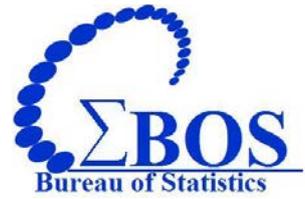




Kingdom of Lesotho



Statistical Report

NO 9: 2018

CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE SURVEY

4TH QUARTER 2014/2015



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

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CHAPTER 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 Mochale's Hoek with 15.6 percent of overnight trips. Mochotlong 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 4th 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
Mochale's Hoek	6.4	15.6	11.0
Quthing	3.5	4.2	3.8
Qacha's Nek	6.0	4.1	5.1
Mochotlong	0.3	1.1	0.7
Thaba-Tseka	6.2	5.4	5.8
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	68,753	60,932	129,684

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
4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

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

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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) 4th Quarter CMS 2011/2015

District	Main purpose of visit							Average
	Holiday/Leisure Recreation	Visiting friends/Relatives	Business/Professional	Religion	School/Education	Funeral	Other	
Botha-Bothe	7.8	7.2	3.3	33.8	4.8	10.7	26.1	10.1
Leribe	22.5	5.7	15.6	6.1	8.7	10.0	26.6	14.0
Berea	8.7	15.8	7.3	0.0	4.7	21.5	3.1	8.7
Maseru	37.8	46.4	40.7	44.4	45.6	27.6	16.9	37.4
Mafeteng	19.2	9.2	10.1	0.0	7.0	2.6	3.0	7.4
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	4.2	7.1	0.0	5.8	24.8	1.4	6.4
Quthing	0.0	7.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Qacha's Nek	0.0	2.7	5.1	15.7	4.9	0.0	14.0	6.0
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Thaba-Tseka	4.0	1.8	3.7	0.0	18.5	3.0	9.0	6.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	1,652	12,946	24,016	2,784	9,866	5,628	11,862	68753

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	
Botha-Bothe	0.0	4.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	7.2	4.2
Leribe	0.0	7.4	8.9	10.2	5.8	10.1	7.8	8.2
Berea	0.0	6.4	5.2	27.4	0.0	11.0	7.9	7.5
Maseru	51.1	36.4	34.6	16.8	54.5	32.7	42.8	36.3
Mafeteng	0.0	11.4	9.3	0.0	8.4	25.6	5.4	13.4
Mohale's Hoek	48.9	22.0	7.8	38.1	3.1	9.0	11.5	15.6
Quthing Qacha's Nek	0.0	3.0	8.1	0.0	17.7	2.0	0.0	4.2
Mokhotlong	0.0	1.7	10.5	7.5	3.8	3.5	7.2	4.1
Thaba-Tseka	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	471	27,263	9,480	1,799	3,788	14,133	3,996	60,932

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 Resent 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	
Botha-Bothe	17.2	8.9	11.4	12.9	10.1
Leribe	8.7	15.5	11.1	0.0	14.0
Berea	4.2	8.8	7.9	27.0	8.7
Maseru	47.8	37.8	31.5	0.0	37.4
Mafeteng	3.3	7.8	11.8	0.0	7.4
Mohale's Hoek	6.5	5.9	2.0	33.2	6.4
Quthing	7.7	2.9	0.0	15.3	3.5
Qacha's Nek	1.8	7.4	0.0	2.4	6.0
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Thaba-Tseka	2.8	4.6	24.3	9.3	6.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	7,329	53,779	5,851	1,794	68,753

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 Resent 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	
Botha-Bothe	0.0	4.5	0.0	6.1	4.2
Leribe	15.4	7.0	0.0	23.7	8.2
Berea	23.8	6.1	20.8	0.0	7.5
Maseru	29.0	37.1	24.1	39.3	36.3
Mafeteng	7.0	14.3	31.6	0.0	13.4
Mohale's Hoek	21.5	15.6	23.5	0.0	15.6
Quthing	3.3	4.1	0.0	8.7	4.2
Qacha's Nek	0.0	4.5	0.0	5.6	4.1
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.7	1.1
Thaba-Tseka	0.0	5.8	0.0	8.0	5.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	4,910	52,472	1,000	2,549	60,932

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 Resent 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	
Botha-Bothe	4.1	8.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	4.2
Leribe	7.8	10.9	7.0	0.0	10.2	8.2
Berea	7.1	12.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	7.5
Maseru	36.6	39.0	26.3	73.6	37.3	36.3
Mafeteng	12.4	15.8	25.3	2.6	0.0	13.4
Mohale's Hoek	15.8	7.5	13.7	23.9	30.5	15.6
Quthing	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	4.2
Qacha's Nek	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	4.1
Mokhotlong	0.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Thaba-Tseka	5.3	5.7	9.4	0.0	0.0	5.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	39,406	8,727	7,234	953	4,612	60,932

