<b>74.3</b>
<b>Owner built, subsidy from government</b>	1.6	19.4	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Government/NGO responsible for building</b>	0.6	18.0	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Other</b>	0.3	0.7	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	9.3	0.7	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>213,317</b>	<b>226,601</b>	<b>439,918</b>

Table 5.4 illustrates percentage distribution of how was the toilet build and paid for and district. It shows that on average 'Owner build, family savings and support' had the highest percentage (74.3), followed by owner build, subsidy from government with 10.8 percent. The table further indicates that all districts had the highest percentage in Owner build, family savings and support'.

**Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Household by How was the toilet build and paid for and District 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS2014/2015**

<b>How was the Toilet build and paid for</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	<b>Leribe</b>	<b>Berea</b>	<b>Maseru</b>	<b>Mafeteng</b>	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	<b>Quthing</b>	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Owner built, family savings and support</b>	80.0	62.5	75.7	82.4	82.6	58.8	59.6	78.4	56.3	67.5	<b>74.3</b>
<b>Owner built, subsidy from government</b>	8.2	9.6	8.2	6.7	8.6	33.8	37.1	5.4	33.1	7.8	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Government/NGO responsible for building</b>	5.4	20.9	14.5	4.9	7.4	1.1	0.0	10.0	8.2	20.9	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Other</b>	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	6.4	6.2	0.5	5.6	0.9	6.3	3.3	6.2	2.4	2.5	<b>4.8</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>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>33,249</b>	<b>92,142</b>	<b>35,956</b>	<b>162,298</b>	<b>36,250</b>	<b>23,966</b>	<b>18,929</b>	<b>18,391</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>13,164</b>	<b>439,918</b>



Table 5.5 presents the percentage distribution of household by how often is the toilet cleaned and residence. The table shows that urban areas had the highest percentage of household that cleaned their toilet weekly (59.9), followed by the households that cleaned their toilet daily with 21.7 percent. The household that cleaned their toilet once a month had the lowest percentage of 2.1. In rural areas the highest percentage was found on household that cleaned their toilet weekly (47.0), followed by the household that cleaned their household less frequently. And also the lowest percentage was found on household that cleaned their toilet once a month (2.6)

**Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Household by how often is the toilet cleaned and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS2014/2015**

How often toilet cleaned	Urban	Rural	Average
Daily	21.7	16.8	19.2
Weekly	59.4	47.0	53.1
Twice a month	4.4	9.3	6.9
Once a month	2.1	2.6	2.4
less frequently	6.0	19.6	13.0
Never	6.3	4.6	5.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	213,317	226,601	439,918

Table 5.6 illustrates the percentage distribution of household by districts and how often is the toilet cleaned. The table shows that on average the majority of households cleaned their toilet weekly with 53.1 percent followed by the households that cleaned their toilet on daily basis with 19.2 percent. In Botha-Bothe the majority of households cleaned their toilets weekly with 75.4 percent followed by less frequently with 13.7 percent. In Maseru, the highest percentage was found on household that cleaned their toilet weekly (59.9), followed by daily with 19.7 percent. The lowest percentage was found on household that cleaned their toilet once a month (0.6).

**Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Household by District and how often the toilet is cleaned 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

District	Daily	Weekly	Twice a month	Once a month	less frequently	Never	Total (%)	Total (N)
Botha-Bothe	2.8	75.4	2.7	2.5	13.7	2.9	100.0	33,117
Leribe	24.1	47.2	3.6	1.7	17.0	6.4	100.0	92,142
Berea	24.3	35.7	4.7	1.8	29.8	3.7	100.0	35,956
Maseru	19.7	59.9	5.4	0.6	8.0	6.3	100.0	162,298
Mafeteng	24.5	42.4	13.9	1.4	12.3	5.6	100.0	36,250
Mohales Hoek	16.5	48.3	10.0	14.8	7.8	2.7	100.0	23,966
Quthing	19.8	47.5	9.3	6.7	13.3	3.3	100.0	18,929
Qachas Nek	10.2	60.7	7.4	0.0	10.6	11.0	100.0	18,391
Mokhotlong	15.0	54.5	19.2	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,572
Thaba-Tseka	9.4	35.6	31.1	3.6	18.6	1.8	100.0	13,164
Average	19.2	53.1	6.9	2.4	13.0	5.4	100.0	439,918

Table 5.7 presents the percentage distribution of improved and unimproved sanitation. The results in this table shows that urban areas had the highest number of population using improved sanitation (flushed to septic tank)(93.5 percent) than rural areas with 6.5 percent. Rural areas had the highest percentage of people using no facility and pit latrine without slab/ open pit (86.6 and 57.6) than urban areas with 13.4and 42.4 percent.

**Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Household by Improved and Unimproved Sanitation and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Improved Sanitation</b>			
<b>Type of toilet</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>
<b>Flush to piped sewer system</b>	49.5	50.5	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Flush to septic tank</b>	93.5	6.5	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Flush to pit latrine</b>	2.0	98.0	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Flush to unknown place/don't know where</b>	37.3	62.7	<b>100.0</b>
<b>VIP</b>	50.5	49.5	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Pit latrine with slab</b>	52.2	47.8	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,599</b>	<b>146,780</b>	<b>301,379</b>
<b>Unimproved Sanitation</b>			
<b>Type of toilet</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>
<b>Flush elsewhere</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Pit latrine without slab/ open pit</b>	42.4	57.6	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No facilities</b>	13.4	86.6	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,785</b>	<b>209,706</b>	<b>292,491</b>

## CHAPTER 6

### Remittances and Transfers

#### 6.0 Introduction

Remittance and Transfer are a transfer of money or in-kind transfer by a foreign worker (household member or non-household member) to an individual in his or her home country.

Table 6.1 presents the percentage distribution of remittance and transfers by sex and country of work. The results illustrate that on average males were the one who had the highest percentage of sending money from abroad (54.4) than their female counterparts.

**Table 6.1: Percentage distribution of Remittance and Transfers by sex and Work Place 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Country	Male	Female	Total	Total (N)
<b>RSA</b>	47.6	52.4	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1729</b>
<b>Other</b>	100.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1447</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3176</b>

Table 6.2 presents the percentage distribution of remittances and transfer from abroad by settlement. The table indicates that urban areas had the highest percentage (100.0). In rural areas RSA had the highest percentage of 74.9, followed by other countries with 25.1 percent.

**Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of Remittance and Transfers from abroad by settlement 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Country	Settlement		Average
	Urban	Rural	
<b>RSA</b>	100.0	74.9	<b>86.9</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	25.1	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>1515</b>	<b>1661</b>	<b>3176</b>

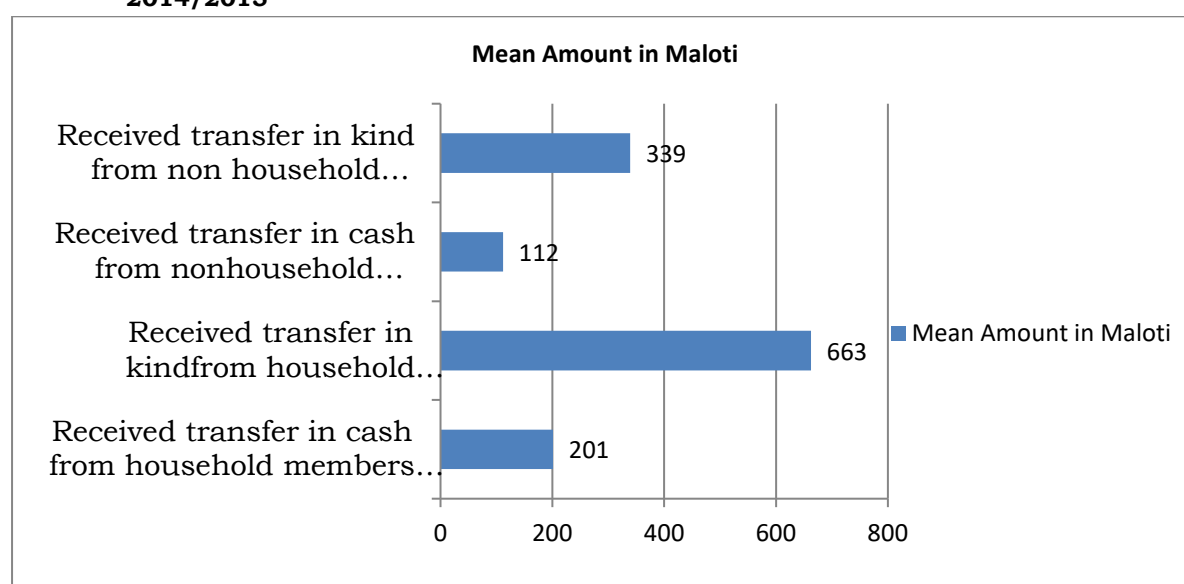
Table 6.4 presents the percentage distribution of household by main purpose of sending money abroad. The table shows that in education purpose, urban areas had higher percentage (82.1) of people sending money abroad than in rural areas with 17.9 percent. For food and clothing purposes, rural areas had higher proportion (59.2) of people sending money abroad than urban areas with 40.8 percent.

**Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Household by Main Purpose of Sending Money Abroad and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Main purpose of sending money abroad	Urban	Rural	Total (%)	Total (N)
Education	82.1	17.9	100.0	859
Medication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Building	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Food, clothing	40.8	59.2	100.0	1,982
Furniture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Vehicle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other	0.0	100.0	100.0	335
Average	47.7	52.3	100.0	3,176

Figure 6.1 shows that remittances received as in cash from household members within the country were M201.00 and in cash from non-household members within the country were M112.00. The lowest mean amount of in kind remittances from non-household members within the country was M339.00 and the second last is in kind from household members within the country was M663.00.

**Fig. 6.1: Remittances and Transfers Received in a Month prior to the Survey 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**



## **Chapter 7**

### **Household Consumption**

#### **7.0 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on household consumption expenditure as well as the remittances and transfer of the household. Household consumption expenditure consists of expenditure incurred by resident household on goods or services that are used for the satisfaction of needs or wants. It also includes imputed rents, which households that own their residence implicitly pay to themselves.

Table 7.1 presents the percentage distribution of household by district, sex and food consumption expenditure. The results show that both urban and rural household spend money on Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages with 54.5 and 68.3 percent respectively, followed by households who spends their money on Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuel with 11.3 percent in urban areas and 7.6 percent on Miscellaneous in rural areas.

The results also show that the household in all districts spend money on Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages. Maseru had the highest percentage of household who spend their money on Food and Alcoholic Beverages (70.6), followed by household who spend their money on Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuel with 15.5 percent. In Mofale Hoek more household spend money on Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages with 64.3 percent, followed by household who spend money on clothing and food wear with 5.6 percent.

**Table 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Household by District and Sex and Food Consumption 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

		Food and Non Alcoholi c	Alcohol and Tobacco	Clothing	Housing	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation	Education	Furnishing	Restaurants	Miscellaneous	Total (%)	Total (N)
<b>Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	54.5	2.7	6.8	11.3	0.6	6.1	5.5	0.5	3.5	0.3	0	8.2	100.0	35,069
	<b>Rural</b>	68.3	2.2	5.7	4.8	0.3	4.5	3.7	0.2	2.5	0.2	0	7.6	100.0	20,025
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha-</b>	72.1	0.3	3.4	8.5	0.3	1.6	5.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0	2.9	100.0	23,147
	<b>Bothe</b>	68.2	2.4	6.2	7.0	0.5	6.3	4.3	0.2	3.2	0.5	0	3.8	100.0	23,740
	<b>Leribe</b>	73.4	2.6	7.0	7.0	0.3	6.0	5.8	0.3	3.7	0.5	0	8.2	100.0	26,566
	<b>Berea</b>	70.6	3.6	9.6	15.5	0.8	10.1	7.2	0.8	4.2	0.3	0	11.6	100.0	31,068
	<b>Maseru</b>	50.1	0.7	3.3	5.4	0.3	1.5	2.4	0.0	3.0	0.2	0	0.8	100.0	15,695
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	64.3	0.8	5.6	4.9	0.0	2.8	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.1	0	3.4	100.0	19,657
	<b>Mohales</b>	74.0	1.6	7.4	4.6	0.8	2.0	6.7	0.8	2.0	0.3	0	19.2	100.0	27,652
	<b>Hoek</b>	84.1	9.9	10.4	9.1	0.3	7.0	8.1	0.8	2.9	0.0	0	17.9	100.0	34,836
	<b>Quthing</b>	70.9	2.8	7.0	2.6	0.5	1.6	2.7	0.0	2.0	0.2	0	27.8	100.0	27,337
	<b>Nek</b>	52.9	1.8	3.4	3.7	0.1	1.8	2.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	0	8.4	100.0	17,620
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>														
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>														
	<b>Average</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>299,275</b>

Table 7.2 presents the percentage distribution of household's food consumption by district and residence. The table illustrates that in both urban and rural areas food produced at any time had the highest percentage (92.0 and 61.0), followed by own food produced with 7.0 and 37.0 percent. Liphallelo had the lowest percentage (1.0 and 2.0). Food produced at any time had the highest percentage in all district. On average Food produced at any time had the highest percentage (73.0 percent), followed by own food produced with 25.5 percent. Liphallelo had the lowest percentage (2.0).

**Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Food Consumption by District and Residence  
4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

		<b>% of Own Food Produced</b>	<b>% of Food Produced</b>	<b>% of Food (liphallelo)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Urban rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	7.0	92.0	1.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	37.0	61.0	2.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	25.0	73.0	2.0	<b>100.0</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	22.0	78.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Leribe</b>	27.0	72.0	1.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Berea</b>	37.0	61.0	1.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Maseru</b>	17.0	81.0	2.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	39.0	58.0	4.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	26.0	73.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Quthing</b>	23.0	77.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	17.0	78.0	5.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	49.0	50.0	1.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	27.0	73.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Average</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **ANNEX 1: Survey Design**

### **Sample design**

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

Let  $F1$  = First stage sampling fraction

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

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

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

Let  $F2$  = Second stage sampling fraction

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

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

Overall sampling fraction =  $F1 * F2$

Sampling Interval

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

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

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

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

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

Continue the process until the desired sample size is achieved.

