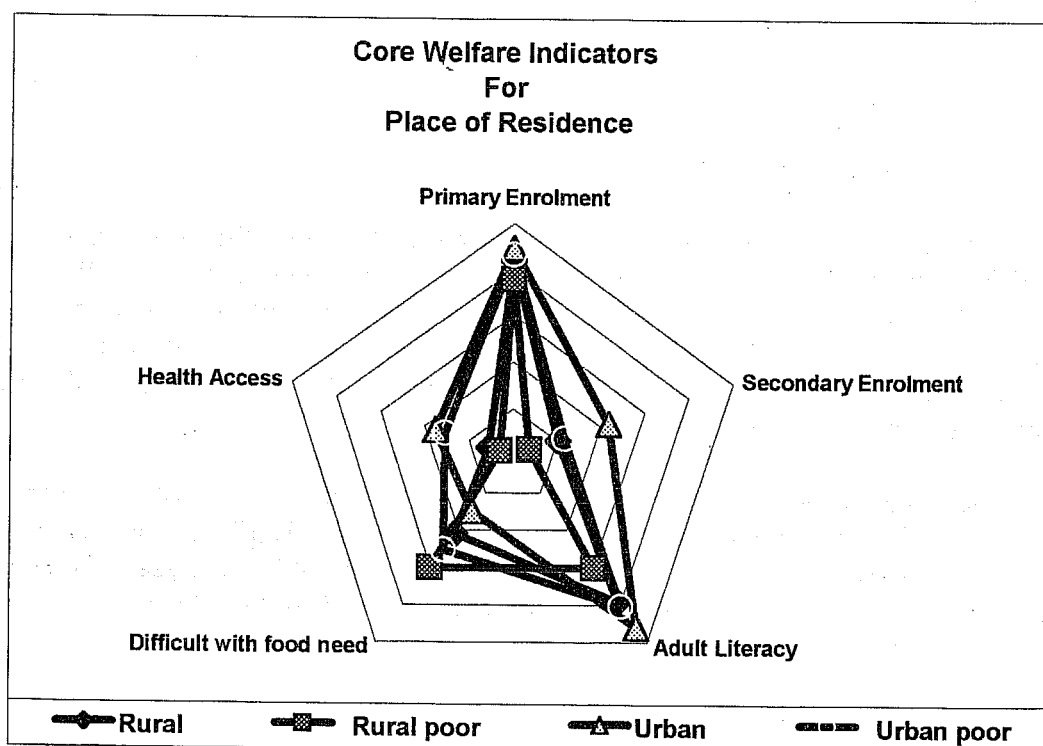




Kingdom of Lesotho

LESOTHO CORE WELFARE INDICATORS QUESTIONNAIRE CWIQ SURVEY, 2002



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The World Bank

This Report contains information collected during the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey 2002. It is the first survey of its kind, sponsored by the World Bank. CWIQ Survey is intended to monitor poverty levels and the effects of development policies, programs and projects on the living standards. In order for Policy Makers and Researchers to make useful impact assessments, they require appropriate indicators of welfare status on different population subgroups, hence why the CWIQ survey was conducted.

Since the major objective of this survey is for monitoring and evaluating poverty levels within the country, it is the intention of the Bureau of Statistics (BOS) to conduct this survey on an annual basis starting with the one conducted in the year 2002. This year this survey will not be conducted due to the on going activities of the Household Budget Survey (HBS), which is being carried out throughout the country since September 2002.

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The Mission Statement of the Bureau of Statistics

To provide accurate, relevant and timely information for decision making, policy and programme formulation, planning and research by both public and private sector for the well being of every citizen of Lesotho

Mohoo oa lekala la lipalo

Ke ho fana ka lipalo tse nepahetseng ka nako, sebakeng sa batho ba etsang maano le meralo ea ntlafatso, liphuputso tse amanang le sechaba molemong oa bophelo le boiketlo bo bottle ba Basotho bohle

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey is a survey that has been developed by the World Bank (WB) in order to provide the Policy Makers with household level information for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation. CWIQ has been conducted in several other African countries, including those in the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The Bureau of Statistics conducted several sample surveys during the period 2000 – 2002 but the 2002 CWIQ Survey, deviated slightly from these other surveys in terms of the method applied for data collection, whereby the responses from the household members were bubbled rather than coded as with other surveys. It is in this regard that we thank the enumerators who tirelessly did the demanding job with dedication. Also, it used innovative technology, whereby it employed the use of scanners for data processing, and gratitude is therefore due to the data processing staff who handled the data capturing as though it was not their first experience. Although different countries have conducted this survey, Lesotho was the first country that included the HIV/AIDS module, in order to find out the relationship between poverty and HIV/AIDS and we thank all the respondents who gave us this valuable information.

The BOS is also indebted to its staff that analysed the data. The analysts had to also work outside the office, for a period of one week, and worked intensively on the analysis of different chapters listed below and their dedication could not go unnoticed.

1. Survey Design
2. Household Characteristics
3. Poverty
4. Education
5. Health and Nutrition
6. HIV/AIDS
7. Employment
8. Housing and Household Amenities

The World Bank gave technical assistance throughout the exercise via its regional center for CWIQ, the EASTC and technical back-stopping from Washington. There was also equipment support (Scanners) by the East African Statistical Training Centre (EASTC) apart from the Department for International Development (DFID) continuous financial support for the Centre. The government of the Kingdom of Lesotho is appreciative of these various types of support given by the World Bank, DFID and the EASTC. Particular gratitude goes to the following who facilitated for the entire process: Timothy Marchant (WB), Chio Kanda (WB), Jim Otto (WB), John Ngwafon (WB) Vitalis Muba (EASTC) and the Consultants that worked on the Survey Project O.O. Ajayi, who was responsible for the survey management and M.M. Bonna who handled the data processing.

The BOS also wishes to forward its profound gratitude to NESTLE Company in Bloemfontein, the Ministry of Health and FNCO for assisting the office with the measuring scales and length boards. Without this equipment, collection of anthropometric statistics wouldn't have been possible, and their contribution is highly appreciated.

Finally the BOS equally acknowledges the input of its staff that participated fully in the planning, data collection, processing and analysis. Particularly the two Coordinators of this Survey M. Lebuso and M. Makoa, data collection Supervisors, the Programmers and the Analysts, all working under the head of the Demographic Labour and Social Statistics Division M. Tsietsi. Also to be acknowledged are the temporary Enumerators that carried out the data collection task plus the respondents who through their cooperation the survey was made possible.

PREFACE

The government of Lesotho has been working hard on the finalization of its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which forms the basis for formulating appropriate policies and well-designed programmes for the eradication of poverty in Lesotho. Also to accompany the policies and programmes, an efficient poverty Monitoring System (PMS) needs to be established. This implies an increase in the demand for Statistics, which in turn raises the demand for carrying out and analyzing, in particular, rapid service delivery surveys and other household surveys. Increased data demand also strengthens the ability of the Bureau of Statistics (BOS) to execute household surveys and analyze and use the output data obtained from the surveys.

Although the BOS has a continuing survey Programme under which surveys such as the Household Budget Survey (HBS), Agricultural Production Survey (APS), Demographic and Labour Force Surveys are being carried out, it is necessary to supplement these Surveys with rapid service delivery surveys, annually conducted to provide time series data, which can continuously monitor the state of poverty. Such Survey is the Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ), which is a new technique developed by the World Bank (WB) and it is intended to provide Policy Makers with timely annual Indicators of the location and Socio –Economic profile of different household groups, in order to better target government interventions. So, it is in -fact an important tool in the framework of the Poverty Reduction Strategy process.

The CWIQ using innovative technology such as employing optical scanners for data capture was tested out in two districts of Lesotho, namely Mafeteng and Maseru in February, 2002 before the BOS undertook this national survey which was undertaken in May, 2002. The national survey took advantage of all the lessons learned during the Pilot exercise, thus making the questionnaire responsive to the needs of Lesotho and adopting improved strategy for the survey logistics. The 2002 CWIQ Survey also had added to it an HIV/AIDS module and Lesotho became the first country to test out this module. The survey was similarly designed to make each district a domain of reporting so as to have detailed data at sub-national level.

Even though the general results of the survey were out three weeks after the finalisation of data collection, it could not be released to the Users because the programmes designed to produce tables on poverty quintiles needed adjustment and this took some time as the exercise had to be done in Washington and this called for a two-way communication between Washington and Maseru. With the adjustment completed, the tables using the adjusted poverty quintiles were re –run by end of 2002. Final Survey Report was then completed in January 2003.

This Report is very comprehensive and contains detailed results at district level. The survey data are therefore adequate for taking decisions on programmes interventions at this level. The data are going to be particularly useful for poverty strategy monitoring in Lesotho. It is also the plan of the BOS to annually conduct the CWIQ also so that time series data could be built up for purpose of monitoring all poverty programmes.

The report is therefore commended to all Policy Makers, Policy Analysts, Programme Managers and indeed the general users. BOS will appreciate useful feedbacks on the report.

‘Mile Mokhahlane
Director Bureau of Statistics

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements...	i
Preface...	ii
Table of Contents...	iii
List of Figures...	viii
List of Tables...	x
Executive Summary...	xi
Summary Indicators ...	xv

CHAPTER ONE: SURVEY DESIGN... 1

1.0 Introduction...	1
1.1 Objectives ...	1
1.2 Coverage and Scope ...	1
1.3 Sample Design ...	2
1.4 Survey Instruments ...	2
1.5 Training.....	2
1.6 Fieldwork ...	3
1.7 Quality Control....	3
1.8 Data Processing ...	3
1.9 Sample size...	4

CHAPTER TWO: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS... 5

2.0 Introduction...	5
2.1 Household characteristics...	5
2.1.1 Distribution of population by age and sex.....	5
2.1.2 Dependency ratio... ..	6
2.1.3 Distribution of households by size.....	6
2.1.4 Household ownership of land...	6
2.1.5 Household ownership of livestock....	7
2.2 Characteristics of household head...	8
2.2.1 Place of Residence... ..	8
2.2.2 Gender of Household Head....	8
2.2.3 Marital Status of the Household Head...	8
2.2.4 Education of Household Head...	8
2.2.5 Socio-economic characteristics of the Household Head...	10

CHAPTER THREE: POVERTY... 11

3.0 Introduction...	11
3.1 Method followed...	11
3.1.1 Asset Approach Measurement of Socio-Economic Status...	11
3.1.2 Asset Index...	11
3.1.3 Definition of wealth quintiles...	11

3.1.4 Weighting Scheme...	...11
3.1.5 Measurement of poverty and inequality...	...13
3.2 The rural population by quintiles...	...13
3.3 Rural Population by Quintiles and Gender...	...14
3.4.1 Rural Population by Quintiles and broad Age Categories...	...14
3.4.2 Other welfare indicators or the rural population by Quintiles...	...14
3.4.3 Rural Households by Quintiles and District of Residence...	...15
3.4.4 Rural Households by Quintiles and Household Size...	...15
3.4.5 Rural Households by Quintiles and Land Holding.....	...15
3.4.6 Rural Households by Quintiles and Livestock Holding...	...16
3.5 Urban population by quintiles...	...16
3.5.1 Urban population by quintiles and district...	...16
3.5.2 Urban population by poverty and by gender...	...16
3.5.3 Urban households by quintiles and household size...	...16
3.5.4 Urban households by quintiles and land holding.....	...16
3.5.5 Urban households by quintiles and livestock holding...	...17
3.6 Rural and urban household quintile comparisons...	...17
3.6.1 Rural and Urban Households by Quintiles, and Characteristics of the Household Head...	...17
3.6.2 The Rural and urban Households by Quintiles, and Characteristics of the Head of Household...	...17
3.6.3 The Rural and Urban Households by Quintiles, and by Socio-economic Groups of the Head of Household...	...17
3.6.4 The Rural and Urban Households by Quintiles, and by Gender of the Head of Household...	...18
3.6.5 Rural and Urban Households by Quintiles, and by Marital Status of the Head of Household...	...18
3.6.6 The Rural and Urban Households by Quintiles and Highest Level of Education of the Head of Household.....	...18

CHAPTER FOUR: EDUCATION... ..20

4.0 Introduction...	...20
4.1 Adult literacy rate...	...20
4.2 Access to education...	...21
4.3 Net enrolment rate...	...22
4.3.1 Primary...	...22
4.3.2 Secondary...	...23
4.3.3 Enrolment by age...	...23
4.4 Drop-out rates...	...24
4.4.1 Primary school drop out...	...24
4.4.2 Secondary school drop out...	...24
4.5 Satisfaction with education service...	...25
4.6 Reasons for dissatisfaction...	...25
4.7 Reasons for not attending school...	...26

CHAPTER FIVE: HEALTH AND NUTRITION...	...28
5.0 Introduction...	...28
5.1 Access to services...	...28
5.2 Need and use of health services...	...29
5.3 Satisfaction with health services...	...30
5.4 Reason for non use of health services...	...31
5.5 Illness and injury...	...31
5.6 Type of health providers...	...31
5.7 Reproductive health...	...32
5.7.1 Fertility rates...	...32
5.7.2 Prenatal care...	...32
5.8 Child delivery...	...32
5.9 Nutritional status of children...	...34
CHAPTER SIX: HIV/AIDS...	...38
6.0 Introduction...	...38
6.1 Data and methodological considerations...	...38
6.2 Households with chronically ill persons...	...38
6.2.1 Care for the Chronically Ill...	...38
6.2.2 Source of Help Received for Care...	...39
6.2.3 Received help for care...	...40
6.2.4 Problems of help received for care...	...41
6.3 Orphans and source of help received for care of orphans...	...42
6.3.1 Care of Orphans...	...42
6.3.2 Source of help Received for care of orphans...	...42
6.3.3 Problems of Help Received for care of orphans...	...42
6.4 Population awareness of HIV/AIDS transmission...	...43
6.5 HIV transmission...	...44
6.6 Household heads and HIV/AIDS epidemic...	...44
6.6.1 Household Heads Awareness...	...44
6.6.2 Knowledge of ways of transmission of HIV/AIDS...	...45
6.7 Population awareness of HIV/AIDS and access to confidential test...	...45
6.7.1 Awareness by Person's Physical Appearance...	...45
6.8 Access to confidential HIV test...	...46
6.9 Testing and problems experienced...	...47
6.9.1 HIV Testing and Results...	...47
6.9.2 Problems encountered during testing or counseling...	...47
6.10 Never tested and reasons for not testing for HIV...	...48
6.10.1 Distribution of the population that were never tested for HIV...	...48
6.10.2 Reasons for not taking an HIV test...	...48
6.11 Access to condoms...	...48
6.11.1 Awareness of where to get condoms...	...48
6.11.2 Access to Condoms...	...49
6.11.3 Risky sexual Behaviour...	...49
6.11.4 Problems encountered in obtaining condoms...	...50

CHAPTER SEVEN: EMPLOYMENT...	...51
7.0 Introduction...	...51
7.1 Economically active people...	...51
7.2 Working population by work status 10-64 years...	...52
7.3 Working population by employment status...	...53
7.4 Working population by employers...	...53
7.5 Working population by industry...	...54
7.6 Population by employment status, sex and activity...	...55
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND FACILITIES...	... 56
8.1 Household Assets...	...56
8.2 Land Ownership...	...56
8.3 Livestock...	...56
8.4 Household Assets...	...58
8.4.1 Vehicle ownership...	...58
8.4.2 Other Household Assets...	...58
CHAPTER NINE: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES...	...60
9.0 Introduction...	...60
9.1 Housing Tenure...	...60
9.1.1 Area of Residence...	...60
9.1.2 District...	...61
9.1.3 Household Size...	...61
9.1.4 Socio-economic Characteristics...	...62
9.1.5 Gender of Head of The Household...	...63
9.2 Materials of Building...	...63
9.2.1 Roofing Materials...	...63
9.2.2 Wall Materials...	...64
9.3 Water and Sanitation...	...65
9.3.1 Access to Water...	...65
9.3.2 Main Type of Water Source...	...65
9.3.4 Safe Water...	...66
9.3.4 Toilet Facilities...	...66
9.4 Sources of fuel...	...67
9.4.1 Lighting Fuel...	...67
9.4.2 Cooking Fuel...	...68
DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS...	...70
ANNEX 1...	...72
ADDITIONAL GRAPHS...	...72
Health and fertility...	...76
HIV/AIDS...	...77
Employment and time use...	...80

ANNEX II...83
STATISTICAL TABLES...	83
ANNEX III.....	...149
ESTIMATING SAMPLING ERRORS...	149
ANNEX IV.....	...152
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE...	152
ANNEX V...163
LIST OF KEY PERSONNEL...	163

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3. 1: Distribution of rural households by quintiles...	13
Figure 3. 2: Distribution of rural population by quintiles and sex...	14
Figure 3. 3: Distribution of rural population by quintiles and age...	15
Figure 3. 4: Rural and urban households by quintiles and gender of head of household...	17
Figure 3. 5: Rural households by quintiles and the highest level of education of the head of household...	19
Figure 4. 1: Literacy rates by districts...	20
Figure 4. 2: Literacy rates by age groups and gender...	21
Figure 4. 3: Access, usage enrolment and satisfaction...	22
Figure 4. 4: Access, usage enrolment and satisfaction...	23
Figure 4. 5: Primary school drop out rates by age and sex...	24
Figure 4. 6: Secondary school drop out rates by age and sex...	24
Figure 4. 7: Currently enrolled students not satisfied with school by reason for dissatisfaction...	26
Figure 4. 8: Children aged 6-17 who ever attended school by reasons for not attending...	27
Figure 5. 1: Access, need, use and satisfaction with health services by rural/urban areas...	29
Figure 5. 2: Distribution of births by place of birth and rural/urban areas...	33
Figure 5. 3: Distribution of births by persons who assisted during delivery...	34
Figure 5. 4: Nutritional indicators for children under-five by rural/urban residence...	35
Figure 5. 5: Percentage of under-five males who are undernourished...	35
Figure 5. 6: Under-five female children who are undernourished...	36
Figure 6. 1: Distribution of households with chronically ill persons by place of residence...	39
Figure 6. 2: Distribution of households with chronically ill persons by type of help sought...	40
Figure 6. 3: Household heads, which received help caring for chronically ill persons by age group...	41
Figure 6. 4: Population awareness on HIV/AIDS by sex and age group...	43
Figure 6. 5: HIV/AIDS awareness by household heads...	45
Figure 6. 6: Distribution of the population 15 and older by access to condoms...	49
Figure 7. 1: Employed and unemployed population 5 years and older...	52
Figure 7. 2: Comparison of unemployment rate for LFS 1997, 1999 and CWIQ 2002...	53
Figure 8. 1: Distribution of households by livestock ownership, place of residence and size of livestock.....	57
Figure 8. 2: Distribution of households by livestock ownership, district and type of livestock...	57
Figure 9. 1: Distribution of households by housing tenure and place of residence...	60
Figure 9. 2: Distribution of households by housing tenure and household size...	62
Figure 9. 3: Distribution of households by housing tenure and socioeconomic groups...	62
Figure 9. 4: Distribution of households by housing tenure and gender of head of household...	63
Figure 9. 5: Distribution of households by materials used for roofing and area of residence...	64
Figure 9. 6: Distribution of households by type of toilet facilities used...	67
Figure 9. 7: Distribution of households by fuel used for cooking...	69

Additional Figures

Figure A. 1: Distribution of rural population by quintiles and district...	...72
Figure A. 2: Distribution of urban population by quintiles and district...	...72
Figure A. 3: Distribution of urban population by quintiles and by age...	...73
Figure A. 4: Distribution of rural households by quintiles and district of residence...	...73
Figure A. 5: Distribution of urban households by quintiles and district of residence...	...73
Figure A. 6: Distribution of households by quintiles and land holding...	...74
Figure A. 7: Distribution of urban households by quintiles and livestock holding...	...74
Figure A. 8: Distribution of rural households by quintiles and socio-economic group of head...	...74
Figure A. 9: Distribution of urban households by quintiles and by socio-economic groups...	...75
Figure A. 10: Distribution of rural and urban households by quintiles and marital status of head...	...75
Figure A. 11: Distribution of households by quintiles and highest level of education of head...	...75
Figure A. 12: Distribution of persons dissatisfied with a health provider, by district...	...76
Figure A. 13: Distribution of teenage mothers aged 15-19 with a live birth in the year preceding the survey, by district...	...76
Figure A. 14: Distribution of births by place of birth...	...77
Figure A. 15: Households heads by awareness of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS and by age...	...77
Figure A. 16: Population who went for HIV test by problems experienced and socioeconomic group...	...78
Figure A. 17: Distribution of households by problems encountered and by district...	...78
Figure A. 18: Distribution of households by knowledge of mode of HIV/AIDS transmission.....	...79
Figure A. 19: Distribution of the population 15 and above, by risky behavior and age group...	...79
Figure A. 20: Distribution of working population by employer and district...	...80
Figure A. 21: Distribution of the working population by activity and place of residence...	...80
Figure A. 22: Distribution of households by land ownership...	...81
Figure A. 23: Households owning modern type of transportation by district...	...81
Figure A. 24: Distribution of households by materials used for roof and socio-economic groups distribution...	...82
Figure A. 25: Distribution of households by access to water and place of residence...	...82

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1: Distribution of bottom quintile by place of residence and districts...	... 12
Table 9. 1: Distribution of households by housing tenure and district...	... 61
Table 9. 2: Distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach the nearest drinking water supply and place of residence...	... 65
Table 9. 3: Distribution of households by sources of water and place of residence...	... 66
Table 9. 4: Distribution of households by type of fuel used and district...	... 68

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bureau of Statistics carried out a Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire CWIQ national survey in the 10 districts of Lesotho between 22nd April and 23rd May 2002. The survey results gave reliable estimates for all the districts as well as by place of residence rural, rural poor, urban, urban poor and socio-economic groups.