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 Resent 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			
Botha-Bothe	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Leribe	80.6	0.0	5.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	11.4	8.2
Berea	0.0	0.0	15.6	7.5	100.0	0.0	2.2	7.5
Maseru	0.0	32.8	30.8	38.7	0.0	0.0	20.4	36.3
Mafeteng	0.0	67.2	10.0	11.8	0.0	46.4	0.0	13.4
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	0.0	18.5	16.2	0.0	24.1	17.8	15.6
Quthing	0.0	0.0	7.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	24.6	4.2
Qacha's Nek	19.4	0.0	4.3	3.7	0.0	29.4	8.0	4.1
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	8.1	1.1
Thaba-Tseka	0.0	0.0	8.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	695	2,308	3,166	51,329	216	487	2,731	60,932

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 Resent 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	
Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	0.0	1.8	11.9	0.0	2.4
Visiting friends/Relatives	23.5	20.4	0.0	14.6	18.8
Business/Professional	43.5	37.7	0.0	30.8	34.9
Religion	8.1	3.6	4.6	0.0	4.0
School/Education	2.9	8.0	83.4	25.5	14.3
Funeral	12.1	8.5	0.0	9.3	8.2
Other	9.9	20.0	0.0	19.8	17.3
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	7,329	53,779	5,851	1,794	68,753

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	
Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	2.3	0.0	35.8	0.0	0.8
Visiting friends/Relatives	30.6	48.8	0.0	6.1	44.7
Business/Professionals	24.2	15.0	0.0	17.3	15.6
Religion	0.0	3.0	20.8	0.0	3.0
School/Education	0.0	5.3	43.4	22.5	6.2
Funeral	42.8	21.5	0.0	29.8	23.2
Other	0.0	6.4	0.0	24.2	6.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	4,910	52,472	1,000	2,549	60,932

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	
Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Visiting friends/Relatives	47.5	31.3	27.4	83.9	66.1	44.7
Business/Professionals	15.6	16.5	16.8	0.0	14.6	15.6
Religion	3.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
School/Education	3.0	18.2	4.6	0.0	14.5	6.2
Funeral	24.9	17.4	35.7	0.0	4.7	23.2
Other	4.2	12.4	15.4	16.1	0.0	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	39,406	8,727	7,234	953	4,612	60,932

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Grouped age	Armed forces occupation	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales worker	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trade workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupation	Average
15-19	9.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	2.7	0.0	9.3	4.9
20-24	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.5	4.8	9.2	2.0	13.6	4.9	15.3	10.3
25-29	9.0	0.0	10.6	15.0	20.6	22.8	6.6	21.2	11.4	14.9	14.7
30-34	0.9	6.6	24.3	11.6	44.5	24.8	9.8	22.8	28.7	11.6	16.4
35-39	38.0	22.8	19.0	16.2	9.2	13.6	8.9	16.0	16.2	10.4	12.6
40-44	6.9	10.0	6.0	14.4	8.1	9.1	10.9	10.6	19.5	8.6	9.8
45-49	3.0	8.2	10.0	6.3	5.6	9.1	9.2	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.3
50-54	33.2	8.9	11.7	13.4	1.0	5.5	8.4	1.6	4.3	8.0	7.5
55-59	0.0	13.0	11.4	8.9	0.9	1.6	10.0	3.1	4.2	6.3	6.2
60-64	0.0	4.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	1.0	13.0	0.6	2.5	2.5	3.7
65-69	0.0	5.4	0.8	4.7	0.0	1.1	8.0	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.7
70-74	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.6
75-79	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
85 and older	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	2,589	11,067	51,554	28,968	15,214	73,548	90,308	83,082	39,201	331,649	727,180

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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
4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