### **Sample size**

The sample size was 4,250 households for the second year of CMS (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 4th quarter was 55.8 percent. This implies that it was not possible to complete interviews in 44.2 percent of the sampled households mainly due to absenteeism

## **ANNEX 2: Definition of Terms**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ANNEX 3: Tables

**Table 1: Distribution of Household Population and Average Household Size- 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Residence	Total Households	Percentage	Total Population	Percentage	Average Household size
Urban	237384	40.0	780433	32.5	3.3
Rural	356486	60.0	1623471	67.5	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>593870</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2403904</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Lowlands	392088	66.0	1504174	62.6	3.8
Foothills	56328	9.5	258126	10.7	4.6
Mountain	106407	17.9	469791	19.5	4.4
SRV	39048	6.6	171813	7.1	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>593870</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2403904</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>

**Table 2: Present Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Destination 4<sup>th</sup> quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Destination	Day Trips	Overnight Trips	Average
Botha-Bothe	6,967	2,536	4,751
Leribe	9,603	5,014	7,308
Berea	5,990	4,598	5,294
Maseru	25,683	22,148	23,916
Mafeteng	5,108	8,142	6,625
Mohales Hoek	4,373	9,502	6,937
Quthing	2,403	2,548	2,475
Qachas Nek	4,153	2,513	3,333
Mokhotlong	221	663	442
Thaba-Tseka	4,252	3,269	3,761
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,753</b>	<b>60,932</b>	<b>129,684</b>

**Table 3: Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Purpose of visit 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Purpose of Visit	Day Trips	Overnight Trips	Average
Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	1,652	471	1,061
Visiting friends/Relatives	12,946	27,263	20,104
Business/Professional	24,016	9,480	16,748
Religion	2,784	1,799	2,291
School/Education	9,866	3,788	6,827
Funeral	5,628	14,133	9,881
Other	11,862	3,996	7,929
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,753</b>	<b>60,932</b>	<b>129,684</b>

**Table 4: Presents Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Age and Settlement 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>10 Year Age Group</b>	<b>Day Trips</b>	<b>Overnight Trips</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>0-18</b>	9762	8420	<b>9,091</b>
<b>19-24</b>	7911	8071	<b>7,991</b>
<b>25-34</b>	15887	11683	<b>13,785</b>
<b>35-44</b>	13122	13164	<b>13,143</b>
<b>45-54</b>	8667	4752	<b>6,710</b>
<b>55-64</b>	6916	8069	<b>7,492</b>
<b>65 years and older</b>	6486	6773	<b>6,630</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,753</b>	<b>60,932</b>	<b>129,684</b>
<b>Urban</b>	21203	30663	<b>25,933</b>
<b>Rural</b>	47550	30268	<b>38,909</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,753</b>	<b>60,932</b>	<b>129,684</b>

**Table 5: Distribution of Most Resent Trip by Principal Destination and Purpose of Visits 4th Quarter (Day Trip) CMS 2014/2015**

<b>District</b>	<b>Holiday/ Leisure Recreation</b>	<b>Visiting friends/Rela tives</b>	<b>Busine ss/Prof essionals</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>School /Educa tion</b>	<b>Funeral</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Botha- Bothe</b>	129	937	789	941	474	601	3096	<b>995</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	371	741	3746	169	860	562	3154	<b>1,372</b>
<b>Berea</b>	144	2042	1763	0	460	1209	372	<b>856</b>
<b>Maseru Mafete ng</b>	624	6004	9770	1236	4496	1552	2001	<b>3,669</b>
<b>Mohale s Hoek</b>	316	1185	2418	0	693	144	352	<b>730</b>
<b>Quthin g</b>	0	544	1699	0	575	1393	161	<b>625</b>
<b>Qachas Nek</b>	0	918	1484	0	0	0	0	<b>343</b>
<b>Mokhot long</b>	0	344	1237	437	479	0	1656	<b>593</b>
<b>Thaba- Tseka</b>	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	<b>32</b>
	67	231	889	0	1829	167	1069	<b>607</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>12,946</b>	<b>24,016</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>9,866</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>11,863</b>	<b>68,753</b>

**Table 6: Distribution of Most Resent Trip by Principal Destination and Purpose of Visit CMS 4th Quarter (Overnight Trip) 2014/2015**

District	Holiday/ Leisure/ Recreation	Visiting friends/Relatives	Business /Professionals	Religion	School/Education	Funeral	Other	Average
Botha-Bothe	0	1172	594	0	0	481	288	<b>362</b>
Leribe	0	2029	842	184	221	1425	312	<b>716</b>
Berea	0	1735	492	493	0	1561	317	<b>657</b>
Maseru	241	9925	3281	301	2063	4627	1709	<b>3,164</b>
Mafeteng	0	3113	884	0	316	3612	215	<b>1,163</b>
Mohale's Hoek	231	5997	743	686	118	1267	461	<b>1,358</b>
Quthing	0	821	770	0	670	287	0	<b>364</b>
Qachas Nek	0	466	994	135	143	488	287	<b>359</b>
Mokhotlong	0	0	442	0	0	221	0	<b>95</b>
Thaba-Tseka	0	2004	438	0	256	164	406	<b>467</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>27,263</b>	<b>9,480</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>14,133</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>60,932</b>

**Table 7: Distribution of Most Resent Trip by Principal Destination and Mode of Transport CMS 4th Quarter (Day Trip) 2014/2015**

Principal Destination	Car	Public Transport	Tour Transport	Other	Average
Botha-Bothe	1257	4810	668	231	<b>1,742</b>
Leribe	637	8315	651	0	<b>2,401</b>
Berea	309	4737	460	484	<b>1,491</b>
Maseru	3501	20340	1842	0	<b>6,421</b>
Mafeteng	243	4173	693	0	<b>1,277</b>
Mohales Hoek	478	3183	118	595	<b>1,093</b>
Quthing	567	1561	0	275	<b>601</b>
Qachas Nek	135	3976	0	42	<b>1,038</b>
Mokhotlong	0	221	0	0	<b>55</b>
Thaba-Tseka	203	2463	1419	167	<b>1,063</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,329</b>	<b>53,779</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>68,754</b>

**Table 8: Presents Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Mode of Transport 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Mode of Transport	Day Trip	Overnight Trip	Average
Private Transport	7,329	4,910	<b>12,239</b>
Public Transport	53,779	52,472	<b>106,251</b>
Tour Transport	5,851	1,000	<b>6,851</b>
Other	1,794	2,549	<b>4,343</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,753</b>	<b>60,931</b>	<b>129,684</b>