Water Supply:

1. About 91.9 percent of households in Lesotho had access to water. Qacha's Nek district had the highest access rate of 98.2 percent while Mafeteng district had the lowest rate of 85.6 percent. Safe water was recorded as follows: piped water into dwelling 18.2 percent, public outdoor tap 51 percent and protected well 9.7 percent for a total of 78.9 percent of households with safe water.

Electricity Supply:

2. About 5.6 percent of households in Lesotho had access to electricity. Maseru district had the highest access 13.1 percent, followed by Thaba-Tseka with 10.5 percent. The lowest access to electricity was in Mafeteng district with only 0.4 percent of households with access to electricity.

Adult Literacy Rate:

3. Adult Literacy is estimated at 81.8 percent nationally. The rate was 92.1 percent in the urban areas and 78.4 percent in the rural areas. About 89.5 percent of urban poor are literate, compared to 79.3 percent in the rural poor. Maseru district, with 87.8 percent was found to have the highest literacy rates among all districts, while Quthing had the lowest literacy rate of 69.4 percent. Adults engaged in public sector activities had 94.2 percent literacy rates, while those engaged in subsistence agriculture, with 70.9 percent were the lowest. The highest literacy rate was found in age-group 25-29 with 82.1 percent and the lowest was for those 60 years and above 44.6 percent. The female population was more literate 89.6 percent, than the male with 73.2 percent literacy.

Access to Education:

4. About 44.3 percent of the children in Lesotho had access¹ to primary education. The access rate in the rural areas was lower than for the urban areas by about 22.7 percent. When accessibility was disaggregated by district, Mokhotlong had the highest access rate of 58.8 percent compared to 28.9 percent of Mphahle's Hoek district. About 45.6 percent of children in male-headed households had access to primary education compared to 43 percent for those in female-headed households.

5. For secondary education, the access rate 23.0 percent was much lower compared to primary education. Urban/Rural disparity are more pronounced with the urban being as much as 34.0 percent higher than the rural. The difference in access to secondary schooling between the urban poor and rural poor was 27.6 percent with rural poor having access rate of only 5.3 percent. Qacha's Nek district, with accessibility rate of 34.4 percent was more than double that of Mphahle's Hoek district, which was the lowest. Children living in subsistence agricultural households had the lowest access compared to the children in self-employed, non-agricultural households. Children in male-headed household's continued to have higher access than those in female-headed households.

¹ Access to education was defined as having a school within 30 minutes from home, using the transport means most commonly available in the area.

Net enrollment rate:

6. Net primary school enrollment rate² was 84.8 percent. The urban areas had higher net enrolment rates than the rural. Leribe district had the highest primary enrolment of 90.1 percent while Quthing had the lowest rate of 70.4 percent. Children of self-employed non-agricultural workers had the highest net enrollment of 88.9 percent compared to 82.1 percent for children of unemployed household heads. Net enrolment rates were highest in female-headed households, with the difference between net enrollment rate for the female-headed households and the male-headed households at about 6.6 percent. Primary net enrolment was lowest for children aged 6 years and highest for those aged 11. Secondary school net enrollment rate 25.9 percent, was lower than primary school net enrollment rate. The net enrollment rate in urban areas was higher than in the rural areas, and Butha Buthe district had the highest secondary enrolment rate of 31.6 percent, while Quthing district had the lowest net enrolment.

Satisfaction with the Education Service:

7. About 75 percent of children of primary school age expressed satisfaction with primary educational service. The rural/urban distribution was 71.5 percent and 77.1 percent, respectively. The level of satisfaction was highest in Maseru district with 80.3 percent, while children from Quthing were the least satisfied. Children in female-headed households showed a slightly higher satisfaction level than those in male-headed households. At the secondary education level, only 17.4 percent expressed satisfaction with the education service. The urban/rural classification indicated higher satisfaction level in the urban 30.8 percent much more than the rural satisfaction of 13.4 percent. Mafeteng had the least satisfaction, about 11.2 percent, behind Butha Buthe's with 23.0 percent satisfaction level. Female-headed households, had a higher level of satisfaction compared to the male-headed counterparts with about 21.0 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively.

Unemployment:

8. The unemployment³ rate was estimated at 19.8 percent for population aged 10 to 64. On the other hand, the unemployment rate was 22.5 percent and 26.1 percent for males and female of active ages 15 to 64.

Under-employment:

9. About 3.7 percent for those aged 15 years and over were under-employed⁴. There were more underemployed males 4.4 percent than females 3.2 percent in the 15 years of age and above. Most of the underemployed were in Maseru district compared to Thaba Tseka.

Health Services:

10. About 17 percent of the households lived within 30 minutes from a health facility, while 11.0 percent and 35.0 percent of rural and urban people respectively had access to health services. District level disaggregation showed Qacha's Nek with the highest access of 30.8 percent while Quthing had the least access of 6.3 percent. About 16 percent of the population reported sick or injured in the four weeks prior to the survey. Of the persons who consulted health providers, 86.8 percent reported not being satisfied with the services. Long waiting time, cost and unsuccessful treatment accounted for 38.6 percent,

2 Net enrolment was defined as the number of students enrolled in a level of education, who belong to the relevant age group for that level, as a percentage of all the children in that age group.

3 Unemployment was defined as those who are within the active age 15-64, who did not work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and those looked for work during the same period.

4 Underemployed included those who worked part-time in the seven days preceding the survey.

19.1 percent and 14.0 percent respectively. The dissatisfaction rate was 87.0 percent among the rural respondents compared to 85.2 percent for the urban respondents. Thaba-Tseka district was most dissatisfied while Mphahle's Hoek with 83.2 percent dissatisfaction rate, was the least dissatisfied.

Nutritional Status of Children:

11. Approximately, 47 percent of children under the age of five were classified as stunted⁵. Stunting was highest among the rural children with a proportion of 49.6 percent of the children stunted, while about 37.9 percent of the urban children were estimated to be stunted. Thaba-Tseka district recorded highest level of stunting with 69.1 percent, compared to 38.0 percent in Qutha's Nek, which was the lowest. About 12 percent of children under-five were wasted. Variations in the level of wasting is depicted clearly when the data are disaggregated by district. About 23.4 percent of the children were wasted in Butha district while the least proportion of 3.8 was for Leribe. Wasting was highest for children aged four years and above irrespective of sex. Underweight prevalence rate was 22 percent of the under-fives. The proportion of underweight children varied by place of residence and estimated at 23.6 percent for rural and 15.7 percent for urban areas, with the rural poor almost double that of the urban poor. About 25.8 percent of children born to mothers engaged in self-employed non-agricultural activities were underweight, while the lowest rates were reported for mothers engaged in public sector activities.

HIV/AIDS:

12. Only 57 percent of the population were aware of at least two ways in which HIV/AIDS was transmitted. Awareness was higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Population in Maseru district had the highest level of awareness of 64.6 percent while Mphahle's Hoek had the lowest of 31.3 percent. This could be attributed to the fact that Maseru has a large urban influence. Unprotected sex was the most commonly known means of transmission reported by nine out of ten persons. About 18 percent of the urban population aged 15 years and above had ever been tested for HIV/AIDS compared to 8 percent in the rural areas. Having sex with multiple partners was found to be common for both sexes. Males indulged with more non-regular partners than their female counterparts. Condom usage was extremely low, with only 9.6 percent and 6.1 percent for males and females respectively, reported using condoms. Ironically those who had sex with non-regular partners constituted 19 percent.

13. This report is presented as follows: chapter one goes through the details of the survey design. This includes the following: (a) Objectives of the survey; (b) Coverage and scope; (c) sample design sample size; (d) Survey instruments; (e) Training; (f) Data collection; (g) Quality control; (h) Data processing. Chapter two looks at the characteristics of households by focusing on such indicators as:

- a) Age and sex of the head of household;
- b) Dependency ratios;
- c) Household size;
- d) Rural and urban differentials;
- e) Land ownership;
- f) Livestock ownership;
- g) Marital status of the head of household;
- h) Education of the head of household; and
- i) Socio-economic characteristics of the head of household;

14. Chapter 3 focuses on poverty indicators. In this chapter, households have been divided into five groups, called quintiles, according to the household's endowment of welfare resources. Households in the lowest or first quintiles, are the poorest, while households in the highest or fifth quintiles are those with

⁵ **Stunting:** Slow growth also known as *chronic malnutrition*, resulting from frequent episodes of acute malnutrition or long-term food deficiency.

the highest welfare index. Socio-economic characteristics of these households and population have been investigated. Special attention has been paid in this chapter to separate the households by rural and urban areas of residence. In some cases, analysis by district, gender of head of household, education of the head of household, household size and socio-economic groupings has been looked at.

15. Chapter 4 on the other hand, focuses on education characteristics of the population and the household heads. Attention is paid to access and satisfaction with educational services and reasons for satisfaction or dissatisfaction where applicable. Chapter 5 focuses on health and nutritional characteristics of the population. This includes:

- a) Access, use and satisfaction of health facilities, reasons for satisfaction or dissatisfaction;
- b) Morbidity within the last 4 weeks prior to the survey;
- c) Reproductive health, and fertility, including pre and post natal care, use of the services and satisfaction in use;
- d) Nutritional status of children under five years of age;

16. Chapter 6 focuses on HIV/AIDS, orphans and chronically ill persons in the population. Particular attention is paid to the following areas:

- a) Awareness of AIDS and associated risks, AIDS tests and awareness of;
- b) Control of aids and access to preventive measures;
- c) Care of chronically ill in households, how care is administered, where help is sought and satisfaction with the help received.
- d) Care of orphans, help received and satisfaction with the help;
- e) Behaviours of the population that place them at high risk for acquiring AIDS;

17. Chapter 7 focuses on employment of the population with emphasis on:

- a) Economically active population, and unemployment rates;
- b) Working population by work status;
- c) Working population by type of occupation and industry of occupation;

18. Chapter 8 focuses on Household assets and durables: Land, livestock and other physical assets of the households, and chapter 9 focuses on housing and household amenities.

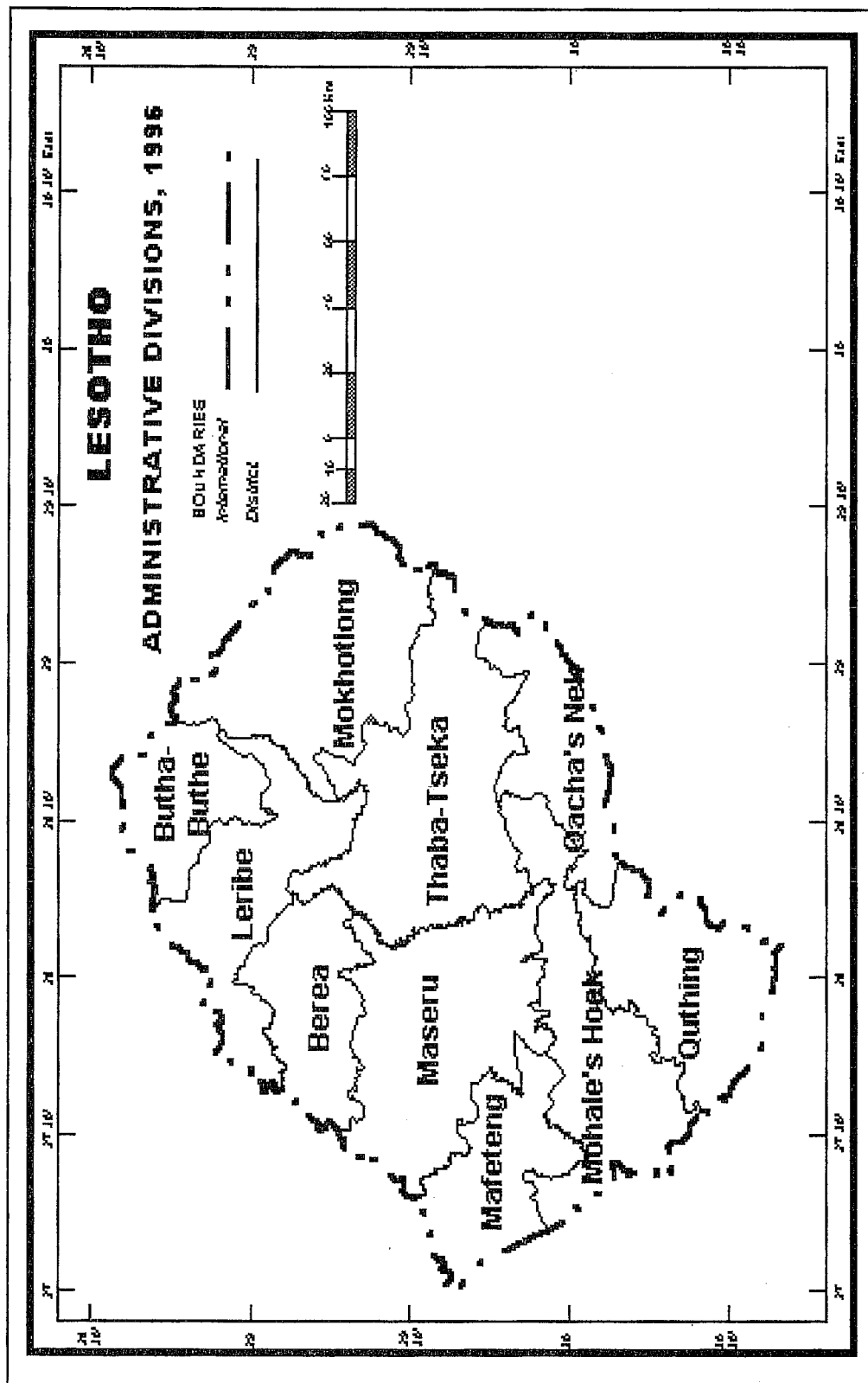
SUMMARY INDICATORS

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
Worse now	63.4	2.9	69.4	71.6	49.4	54.7
Better now	10.0	1.3	8.8	7.4	12.8	5.3
Difficulty with food needs	38.4	2.7	41.9	42.5	30.0	33.1
Access to water	91.9	1.6	90.4	89.6	95.5	95.7
Safe water source	78.9	3.4	71.4	65.4	92.1	84.9
Safe sanitation	22.5	3.2	12.3	12.4	46.3	38.4
Has electricity	5.6	2.0	1.8	0.3	14.6	10.2
Employment						
Unemployed	23.0	1.4	25.0	25.6	17.2	25.4
Male	22.2	1.9	24.4	26.6	15.4	21.6
Female	23.8	1.5	25.7	24.7	18.5	28.8
Underemployed	3.7	0.6	2.5	1.7	7.3	5.2
Male	4.4	0.7	3.3	1.2	7.7	6.5
Female	3.2	0.8	1.8	2.2	6.9	3.9
Adult literacy rate	81.8	2.1	78.4	79.3	92.1	89.5
Primary school						
Access to School	44.3	4.6	39.8	40.5	62.5	51.6
Primary Enrollment	84.8	1.9	83.7	80.4	89.2	94.5
Male	81.5	2.5	80.3	77.7	86.1	97.1
Female	88.1	2.2	87.1	83.5	92.3	91.0
Satisfaction	72.6	2.4	71.5	71.3	77.1	83.5
Secondary school						
Access to School	23.0	4.2	15.1	10.6	49.1	42.7
Secondary Enrollment	25.9	2.7	20.6	16.3	43.6	33.6
Male	19.7	2.8	13.7	10.1	41.0	37.3
Female	31.9	3.8	27.4	22.3	45.8	28.5
Satisfaction	17.4	2.3	13.4	11.1	30.8	23.6
Medical services						
Health access	16.6	3.0	11.0	8.3	35.0	30.6
Need	22.1	1.3	22.0	2.0	22.7	0.6
Use	16.2	1.0	15.1	7.1	19.6	4.6
Satisfaction	13.2	0.7	12.7	3.5	14.7	1.2
Children's health						
Stunted	46.9	3.8	49.4	48.4	37.9	40.2
Wasted	11.5	2.3	11.6	13.4	11.3	20.1
Underweight	22.0	3.0	23.7	24.6	15.8	18.5

Core Welfare Indicators by Region (Main Survey 2002)

	Burtha		Berea		Lenibe		Maseru		Mafeteng		Mokhotlong		Thaba Tseka	
	Total	Burtha	Berea	Lenibe	Maseru	Mafeteng	Hoek	Quthing	Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba Tseka			
Household economic situation compared to one year ago														
Worse now	63.4	66.6	71.6	65.1	54.5	78.2	68.5	63.7	61.3	64.5	50.8			
Better now	10.0	5.6	10.7	8.1	12.9	7.1	5.9	6.9	13.0	7.9	13.4			
Difficulty with food needs	38.4	33.5	29.7	45.2	31.8	31.7	42.4	59.9	44.6	57.5	44.2			
Access to water	91.9	88.3	88.3	93.9	94.9	85.6	90.7	90.8	98.2	95.3	91.8			
Safe water source	78.9	73.4	69.9	78.7	85.8	78.6	69.7	75.7	85.6	80.3	66.9			
Safe sanitation	22.5	21.5	19.9	16.1	31.8	21.3	13.6	8.3	21.5	25.9	22.6			
Has electricity	5.6	1.9	2.8	1.4	13.1	0.4	2.2	0.9	3.7	3.0	10.5			
Employment														
Unemployed	23.0	22.0	28.6	31.5	19.1	16.5	26.7	33.0	16.7	18.8	20.6			
Male	22.2	20.1	25.2	31.4	19.0	16.2	24.1	35.0	17.4	17.7	20.9			
Female	23.8	23.9	31.7	31.6	19.2	16.9	29.3	31.4	16.2	19.8	20.4			
Underemployed	3.7	2.8	5.0	2.8	6.4	2.5	1.8	1.4	4.4	1.9	1.2			
Male	4.4	3.6	6.4	3.3	7.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	4.8	2.3	0.8			
Female	3.2	2.1	3.7	2.3	5.7	2.3	1.0	0.7	4.1	1.6	1.6			
Adult literacy rate	81.8	81.8	87.5	85.5	87.8	80.8	74.7	69.4	84.1	74.0	69.6			
Primary school														
Access to School	44.3	53.5	44.4	32.5	53.1	39.5	28.9	36.7	58.3	58.8	37.5			
Primary Enrollment	84.8	85.4	90.1	87.9	88.1	87.6	79.6	70.4	83.4	85.0	76.5			
Male	81.5	84.4	89.4	83.0	84.1	83.7	75.5	65.8	82.3	81.1	70.0			
Female	88.1	86.3	91.0	91.8	92.1	91.6	83.8	75.0	84.7	88.9	82.3			
Satisfaction	72.6	71.8	76.3	74.5	80.3	70.1	67.8	61.2	68.9	74.0	65.2			
Secondary school														
Access to School	23.0	30.9	32.5	13.0	29.7	12.7	9.8	11.6	34.4	16.8	19.2			
Secondary Enrollment	25.9	31.6	29.8	28.5	29.3	21.1	19.7	18.6	26.5	21.0	19.8			
Male	19.7	27.4	17.6	17.7	24.7	17.6	12.7	18.3	18.5	18.2	17.7			
Female	31.9	35.1	39.8	41.0	33.8	24.7	27.6	18.9	34.4	23.5	21.8			
Satisfaction	17.4	23.0	17.3	21.5	22.7	11.2	10.5	14.5	15.2	15.7	12.6			
Medical services														
Health access	16.6	24.5	20.5	11.7	16.0	7.6	9.9	6.3	30.8	21.2	20.2			
Need	22.1	19.1	26.9	20.6	22.6	21.6	23.7	26.3	25.9	17.6	14.3			
Use	16.2	14.0	19.8	12.8	15.5	17.8	19.1	19.6	18.4	16.1	9.4			
Satisfaction	13.2	12.3	14.9	11.3	12.4	15.0	15.7	15.2	13.9	14.0	8.3			
Children's health														
Stunted	46.9	42.1	59.6	42.6	39.4	46.5	43.4	40.9	38.0	45.4	69.1			
Wasted	11.5	8.1	3.8	23.4	7.5	10.3	17.6	14.7	21.0	12.9	7.6			
Underweight	22.0	10.3	10.6	32.7	14.2	24.1	33.8	17.2	37.7	28.4	26.5			

MAP OF LESOTHO



CHAPTER ONE: SURVEY DESIGN

1.0 Introduction

1. The Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire CWIQ Survey is a key instrument used by the Bureau of Statistics BOS to provide timely statistical information to policy makers as part of the framework for monitoring poverty reduction programmes. The CWIQ technique was developed by the World Bank in collaboration with other development partners and it was to circumvent the problem of delayed processing of household surveys. CWIQ uses the technology of optical scanner to capture the survey data and thereby fastens the data processing and hence quick release and publication of the results.