Industry coded	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	Total (%)	Total(N)
Agriculture, forestry ,and Fishing	2.3	5.6	14.3	19.9	18.8	20.1	19.0	100.0	221,365
Mining and Quarrying	0.5	0.0	0.9	16.6	41.2	25.7	15.1	100.0	46437
Manufacturing	1.9	0.8	1.7	11.4	62.8	14.1	7.3	100.0	74,383
Electricity,Gas, Steam and air conditioning	0.0	9.0	0.0	27.9	29.4	30.7	3.0	100.0	3,631
Water Supply: sewage,waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.6	56.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,726
Construction	1.5	1.2	2.4	12.4	37.7	29.3	15.5	100.0	70,292
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.7	3.3	2.8	8.1	32.3	24.4	27.4	100.0	59,358
Transportation and storage	0.0	1.8	3.5	13.4	16.3	25.6	39.5	100.0	20,942
Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	15.2	0.0	21.9	26.9	19.1	16.9	100.0	5,625
Information and communication	16.4	0.0	0.0	39.4	44.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,431
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	3.1	3.1	37.5	52.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	5,254
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Professional ,scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.6	35.5	12.8	8.1	100.0	3,890
Administrative and support service activities	1.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	11.9	36.8	45.8	100.0	21,236
Public Administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.1	1.1	1.2	39.0	31.4	10.0	14.2	100.0	19,221
Education	0.3	1.2	9.8	54.0	29.8	4.9	0.0	100.0	35,120
Human Health and social work activities	0.7	1.3	2.4	19.7	55.3	12.6	8.0	100.0	22,706
Arts, entertainment and recreation	64.4	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	606
Other service activities	3.3	2.4	5.9	19.8	28.4	20.4	19.8	100.0	42,989
Activities of households as employers; Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0.2	0.7	1.9	9.4	26.5	26.3	34.9	100.0	69,969
Total	1.7	2.9	6.3	17.9	31.3	20.9	19.1	100.0	727,180

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Sex	Employee	Employer	Own-Account-Worker	Unpaid family worker	Other	Total
Male	47.4	62.4	52.0	53.3	29.3	49.2
Female	52.6	37.6	48.0	46.7	70.7	50.8
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	468,439	5,033	151,323	101,256	1,129	727,180

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Occupational title	Yes, written contract	Yes, oral agreement	No	Don't know	Total (%)	Total (N)
Armed forces	91.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,589
Managers	58.5	2.2	39.2	0.0	100.0	10,619
Professionals	88.1	7.4	4.0	0.5	100.0	51,197
Clerical support workers	58.4	17.6	20.9	3.1	100.0	42,094
Technicians and associate professionals	72.1	27.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	776
Service and sales worker	53.2	22.6	22.3	1.9	100.0	70,046
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	8.8	13.1	78.1	0.0	100.0	35,682
Craft and related trade workers	36.3	42.9	17.2	3.5	100.0	80,795
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	67.6	21.0	11.0	0.5	100.0	38,922
Elementary occupation	33.2	39.9	23.9	2.9	100.0	258,280
Average	44.1	30.2	23.4	2.3	100.0	591,000

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Employment sector	Less than 40 Hours	40 Hours	Greater than 40 Hours	Total (%)	Average
Government State Owned	11.4	29.2	7.8	11.0	80,099
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
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	120,580	88,303	518,297	100.0	727,180

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 4th 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
Average	49.2	50.8	100.0	727,180

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th 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
Average	48.9	51.1	100.0	21,999

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th 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- 4th 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 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th 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
AGE COMPOSITION				
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)	842603	891,526	926,623	900,505
65 Years and Above Population	135,853	143,716	141,610	154,939
LABOUR FORCE =(E + UE)				
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
Ratio and Rate				
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
LABOUR FORCE BY SEX				
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
SEX DISAGGREGATION				
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
YOUTH POPULATION = (15-34 YEARS)				
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 4th 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
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	255,003	465,279	720,282

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 Mofeng, 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 4th Quarter CMS2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS2014/2015

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

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 4th 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 4th 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
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	237384	356486	593870

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 (%)
Botha-Bothe	0.0	0.2	8.4	0.0	33.4	16.1	21.2	20.9	42010	100.0
Leribe	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	41.3	8.5	30.2	19.3	114117	100.0
Berea	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	27.5	9.9	31.5	28.7	50435	100.0
Maseru	1.5	2.6	0.1	0.8	37.9	12.3	27.7	17.0	195649	100.0
Mafeteng	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	21.5	22.1	27.0	49691	100.0
Mohales Hoek	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.0	39.1	23.4	5.3	29.2	33830	100.0
Quthing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	14.9	4.1	42.1	32720	100.0
Qachas Nek	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.5	12.0	12.0	36.4	35.0	28312	100.0
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	5.4	0.8	68.1	17441	100.0
Thaba-Tseka	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	38.9	3.4	1.7	55.6	29666	100.0
Total	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.3	35.2	12.5	23.3	25.9	593870	100.0

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 toile build and paid for and Residence 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS2014/2015