**Table 9: Distribution of Employed Youth Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex<sup>4th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	8783	17195	<b>25,978</b>
	<b>Leribe</b>	32309	37146	<b>69,455</b>
	<b>Berea</b>	17467	13760	<b>31,227</b>
	<b>Maseru</b>	51367	55903	<b>107,270</b>
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	14555	11774	<b>26,329</b>
	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	7776	7398	<b>15,174</b>
	<b>Quthing</b>	12858	10357	<b>23,215</b>
	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	5604	5393	<b>10,997</b>
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	3489	3593	<b>7,082</b>
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	10808	9692	<b>20,500</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>165016</b>	<b>172211</b>	<b>337,227</b>
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	100654	116973	<b>217,627</b>
	<b>Foothills</b>	16123	15637	<b>31,760</b>
	<b>Mountain</b>	32768	28458	<b>61,226</b>
	<b>SRV</b>	15471	11143	<b>26,614</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>165016</b>	<b>172211</b>	<b>337,227</b>
<b>Urban rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	55473	74668	<b>130,141</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	109543	97543	<b>207,086</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>165,016</b>	<b>172,211</b>	<b>337,227</b>

**Table 10: Distribution of Underemployed Youth by Settlement and Sex <sup>4th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Urban rural</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Urban</b>	2862	4518	<b>7,380</b>
<b>Rural</b>	7894	6726	<b>14,619</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,756</b>	<b>11,244</b>	<b>21,999</b>

**Table 11: Distribution of Employed Population by Age group and Occupation 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Grouped age</b>	<b>Armed forces occupation</b>	<b>Managers</b>	<b>Professionals</b>	<b>Clerical support workers</b>	<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	<b>Service and sales worker</b>	<b>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</b>	<b>Craft and related trade workers</b>	<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	<b>Elementary occupation</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>15-19</b>	234	234	0	0	0	931	1042	2240	0	30855	<b>35,536</b>
<b>20-24</b>	0	0	936	1736	0	6791	1827	11275	1940	50632	<b>75,137</b>
<b>25-29</b>	233	0	5468	7475	0	16753	5938	17579	4484	49287	<b>107,218</b>
<b>30-34</b>	24	730	12547	9356	776	18234	8875	18922	11244	38628	<b>119,336</b>
<b>35-39</b>	984	2518	9779	6228	0	9877	8041	13257	6349	34581	<b>91,615</b>
<b>40-44</b>	180	1112	3085	5401	0	6700	9879	8810	7659	28382	<b>71,208</b>
<b>45-49</b>	77	910	5175	2799	0	6559	8290	6195	3121	27416	<b>60,541</b>
<b>50-54</b>	857	982	6066	4407	0	3642	7640	1483	1674	27062	<b>53,814</b>
<b>55-59</b>	0	1440	5693	2884	0	1202	9014	2566	1630	20839	<b>45,268</b>
<b>60-64</b>	0	545	2044	1868	0	761	11725	485	968	8155	<b>26,550</b>
<b>65-69</b>	0	598	413	1363	0	832	7250	271	131	8542	<b>19,402</b>
<b>70-74</b>	0	552	0	538	0	662	5384	0	0	4366	<b>11,503</b>
<b>75-79</b>	0	907	0	118	0	0	3299	0	0	1742	<b>6,067</b>
<b>80-84</b>	0	0	184	0	0	0	1890	0	0	303	<b>2,377</b>
<b>85 and older</b>	0	539	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	857	<b>1,608</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>11,067</b>	<b>51,390</b>	<b>44,175</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>72,943</b>	<b>90,308</b>	<b>83,082</b>	<b>39,201</b>	<b>33,1649</b>	<b>727,180</b>

**Table 12: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Sex 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE ,FORESTRY,AND FISHING</b>	123689	97675	<b>221,365</b>
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	24557	21880	<b>46,437</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	30380	44003	<b>74,383</b>
<b>Electricity,Gas, Steam and air conditioning</b>	1226	2405	<b>3,631</b>
<b>Water Supply: sewage,waste management andremediation activities</b>	521	2206	<b>2,726</b>
<b>Construction</b>	38155	32137	<b>70,292</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	31825	27533	<b>59,358</b>
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	11477	9466	<b>20,942</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	876	4749	<b>5,625</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	798	633	<b>1,431</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	885	4368	<b>5,254</b>
<b>Real estate activities</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Professional ,scientific and technical activities</b>	2070	1820	<b>3,890</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	14829	6406	<b>21,236</b>
<b>Public Administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	10086	9135	<b>19,221</b>
<b>Education</b>	15069	20051	<b>35,120</b>
<b>Human Health and social work activities</b>	6476	16230	<b>22,706</b>
<b>Arts, entrainment and recreation</b>	606	0	<b>606</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	19012	23977	<b>42,989</b>
<b>Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use</b>	25547	44422	<b>69,969</b>
<b>Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>358,086</b>	<b>369,094</b>	<b>727,180</b>

**Table 13: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupational Tittle and Sex 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Occupational title</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Armed forces occupation</b>	2151	438	<b>2,589</b>
<b>Managers</b>	7440	3627	<b>11,067</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	19735	31654	<b>51,390</b>
<b>Clerical sport workers</b>	18673	25502	<b>44,175</b>
<b>Technicians and associate proccessionals</b>	560	216	<b>776</b>
<b>Service and sales worker</b>	38455	34487	<b>72,943</b>
<b>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</b>	47503	42805	<b>90,308</b>
<b>Craft and related trade workers</b>	42265	40817	<b>83,082</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	18525	20676	<b>39,201</b>
<b>Elementary occupation</b>	162779	168870	<b>331,649</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>358,086</b>	<b>369,094</b>	<b>727,180</b>



**Table 14: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Actual Hours Worked 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Industry coded	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	Total
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	5077	12423	31546	43995	41721	44445	42158	<b>221,365</b>
<b>Mining</b>	238	0	400	7699	19147	11937	7015	<b>46,437</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1449	609	1242	8473	46679	10485	5447	<b>74383</b>
<b>Electricity</b>	0	327	0	1013	1068	1114	109	<b>3,631</b>
<b>Water Supply</b>	0	0	0	1188	1538	0	0	<b>2,726</b>
<b>Construction</b>	1036	816	1669	8733	26524	20630	10884	<b>70,292</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	980	1978	1658	4818	19197	14478	16248	<b>59,358</b>
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	0	373	729	2799	3417	5361	8262	<b>20,942</b>
<b>Accommodation activities</b>	0	857	0	1230	1514	1074	951	<b>5,625</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	234	0	0	564	633	0	0	<b>1,431</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	0	161	161	1970	2771	191	0	<b>5,254</b>
<b>Real estate activities</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Professional activities</b>	0	0	0	1697	1380	497	316	<b>3,890</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	252	896	0	0	2529	7822	9736	<b>21,236</b>
<b>Public Administration</b>	589	215	221	7503	6044	1917	2731	<b>19,221</b>
<b>Education</b>	108	407	3452	18977	10460	1717	0	<b>35,120</b>
<b>Human Health and social work activities</b>	161	285	545	4480	12562	2863	1810	<b>22,706</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	390	0	0	215	0	0	0	<b>606</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	1422	1048	2525	8498	12213	8778	8505	<b>42,989</b>
<b>Activities of households as employers</b>	132	458	1354	6606	18571	18418	24430	<b>69,969</b>
<b>Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,068</b>	<b>20,855</b>	<b>45,502</b>	<b>130,457</b>	<b>227,967</b>	<b>151,726</b>	<b>138,604</b>	<b>727,180</b>