1.1 Objectives

2. The objectives of the national CWIQ survey were to:
- (i) Elaborate main indicators for social welfare and basic needs of the socio-economic groups of the population.
 - (ii) Identify target groups for benefiting special action programs designed by decision makers to address their needs.
 - (iii) Monitor changes in the welfare of the households overtime.
 - (iv) Provide a database for social research.
 - (v) Elaborate on sector programs aimed at improving the welfare of the population across the country. In order to prepare these programs, it was necessary to identify the problems to be addressed by the policies and understand the extent to which the population is affected.
 - (vi) Build models to stimulate the global impact of policy choices and the distribution of the impact.

1.2 Coverage and Scope

3. The CWIQ main survey was designed to be national covering both urban and rural areas. The survey was primarily designed to capture information on the following subject areas:-

- Demographic characteristics of household members
- Education of household members
- Health of household members
- Employment of household members
- Household assets
- Household amenities
- Child nutrition through anthropometric measurements
- HIV/AIDS module
- Poverty predictors

1.3 Sample Design

4. The CWIQ survey was conducted as a module of the National Household Survey Capability Programme NHSCP managed by the Bureau of Statistics. The desire was to keep the design as simple as possible, and a two-stage sample design was employed. Enumeration Areas EAs were the first stage-sampling units and the Households HHs were the second stage-sampling units. A minimum of 400-500 households represented an adequate sample size to give reliable domain estimates. Therefore for each domain 25 clusters were selected with a "take" of 20 households per cluster. However for Maseru urban an additional 200 households in 10 clusters were taken. The total national sample was made up of:

- a. $500 \times 10 = 5000$ households.
- b. Maseru urban additional 200 households in 10 clusters, giving a total of 5,200 households.

In each district the sample was distributed over rural and urban areas in the ratio of 2:1 respectively so as to obtain reasonable sample sizes in the urban to give urban/rural estimates in each district. Currently the rural/urban distribution is about 4:1. In order to have the same margin of error for all districts, the design had aimed at selecting equal number of EAs for each district.

5. The design was to select the EAs rather than the PSUs, which were selected during the pilot survey. The reason was that the PSUs were too large, thus making supervision very difficult. Additional costs were incurred in traveling within the PSU in terms of time and fuel consumption. This resulted in the extended time to complete the fieldwork. The EAs were more compact clusters and most of the problems experienced in the pilot were eliminated. Since the E.A.s were delineated for the 1996 population census, household listing was absolutely essential before the selection of the households. It was more convenient and cost effective to list the households within an E.A. rather than listing in the whole PSU, as was the case in the pilot survey. The master sample was a proportional allocation of the PSUs to the districts. The design according to the master sample would have made the design unsuitable for district estimates as some districts notably Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka would have inadequate sample sizes to give reliable district-level estimates.

1.4 Survey Instruments

6. The main survey instruments used for data collection were the generic CWIQ instruments, designed by the World Bank with some few modifications and additional modules. The survey manual appropriately modified was the main instructional tool used in training the staff. The measuring boards and measuring scales were used to measure the height and weight of the children respectively. Notebooks were supplied to the field staff to record experiences that affected their fieldwork.

1.5 Training

7. An 11-day training workshop was conducted for the staff including field and data processing staff at Roma. The training was comprehensive and intensive and the trainees were taken through the general interview process of the CWIQ, interviewing techniques:

- a) how to complete the questionnaire;
- b) sample selection;
- c) mock interviews and field practices;

- d) There was also a training and demonstration on how to carry out anthropometrics measurements.

The mock interview and field practices provided the field-staff with the opportunities for practicing how to “shade” the bubbles. A series of tests were conducted for the trainees. The tests strengthened the understanding of the trainees but were not used to select staff, as there was not enough staff to select from. The supervisors were separately trained for 3 days, briefing them on their duties, which included questionnaire editing and supervision.

1.6 Fieldwork

8. The data collection was conducted using a mobile team arrangement in each district comprising ten groups, each made up of 10 enumerators and 1 supervisor. The enumerators in each group were further constituted into sub-teams under the control of the group supervisor. Generally, a group covered 26 Enumeration Areas (EAs) units or 520 households. Therefore, for the 260 EA Units 110 field staff were used, including: 10 supervisors and 100 enumerators. Each group had a vehicle allocated to it, which was either a government or hired vehicle for the whole period of data collection. The Coordinators and the survey management team monitored the fieldwork through frequent visits to the field. On average, an enumerator conducted 4 household interviews per day. The fieldwork was completed within 30 days.

1.7 Quality Control

9. Two measures apart from the training were set in place to control the quality of data, especially at the data collection stage. The first was the work of the supervisors who coordinated the fieldwork of their individual groups and had the responsibility for quality control. This was done through direct observation and assistance to enumerators and by editing or reviewing completed questionnaires before finally submitting them for data processing. The other measure was the setting up of a monitoring team made up of two coordinators and senior survey managers from the head office that monitored the data collection activities for the whole exercise. The monitoring team met once a week and when necessary during the fieldwork period to review their findings and map out strategies to deal with any lapses

1.8 Data Processing

10. The CWIQ questionnaire is designed for data to be extracted using optical scanning. The responses are recorded in the questionnaire by shading bubbles assigned to each question. During scanning, an image is created of each page and then evaluated by the scanning software. A scanning operator verifies entries and corrects errors in the extracted data further verifying the input. The data is then converted into a database format where data validation, correction and tabulation are done.

11. The data processing system for the Lesotho CWIQ national survey was adapted from the generic CWIQ system to incorporate some changes specific to Lesotho. The data processing office was set up in the Demographic, Labour and Social Statistics division of the Bureau of Statistics BOS in Maseru. Office staff consisted of two programmers and five data entry staff under the direction of a consultant. Three laptops, a desktop computer, an optical scanner and a laser printer were employed in the scanning and verification of questionnaires, correction, validation and tabulation of the data.

12. At the data processing office, the cluster and household numbers of each questionnaire was

12. At the data processing office, the cluster and household numbers of each questionnaire was confirmed using a Master list. The questionnaires were counted and entered in the data processing log. They were then prepared for scanning by the data entry operators, and checking for completeness of the first page and making sure that the reference numbers were entered on all pages. There was continuous monitoring of the logs throughout the processing to compare them with the computer tally because the questionnaires were not arriving as complete clusters.

13. After scanning and verification, the data was transferred to the database where validation programs were run and errors printed. Corrections were made on the validation error printouts and these were used to correct data in the database. The running of the validation programs, printing and correction of errors was repeated until all the errors were removed, and until all the questionnaires were returned from the field. The process ended one and half weeks later after all the questionnaires were received. A final validation was done on all the data ensuring that only exceptions agreed to were left in the error output.

14. The database was updated with a core set of variables derived from data in the questionnaires such as type of residence urban/rural, characteristics of the household head, household size, welfare quintiles, nutrition indicators for children under five and the household weight to be used for aggregate result. Data summaries and standard tables were produced after 2 days. Lastly, sampling errors of the core welfare indicators were produced.

1.9 Sample size

15. Out of a total sample of 5,200 households, 4,954 households responded giving a response rate of about 95.3 percent. The 4.7 percent non-response was made up of "not found" households and a few refusals. The rural response rate was 97.8 percent as against 94.7 percent in the urban. The rural respondents have always cooperated better than urban dwellers, in previous surveys. The overall sample in each of the districts gave reasonably reliable estimates and their data could therefore be used for planning, monitoring and evaluation of sector programmes.

CHAPTER TWO: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.0 Introduction

16. The household¹ is one of the most important units of analysis, and this chapter will examine the characteristics of the household under the following broad topics.

a Household characteristics

Age and sex distribution of the population

Dependency ratio

Distribution of the household size and average household size

Household ownership of land holding

Household ownership of Livestock

b Characteristics of household head

Place of residence

Gender

Marital

Educational level

Socio-economic status

2.1 Household characteristics

2.1.1 Distribution of population by age and sex

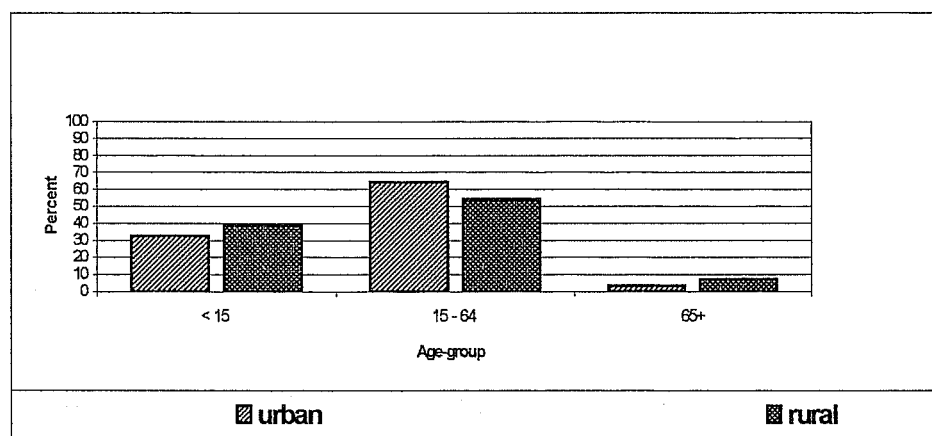
17. The survey showed that 76.5 percent of the population was residing in the rural area while about 23.5 percent lived in the urban area. On the other hand, about 52.2 percent were females while males constituted 47.8 percent, giving a sex ratio of 0.92. The proportions of female population residing in both rural and urban areas were 51.5 percent and 54.4 percent; respectively while the corresponding figures for the male population were 48.5 percent and 45.6 percent respectively. The survey shows that the population of Lesotho is relatively young, with about 37.4 percent of the respondents below the age of 15 years while 56.4 percent were within the age group 15-64 years. The remaining 6.2 percent of the respondents were 65 years and above. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, more respondents 64.3 percent at age group of 15-64 were residing in urban areas unlike in the rural, 53.9 percent. About 38.9 percent and slightly below a third 32.4 percent below fifteen years, lived in the rural and urban areas respectively. Those aged 65 and above constituted 7.1 percent in rural areas and 3.3 percent in urban areas.

¹ A household is defined as one-person or a multi-person unit living together with common eating arrangements, whether or not they are related by blood or marriage. Furthermore, a household is defined as an economic unit in which members are inter-linked by the economic relationship, such as producing together, sharing money earned, or sharing the home expenses.

2.1.2 Dependency Ratio

18. The overall dependency ratio² was estimated to be 80. The dependency ratio was estimated to be 70 for male-headed and 90 for female-headed households. The overall dependency ratio for rural areas was 90 compared to 100 for the rural poor. The dependency ratio for urban poor was 70 compared to 60 for the urban as a whole. The district of Thaba-Tseka and Mafeteng recorded the highest dependency ratios of 90, while Maseru district recorded the lowest ratio of 60. The other districts each showed an estimated ratio of about 80. Households with unemployed heads ironically recorded a dependency ratio of 90, while household heads involved in self-employed agriculture recorded a ratio of 80, compared to other groups which were between 60-70. Large households such as those with five and more members recorded highest dependency ratio of 90. However, households with 3-4 members had a dependency ratio of 70 and small households of 1-2 members had low dependency ratio of only 30.

Figure 2. 1: Distribution of Rural and Urban Population by Broad Age Categories



2.1.3 Distribution of Households by Size

19. Household size may be influenced by factors such as level of education and economic factors especially of the household head. The average household size for the whole country was 4.5, with districts figures ranging from 4.0 in Maseru to 5.1 in Maseru's Hoek. Rural areas had much larger average household size of about 4.9, compared to urban areas with an average household size of about 3.5. Household sizes for the rural poor and urban poor were 4.5 and 4.4, respectively. The gender differentials indicated that the male-headed households had larger average household sizes 4.8 when compared to 3.9 female-headed households.

2.1.4 Household Ownership of Land

20. Land is a central economic and cultural asset in Lesotho and a key determinant of poverty,

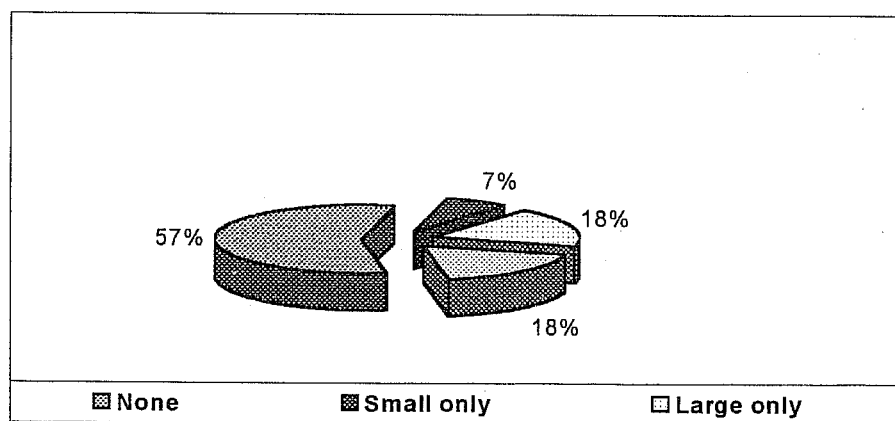
² The dependency ratio is defined as a sum of population below 15 years and those above 64 years divided by the population aged 15 to 64.

especially in rural areas. While changes in land ownership or access may only occur slowly, it is essential to monitor current ownership and changes in ownership over time. Over two-fifths 46.2 percent of households did not have land while 27.3 percent owned six and more hectares of land. About 26.5 percent of households owned land ranging from less than one hectare to about six hectares. Urban and rural differentials showed that 62.0 percent of rural respondents owned land ranging from less than one hectare to about six hectares, while 38.0 percent did not own land. In the urban the reverse was nearly the case, as 66 percent did not own land.

2.1.5 Household Ownership of Livestock

21. Livestock is a key sub-sector of agriculture and it represents an important measure of economic well-being. Livestock numbers are subject to rapid changes for many reasons other than economic conditions. For the purposes of the Lesotho CWIQ national survey, livestock were classified into two categories namely large livestock cattle, horses, donkeys and medium livestock sheep, goats. Nationally, about 57.0 percent of households did not own livestock while only 7.0 percent owned medium livestock as displayed in Graph 2.2 below.

Figure 2. 2: Distribution of Households by Livestock Ownership



Rural and urban differentials

22. The rural and urban differentials revealed that more households 85.3 percent in the urban area did not own livestock unlike in the rural areas 44.1 percent. The survey showed that households in the rural areas had more livestock than the urban households, with proportion for rural ranging from 8.5 percent for medium-sized animals, 23.1 percent for large-sized animals and 24.3 percent for both large and medium sized livestock. The urban areas were: 3.6 percent, 7.3 percent, and 3.8 percent for medium-, large- and both large and medium-sized livestock, respectively.

2.2 Characteristics of Household Head³

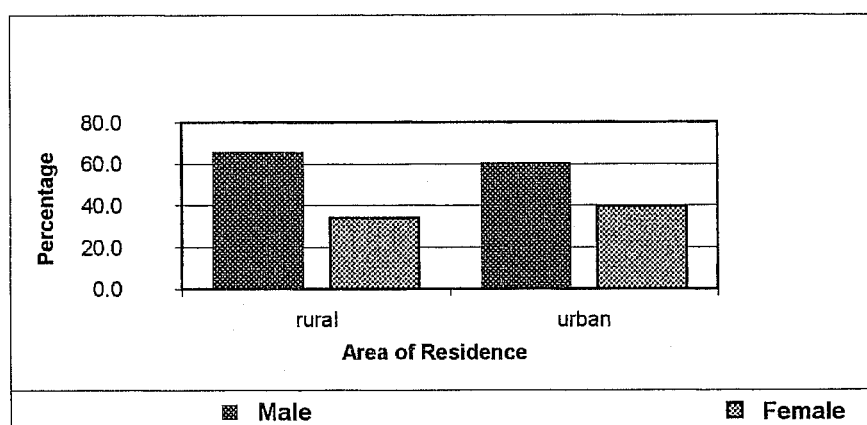
2.2.1 Place of Residence

23. About 70.1 percent of all households resided in rural areas while 29.9 percent were in the urban areas. About 25.7 percent resided in Maseru district, and about 14.3 percent were in Leribe district, and 10.0 percent were residing in Berea and Mafeteng respectively. The remaining districts recorded percentages ranging from 5.0 to 8.7.

2.2.2 Gender of Household Head

24. The distribution of household heads by sex and by area of residence is presented in Figure 2.3. Nationally over 64.3 percent of households were male-headed while only 35.7 percent female-headed. There are more male-headed than female-headed households in both the urban and rural areas, however there are more female-headed households in the urban areas compared to the rural areas.

Figure 2. 3: Distribution of Households by Gender of Head and Area of Residence

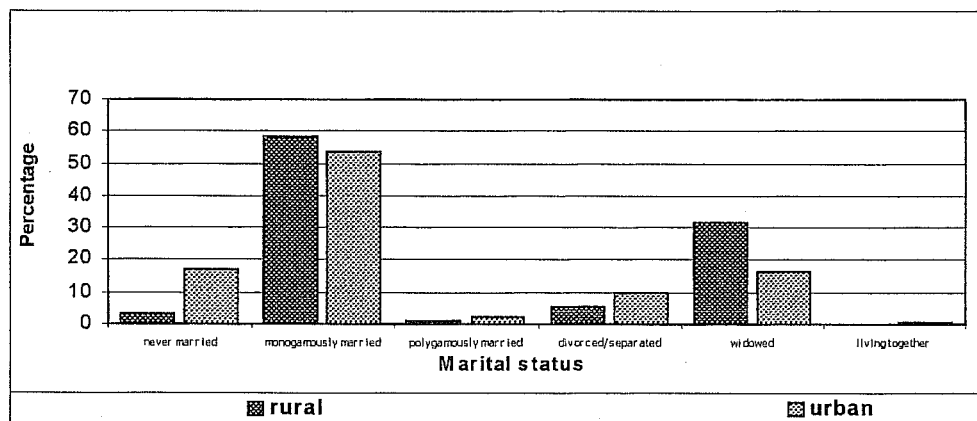


2.2.3 Marital Status of the Household Head

25. Nationally, the data showed that about 56.9 percent of households are in monogamous marriage while only 1.6 percent was in polygamous marriage. About 7.5 percent were never married and the remaining 34.1 percent of the household heads were either widowed, divorced, separated or living together. Figure 2.4 illustrates the percentage distribution of rural and urban households by the marital status of the household head. About 58.3 percent of all households in rural areas and 53.5 percent in urban areas were monogamously married. About 31.8 percent of the rural household heads were widowed compared to 16.4 percent in the urban areas. However, the household heads who were never married were likely to be found in the urban than in rural areas with proportions of about 18 percent in urban and 3 percent in rural. More household heads 2.3 percent were polygamous in the urban than in the rural areas.