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	80.0	62.5	75.7	82.4	82.6	58.8	59.6	78.4	56.3	67.5	74.3
Owner built, subsidy from government	8.2	9.6	8.2	6.7	8.6	33.8	37.1	5.4	33.1	7.8	10.8
Government/NGO responsible for building	5.4	20.9	14.5	4.9	7.4	1.1	0.0	10.0	8.2	20.9	9.6
Other	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5
Don't know	6.4	6.2	0.5	5.6	0.9	6.3	3.3	6.2	2.4	2.5	4.8
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	33,249	92,142	35,956	162,298	36,250	23,966	18,929	18,391	5,572	13,164	439,918

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 4th 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 4th 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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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 4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Country	Settlement		Average
	Urban	Rural	
RSA	100.0	74.9	86.9
UK	0.0	0.0	0.0
USA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	25.1	13.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	1515	1661	3176

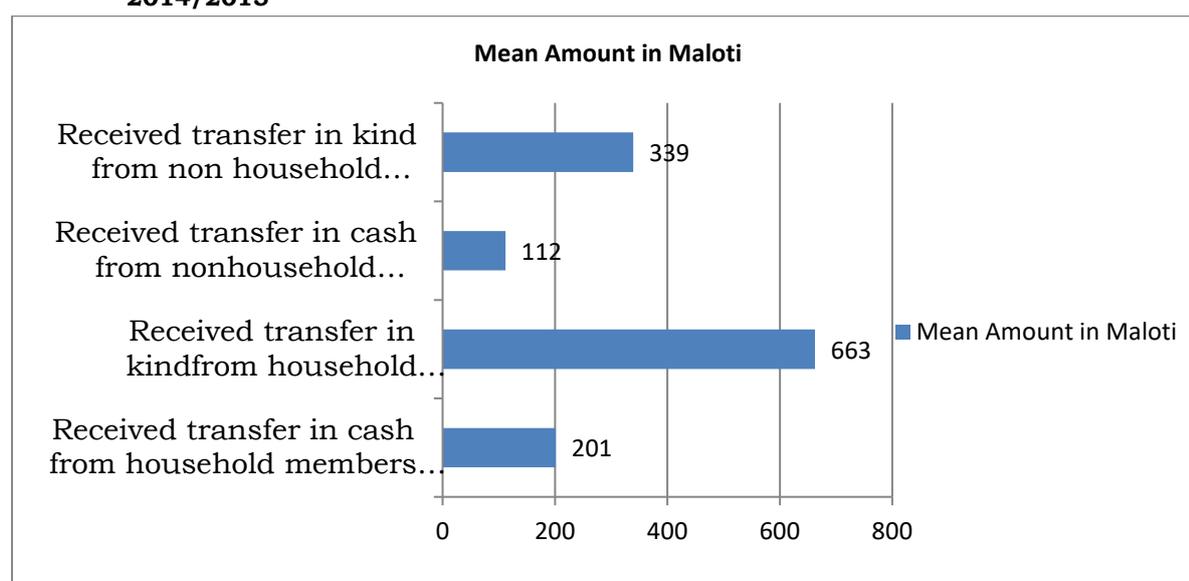
Table 6.4 presents the percentage distribution of household by main purpose of sending money abroad. The table shows that in education purpose, urban areas had higher percentage (82.1) of people sending money abroad than in rural areas with 17.9 percent. For food and clothing purposes, rural areas had 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 4th 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 4th 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 Mhahales 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 4th 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)
Residence	Urban	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
	Rural	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
District	Botha-														
	Bothe	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
	Leribe	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
	Berea	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
	Maseru	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
	Mafeteng	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
	Mohales														
	Hoek	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
	Quthing	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
	Qachas														
	Nek	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
	Mokhotlong	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
Thaba-Tseka	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	
Average		68.1	2.7	7.6	8.5	0.4	4.1	4.6	0.3	2.9	0.2	0	10.4	100.0	299,275

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
4th Quarter CMS 2014/2015**

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

ANNEX 1: Survey Design

Sample design

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

Let $F1$ = First stage sampling fraction

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

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

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

Let $F2$ = Second stage sampling fraction

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

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

Overall sampling fraction = $F1 * F2$

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- 4th 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
Total	593870	100.0	2403904	100.0	4.0
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
Total	593870	100.0	2403904	100.0	4.0

Table 2: Present Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Destination 4th 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
Total	68,753	60,932	129,684

Table 3: Distribution of Day Trips and Overnight Trips by Purpose of visit 4th 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
Total	68,753	60,932	129,684