**Table 15: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Employment Status 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Sex	Employee	Employer	Own-Account-Worker	Unpaid family worker	Other	Average
<b>Male</b>	222,006	3,140	78,665	53,944	331	<b>358,086</b>
<b>Female</b>	246,433	1,893	72,659	47,311	798	<b>369,094</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>468,439</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>151,323</b>	<b>101,256</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>727,180</b>

**Table 16: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupational Title and Duration of Contract  
4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Occupational title coded</b>	<b>Less than 12 months</b>	<b>Fixed term</b>	<b>Permanent duration</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Armed forces occupation</b>	0	0	2,589	<b>2,589</b>
<b>Managers</b>	126	800	5,525	<b>6,451</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	2,535	828	45,517	<b>48,880</b>
<b>Clerical support workers Technicians and associate professionals</b>	3,157	1,598	27,390	<b>32,146</b>
	0	560	216	<b>776</b>
<b>Service and sales worker Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</b>	7,106	1,932	43,468	<b>52,506</b>
	3,431	1,086	3,299	<b>7,816</b>
<b>Craft and related trade workers</b>	9,282	5,181	49,732	<b>64,194</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	2,006	3,371	29,321	<b>34,697</b>
<b>Elementary occupation</b>	34,266	24,616	130,513	<b>189,395</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>61,910</b>	<b>39,971</b>	<b>337,569</b>	<b>439,450</b>

**Table 17: Distribution of Employed Population by Age Group and District 4th Quarter CMS  
2014/2015**

Grouped age	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Quthing	Mokhotlong	Thabakgale	Total
15-19	1,169	4,689	4,051	9,212	3,216	1,408	3,743	1,601	2,626	3,821	35,536
20-24	1,387	13,812	7,702	23,677	7,376	4,115	5,591	2,696	1,891	6,889	75,137
25-29	10,245	23,598	8,448	36,085	8,411	4,865	6,050	2,844	1,190	5,482	107,218
30-34	13,177	27,356	11,026	38,296	7,327	4,785	7,831	3,855	1,375	4,308	119,336
35-39	7,774	18,403	6,762	34,545	6,329	4,064	2,634	2,628	1,850	6,625	91,615
40-44	3,024	14,753	7,395	25,570	5,088	3,139	3,555	5,496	878	2,310	71,208
45-49	3,507	14,482	5,033	21,573	3,675	2,083	4,107	2,829	953	2,301	60,541
50-54	4,316	13,906	4,325	16,140	3,679	1,386	3,817	2,987	442	2,817	53,814
55-59	2,882	8,058	3,570	15,995	4,306	3,489	2,180	2,201	234	2,353	45,268
60-64	386	6,724	2,411	7,584	1,559	1,496	2,996	1,349	459	1,585	26,550
65-69	45	4,656	1,306	4,762	2,314	236	2,099	2,152	0	1,832	19,402
70-74	90	3,340	1,791	2,320	1,053	1,165	345	1,068	0	331	11,503
75-79	90	216	805	1,734	480	641	1,398	373	0	329	6,067
80-84	45	654	584	224	0	118	535	219	0	0	2,377
85 and older	0	0	212	1,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,608
Total	48,137	154,647	65,420	239,113	54,812	32,991	46,879	32,300	11,899	40,983	727,180

**Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupational Title and Duration of Contract 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Occupational title coded	Yes, written contract	Yes, oral agreement	No	Don't know	Total
Armed forces occupation	2355	234	0	0	<b>2,589</b>
Managers	6217	234	4168	0	<b>10,619</b>
Professionals	45085	3795	2037	280	<b>51,197</b>
Clerical support workers	24599	7415	8779	1301	<b>42,094</b>
Technicians and associate professionals	560	216	0	0	<b>776</b>
Service and sales worker	37272	15856	15593	1325	<b>70,046</b>
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	3132	4684	27866	0	<b>35,682</b>
Craft and related trade workers	29305	34697	13935	2857	<b>80,795</b>
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	26323	8159	4263	177	<b>38,922</b>
Elementary occupation	85689	103165	61811	7615	<b>258,280</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,538</b>	<b>178,455</b>	<b>138,452</b>	<b>13,555</b>	<b>591,000</b>

**Table 19: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Employment Status and Hours Worked 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Employment sector	Less than 40 hours	40 hours	Greater than 40 hours	Average
Government	12478	26879	40741	<b>80,099</b>
State Owned Enterprise	0	1621	9324	<b>10,945</b>
NGO	636	2150	8801	<b>11,586</b>
Private business or farm	51527	32679	231556	<b>315,762</b>
Private Household	45877	18268	109781	<b>173,925</b>
Embassy, foreign organization	0	162	5167	<b>5,329</b>
RSA	715	9727	117547	<b>127,989</b>
Other countries specify	317	0	1227	<b>1,543</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,549</b>	<b>91,487</b>	<b>524,144</b>	<b>727,180</b>

**Table 20: Distribution of Employed Population by Districts and Sex 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

District	Male	Female	Average
Botha-Bothe	20669	27468	<b>48,137</b>
Leribe	74548	80099	<b>154,647</b>
Berea	34659	30761	<b>65,420</b>
Maseru	111019	128094	<b>239,113</b>
Mafeteng	32102	22710	<b>54,812</b>
Mohales Hoek	16854	16137	<b>32,991</b>
Quthing	24328	22551	<b>46,879</b>
Qachas Nek	15175	17125	<b>32,300</b>
Mokhotlong	6269	5630	<b>11,899</b>
Thaba-Tseka	22463	18520	<b>40,983</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>358,086</b>	<b>369,094</b>	<b>727,180</b>

**Table 21: Distribution of Employed Population by Age Group and Sex 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Grouped age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>15-19</b>	19827	15709	<b>35,536</b>
<b>20-24</b>	37714	37423	<b>75,137</b>
<b>25-29</b>	49290	57927	<b>107,218</b>
<b>30-34</b>	58184	61152	<b>119,336</b>
<b>35-39</b>	52293	39322	<b>91,615</b>
<b>40-44</b>	26703	44505	<b>71,208</b>
<b>45-49</b>	33358	27183	<b>60,541</b>
<b>50-54</b>	23921	29893	<b>53,814</b>
<b>55-59</b>	22614	22654	<b>45,268</b>
<b>60-64</b>	12263	14288	<b>26,550</b>
<b>65-69</b>	9823	9579	<b>19,402</b>
<b>70-74</b>	6685	4818	<b>11,503</b>
<b>75-79</b>	3936	2130	<b>6,067</b>
<b>80-84</b>	1027	1350	<b>2,377</b>
<b>85 and older</b>	448	1160	<b>1,608</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>358,086</b>	<b>369,094</b>	<b>727,180</b>