³ The household head is the key decision-maker within the household whether that person is presently living with the household members or not, and his position of authority is acknowledged by other household members.

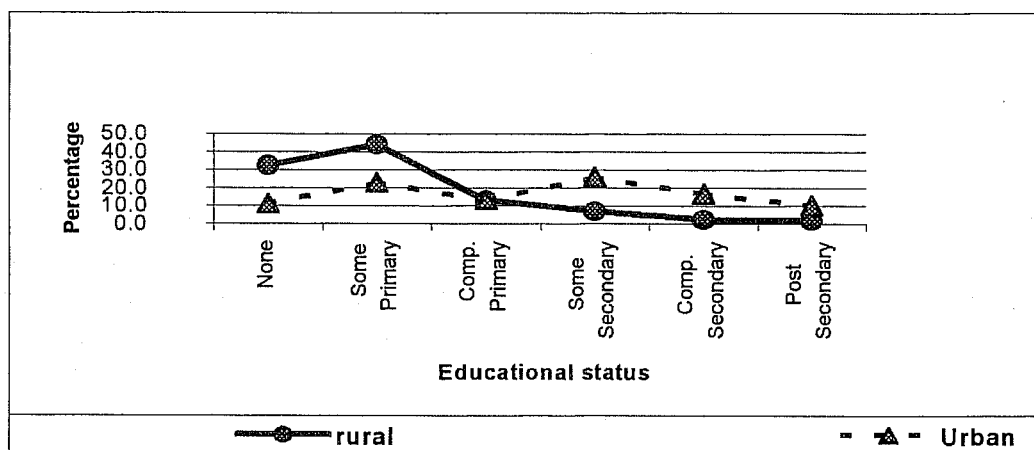
Figure 2. 4: Distribution of Households by Area of residence and Marital Status of Head



2.2.4 Education of Household Head

26. Figure 2.5 shows the distribution of households by the education of the head of households. About 4.5 percent of household heads had attained beyond secondary school level, while about 6.5 percent of the household heads completed secondary education. Those who had completed primary education constituted about 13.0 percent. About 26.0 percent of the household heads had no education at all.

Figure 2. 5: Distribution of Households by educational level of Head and residence



Rural and Urban disparities

27. Figure 2.5 also shows that more rural household heads 43.9 percent had completed primary while slightly over three-tenths had no education at all. Conversely, urban household heads, 10.3 percent were more likely to have attained beyond secondary school level than those in rural 1.8

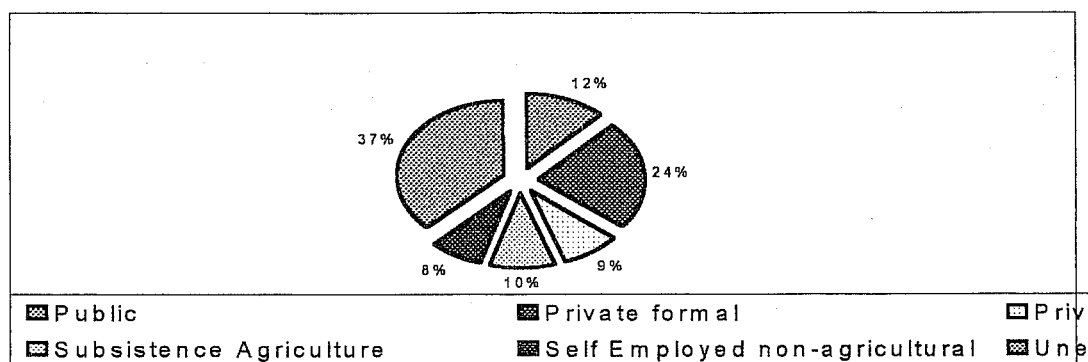
percent.

Furthermore, it was also found that only 2.2 percent of the rural household heads completed secondary education while 12.8 percent completed primary education. The corresponding figures for the urban were 16.7 percent and 13.3 percent respectively. Those without education in the rural area were about 32.3 percent with only a third of this 11.2 percent found in the urban area .

2.2.5 Socio-economic characteristics of the Household Head

28. Human resources play a vital role in the Lesotho economy and therefore constitute one of the most valuable assets to the country. The survey results indicated that the majority of household heads about 37.2 percent were unemployed as illustrated in Figure 2.6. The proportions for private formal and informal were 23.6 percent and 8.9 percent respectively. Furthermore, household heads involved in subsistence farming recorded about a tenth 9.9 percent while those who were self-employed in non-agriculture accounted for about 8.9 percent. The household heads that were employed in public sector constituted 12.2 percent.

Figure 2. 6: Distribution of Households by Socio-economic Characteristics of Head



Rural and urban differentials

29. About 44.0 percent of rural household heads were unemployed compared to 21.4 percent in the urban areas. Nearly 39.7 percent of urban household heads were engaged in private formal/informal sector compared to about 29.5 percent of rural household heads. More rural household heads 12.9 percent were engaged in subsistence agriculture than urban household heads. The findings also indicated that, more household heads that were employed in public sector were more likely to be found in urban 23.6 percent than in rural area 7.3 percent. There were more unemployed household heads in the rural than in the urban area, 44.0 percent and 21.4 percent, respectively .

CHAPTER THREE: POVERTY

3.0 Introduction

30. In this chapter various aspects of the characteristics of households were related to the standard of living. The CWIQ survey 2002 tables present information on the characteristics of households or population by welfare quintiles. This information has helped in identifying factors, which may be closely associated with poverty, though ultimately more detailed information is needed to identify these factors more precisely

3.1 Method followed

3.1.1 Asset Approach Measurement of Socio-Economic Status

31. In the assets approach, socio-economic status is defined in terms of assets or wealth, rather than in terms of income or consumption. The asset information is gathered through the CWIQ household questionnaire. This questionnaire includes questions, typically posed to the head of each surveyed household, concerning the household's ownership of a number of consumer items including a motorcycle, television and car; dwelling characteristics such as flooring material; type of drinking water source and toilet facilities used; and other characteristics that are related to wealth status.

3.1.2 Asset Index

32. Each household asset for which information was collected through the CWIQ was assigned a weight or factor score generated through principal components analysis. The resulting asset scores were standardized in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. These standardized scores were then used to create the break points that define wealth quintiles as follows. Each household was assigned a standardized score for each asset, where the score differed depending on whether or not the household owned that asset (or, in the case of sleeping arrangements, the number of people per room). These scores were summed by household, and individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they resided. The sample was then divided into population quintiles -- five groups with the same number of individuals in each.

3.1.3 Definition of Wealth Quintiles

33. Wealth quintiles are expressed in terms of quintiles of individuals in the population, rather than quintiles of individuals at risk for any one indicator. This approach to defining wealth quintiles has the advantage of producing information directly relevant to the principal question of interest, namely, the welfare status or access to services for the poor in the population as a whole. This choice also facilitates comparisons across indicators for the same quintile, since the quintile denominators remain unchanged across indicators.

3.1.4 Weighting Scheme

34. Rates for all indicators are calculated after applying the CWIQ sampling weights so that the resulting numbers could be generalized to the total population. (CWIQ surveys often over-sample

certain small sub-groups of interest -- a particular ethnic group, for example -- so as to get statistically meaningful sample sizes for analysis. The CWIQ sampling weights are used to compensate for such over-sampling so that final results are representative of the country's population as a whole and not just of the CWIQ sample.)

35. For each indicator in the tables, the total or population average presented is the weighted sum of the quintile rates for that indicator, where the weight assigned to each quintile rate is the proportion of the total number of individuals at risk in that quintile. The total rates for indicators produced by this weighting scheme are representative of the total population, as they take into account the fact that the numbers of individuals at risk may vary across wealth quintiles (which, as noted earlier, are defined on the basis of individuals in the population). Similarly, each quintile rate itself can be reproduced as a weighted average of urban/rural rates (weighted by proportions urban/rural) or the male/female rates (weighted by the proportion male/female). As a result of this weighting scheme, the population average for a given indicator presented in the tables here will usually differ from a simple mean of the population subgroups.

Table 3. 1: Distribution of bottom quintile by place of residence and districts

District of Residence	Distribution of 1st (poorest) quintile across Districts				Other population indicators			
	Rural		Urban		Estimated Population		Total Population	Population Share
	Population	Distribution	Population	Distribution	Rural	Urban		
Butha Buthe	14001	4.7	9467	10.4	114030	36785	150815	7.8
Leribe	23475	8.0	4617	5.1	245989	34777	280766	14.6
Berea	26332	8.9	5360	5.9	185354	16498	201852	10.5
Maseru	25639	8.7	16051	17.7	268597	173144	441741	22.9
Mafeteng	8953	3.0	4199	4.6	166833	23468	190301	9.9
Mohale Hoek	36458	12.3	3042	3.3	142455	17484	159939	8.3
Quthing	22752	7.7	7628	8.4	88851	13578	102429	5.3
Qacha's Nek	18005	6.1	17741	19.5	66688	60491	127179	6.6
Mokhotlong	36658	12.4	13276	14.6	67172	39114	106286	5.5
Thaba Tseka	82993	28.1	9513	10.5	130396	36780	167176	8.7
Total	295266	100.0	90894	100.0	1476365	452119	1928484	100.0

36. Table 3.1 shows the distribution of the first or poorest quintile by urban and rural population. The table also shows the population shares by district. The table should be used as a reference point for all the analysis that will follow. For example, it is important to note that the population of Maseru represents about 23 percent of the population of Lesotho, so that a percentage change in Maseru, is not the same as a percentage change in Quthing, which only represents 5.3 percent of the population in Lesotho. One point to bear in mind in reading the tables is the contribution of each district to the poorest in Lesotho. Thaba Tseka district has 8.7 percent of the population but accounts for 28.1 percent of the rural poor and 10.5 percent of the urban poor. Mokhotlong has 5.5 percent of the population but accounts for 12.4 percent of the rural poor and 14.6 percent of the urban poor. Qacha's nek has 6.6 percent of the population but contributes 6.1 percent of the poorest rural population, and 19.5 percent of the poorest urban population. On the contrary, Maseru has 22.9

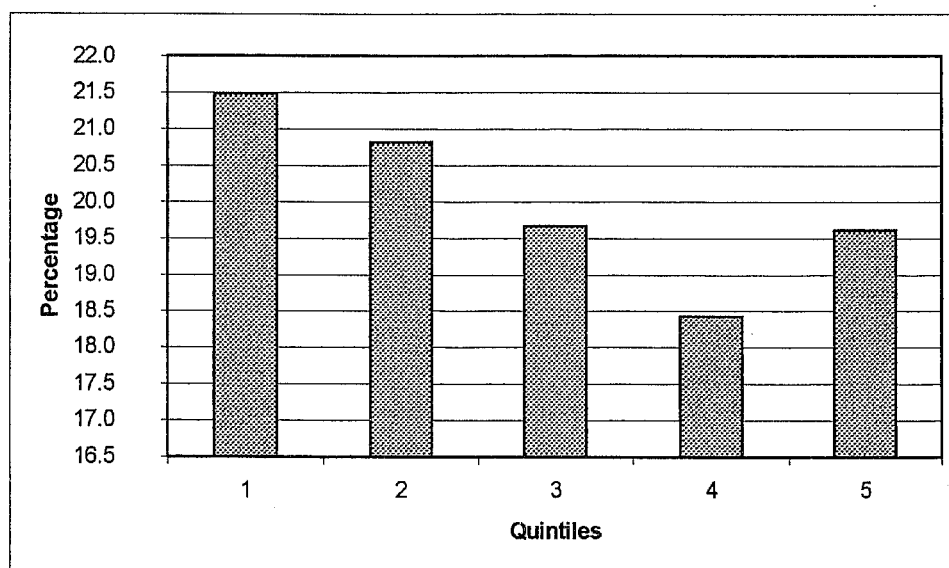
percent of the population, but contributes 8.7 percent to the poorest rural population and 17.7 percent to the poorest urban population. In conclusion, the highest prevalence of rural poor is in Thaba Tseka which contributes 28.1 percent of all the rural poor. The highest prevalence of urban poverty is in Qacha's Nek contributing 19.5 percent of all urban poor in Lesotho. This is followed by Maseru with 17.7 percent.

1.5 Measurement of Poverty and Inequality

37. Accompanying each of the rates presented in the total population table are the values for two statistical indicators of inequality:

Rural poor, and Urban poor. This is the ratio between the rate prevailing in the poorest population. The tables in this chapter are presented in two sets. The first set relates to rural and urban population and the second set relates to rural poor and urban poor households. The distributions are done across quintiles, such that the first quintile represents the poorest 20 percent on the welfare index. Whenever the poor or first quintile, are used, they refer to the bottom 20 percent of the population with the lowest welfare index in Lesotho. The next quintile refers to the next poorest 20 percent and so on to the 5th quintile which refers to individuals with the highest welfare index.

Figure 3. 1: Distribution of rural households by quintiles



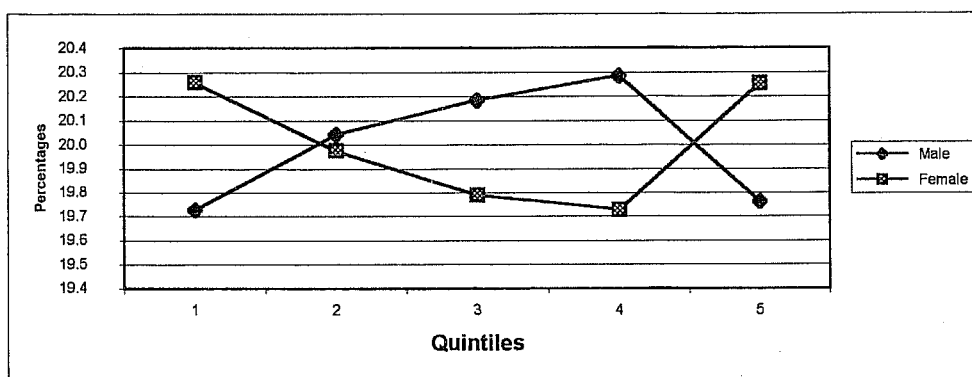
3.2 The Rural Population by Quintiles

38. Figure 3.1 shows rural population grouped by quintiles. The figure shows that the rural population is concentrated in the first three quintiles, with the largest concentration in the first and second quintiles. The implication of this to welfare is very simple, rural welfare is very low in the country. Any improvement in welfare for the rural areas has to target those in the first three quintiles on the welfare index. The next sections of this chapter will concentrate on the profile of the rural population and households by quintiles.

3.3 Rural Population by Quintiles and Gender

39. Figure 3.2 shows a distribution of the rural population by quintiles and gender. The figure shows that there were about 20.3 percent of females in the poorest group (first quintile), compared to 19.7 percent of the males, showing an almost even split of the quintile between the sexes. When comparing across the quintiles, more males than females were in quintile two to four. However, in the fifth quintile again, one observes 20.3 percent of the females against 19.8 percent of the males. There was an equal proportion of females in the groups of the poorest and the richest while most males occupied the median position of welfare. Rural targeting in Lesotho should be gender unbiased as both sexes suffer almost the same deprivation as relates to welfare.

Figure 3. 2: Distribution of rural population by Quintiles and sex



3.4.1 Rural Population by Quintiles and broad Age Categories

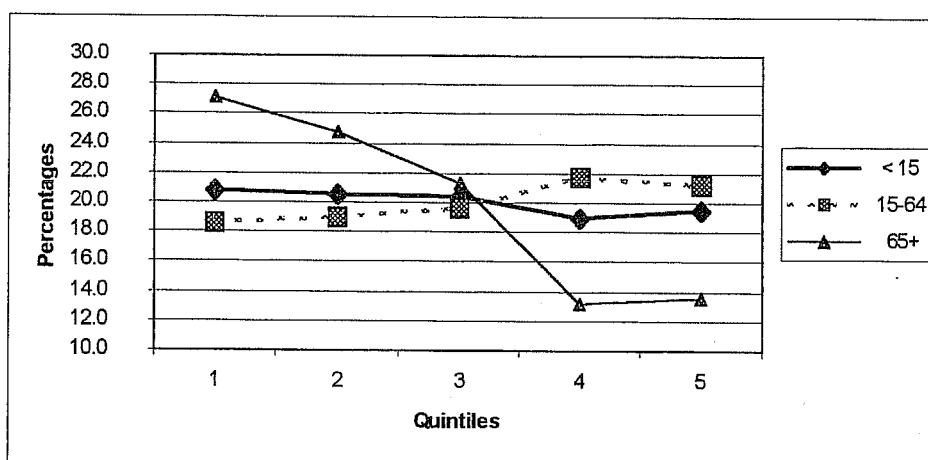
40. In Figure 3.3, the quintiles are disaggregated by age groups, to better understand the profile of the disadvantaged. Three age groups were used: less than 15, 15-64 and 65 and older. For quintiles one to three, there was a higher proportion of population referred to as dependants (age <15 and 65plus), hence lower proportions were observed for the active population (15-64 years) in those lower quintiles. However, in the fourth and fifth quintiles the active population aged 15-64 represented the highest percentages accounting for 21.7 percent in fourth and 21.2 percent in the fifth quintiles.

3.4.2 Other welfare indicators or the rural population by Quintiles

41. Several other indicators relating to the rural population by quintiles have been assessed. Of the lowest twenty percent, 11.9 percent owned assets and the fourth group had the highest percent of asset ownership (28.0 percent) followed by the richest twenty percent of the population, which registered 24.6 percent. This was almost a similar pattern for all the groups in the rural areas. At district level Thaba Tseka had the highest percentage of population without assets followed by Mokhotlong and they registered 63.6 percent and 54.6 percent respectively. These were followed by Qacha's Nek, Quthing and Mohale's Hoek. In comparison with the second quintile the differences are

not much because there were only two major percentage groups, approximately 20 percent to 30 percent for mountainous districts and approximately 17 percent to 19 percent for mostly lowland districts. For the third to the fifth quintiles the reverse order in percentages of households with assets holds.

Figure 3. 3: Distribution of rural population by Quintiles and Age



3.4.3 Rural Households by Quintiles and District of Residence

42. The data disaggregated by district of residence indicates that, Thaba Tseka had the highest percentage of poor households with 63.9 percent. The district that follows is Mokhotlong with 58.8 percent. The next three districts with poorest of the poor households were Mphahle's Hoek, Qacha's Nek and Quthing with the range of 27.1 to 27.8 percent. Mafeteng had the lowest percentage of the poor accounting for 7.0 percent while Leribe had 9.2 percent. This information is graphically presented in Figure A-4, Annex 1.

3.4.4 Rural Households by Quintiles and Household Size

43. It was therefore noticed that in the rural areas the households with seven members and above had lower percentages than those households with members less than seven in the first quintile. However, from the third quintile up to the fifth, the pattern changed for households with fewer members, whereby the numbers decreased.

3.4.5 Rural Households by Quintiles and Land Holding

44. Land holding was categorized into those who had no land, which was 20.0 percent in quintile one. The percentages seemed almost equal for the rest of the quintiles. For all the groups in quintile one the average percentage was 22.6, the lowest being 19.0 percent for the group 1-1.99 ha and the highest was 30.2 percent, which was for the group 4-5.99 ha. This same group had the lowest proportion of population in quintile five. In general land holding was not a major problem among households and shows some level of welfare.

3.4.6 Rural Households by Quintiles and Livestock Holding

45. In this section the quintiles were used to check across four groups of livestock holding, which were those with no livestock, those with medium livestock only, those with large livestock only and finally those with both medium and large livestock. What the results revealed was that the percentages of population owning livestock were decreasing constantly through the quintiles with some minor fluctuations among the groups.

3.5 Urban Population by Quintiles

46. This subsection deals with the urban population with respect to their wealth status. The results indicate that 19.7 percent of the urban population falls in the first quintile as compared to 23.8 percent represented in the fifth quintile. The results also show distribution of urban population by district and quintile.

3.5.1 Urban Population by Quintiles and District

47. The results indicates that in the urban area, the quintile which is referred to as the poorest quintile (1st) showed 56.2 percent of Quthing district's population to be falling in this quintile. This is followed by Berea with 33.9 percent of its population being in the same quintile. The districts of Qacha's Nek, Thaba Tseka and Butha Buthe were in the range of 26.0 to 29.0 percent while Maseru had the lowest representation of 9.3 percent.