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

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

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

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

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

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	1,742
Leribe	637	8315	651	0	2,401
Berea	309	4737	460	484	1,491
Maseru	3501	20340	1842	0	6,421
Mafeteng	243	4173	693	0	1,277
Mohales Hoek	478	3183	118	595	1,093
Quthing	567	1561	0	275	601
Qachas Nek	135	3976	0	42	1,038
Mokhotlong	0	221	0	0	55
Thaba-Tseka	203	2463	1419	167	1,063
Total	7,329	53,779	5,851	1,794	68,754

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	12,239
Public Transport	53,779	52,472	106,251
Tour Transport	5,851	1,000	6,851
Other	1,794	2,549	4,343
Total	68,753	60,931	129,684

Table 9: Distribution of Employed Youth Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex^{4th} Quarter CMS 2014/2015

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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	Qachas Nek	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	2,589
Managers	6217	234	4168	0	10,619
Professionals	45085	3795	2037	280	51,197
Clerical support workers	24599	7415	8779	1301	42,094
Technicians and associate professionals	560	216	0	0	776
Service and sales worker	37272	15856	15593	1325	70,046
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	3132	4684	27866	0	35,682
Craft and related trade workers	29305	34697	13935	2857	80,795
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	26323	8159	4263	177	38,922
Elementary occupation	85689	103165	61811	7615	258,280
Total	260,538	178,455	138,452	13,555	591,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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	160365
DRWS	0	991	0	1149	168	0	2400	2315	0	0	7023
Other	0	0	0	0	1543	0	0	0	0	0	1543
Do not know	0	1509	0	6634	1084	0	0	0	0	0	9227
Total	20568	24243	6522	98100	10212	3325	2960	9771	1580	878	178159

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

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

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

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

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
Botha-Bothe	0	77	3,509	0	0	14,024	6,743	8,896	8,760	42,010
Leribe	477	280	0	0	0	47,186	9,739	34,460	21,975	114,117
Berea	185	962	83	0	0	13,860	5,000	15,866	14,479	504,351
Maseru	3,030	5,071	144	0	1,533	74,168	24,137	54,215	33,350	195,649
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0	0	14,548	10,696	11,006	13,441	49,691
Mohales										
Hoek	458	113	458	0	0	13,218	7,911	1,808	9,864	33,830
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	12,726	4,876	1,327	13,790	32,720
Qachas Nek	0	1,147	0	0	135	3,407	3,388	10,314	9,921	28,312
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	4,504	937	132	11,869	17,441
Thaba-Tseka	0	81	0	0	0	11,549	1,018	515	16,503	29,666
Average	4,149	7,731	4,194	0	1,668	209,191	74,445	138,539	153,952	593,870

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
owner built, family savings and support	187958	138819	326776
Owner built, subsidy from government	3461	44039	47500
Government/NGO responsible for building	1383	40765	42147
Other	717	1488	2206
Don't know	19799	1490	21208
Total	213317	226601	439918

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
Daily	46263	38121	84384
Weekly	126813	106569	233382
Twice a month	9421	21073	30494
Once a month	4507	5925	10432
less frequently	12830	44389	57219
Never	13483	10524	24007
Total	213317	226601	439918

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	326776
Owner built, subsidy from government	2711	8833	2957	10903	3121	8107	7022	987	1844	1014	47500
Government/NGO responsible for building	1798	19245	5207	7902	2695	255	0	1846	459	2739	42147
Other	0	756	397	717	168	0	0	0	0	167	2206
Don't know	2134	5700	181	9121	337	1505	623	1147	132	410	21208
Total	33249	92142	35956	162298	36250	23966	18929	18391	5572	13164	439918

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
Botha-Bothe	918	24967	882	825	4551	1107	33249
Leribe	22171	43497	3357	1542	15687	5889	92142
Berea	8747	12844	1698	650	10701	1316	35956
Maseru	32025	97256	8825	1009	13030	10154	162298
Mafeteng	8885	15357	5043	495	4456	2014	36250
Mohales Hoek	3950	11576	2397	3537	1868	639	23966
Quthing	3750	8994	1767	1272	2526	621	18929
Qachas Nek	1874	11171	1366	0	1955	2026	18391
Mokhotlong	834	3039	1070	629	0	0	5572
Thaba-Tseka	1232	4681	4089	475	2445	241	13164
Average	84384	233382	30494	10432	57219	24007	439918

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

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

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

Country	Male	Female	Total
RSA	1313	1447	2760
Other	417	0	417
Total	1729	1447	3176

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

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

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

Country	Urban	Rural	Total
RSA	1515	1245	2760
Other	0	417	417
Total	1515	1661	3176