**Table 22: Distribution of Under Employed Population by Employment Sector and Sex 4th Quarter CMS 2014/15**

<b>Employment sector</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Government</b>	321	1241	<b>1,562</b>
<b>State Owned Enterprise</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>NGO</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Private business or farm</b>	6056	5711	<b>11,767</b>
<b>Private Household</b>	4247	4292	<b>8,539</b>
<b>Embassy, foreign organization</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>RSA</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Other countries specify</b>	132	0	<b>132</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>10,756</b>	<b>11,244</b>	<b>21,999</b>

**Table 23: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Districts 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Industry coded</b>	<b>Botha- Bothe</b>	<b>Leribe</b>	<b>Berea</b>	<b>Maseru</b>	<b>Mafeteng</b>	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	<b>Quthing</b>	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	<b>Thaba- Tseka</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	8165	40519	27770	42237	22234	9174	26006	13058	4311	<b>27892</b>	<b>221365</b>
<b>Mining</b>	7575	15337	3322	9456	4173	3855	909	581	706	<b>524</b>	<b>46437</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	558	21402	4101	40669	1456	1384	1211	1677	620	<b>1305</b>	<b>74383</b>
<b>Electricity</b>	0	0	185	2037	354	0	260	795	0	<b>0</b>	<b>3631</b>
<b>Water Supply</b>	0	0	224	1399	177	0	353	574	0	<b>0</b>	<b>2726</b>
<b>Construction</b>	2269	21607	7300	18830	7092	3085	3174	2743	1525	<b>2666</b>	<b>70292</b>
<b>Wholesale</b>	4236	9886	3192	26031	6749	2526	2499	1603	1011	<b>1626</b>	<b>59358</b>
<b>Transportation</b>	484	6455	2026	7048	944	720	2370	499	234	<b>162</b>	<b>20942</b>
<b>Accommodation</b>	0	1134	429	2406	165	262	0	1147	0	<b>81</b>	<b>5625</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	0	0	194	1003	0	0	0	0	234	<b>0</b>	<b>1431</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>											
<b>activities</b>	2057	256	620	1999	0	0	322	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>5254</b>
<b>Real estate</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Professional</b>	0	672	642	1284	0	0	353	708	0	<b>230</b>	<b>3890</b>
<b>Administrative</b>	2057	1846	625	14197	725	0	1213	0	234	<b>339</b>	<b>21236</b>
<b>Public</b>											
<b>Administration</b>	231	1284	1183	11482	1293	305	422	1868	132	<b>1022</b>	<b>19221</b>
<b>Education</b>	8698	6380	2222	9728	1254	1921	2392	1225	366	<b>934</b>	<b>35120</b>
<b>Human Health</b>	4607	4370	1738	7451	497	1255	998	1644	0	<b>147</b>	<b>22706</b>
<b>Arts</b>	0	390	0	215	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>606</b>
<b>Other service</b>											
<b>activities</b>	360	7146	2282	20752	2406	3474	2875	1934	911	<b>850</b>	<b>42989</b>
<b>Activities of households</b>	6840	15962	7365	20889	5294	5030	1523	2244	1616	<b>3205</b>	<b>69969</b>
<b>Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>48,137</b>	<b>154,647</b>	<b>65,420</b>	<b>239,113</b>	<b>54,812</b>	<b>32,991</b>	<b>46,879</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>11,899</b>	<b>40,983</b>	<b>727,180</b>

**Table 24: Percentage Distribution of Under Employed Population by District, Zone, Residence and Sex 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	452	45	<b>497</b>
	<b>Leribe</b>	2281	1473	<b>3,753</b>
	<b>Berea</b>	1148	915	<b>2,063</b>
	<b>Maseru</b>	4683	5616	<b>10,299</b>
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	0	582	<b>582</b>
	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	285	435	<b>720</b>
	<b>Quthing</b>	823	819	<b>1,643</b>
	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	750	377	<b>1,127</b>
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0	221	<b>221</b>
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	334	761	<b>1,095</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,756</b>	<b>11,244</b>	<b>21,999</b>
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	6604	6899	<b>13,503</b>
	<b>Foothills</b>	1889	1586	<b>3,476</b>
	<b>Mountain</b>	1285	1829	<b>3,115</b>
	<b>SRV</b>	977	929	<b>1,906</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,756</b>	<b>11,244</b>	<b>21,999</b>
<b>Urban rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	2862	4518	<b>7,380</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	7894	6726	<b>14,619</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,756</b>	<b>11,244</b>	<b>21,999</b>

**Table 25: Distribution of Unemployed Population by District, Zone, Residence and Sex 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	11570	14129	<b>25,699</b>
	<b>Leribe</b>	22914	26440	<b>49,354</b>
	<b>Berea</b>	11190	11967	<b>23,157</b>
	<b>Maseru</b>	27340	23665	<b>51,005</b>
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	16476	10616	<b>27,092</b>
	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	7161	6580	<b>13,742</b>
	<b>Quthing</b>	7344	9494	<b>16,838</b>
	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	1446	1313	<b>2758</b>
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	12721	9686	<b>22,407</b>
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	7485	8803	<b>16,287</b>
	<b>Average</b>	<b>125,648</b>	<b>122,693</b>	<b>248,340</b>
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	67571	63820	<b>131,391</b>
	<b>Foothills</b>	16309	17701	<b>34,010</b>
	<b>Mountain</b>	30635	32187	<b>62,822</b>
	<b>SRV</b>	11132	8985	<b>20,117</b>
	<b>Average</b>	<b>125,648</b>	<b>122,693</b>	<b>248,340</b>
<b>Urban rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	25327	29289	<b>54,616</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	100320	93404	<b>193,724</b>
	<b>Average</b>	<b>125,648</b>	<b>122,693</b>	<b>248,340</b>

**Table 26: Distribution of Job Seekers by Age Group and Sex 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Grouped age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>15-19</b>	5566	6142	<b>11708</b>
<b>20-24</b>	19319	20549	<b>39868</b>
<b>25-29</b>	14040	16911	<b>30951</b>
<b>30-34</b>	12511	11959	<b>24469</b>
<b>35-39</b>	5750	5600	<b>11350</b>
<b>40-44</b>	4957	6210	<b>11167</b>
<b>45-49</b>	4074	6093	<b>10167</b>
<b>50-54</b>	2896	2371	<b>5268</b>
<b>55-59</b>	1403	3489	<b>4891</b>
<b>60-64</b>	2184	910	<b>3094</b>
<b>65-69</b>	564	452	<b>1016</b>
<b>70-74</b>	128	0	<b>128</b>
<b>75-79</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>80-84</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>85 and older</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>73392</b>	<b>80685</b>	<b>154076</b>

**Table 27: Distribution of Underemployed Youth by occupational title and sex 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2013/2015**

<b>Occupational title coded</b>	<b>Sex</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
<b>Armed forces occupation</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Managers</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	167	260	<b>427</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	0	177	<b>177</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Service and sales worker</b>	425	121	<b>546</b>
<b>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</b>	842	963	<b>1804</b>
<b>Craft and related trade workers</b>	88	0	<b>88</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Elementary occupation</b>	590	2362	<b>2952</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>3883</b>	<b>5995</b>