3.5.2 Urban Population by Poverty and Gender

48. The desegregation of urban population by gender of the head of the household depicted that, the percentage number of males in the first quintile was higher than that of females with 20.3 percent of males being in the first quintile, compared to 19.7 percent for females. The distribution of males and females by quintiles was not significantly different irrespective of the level of the quintile.

3.5.3 Urban Households by Quintiles and Household Size

49. Unlike in the rural areas the urban households with smallest household size had lower percentages of the households in the poorest or first quintile, but the percentages increased with the increase in the household size. For instance, 9.0 percent of households with 1 – 2 members fell in the first quintile, while those with 7 members and above accounted for 25.8 percent. In the richest quintile, households with 1 – 2 members had a much higher percentage of 34.7 percent, which indicates that households with smaller household size had better standard of living.

3.5.4 Urban Households by Quintiles and Land Holding

50. In as far as land holding was concerned, 30.2 percent of the population falling in the richest quintile had no land. Also, 12.1 percent of the poorest population had no land and the pattern was such that the number of the landless increased with an increase in the quintiles. This is counter intuitive as one would expect more affluent households to have more land holding. A breakdown by urban and rural areas might show that most of the landless households are located in the urban areas where land acquisition is difficult.

3.5.5 Urban Households by Quintiles and Livestock Holding

51. A greater proportion of the households in the richest quintile, accounting for 27.5 percent, did not own livestock, while in the same class of households only 7.4 percent owned both medium and large livestock. Among the population falling in the first quintile, only 13.5 percent had no livestock and a greater percentage (32.5 percent) had large livestock while 27.2 percent had medium livestock only.

3.6 Rural and Urban household quintile comparisons

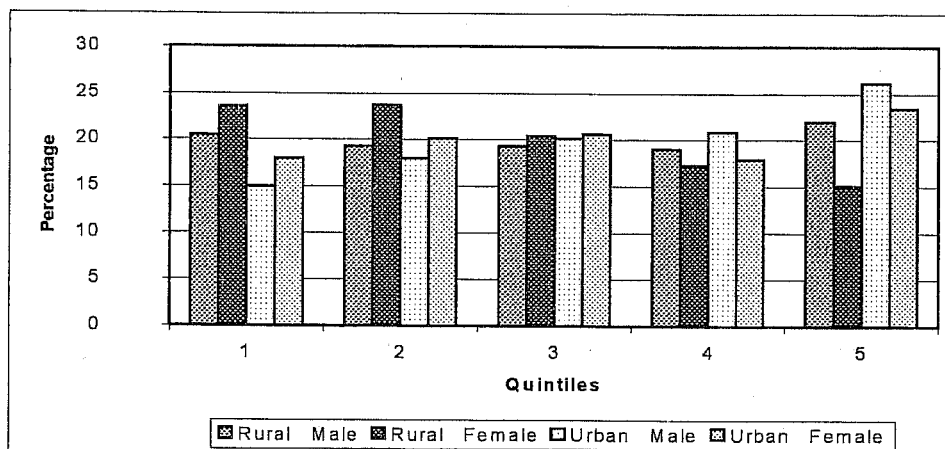
3.6.1 Rural and Urban Households by Quintiles, and Characteristics of the Household Head

52. The urban and rural households were compared on the following categories: socio-economic groups, gender, marital status and highest level of education. All these characteristics were related to the head of household. The totals indicated that the percentages in all the quintiles did not vary much indicating minor differences among the groups.

3.6.2 The Rural and urban Households by Quintiles, and Characteristics of the Head of Household

53. In the rural areas in general there was also not much variation between the quintiles with the percentages ranging between 18.4 percent and 21.5 percent with an inter-quintile difference of 0.6 percent.

Figure 3. 4: Rural and urban households by Quintiles and Gender of head of household



3.6.3 The Rural and Urban Households by Quintiles, and by Socio-economic Groups of the Head of Household

54. The socio-economic groups were as follows: public, private formal, private informal, subsistence agriculture, self-employed other than in agriculture and the unemployed. In this subsection the percentages in public sector were lower in the lower quintiles and increased with an increase in the level of the quintile. The fifth quintile had the highest percentage of households for all the socio-economic groups in that quintile with 38.3 percent. In the poorest of the poor quintile,

subsistence agriculture had the highest percentage of households (37.1 percent) which was even higher than that of the unemployed category which had 24.3 percent followed by the private informal sector with 24.1 percent. In the urban areas the percentages in the quintiles followed almost the same pattern except that in the fifth quintile the private formal sector accounted for a slightly higher percentage (31.6 percent) than the public sector with 30.4 percent. One other factor to be noted was that the richest households did not participate in the subsistence-agriculture, which had the highest proportion of poor households. From the above figure, it is illustrated that the poor were mostly in subsistence agriculture followed by the private informal sector in the urban areas.

3.6.4 The Rural and Urban Households by Quintiles, and by Gender of the Head of Household

55. When considering the rural and urban heads of households it could be noted that the percentage of female headed households were higher than those headed by males except in the third quintile where the female percentages were slightly higher for both rural and urban households. It was also noted that the urban females were better off than rural female in the fifth quintile.

3.6.5 Rural and Urban Households by Quintiles, and by Marital Status of the Head of Household

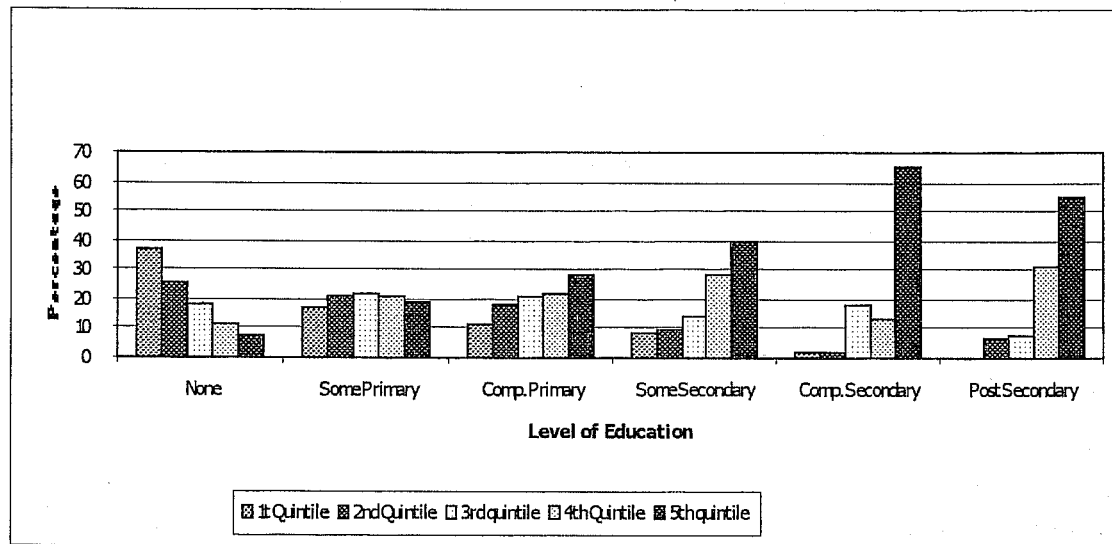
56. In the category of marital status there were variations between the rural and urban patterns. In the rural areas the poorest registered zero percent for the marital status category of living together and for the urban areas this category had 34.6 percent being the highest in that group of households. As the results indicate that only the poor in rural areas were living together, while in the urban areas "living together" was represented in other quintiles with differences in magnitude. In the rural areas those in the higher quintiles were the highest groups with single people, with 40.8 percent and the same was true for the urban areas. The poorest quintiles had higher percentages in the polygamous households in both the rural and urban areas with 33.0 percent and 34.4 percent respectively. The pattern was almost the same for the widowed in both rural and urban.

3.6.6 The Rural and Urban Households by Quintiles and Highest Level of Education of the Head of Household

57. In the rural and the urban areas, the higher the level of educational attainment the less the poverty level of the household. The degree of poverty for no education was 37.2 percent, 16.6 percent for some primary and 11.7 percent for completed primary. The same educational in the urban areas showed 42.2 percent, 29.0 percent and 18.3 percent respectively.

58. Figure 3.5 shows distribution of households by educational attainment of the head. The figure illustrates that after completion of primary school, there is a notable difference in the quintiles. There is an observed improvement for heads of households with education and improves even more for households heads who have completed secondary school. The figure further illustrates that, the higher one goes up the educational ladder, the more advantaged one becomes in terms of wealth. This is shown by the bars which are skewed to the left in the graph for secondary and post secondary levels indicating lower proportions of household heads in the lower quintiles and comparatively higher proportions in the higher quintiles.

Figure 3. 5: Rural households by Quintiles and the highest level of education of the head of household



CHAPTER FOUR: EDUCATION

4.0 Introduction

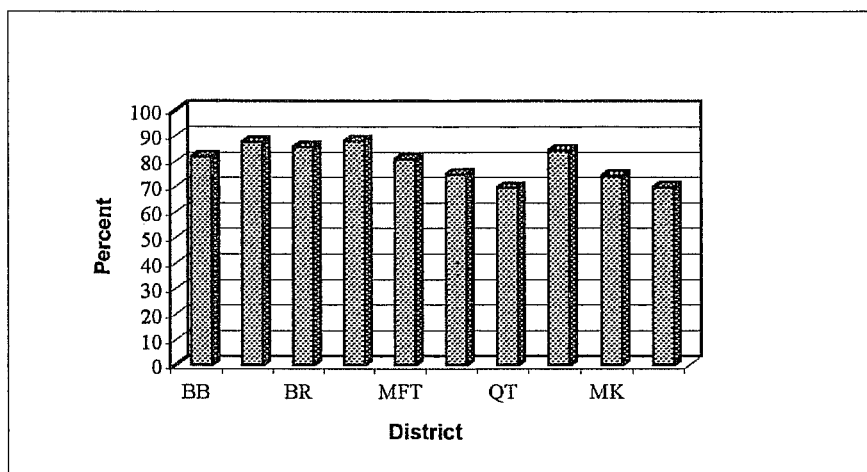
59. Education provides opportunities for individuals to invest in themselves, which leads to an improved quality of life. Hence, information on educational attainment is very important for development strategies. Education is known to positively affect the welfare of the people, through higher income, smaller household sizes and better access to resources. Consequently, the chance of being poor has been found to reduce with higher education.

4.1 Adult Literacy Rate⁴

60. Figure 4.1 shows literacy rates by district. Adult literacy rate was 81.8 percent, a figure comparable to 82.2 percent that was estimated in the Lesotho Demographic survey conducted in May 2001. The rate was higher in the urban areas with 92.1 percent literacy rates, compared to the rural areas with 78.4 percent literacy rates. Similarly, the urban poor had higher literacy rate as compared to the rural poor. The literacy rate for males was 73.2 percent, lower than the one for females with 89.6 literacy rates, confirming results from previous studies.

61. Disaggregating by districts, Maseru 87.8 percent was found to have the highest literacy rate, followed by Leribe with 87.5 percent and Berea ranked the third with 85.5 percent. The lowest literacy rate was found in Quthing district at 69.4 percent as depicted in Figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4. 1: Literacy rates by Districts

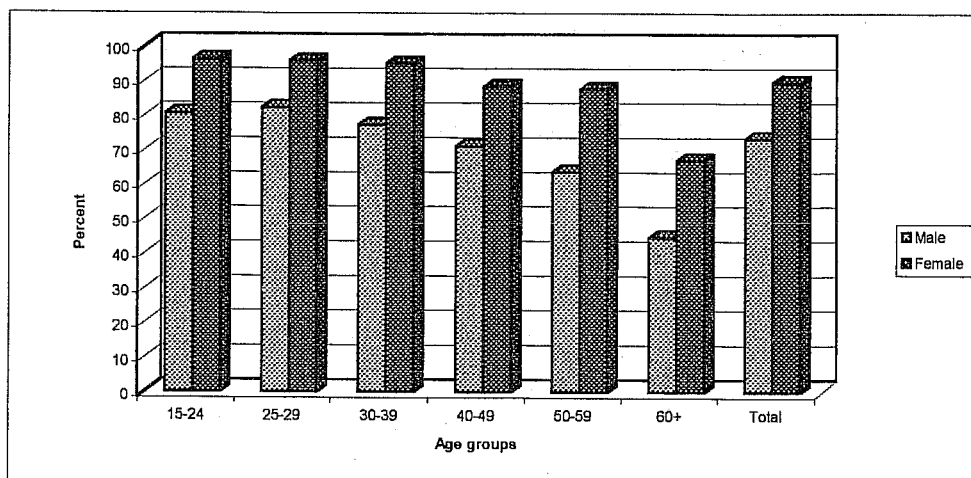


62. The highest literacy rate was found among adults who were engaged in public sector activities with 94.2 percent. This was followed by adults who were engaged in the private formal activities with 88.3 percent, and closely followed by adults engaged in self-employed non-agricultural with 87.2 percent. The unemployed adults were 77.9 percent literate while the lowest literacy rate of 70.9 percent was among the adults engaged in subsistence agriculture. In disaggregating the literacy rate

⁴ Adult literacy was defined as persons aged 15 years and above who could read and write in any language.

by age groups, figure 4.2 shows that, the highest rate was for females in the age group 25 to 29 years with 82.1 percent and the lowest rate was for adult males, aged 60 years and above 44.6 percent. The literacy rate was generally high for females compared to that of males for all the age groups.

Figure 4. 2: Literacy rates by age groups and gender



4.2 Access to Education

63. Primary school estimates are defined for children aged 6 to 12 years. About 44.3 percent of the children had access⁵ to primary education. The access rate for the rural areas was lower than for the urban areas by about 22.7 percent. The same pattern was observed for the rural poor areas and the urban poor areas as depicted by figure 4.3 and 4.4 below.

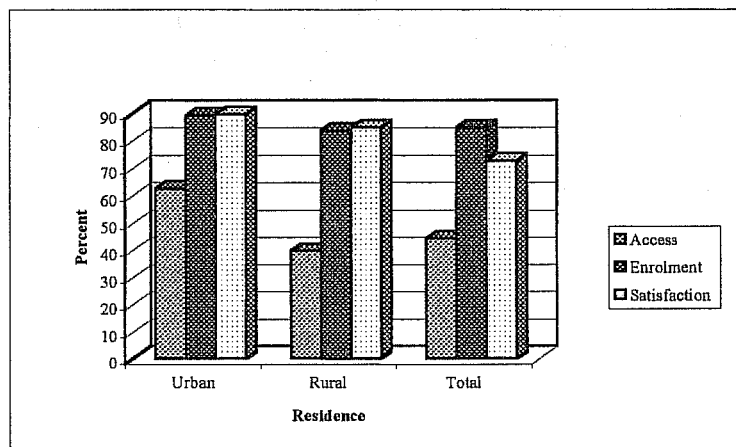
Accessibility disaggregated by districts, showed that Mokhotlong had the highest access of 58.8 percent, followed by Qacha's Nek. Maseru district was ranked third while Mohale's Hoek had the lowest access to primary education of 28.9 percent only. The children of household heads engaged in the public sector activities had higher access to primary education 58.5 percent whereas the lowest access rate was found among children in households headed by persons engaged in private informal activities 38.1 percent.

64. Children in male-headed households had higher access rate (45.6 percent) to primary education than those in female-headed households with 43.0 percent access. Access to secondary education was much lower than the access to primary education 23.0 percent vis-à-vis 44.3 percent. In disaggregating access to secondary education by rural-urban, children in urban areas had more access than those in the rural areas with a difference of 34 percent. The difference in access to secondary education between the urban poor and rural poor was 27.6 percent with rural poor having an access rate of only 5.3 percent.

⁵ Children who could reach a school in less than 30 minutes using the transport facilities commonly available to the household were considered to have access to education.

65. Access rate for Qacha 's Nek district at 34.4 percent was highest for secondary education and was followed by Leribe district with 32.5 percent. Mophale's Hoek district still had the lowest access for secondary education of only 9.8 percent. Children in households headed by persons engaged in subsistence-agriculture had been found to have the lowest access to secondary education as compared to children in households headed by other socio-economic groups. Children in households headed by persons engaged in self-employed non-agricultural activities had the highest access 33.0 percent, followed by those households headed by persons engaged in public sector activities with 32.0 percent. Male-headed households had a slightly higher access when compared to female-headed households.

**Figure 4. 3: Access, usage Enrolment and satisfaction
With primary education, by residence**



4.3 Net Enrolment Rate

Net enrolment rates⁶ were calculated for primary and secondary school children.

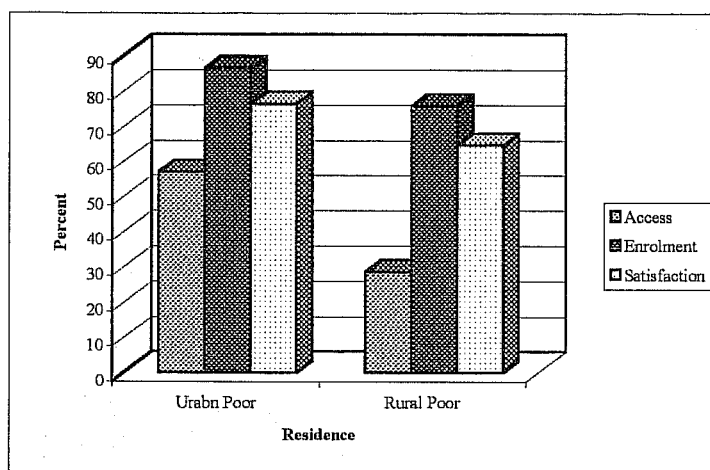
4.3.1 Primary

66. Primary school net enrolment rate was 84.8 percent for the whole country. It was higher for the urban than in the rural areas at 89.2 percent and 83.7 percent, respectively. Furthermore, urban poor had higher enrolment rates than the rural poor, 86.3 percent and 75.6 percent, respectively.

Leribe district had the highest primary enrolment of 90.1 percent. The second and the third highest districts were Maseru and Berea with 88.1 percent and 87.9 percent respectively. Quthing district had the lowest primary enrolment rate. Disaggregating net enrolment rate by socio-economic groups shows that the highest rate was for children in households headed by persons engaged in the self-employed non-agricultural activities with 88.9 percent. This was followed by those engaged in the private formal activities with 87.9 percent. Informal private and unemployed had the lowest primary school net enrolment rate of about 82.4 percent and 82.1 percent respectively. Female-headed households had net enrolment rates, which were 6.6 percent higher than for the male-headed households.

⁶ In this survey enrolment net is defined for children currently in primary school standard 1 to standard 7 and aged 6-12 and those currently in secondary school Form 1 to Form 5 and aged 13-17.

**Figure 4. 4: Access, usage Enrolment and satisfaction
With primary education by rural and urban poor**



4.3.2 Secondary

67. Secondary school net enrolment rate was 25.9 percent, much lower than primary school net enrolment rate of 84.8 percent. The enrolment rate for secondary school level remained higher in the urban areas 43.6 percent than in the rural areas 20.6 percent. In disaggregating by districts Butha Buthe had the highest secondary school enrolment rate of 31.6 percent, followed by Leribe and Maseru districts. *Leribe seemed to be having high enrolments rates for both primary and secondary education ranking the first for primary and the second for secondary education. Quthing district had the lowest secondary school enrolment rate of 18.6 percent.*

68. Enrolment rate was highest for children in households headed by persons engaged in public sector activities, 40.9 percent unlike the primary enrolment, where it was the self-employed that ranked highest. Children in households headed by people engaged in subsistence-agriculture activities recorded the lowest enrolment rate of 16.3 percent. Implying that those households, which were headed by the unemployed, were slightly better off.

4.3.3 Enrolment by age

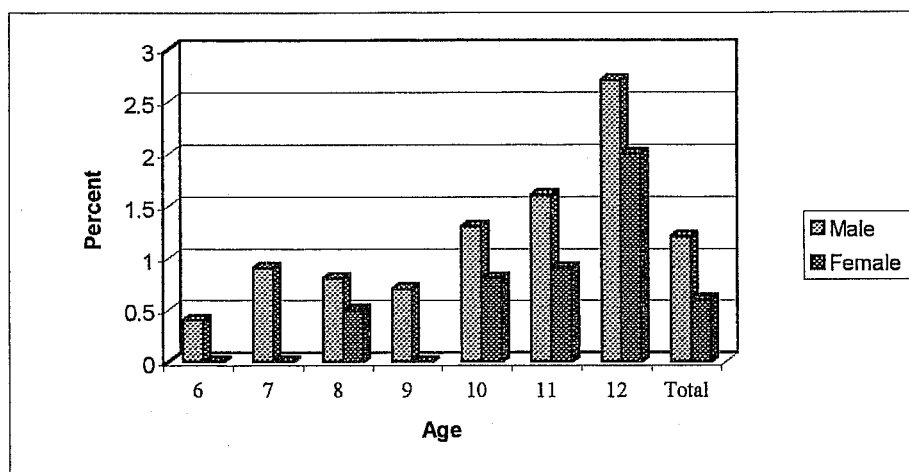
69. Primary school enrolment rate was lowest for children aged 6 years 62.8 and increased with age up to those aged nine years 92.0. Thereafter, it dropped to 91.4 at age ten and rose again for those aged eleven 93.9 and finally dropped again to 86.7 for those aged twelve years. The overall pattern was similar to that of females while for males there were fluctuations from age eight up to age twelve. Secondary, enrolment rate was lowest at age 13 years 11.7 percent rising to a peak of 36.4 percent at age 16. At age 13 the rate was 16.0 for females and 6.9 for males. The peak for females was at age 17 while for males it was at age 16. This is consistent with literacy rates where more females are more literate than males.

4.4 Drop-out Rates

4.4.1 Primary school drop out

70. Dropout rates in primary and secondary schools were 0.9 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively. In primary schools, dropout rate for males exceeded that of females by 0.6 percent only, as depicted by Figure 4.5. In primary schools the drop out rate was highest for both males and females at age twelve. The rates were lowest at ages six and nine.

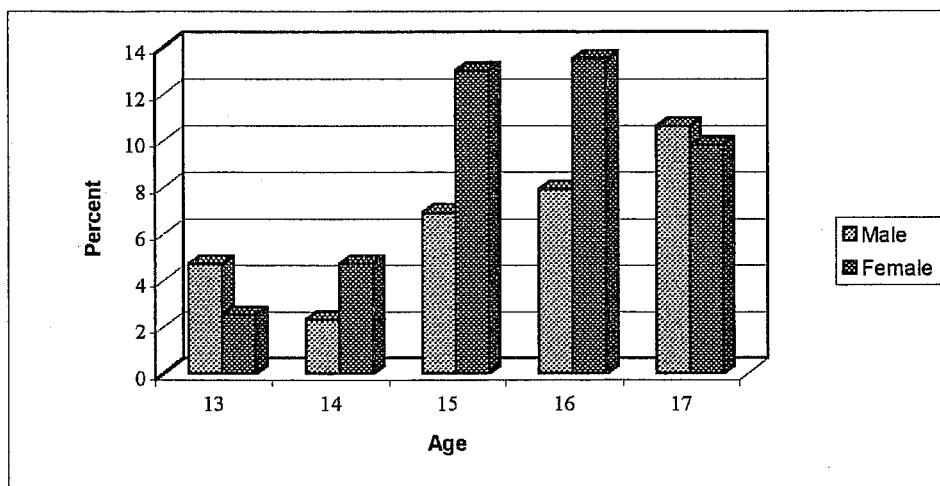
Figure 4. 5: Primary school drop out rates by age and sex



4.4.2 Secondary school drop out

71. Figure 4.6 shows secondary school drop out rates by age and sex. The figure shows that, in secondary schools the dropout rates were highest at ages fifteen with 13.0 percent drop out rate and sixteen with 13.5 percent for females. For males it was at ages sixteen and seventeen that secondary school drop out was highest.

Figure 4. 6: Secondary school drop out rates by age and sex



4.5 Satisfaction⁷ with Education Service

72. About 72.6 percent of children of primary school age expressed satisfaction with primary educational service. In the rural areas, 71.5 percent were satisfied, compared to 77.1 percent satisfaction rate for the urban areas. The level of satisfaction was highest in Maseru district with 80.3 percent, followed by Leribe district with a satisfaction rate of 76.3 percent. Primary school children from Quthing were the least satisfied of all districts. Children in households headed by persons engaged in public sector activities had showed higher satisfaction levels of 77.7 percent with primary education than others. Those engaged in the self-employed non-agricultural activities with 77.4 percent and then those in private formal activities followed this, which was 77.1 percent. The lowest satisfaction level was amongst children in households headed by persons engaged in subsistence agriculture activities with 66.5 percent satisfaction rate. Female-headed households depicted higher satisfaction level than male-headed households.

73. About 17.4 percent of the respondents expressed satisfaction with secondary education services. The level of satisfaction with secondary educational service in urban areas 30.8 percent was more than double than in rural areas 13.4 percent. The rural poor were the least satisfied with the secondary educational services. Satisfaction levels in Butha Buthe district 23.0 percent and Maseru district 22.7 percent were the highest as compared to other districts. Mohale's Hoek district 10.5 percent and Mafeteng district 11.2 percent had the lowest levels of satisfaction. Like in primary education service, the highest level of satisfaction was found to be amongst children in households headed by persons engaged in public sector activities. Those in households headed by those engaged in private formal activities were next. At this level of education, the lowest satisfaction level was among children living in households headed by persons engaged in subsistence-agriculture with 10.2 percent satisfaction rate. Female-headed households had a higher level of satisfaction with 21.0 percent, compared to male-headed households with 13.8 percent.

4.6 Reasons for Dissatisfaction

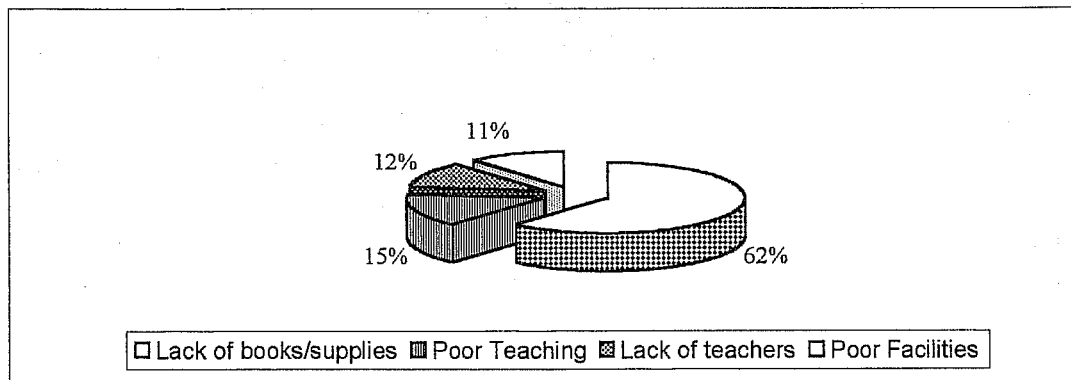
74. Figure 4.7 shows reasons for dissatisfaction with school. Causes for dissatisfaction were mainly the respondent's opinions and perception. There were about 20 percent of students who were currently enrolled who were dissatisfied with the educational services. According to Figure 4.7, about 62 percent of dissatisfied persons pointed to shortage of books and/or supplies. Poor facilities were the least reason for dissatisfaction with 11 percent. Disaggregating reasons for dissatisfaction by rural-urban place of residence, it was found that books/supplies shortage ranked the first and poor teaching ranked the second for both areas. The problem of lack of books was high in urban areas compared to rural areas. Lack of books was also the major cause of dissatisfaction for both rural poor and urban poor. Poor facilities ranked the fourth for rural areas whereas it ranked last in the urban areas. The rural poor complained more about lack of teachers while poor teaching was a major reason for dissatisfaction for the urban poor.

About 80 percent and 73 percent of respondents from the districts of Thaba-Tseka and Qacha's Nek cited the lack of books, as a reason for dissatisfaction with school. Poor teaching was a main reason in the district of Berea and low in Qacha's Nek district, while the lack of teachers was high in Mokhotlong and low in Butha Buthe. Lack of facilities was cited as the main problem in Mafeteng

⁷ Satisfaction was defined for children currently school who cited no problems with the school education services.

district.

Figure 4. 7: Currently enrolled students not satisfied with school by reason for dissatisfaction



75. Dissatisfaction with books/supplies was ranked higher in households headed by persons in unemployed activities with 68.0 percent. About 20.9 percent of household heads engaged in self-employed non-agricultural activities and about 20.9 percent of those in public sector activities cited lack of teachers as main reason for dissatisfaction, while private formal and self-employed non-agricultural headed households mostly complained about poor teaching. Lack of adequate books/supplies was the main reason reported by female-headed households. The least problem for male-headed households was lack of facilities, with 11.0 percent dissatisfaction rate, and for female-headed households was lack of teachers.

76. The highest proportion of dissatisfied respondents was for secondary as compared to the primary schools. In both primary and secondary schools, books/supplies shortage was a main problem, 56.5 percent and 76.4 percent in primary and secondary respectively. In primary schools, the least problem was lack of teachers 12.2 percent and in secondary it was lack of facilities 6.1 percent.

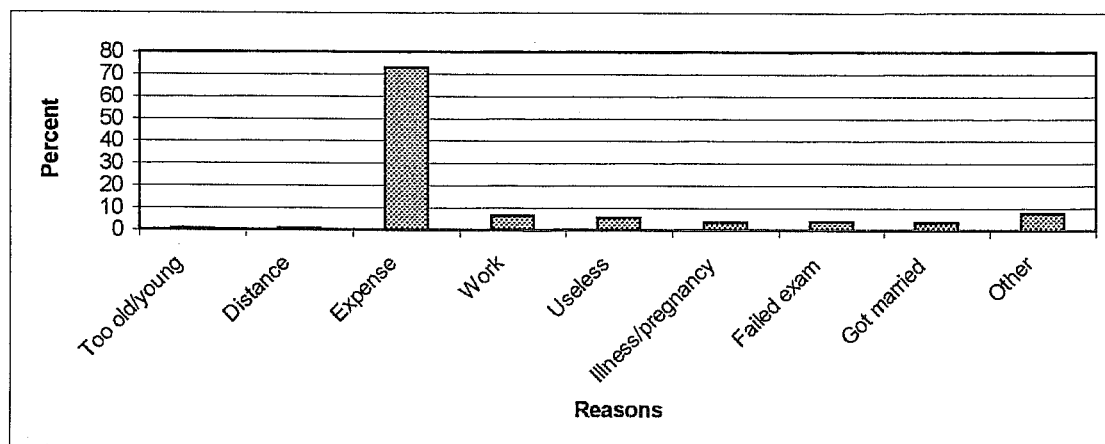
The schools, which were run by “other” category, were more likely to be dissatisfied than other agencies such as government and churches. Private primary schools were reported to be facing the problem of lack of books/supplies while at the secondary level the problem was reported to be high in government schools. The survey went further to show that the problem of poor teaching was high in private secondary schools.

4.7 Reasons for Not Attending School

77. Most of the respondents cited school expenses as the main reason for not currently being in school. All the other reasons accounted for less than 10 percent as evidenced in Figure 4.8 below. The survey found that 11.5 percent of children aged 6 to 17 were not currently attending school and about 30 percent were aged 13 to 17 years. The proportion of non-school attendees was high in rural than in urban areas. The percent of children not attending was high in Quthing district and low in Leribe district. Mostly, children from households headed by unemployed persons, those engaged in private informal activities and subsistence agriculture were not currently in school. Male-headed

households recorded high proportions of children not currently in school as compared to female-headed households.

Figure 4. 8: Children aged 6-17 who ever attended school by reasons for not attending



78. It was found that, generally, respondents were less likely not to be attending school because of age and distance. Uselessness and marriage were cited more by those in the rural poor areas as compared to other places of residence. More respondents from Leribe district cited the reasons of uselessness with 12 percent and failure in examination with 10.3 percent, as reasons for not attending school. Those from the districts of Maseru and Qacha's Nek cited found paid work, as reason for non-attendance, while marriage was the main reason in Thaba-Tseka district.

CHAPTER FIVE: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

5.0 Introduction

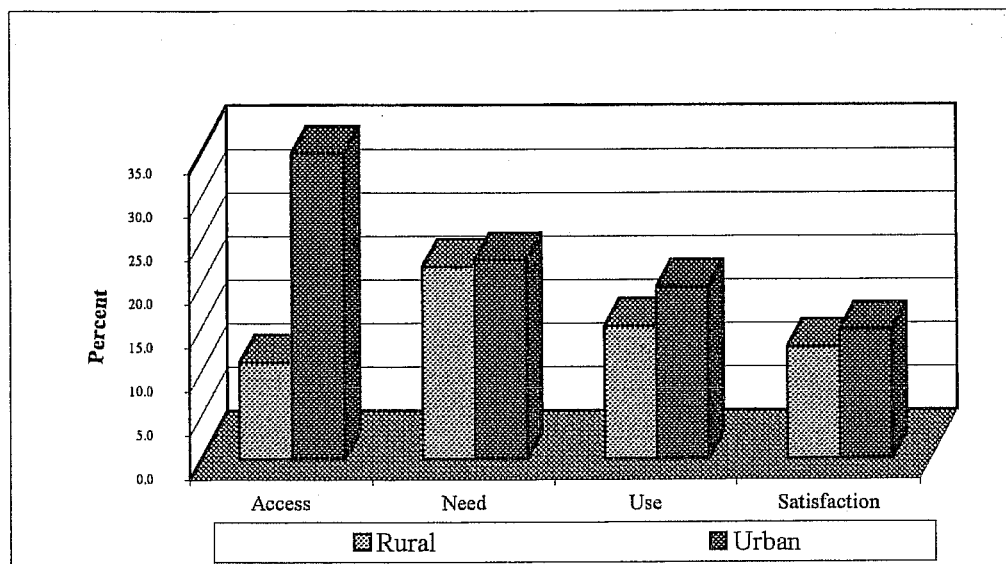
97. The health status of a population is important as it influences the productive capacity of population. Improving and protecting the health status of the poor and the vulnerable people, including the disabled is one means of improving their productivity and access to means of livelihood. Universal access to basic health services is important, and achieving that goal, which will make significant input to poverty reduction, is equally important.

5.1 Access ⁸ to Services

98. The most fundamental link between provision of health services and the general improvement of health in a society is public acceptance and motivation to use the services provided. About 17 percent of the households lived within 30 minutes from a health facility, but only 11.0 percent of rural households and 35.0 percent of urban households had access to health services as shown in Figure 5.1. The rural poor were much more disadvantaged with a proportion of only 6.0 percent having access to health services, while 30.7 percent of the urban poor had access to health services. Disaggregation by district of residence showed Qacha's Nek having the highest proportion of access, of 30.8 percent while Quthing had the least proportion of 6.3 percent. The gender differences were negligible having almost the same percentage distribution. Non-agricultural self-employed people accounted for the highest proportion of 28.0 percent while the category of subsistence agriculture had the least estimate of 8.4 percent access. . It is noted that, the presence of demoralized staff at health facilities also has an adverse effect on access to health services, hence there is need to improve working conditions in all health facilities (GoL, 2000).

13 Access to a health facility in this was defined as households who live within less than 30 minutes from a health facility

Figure 5.1: Access, need, use and satisfaction with health services by rural/urban areas



99. Distance between a health facility and a household has been noted to predetermine accessibility of the service. About 30.7 percent of the respondents declared that they took two hours and more to reach a health facility. About 41.8 percent of rural households took two hours and more to reach a health facility compared to about 5 percent of the urban. About 41.5 percent of urban households declared that they took about 30-59 minutes to get to a health service, while the corresponding figure for rural areas was 19.6 percent. In examining the accessibility of health facilities by districts, those indicating two or more hours to reach a health facility, were Mafeteng, Mofale's Hoek, Quthing and Thaba-Tseka. About 29.0 percent of households in Qacha's Nek and 30.3 percent in Mokhotlong, (the mountain districts), took about 30 minutes to one hour to reach a health facility.

100. About 53.6 percent of the households whose heads were engaged in subsistence agriculture took two hours or more, while 32.1 percent of those working in the public sector took about 30 minutes to one hour to reach a health facility. The gender difference was not apparent, hence the majority of both male headed and female-headed households accounting for 31.0 percent for both sexes took two hours and over to reach a health facility. The need for medical services was defined as persons who were sick or injured in the four weeks preceding the survey and was estimated at 22.1 percent. It was high among children aged 0-4 years at 25.2 percent and gradually decreased for the subsequent age groups, then increased for persons age 20 and over. It was observed also that more females than males reported a need for medical services by about 8.2 percentage points.

5.2 Need and Use⁹ of Health Services

101. Overall, 16.2 percent of the population made use of the health services. The urban respondents consulted health practitioners more than the rural respondents, 19.6 percent and 15.1 percent respectively. The same was true for the urban poor and rural poor, respectively. The district of Thaba-Tseka declared the lowest use of health services, estimated at 9.4 percent while the rest of

¹⁴ Use of the health services was defined as persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four weeks prior to the survey

the districts ranged between 13-20 percent, with Leribe recording the highest proportion of 19.8 percent.

The disparity by the socio-economic groups was really not significantly different, except for subsistence agriculture, which was slightly low with a proportion of 12.9 percent. Female's utilized health services much more than their male counterparts accounting for 18.7 percent compared to 13.4 percent for the males. Usage of medical services was higher for ages 0-4 but declined from ages 5-14, then increases again from ages of 20 constituting 16.4 percent to age 60 and above with 26.0 percent.

5.3 Satisfaction¹⁰ with Health Services

102. Satisfaction in this survey is a measure of the quality of the service provided in the facilities. Of all the persons who consulted health providers, 86.8 percent reported dissatisfaction with the services provided while only 13.2 percent were satisfied. As illustrated in Figure A12 in the annex, the level of dissatisfaction by districts was observed to be highest in Thaba-Tseka with 91.5 percent satisfaction rate, compared to Molepolole, with 83.2 percent satisfaction. The three main reasons for dissatisfaction were: long waiting time which accounted for 38.6 percent, cost, accounting for 19.1 percent and unsuccessful treatment reported by 14.0 percent of the respondents. About 8.6 percent complained of staff attitude, while about 2.0 percent of the respondents complained of unclean facilities.

103. The urban respondents in general, indicated more satisfaction, compared to the rural, rural poor and urban poor respondents. The dissatisfaction level was 87.0 percent among the rural respondents, compared to 85.2 percent for the urban. On the other hand, the rural poor indicated a higher dissatisfaction level as compared to their urban poor counterparts. Long waiting time at the health facilities was the main reason for dissatisfaction in the urban as pointed out by 52.1 percent of the respondents, compared to 32.2 percent in the rural areas. The survey results showed that about 22.7 percent were highly dissatisfied with private doctor or dentist. On the other hand, about 19.1 percent of the respondents were dissatisfied with the community health centre while 17.4 percent were dissatisfied with the traditional healer. The least proportion of dissatisfaction with the health facilities was observed for the services of pharmacist with only 6.5 percent.

104. The cost of medical services, was reported by 38.8 percent of the rural poor to be one of the reasons for dissatisfaction, higher than the urban poor with 7.8 percent. About 40.4 percent of respondents indicated cost of mission hospitals as a source of dissatisfaction, while about 39.3 percent indicated cost of traditional healers as a reason for dissatisfaction. The non-availability of drugs in the pharmacies was cited by 33.3 percent as cause for dissatisfaction. Of the people who used the Filter/PHC clinics, 25.0 percent of them mentioned the attitude of staff to be the cause of their dissatisfaction.

¹⁰ Satisfaction with medical service was defined as persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four weeks period preceding the survey and who cited no problems with service offered at the health centre

5.4 Reason for Non Use of Health Services

105. Approximately 84 percent of the respondents reported they did not consult a health provider. Of these, 86.4 percent reported that there was no need to consult a health provider. Only 0.6 percent of them mentioned distance as the main reason for not consulting a health provider. About 13.2 percent of the rural people cited cost to be the reason for not consulting while in the urban it was only 7.9 percent. Females were more likely to consult a health provider than males. Among the districts, Thaba-Tseka had the highest proportion 90.6 percent of population not consulting while Leribe recorded the lowest proportion of 80.2 percent. When observing the socio-economic categories, 17.8 percent from the private informal sector mentioned cost as the main reason for not consulting

5.5 Illness and Injury

106. About 2.2 percent of persons were reported to be suffering from hypertension or diabetes while 1.2 percent suffered from Tuberculosis, Diarrhoea and Dental problems. The category of *other* illnesses was cited by as much as 12.9 percent of the population who reported to have been ill or injured in the four weeks prior to the survey. There was a notable difference between males and females with regard to hypertension or diabetes. Females seemed to outnumber the males by a broad margin. The lowest proportion of reported illnesses were those due to accidents with only 1.0 percent representation. The survey results showed that the overall prevalence of Tuberculosis was highest among males aged 50-64 with 5.4 percent representation while for females it was highest among the 30-49 year-olds. The district of Mafeteng displayed a higher prevalence of tuberculosis than the other districts.