**Table 28: Distribution of Unemployed Youth Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex  
4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	5513	7736	<b>13249</b>
	<b>Leribe</b>	12935	14563	<b>27498</b>
	<b>Berea</b>	6546	7563	<b>14109</b>
	<b>Maseru</b>	15305	12782	<b>28087</b>
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	8600	7264	<b>15864</b>
	<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	3161	1747	<b>4908</b>
	<b>Quthing</b>	3925	4209	<b>8135</b>
	<b>Qachas Nek</b>	947	814	<b>1761</b>
	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	8375	6116	<b>14491</b>
	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	3895	5431	<b>9327</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69203</b>	<b>68225</b>	<b>137428</b>
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	35996	36312	<b>72308</b>
	<b>Foothills</b>	8364	10027	<b>18391</b>
	<b>Mountain</b>	19067	18906	<b>37973</b>
	<b>SRV</b>	5775	2981	<b>8755</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69203</b>	<b>68225</b>	<b>137428</b>
<b>Urban rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	14127	15188	<b>29315</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	55076	53037	<b>108113</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69203</b>	<b>68225</b>	<b>137428</b>

**Table 29: Distribution of Household by Sources of Drinking Water and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter  
CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Sources of Drinking Water</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pipedwater into dwelling</b>	8217	2328	<b>10545</b>
<b>Pipedwater to yard/plot</b>	156430	19191	<b>175621</b>
<b>Piped into someone else's yard/plot</b>	40341	5825	<b>46166</b>
<b>Borehole at home</b>	1533	2272	<b>3805</b>
<b>Rainwater harvesting at home</b>	12277	16288	<b>28565</b>
<b>Rainwater harvesting, neighbour</b>	145	1351	<b>1496</b>
<b>Public tap/standpipe</b>	20493	207468	<b>227961</b>
<b>Public borehole</b>	226	26430	<b>26656</b>
<b>Protected spring</b>	2571	24325	<b>26896</b>
<b>Unprotected spring</b>	5442	74733	<b>80175</b>
<b>Surface water(river,dam,lake,pond,stream,canal,irrigationchannels)</b>	4863	80855	<b>85718</b>
<b>Bottled water</b>	0	612	<b>612</b>
<b>cart with small tank/drum</b>	0	660	<b>660</b>
<b>Other</b>	2465	2940	<b>5405</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>18215</b>	<b>33234</b>	<b>720282</b>



**Table 30: Distribution of Household by Type of Income Generating Activity and Residence 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Type of income generating Activity</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Retail shop</b>	478	303	<b>782</b>
<b>Sells food/drinks</b>	1744	515	<b>2259</b>
<b>Services(laundry, hair salon, car wash etc)</b>	83	0	<b>83</b>
<b>Making blocks or bricks</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Crop irrigation</b>	512	803	<b>1314</b>
<b>Animal husbandry</b>	5876	515	<b>6390</b>
<b>Other(specify)</b>	655	540	<b>1195</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9348</b>	<b>2675</b>	<b>12023</b>

**Table 31: Distribution of Household by Agency and Residence 4th Quarter CMS2014/2015**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>WASCO</b>	150524	9842	<b>160365</b>
<b>DRWS</b>	1120	5903	<b>7023</b>
<b>Other</b>	0	1543	<b>1543</b>
<b>Do not know</b>	7909	1318	<b>9227</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>159552</b>	<b>18607</b>	<b>178159</b>

**Table 32: Distribution of Household by Sources of Drinking Water and Districts 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Sources of Drinking Water	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohales Hoek	Quthin g	Qachas Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Average
Pipedwater into dwelling	77	0	597	8855	0	226	0	708	0	81	<b>1055</b>
Pipedwater to yard/plot	20568	25169	6661	94943	10320	3479	2960	9063	1580	878	<b>17562</b>
Piped into someone else's yard/plot	2102	2708	1544	30276	3153	2775	1868	947	234	559	<b>4617</b>
Borehole at home	0	233	0	2254	786	339	0	0	0	192	<b>381</b>
Rainwater harvesting at home	10427	9987	83	4264	1361	1373	1070	0	0	0	<b>2857</b>
Rainwater harvesting, neighbour	0	145	212 3008	0	681	458	0	0	0	0	<b>150</b>
Public tap/standpipe	12709	53040	4	41195	15323	19270	19329	16016	10459	10535	<b>22796</b>
Public borehole	264	4046	5100	4167	11459	974	204	0	221	219	<b>2666</b>
Protected spring	2362	5928	1300	1621	3590	524	1617	251	1171	8532	<b>2690</b>
Unprotected spring	2118	30549	6869	14028	3523	3555	6202	1255	5503	6574	<b>8018</b>
Surface water(river,dam,lake,pond ,stream,canal,irrigationchannels)	5366	33792	4292	9401	69	11054	8110	3056	0	10578	<b>85717</b>
Bottled water	0	397	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>61</b>
cart with small tank/drum	77	231	208	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>66</b>
Tanker-truck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	97	0	1533	1846	0	1093	0	0	835	<b>541</b>
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>56071</b>	<b>166323</b>	<b>5716</b> <b>3</b>	<b>212682</b>	<b>52113</b>	<b>44027</b>	<b>42454</b>	<b>31297</b>	<b>19168</b>	<b>38984</b>	<b>720282</b>

**Table 33: Distribution of Household by Agency and District 4th Quarter CMS2014/2015**

Agency	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohales Hoek	Quthing	Qachas Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Average
WASCO	20568	21743	6522	90318	7416	3325	560	7456	1580	878	<b>160365</b>
DRWS	0	991	0	1149	168	0	2400	2315	0	0	<b>7023</b>
Other	0	0	0	0	1543	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1543</b>
Do not know	0	1509	0	6634	1084	0	0	0	0	0	<b>9227</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20568</b>	<b>24243</b>	<b>6522</b>	<b>98100</b>	<b>10212</b>	<b>3325</b>	<b>2960</b>	<b>9771</b>	<b>1580</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>178159</b>

**Table 34: Distribution of Household by Improved and Unimproved Sources of water and Residence 4th Quarter CMS2014/2015**

<b>Improved Sources of Water</b>			
<b>Source of Drinking Water</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Piped water into dwelling	8,217	2,328	<b>10,545</b>
Piped water to yard/plot	156,430	19,191	<b>175,620</b>
Piped into someone else's yard/plot	40,341	5,825	<b>46,166</b>
Borehole at home	1,533	2,272	<b>3,805</b>
Rainwater harvesting at home	12,277	16,288	<b>28,566</b>
Rainwater harvesting, neighbour	145	1,351	<b>1496</b>
Public tap/standpipe	20,493	207,468	<b>227,961</b>
Public borehole	226	26,430	<b>26,656</b>
Protected spring	2,571	24,325	<b>26,897</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>242,233</b>	<b>305,478</b>	<b>547,712</b>
<b>Unimproved Sources of Water</b>			
Unprotected spring	5,442	74,733	<b>80,175</b>
Surface water(river,dam,lake,pond,stream,canal,irrigation channels)	4,863	80,855	<b>85,717</b>
Bottled water	0	612	<b>612</b>
Cart with small tank/drum	0	660	<b>660</b>
Other	2,465	2,940	<b>5,405</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,770</b>	<b>159,800</b>	<b>172,569</b>