Diarrhoea was a leading cause of infant and child death through dehydration. It is also one of the most frequent causes of childhood illness and a major contributor to childhood malnutrition. Diarrhoea is a public health problem and this can be attributed to poor environmental sanitation. Diarrhoea incidence in the survey among the female children aged 0-4 years was found to be 5.0 percent as against 3.6 percent for male children of the same age group.

5.6 Type of Health Providers

107. The general condition of health facilities pre-determines the rate of usage of the facilities by the public. The high cost in the Mission Hospitals and the long waiting time experienced in the Community Health Centre among other factors could be attributed to the high influx in the Government Hospitals with 52.9 percent use, and Private Hospitals with 11.7 percent for access and use of health services. The survey results showed that, the majority of the urban poor went for health consultation in Government hospitals, about 63.6 percent compared to the rural poor with a proportion of 60.0 percent. The rural respondents were more likely to consult a traditional healer than the urban respondents.

5.7 Reproductive Health

5.7.1 Fertility rates

108. This subsection concentrates on women aged 13 years and above and their reproductive history. The highest fertility rate was observed for females in the age group 20-39. Women in the high-risk age groups less than 20 and over 40 years recorded a low 7.7 percent and 3.6 percent respectively while women aged 20 to 24 years had the highest proportion of 15.3 percent. The proportion of teenage mothers aged 15-19 was highest in the district of Mafeteng represented by 11.1 percent while the lowest is Qacha's Nek with 3.9 percent as illustrated in Figure A13 in the annex. The proportion of mothers was highest 9.6 percent for age group 15-19 for urban poor while the rural poor represented about 8.3 percent. Maseru and Mafeteng were the only districts, which had some young teenage mothers, aged 13-14 years who reported to have had a live birth in the year preceding the survey. The greatest proportion of women aged 40 and above who reported to have had a live birth a year prior to the survey was reported in Leribe and Thaba-Tseka with 7.2 percent and 6.4 percent respectively. Young teenage mothers aged 13-14 were generally unemployed and represented 3.9 percent.

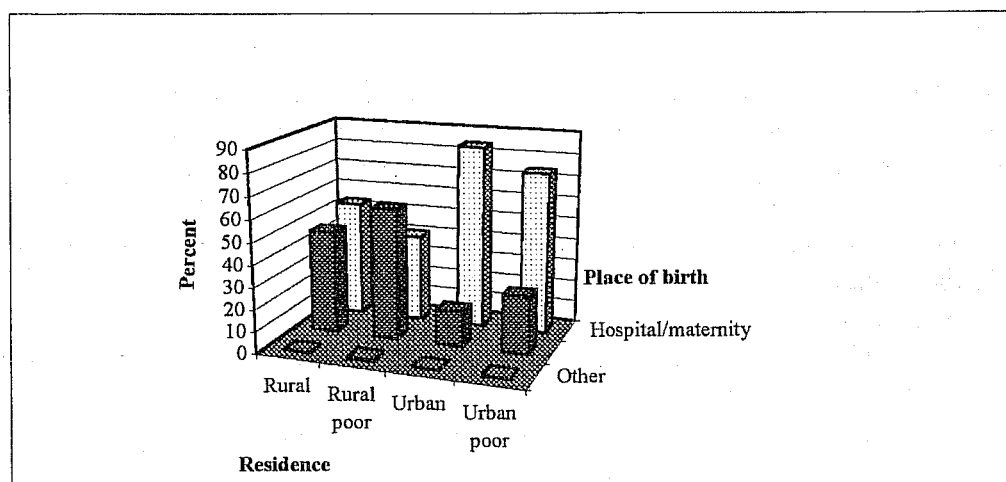
5.7.2 Prenatal care

109. About 91 percent of women aged over 13 years who had a live birth in the year prior to the survey attended prenatal care during pregnancy. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of 2000, covering women aged 15-49 came up with a figure of 85.2 percent; which is not much different from the figure estimated by the CWIQ survey. About 88.2 percent of women in the rural poor areas received prenatal care, compared to 94.0 percent of the women in the urban poor areas. Within the socio-economic groups, females in households headed by persons who were unemployed recorded the least proportion of prenatal care; of 88.1 percent while women in households who were self-employed non-agricultural recorded the highest figure of 96.2 percent for women who attended a pre-natal clinic. Fertility seemed to be highest among women aged 30-39 who were engaged in subsistence agriculture while those engaged in the private informal sector recorded the highest for women in age group 20-24 years old with 25.9 percent.

5.8 Child Delivery

110. Provision of delivery assistance by skilled personnel can greatly improve the health of both mothers and children. Moreover, accurate and speedy diagnosis and treatment of complications can promote the survival chances of children. Figure 5.2 shows the distribution of births by place of birth and residence. The figure shows that, about 60 percent of the births occurred in hospitals and maternity centers, 39.9 percent at home and 0.2 percent in other places. In the rural area about 46.7 percent of the births took place at home compared to 16 percent for the urban. Childbirths at home were more common among the rural poor constituting 59.6 percent as compared to the urban poor with only 26.1 percent.

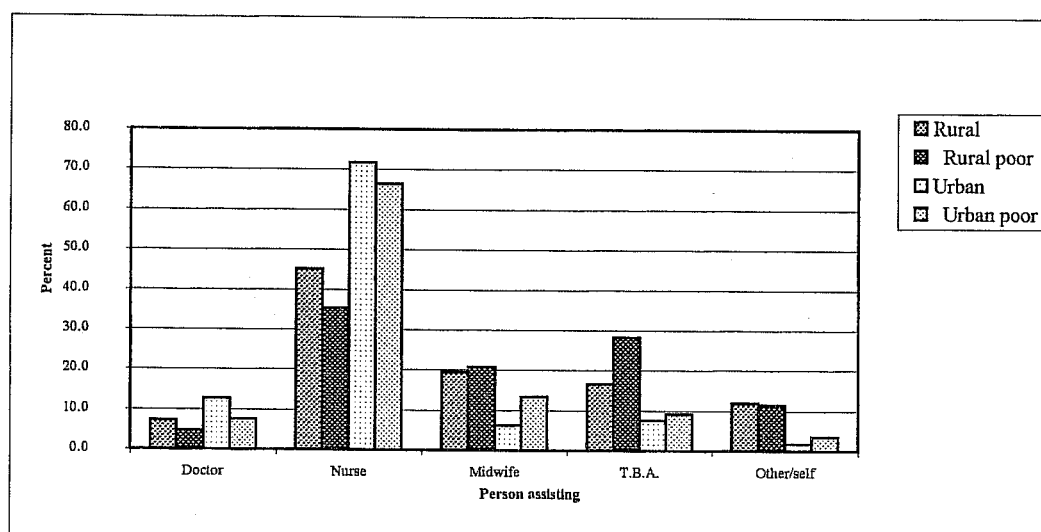
Figure 5.2: Distribution of births by place of birth and rural/urban areas



111. Figure A14 in the annex shows distribution of births by district. The figure shows that, Qacha's Nek had the highest proportion, about 75.5 percent of hospital/maternity deliveries compared to Mophale's Hoek with only 43.4 percent. Mophale's Hoek recorded a high figure 56.5 percent of home deliveries, reflecting low usage of health facilities in the district while the lowest was Qacha's Nek with only 24.5 percent. The incidence of home deliveries was very high in households engaged in subsistence agriculture accounting for about 53.3 percent while for women engaged in public sector the proportion for hospital/maternity deliveries were estimated at 73.4 percent.

112. One of the indicators of the fifth Millennium Development Goals is the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. Figure 5.3 shows a distribution of persons who assisted during birth. Nurses compared to 8.4 percent by doctors and 16.5 percent by midwives attended to, about 50.9 percent of all births. The Traditional Birth Attendants TBA's play an important role in the rural poor areas, assisting with 28.2 percent of the deliveries compared to 9.2 percent for their urban poor. The urban poor were more likely to be assisted by nurses. Self-delivery or unassisted births is more prevalent among the rural poor with 11.3 percent while the urban poor were only 3.6 percent.

Figure 5.3: Distribution of births by persons who assisted during delivery

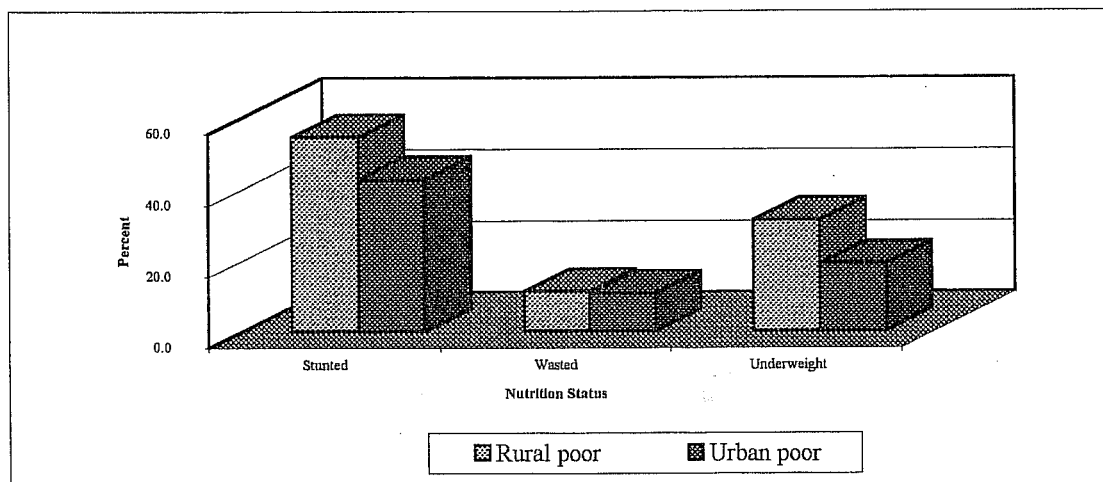


For all the districts, a nurse seemed to play an important role as reflected by the results relating to deliveries. The unemployed women and those engaged in subsistence agriculture were more likely to carry out self-delivery than women in households engaged in the public sector activities, with 61.9 percent assisted by a nurse.

5.9 Nutritional Status of Children

113. The general health of children is often determined by their nutritional status. Provision of adequate food supply to children protects them against recurrent illness and childhood diseases, and this ensures that they reach their growth potential. However, malnutrition has been found to be one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among the under five children. Stunting is an indicator of cumulative long-term deficient growth associated with chronic insufficient dietary intake, frequent infection, and poor feeding practices. Figure 5.4 shows nutritional indicators for the under-fives. The figure shows that of all the under-fives, 47 percent (45 percent for 2000 MICS Survey) of children were classified as stunted, that is, too short for their age. The prevalence of stunting was low among children aged below 1 year and was high among older children.

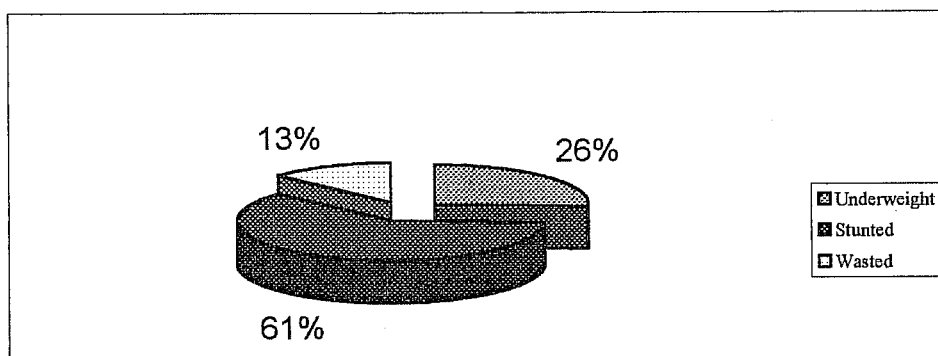
Figure 5.4: Nutritional indicators for children under-five by rural/urban residence



Children in Thaba-Tseka recorded the highest level of stunting with 69.5 percent of the children stunted, compared to 38.0 percent in Qacha's Nek, which was the lowest. Stunting was highest among the rural children with an estimated proportion of 49.6 percent while the urban children constituted 37.9 percent. The rural poor displayed a much higher proportion as compared to their urban poor counterparts. Stunting was much more likely to affect under-fives than the other nutritional deficiencies.

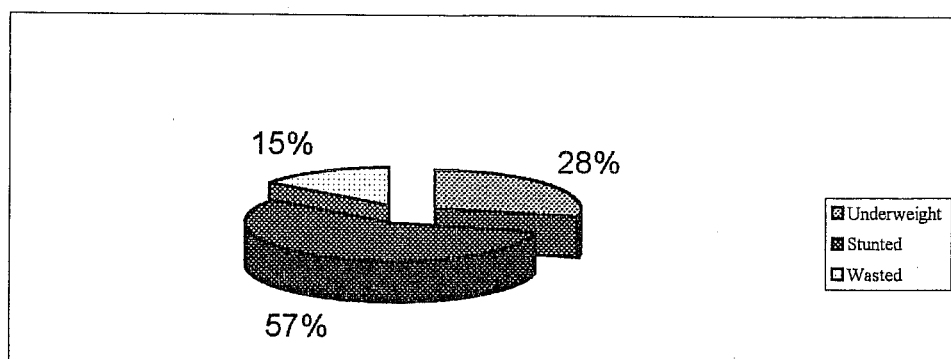
114. Wasting is a short-term nutritional deficiency caused by inadequate food intake, incorrect feeding practices and ill health. Figure 5.4 further shows that about twelve percent of children aged under-five were wasted low weight in relation to their height. The urban and rural areas did not reflect any significant differences. Variations in the level of wasting showed clearly when the data was disaggregated by district. The highest percentage 23.3 percent was recorded for Berea while the least proportion of children was recorded for Leribe accounting for only 3.8 percent. Children born to self-employed mothers were more likely to be wasted than children born to mothers engaged in the private informal sector. Wasting was highest for children aged four years and above for both sexes.

Figure 5.5: Percentage of under-five males who are undernourished



115. Underweight reflects a child's total mass, which is a composite measure of stunting and wasting. The results indicated that 22 percent of the under fives were underweight. The proportion of underweight children varied greatly by place of residence representing 23.6 percent for rural and 15.7 percent for urban areas. The proportion of rural poor was almost double the urban poor.

Figure 5.6: Under-five female children who are undernourished



The highest prevalence of underweight was Qacha's Nek with 37.7 percent and the least was reported for Butha Buthe with 10.2 percent. The proportion of underweight children of self-employed mothers was estimated at 25.8 percent and the lowest being reported for mothers engaged in the public sector with only 16.5 percent. Female children were more likely to be underweight constituting 23.6 percent while their male counterparts accounted for 20.1 percent.

116. About 81.4 percent of the under-fives participated in the weigh-in programmes while those who participated in nutrition programmes accounted for only 42.2 percent. About 87.1 percent of urban children participated in weigh-in programmes compared to 79.8 percent for the rural children. The urban poor were more likely to participate in the nutrition programme than the rural poor. Maseru recorded the lowest proportion 3.5 percent of children participating in nutrition programme while the highest was Butha Buthe with 79.1 percent. Female children were more likely to participate in the nutrition programme, 44.2 percent vis-à-vis boys who constituted 40.1 percent.

5.10 Conclusion

117. Provision of Health Service is a fundamental basic need. As defined for this survey, only 17 percent of the households had access to a health facility, with 11.0 percent of rural households and 35.0 percent of urban households. Satisfaction also is a measure of the quality of the service provided in the facilities. Of all the persons who consulted health providers 13.2 percent were satisfied with the service indicating a need to improve in the provision of health services. The majority of people preferred to consult Government hospitals with the rural and urban poor accounting for 60 percent and over.

The general improvement of the reproductive health of women is one of the key issues addressed in the Ministry of Health. The majority of women (91 percent) aged over 13 years who had a live birth

in the year prior to the survey attended prenatal care during pregnancy. Provision of assistance during delivery by skilled personnel can greatly improve the health of both mothers and children. Moreover, about 60 percent of the births occurred in hospitals and maternity centers while 39.9 percent at home which is quite a high proportion given the increasing maternal mortality in the recent years. Nurses undertook most of these deliveries irrespective of the residential status of the mother.

Among the three nutrition indicators, stunting was much more likely to affect under-fives than the other nutritional deficiencies and the girls are more likely to be malnourished as compared to boys and this has been an observation even in other studies. This therefore, is a potential area for research.

CHAPTER SIX: HIV/AIDS

6.0 Introduction

118. Since the first case of HIV/AIDS was reported in 1986, the disease has rapidly spread across the population reducing the young and educated population especially the Basotho who are in their prime years. In the communities, children have lost either parent or both implying these children had to fend for themselves and their siblings as they suffer prejudice and neglect in the hands of guardians and community.

One of the most important strategies for reducing the rate of HIV/AIDS infection is to provide people with accurate information on its transmission and prevention measures. Unless efforts are made for better understanding of risky sexual behaviours, it will not be possible to gauge the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The CWIQ HIV/AIDS module is a rapid monitoring and evaluation methodology designed to track trends in HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and access and risk behaviour in the population and as a measure of programme design to reduce infection. The module is meant to enable policy makers, researchers and managers to plan and implement prevention interventions that respond to trends in risky behaviours and to evaluate the intermediate outcomes of the prevention interventions.

6.1 Data and Methodological Considerations

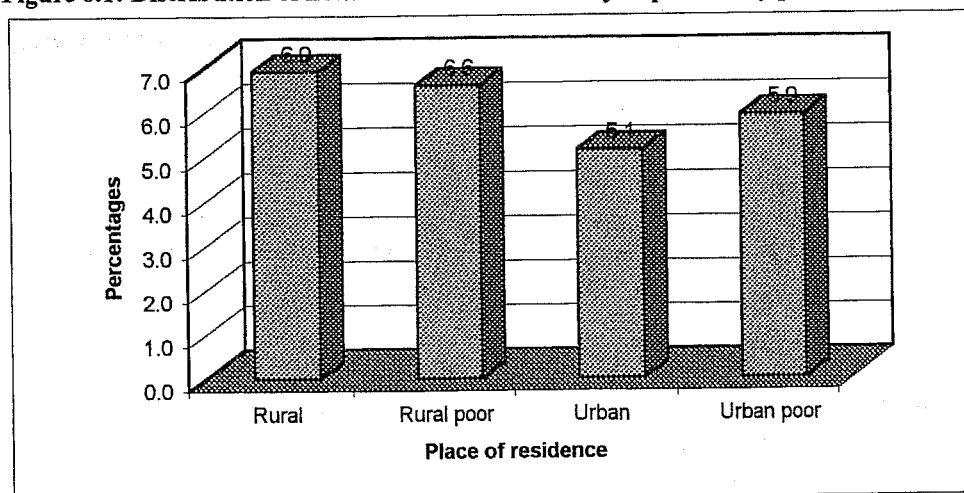
119. Data on HIV/AIDS were collected at two levels, namely, at the household and at the individual levels. Any adult could respond household-level questions. On individual-level, populations aged 15 years and above were asked specific questions and if unavailable other members could not respond on their behalf.

6.2 Households with Chronically Ill Persons

6.2.1 Care for the Chronically Ill

120. Information was collected on households caring for chronically ill persons aged 15 years and above, who were not able to perform their normal duties for 3 months or more, in the past 12 months prior to the survey. This was only used as an indicator for the incidence of HIV/AIDS although not HIV/AIDS presence *per se*. Table 11.1 shows 6.4 percent of the households reported to have cared for a chronically ill person in the past 12 months prior to the survey. Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of households with chronically ill persons by place of residence. The results also indicated that rural households carried a heavier burden of caring for the sick. About 6.9 percent of the rural households reported the incidence of taking care for the chronically sick while the corresponding figure for urban households was 5.1 percent. There is a significant difference between the rural poor with 6.6 percent of them caring for chronically ill persons, compared to the urban poor households with 5.9 percent. There were differentials in the household caring for the chronically ill persons by district, though not significant. About 10.2 percent of the households in Berea reported caring for a chronically ill, followed by Mafeteng and Mokhotlong. The lowest was Thaba Tseka with 4.1 percent.