**Table 35: Distribution of Household by Type of Toilet and Residence 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Type of Toilet</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Average</b>
Flush to piped sewer system	2,053	2,096	<b>4,149</b>
Flush to septic tank	7,227	504	<b>7,731</b>
Flush to pit latrine	83	4,111	<b>4,194</b>
Flush elsewhere	0	0	<b>0</b>
Flush to unknown place/don't know where	623	1,045	<b>1,668</b>
VIP	105,719	103,473	<b>209,191</b>
Pit latrine with slab	38,894	35,551	<b>74,445</b>
Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	58,718	79,821	<b>138,539</b>
No facilities	24,068	129,885	<b>153,952</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>237,384</b>	<b>356,486</b>	<b>593,870</b>

**Table 36: Distribution of Household by District and Type of Toilet 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

District	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit latrine	Flush elsewhere	Flush to unknown place/don't know where	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	No facilities	Total
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	0	77	3,509	0	0	14,024	6,743	8,896	8,760	<b>42,010</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	477	280	0	0	0	47,186	9,739	34,460	21,975	<b>114,117</b>
<b>Berea</b>	185	962	83	0	0	13,860	5,000	15,866	14,479	<b>504,351</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	3,030	5,071	144	0	1,533	74,168	24,137	54,215	33,350	<b>195,649</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	0	0	0	0	0	14,548	10,696	11,006	13,441	<b>49,691</b>
<b>Mohales</b>										
<b>Hoek</b>	458	113	458	0	0	13,218	7,911	1,808	9,864	<b>33,830</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	0	0	0	0	0	12,726	4,876	1,327	13,790	<b>32,720</b>
<b>Qachas Nek</b>	0	1,147	0	0	135	3,407	3,388	10,314	9,921	<b>28,312</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	0	0	0	0	0	4,504	937	132	11,869	<b>17,441</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	0	81	0	0	0	11,549	1,018	515	16,503	<b>29,666</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>7,731</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>209,191</b>	<b>74,445</b>	<b>138,539</b>	<b>153,952</b>	<b>593,870</b>

**Table 37: Distribution of Household by How was the Toilet Build and Paid for and Residence 4th Quarter CMS2014/2015**

How was the Toilet Build and Paid for	Urban	Rural	Average
<b>owner built, family savings and support</b>	187958	138819	<b>326776</b>
<b>Owner built, subsidy from government</b>	3461	44039	<b>47500</b>
<b>Government/NGO responsible for building</b>	1383	40765	<b>42147</b>
<b>Other</b>	717	1488	<b>2206</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	19799	1490	<b>21208</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>213317</b>	<b>226601</b>	<b>439918</b>

**Table 38: Distribution of Household by How was the Toilet Cleaned and Residence District 4th Quarter CMS2014/2015**

How Often was the Toilet Cleaned	Urban	Rural	Average
<b>Daily</b>	46263	38121	<b>84384</b>
<b>Weekly</b>	126813	106569	<b>233382</b>
<b>Twice a month</b>	9421	21073	<b>30494</b>
<b>Once a month</b>	4507	5925	<b>10432</b>
<b>less frequently</b>	12830	44389	<b>57219</b>
<b>Never</b>	13483	10524	<b>24007</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>213317</b>	<b>226601</b>	<b>439918</b>

**Table 39: Distribution of Household by How was the Toilet Build and Paid for and District 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

How was the Toilet Build and Paid for	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohales Hoek	Quthing	Qachas Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Average
owner built, family savings and support	26606	57607	27214	133654	29928	14099	11285	14411	3138	8834	<b>326776</b>
Owner built, subsidy from government	2711	8833	2957	10903	3121	8107	7022	987	1844	1014	<b>47500</b>
Government/NGO responsible for building	1798	19245	5207	7902	2695	255	0	1846	459	2739	<b>42147</b>
Other	0	756	397	717	168	0	0	0	0	167	<b>2206</b>
Don't know	2134	5700	181	9121	337	1505	623	1147	132	410	<b>21208</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33249</b>	<b>92142</b>	<b>35956</b>	<b>162298</b>	<b>36250</b>	<b>23966</b>	<b>18929</b>	<b>18391</b>	<b>5572</b>	<b>13164</b>	<b>439918</b>

**Table 40: Distribution of Household by District and How was the Toilet Cleaned 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

District	Daily	Weekly	Twice a month	Once a month	less frequently	Never	Total
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	918	24967	882	825	4551	1107	<b>33249</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	22171	43497	3357	1542	15687	5889	<b>92142</b>
<b>Berea</b>	8747	12844	1698	650	10701	1316	<b>35956</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	32025	97256	8825	1009	13030	10154	<b>162298</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	8885	15357	5043	495	4456	2014	<b>36250</b>
<b>Mohales Hoek</b>	3950	11576	2397	3537	1868	639	<b>23966</b>
<b>Quthing</b>	3750	8994	1767	1272	2526	621	<b>18929</b>
<b>Qachas Nek</b>	1874	11171	1366	0	1955	2026	<b>18391</b>
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	834	3039	1070	629	0	0	<b>5572</b>
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	1232	4681	4089	475	2445	241	<b>13164</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>84384</b>	<b>233382</b>	<b>30494</b>	<b>10432</b>	<b>57219</b>	<b>24007</b>	<b>439918</b>

**Table 41: Distribution of Household by Improved and Unimproved Sanitation and Residence 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Improved Sanitation</b>			
<b>Type of Toilet</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Flush to piped sewer system	2,053	2,096	<b>4,149</b>
Flush to septic tank	7,227	504	<b>7,731</b>
Flush to pit latrine	83	4,111	<b>4,194</b>
Flush to unknown place/don't know where	623	1,045	<b>1,668</b>
Pit latrine with slab	38,894	35,551	<b>74,445</b>
VIP	105,719	103,473	<b>209,191</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,599</b>	<b>146,780</b>	<b>301,379</b>
<b>Unimproved Sanitation</b>			
Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	58,718	79,821	<b>138,539</b>
No facilities	24,068	129,885	<b>153,952</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,785</b>	<b>209,706</b>	<b>292,491</b>

**Table 42: Distribution of Remittance and Transfers by sex and Work Place 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>RSA</b>	1313	1447	<b>2760</b>
<b>Other</b>	417	0	<b>417</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1729</b>	<b>1447</b>	<b>3176</b>

**Table 43: Distribution of Household by Main Purpose of Sending Money Abroad and Residence 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

<b>Main purpose of sending money abroad</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Education</b>	705	154	<b>859</b>
<b>Medication</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Building</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Food, clothing</b>	809	1172	<b>1982</b>
<b>Furniture</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Vehicle</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Other</b>	0	335	<b>335</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>1515</b>	<b>1661</b>	<b>3176</b>

**Table 44: Distribution of Remittance and Transfers by sex and Work Place 4th Quarter CMS  
2014/2015**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>RSA</b>	1515	1245	<b>2760</b>
<b>Other</b>	0	417	<b>417</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1515</b>	<b>1661</b>	<b>3176</b>