Figure 6.1: Distribution of households with chronically ill persons by place of residence



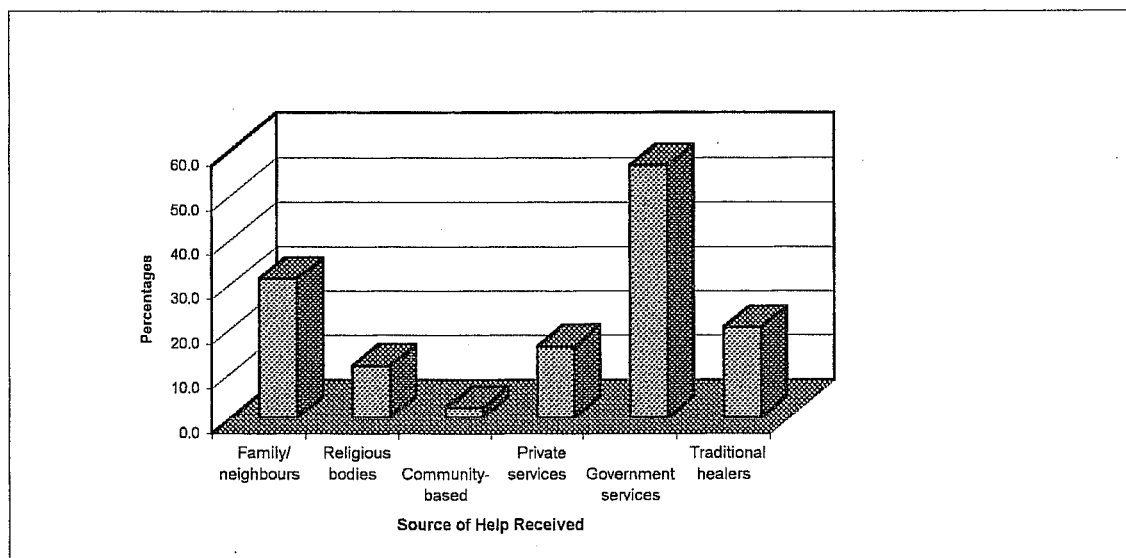
121. With regard to age of household head, it was observed that the burden increased with age of household head. About 8.4 percent of household heads aged 60 years and above cared for chronically ill persons, compared to 3.5 percent for those aged 15-19 years. About 7.2 percent of female-headed households cared for the sick compared to 5.9 percent for the male counterparts. By socio-economic group, 8.0 percent of the unemployed who are likely to be poor and 7.9 percent of the non-agricultural self employed households cared for the chronically ill, compared to 3.7 percent of those in private sector.

6.2.2 Source of Help Received for Care

122. The households were also asked which source of help was utilized in caring for the chronically ill and the results are presented in Figure 6.2. The survey showed that 56.6 percent of the households who reported to have cared for a chronically ill person, received care in government health services, while about 31.0 percent got help from family/neighbours. About Two out of 10 households sought help from traditional healers. About 32.6 percent of rural households received help from family/neighbours compared with 26.0 percent for urban households. About 74.8 percent of the urban poor households received care in Government health services compared to 47.3 percent for rural poor households. Rural households resorted to traditional healers more than their urban counterparts, 23.7 percent compared with 8.5 percent, respectively.

123. About eight out of ten households headed by young people aged 15-19 received help from families/neighbours compared to almost three out of ten for those aged 60 years and over. On the other hand, households headed by older people utilized more Government health services and traditional healers, 60.5 percent and 24.2 percent respectively. The results also showed about 82.9 percent of the household's head engaged in the public sector attended Government health services when compared to 58.2 percent of unemployed household heads. About 26.4 percent-unemployed heads resorted to traditional healers, while only 6.6 percent in the public sector used the same.

Figure 6.2: Distribution of households with chronically ill persons by type of help sought

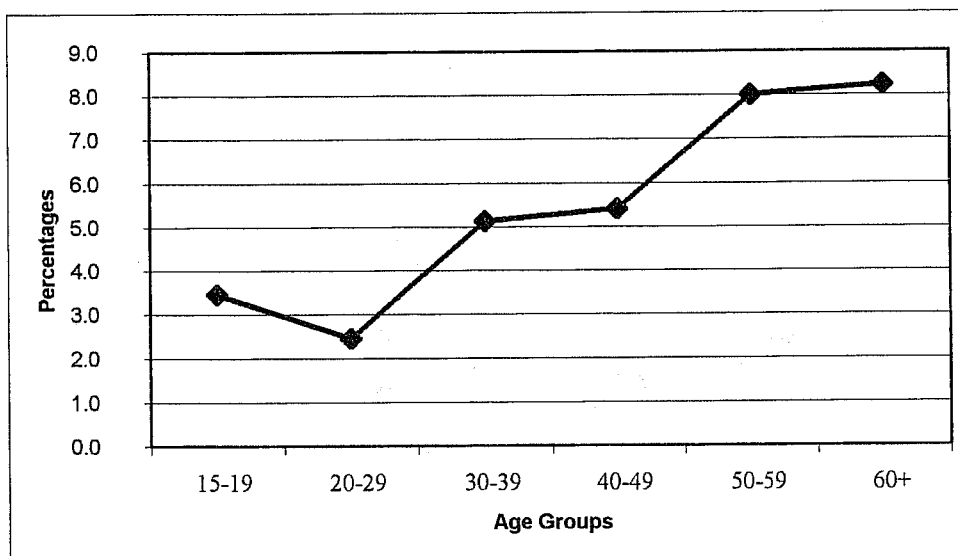


6.2.3 Received Help for Care

124. About 6.7 percent, 4.9 percent of rural households, and 6.0 percent of the urban and 5.9 percent of the urban and rural poor, received help of some kind. District variations are similarly observed with Berea district, the highest with 10.2 percent followed by Mafeteng with 8.4 percent. On the other hand, in Thaba Tseka about 4.1 percent of households received help. Other background variables included in Table 11.2 were age, marital status and socio - economic group of the head of the household.

125. Figure 6.3 shows, the number of household heads receiving help for caring for chronically ill. The figure also shows that receiving help increased with age of the head of household. Only 3.5 percent of the households whose head was 15-19 years received help. About 5.1 percent in age group 30-39 years, 5.4 percent in the age group 40-59 years, and 8.2 percent was for the age group 60 years and older. The difference in the proportions that received help for male-headed and female-headed households was only 1.1 percentage points. About 7.9 percent of the unemployed household heads, compared to 3.7 from the public sector received help in the care of the chronically ill.

Figure 6.3: Household heads, which received help caring for chronically ill persons by age group



6.2.3 Problems of help received for care

126. About half of the households 52.7 percent that received help for care of the sick members reported that they did not encounter any problem. One out of five households complained that the service was too expensive. Other main problems were long waiting lines and rude staff, mentioned by 16.3 percent and 14.9 percent of households respectively. The proportions of households that complained of long waiting lines were 19.0 percent for rural households as compared to 7.6 percent for urban households. About one out of every five rural and urban households stated that the service was too expensive with 28.7 percent of the rural poor and 46.0 percent urban poor households indicating problems receiving the help.

127. Figure A.17 in the annex, shows variations at the district level. In Butha Buthe three quarters of the households reported that they did not experience any problems with the help received. Butha Buthe reported only two problems with help received, about 17.9 percent complained that the service was expensive and only 1.4 percent said the staff was rude. Unlike the other districts, only a third of the households in Leribe and Quthing had no problems. In Leribe 45.3 percent expressed that long waiting lines was their major problem, rude staff, and family problems were mentioned by 30.8 percent and 28.3 percent, respectively. Expensive services were a major problem for most districts with Thaba Tseka having the highest of 44.9 percent, Quthing 32.0 percent, Mokhotlong 31.1 percent, Mafeteng 28.0 percent and Berea 13.8 percent. However, Qacha's Nek 28.7 percent and Leribe 30.8 percent complained of rude staff as the main problem with the help received. Eight out of ten young heads of households aged 15-19 years stated no problems with the help received compared to about half 49.9 percent for heads in the older ages 60 years and above. One out of every five household heads for both sexes stated that the major problem was expensive services.

6.3 Orphans and Source of Help Received for Care of Orphans

6.3.1 Care of Orphans

128. On average, 6.3 percent of the households cared for orphans. About 6.2 percent of households in rural and 6.5 percent of households in urban areas indicated caring for orphans. The rural poor on the other hand, had a proportion of 4.1 percent compared to 8.1 percent for the urban poor households. Mafeteng, Mokhotlong and Qacha's Nek had the highest averages of about 10 percent of households caring for orphans. Conversely, Maseru district had only 4.1 percent of the households caring for orphans, while the other districts averaged about 5 percent each. Care for orphans increased with the age of the head of the household. As expected young heads of households had fewer orphans to care for when compared with the older household heads. Survey results indicated that only 1.8 percent of household heads aged 15-19 cared for orphans compared to 6.8 percent for those aged 60 years and above. The information collected showed no gender biases in the care of orphans. The burden for both male and female-headed households was about 6 percent. Self employed non-agriculture; both agricultural and non-agricultural households and private informal households cared more for orphans among all the socio-economic groups.

6.3.2 Source of help Received for care of orphans

129. About 17.8 percent of households did not need help caring for orphans. Families and communities played a major role in the care of orphans as about two thirds of the households received care from them, while the second source of help was sought from Government Health Services by 13.9 percent of the households. Religious bodies and Private Health Services were the source of help for 4.5 percent and 3.5 percent respectively. About 62.7 percent of rural households and 59.2 percent of urban households, sought help from the family/ neighbours, respectively while 16.1 percent and 9.1 percent resorted to Government services, respectively. Eight out of ten households in Mokhotlong received help from family/ neighbours while Quthing, on the other hand, received no such support. Instead Quthing's major support was Government Health Services for 38.5 percent of the household. Family and community as a source of help increased with age of head. For younger household heads aged 20-29 years about 43.7 percent received care for orphans from family. The proportions increased to 76.8 percent for those aged 50-59 years. There was a slight drop to 65.8 observed for those aged 60 years and over.

6.3.3 Problems of Help Received for care of orphans

130. While 6.2 percent of the households cared for orphans, only 5.2 percent sought for help from different sources, and close to 58.6 percent of such households indicated no problems encountered with the help received. However, 22.7 percent reported they experienced problems with family and 13.5 percent had problems with expensive services. Differences between rural and urban households that encountered no problems were marginal. But the gap widens between rural poor and urban poor with above five out of ten compared with nine out of ten respectively. On the other hand 26.7 percent of the rural poor mentioned family problems as the major problem compared to 28.5 percent for the urban poor. Expensive service was expressed by 16.8 percent of urban households and 12.0 percent by rural households. At the district level Quthing stated the lowest level of having no problem with the help received, while Mokhotlong had the highest proportion of 82.8 percent. The

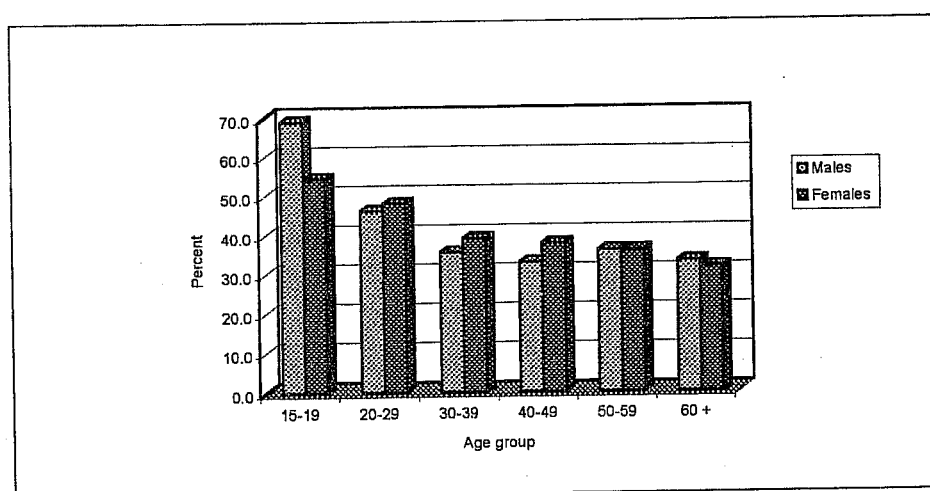
major problem for the two districts was expensive service, 62.9 percent and 10.7 percent, respectively. About three-fifths of both male and female-headed households indicated that they had no problems with care received. Family problems and too expensive services were major problems for both types of households. About three quarters of households in the public sector stated that they had no problems with the help received compared to half of the unemployed. The major problem for the unemployed household heads was expensive services.

6.4 Population Awareness of HIV/AIDS Transmission

131. In Lesotho, a number of awareness programs on HIV/AIDS have been in place but the awareness rates of the pandemic are still low. Only 56.6 percent of population 15 years of age and over stated they had heard and knew at least two ways in which HIV/AIDS is transmitted. Awareness of how the epidemic was transmitted was higher among the urban compared to the rural population. About half of the urban population compared to one third of rural population indicated awareness. Even the urban poor population had a higher proportion than the rural and the rural poor population. Only 45.8 percent of the rural poor population responded, that they were aware of the transmission of the epidemic as compared to 64.2 percent of urban poor. The population in Maseru had the highest level of awareness of 64.6 percent compared to Maseru's Hoek, which had the lowest level of only 31.3 percent. The age and sex differentials in the levels of awareness were also observed.

132. Figure 6.4 shows population awareness of HIV/AIDS by sex and age group. The figure shows that the younger population is more aware of how HIV/AIDS is transmitted than the older population. Awareness decreased with age for both sexes. About 51.3 percent of the male population and 57.2 percent of the female population aged 15-19 were aware of HIV/AIDS. For both sexes at old ages 60 years and above only a third of the population was aware. Awareness was higher among males than females only at the 20-29-age cohort. In all other cohorts, females were more knowledgeable than the males. As the population got older 60 years and above, the gender differentials are not significant.

Figure 6.4: Population awareness on HIV/AIDS by sex and Age group



133. The level of education seems to have positive relationship awareness for both sexes. About eight out of ten males with post secondary education was aware of how HIV/AIDS was transmitted compared to slightly more than one out of ten with no education. Similarly, six out of ten females who had completed post secondary education were aware compared to one out of ten who reported they had no education. Even at the highest level of education completed, secondary and post secondary awareness of the HIV/AIDS pandemic transmission was higher among males than females.

6.5 HIV transmission

134. The proportion of the population aged 15 years and above that identified different methods on how HIV/AIDS is transmitted. About 88.3 percent identified unprotected sex as the most commonly known means of transmission, followed by injection with an infected needle at 34.6 percent. Incorrect methods were mentioned by 16.7 percent. Knowledge that the HIV could be transmitted through practicing unprotected sex was high by different socio-classifications. There was no urban/rural differential in those that reported unprotected sex as a means of HIV/AIDS transmission. Awareness of transmission by injection with an infected needle was higher among urban than rural respondents.

135. Lack of knowledge that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from infected mother to an unborn child, and/or to a breastfed child, could be a major cause of the spread of HIV/AIDS. For example, only 10.9 percent of the population knew that infected women could infect their unborn children, and only 8.9 percent knew that infected women could infect their children through breast feeding. In Lesotho, there have been an increasing number of HIV/AIDS infected women in reproductive ages. This may be caused by early onset of sexual activity, coupled with unprotected sex and the common appalling myth that a man infected with HIV; can cure himself by having sexual relations with a virgin. On the other hand increased knowledge could curb the spread of the virus.

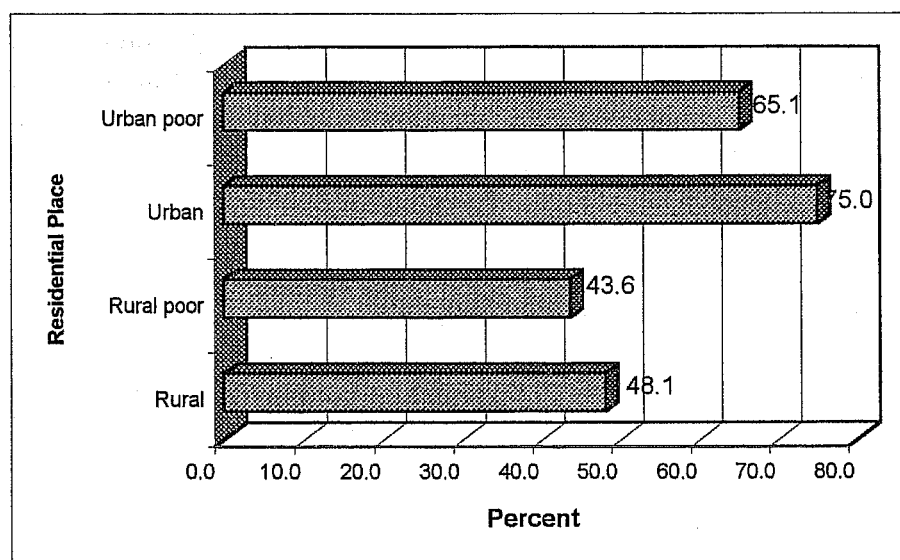
6.6 Household Heads and HIV/AIDS Epidemic

6.6.1 Household Heads Awareness

136. The pattern of household heads awareness and knowledge are depicted in Figure 6.5. However, the proportions of urban household heads were higher than those of rural heads. About 56.1 percent of the household heads were aware of and knew how the virus that caused AIDS could be transmitted between two people. About 75.0 percent of urban heads were aware compared to 48.1 percent of the rural heads. The disparity was wider between the urban poor and rural poor household heads where knowledgeable heads were 65.1 percent and 43.6 percent, respectively.

137. Variations in the awareness rates at the district level were also observed. Maseru district had the highest level of 66.4 percent. The lowest level was observed in Maseru's Hoek with 33.4 percent of the household heads. Young male household heads aged 15-19 years had a higher awareness rate than their female counterparts with rates being 86.5 percent and 78.6 percent, respectively. From the age of 20 years and above, female heads of households had higher proportions of awareness than their male counterparts. For both sexes the knowledge and awareness of how the pandemic was transmitted decreased with age.

Figure 6.5: HIV/AIDS Awareness by Household Heads



6.6.2 Knowledge of ways of transmission of HIV/AIDS

138. It was observed that, awareness and knowledge of how the disease was transmitted increased with the level of education for both sexes. But for household heads, female-headed households were more knowledgeable than their male counterparts except for those with no schooling where males had a higher proportion than their female counterparts, 42.8 percent and 34.8 percent, respectively. The results further reveal that, unprotected sex was the most commonly known means of transmission, reported by nine out of ten household's heads. About 34.7 percent reported injection with infected needle, followed by incorrect method with 16.9 percent. Knowledge that the infection could be transmitted from woman to unborn child; and through breast-feeding by infected woman, were stated by 12.2 percent and 10.0 percent of the households, respectively. Knowledge that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted from an infected mother to her unborn child was higher among urban than rural household heads by almost 20 percentage points. The gap was equally wide by 10 percentage points between urban and rural poor. Similarly, 17.8 percent and 4.6 percent of the urban and urban poor household respectively, were knowledgeable of the likely transmission of HIV/AIDS from an infected mother to her breastfeeding child as compared to the respective figures of 4.8 percent and 3.3 percent for the rural and rural poor.

6.7 Population Awareness of HIV/AIDS and Access to Confidential Test

6. 7.1 Awareness by Person's Physical Appearance

139. Populations aged 15 years and older were asked if a healthy-looking person could be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Unfortunately on the onset of HIV/AIDS epidemic, the victims were identified by loss of weight and skin problems, hence the misconception that a healthy looking person is free of the HIV/AIDS infection. Lack of the understanding that a healthy looking person could be infected with HIV/AIDS could lead to wrong decisions about sexual activity. Misconception was found to be still common among most people. Only about 36.5 percent of the population stated that a healthy looking person could be infected. About 53.5 percent of the urban respondents mentioned that it was possible for a healthy looking person to be infected with

HIV/AIDS compared to 30.7 percent for the rural areas. The percentages were also lower in urban poor and rural poor areas at 42.5 percent and 23.9 percent respectively. In five districts Maseru, Mafeteng, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong and Thaba Tseka, over 40.0 percent of the population was aware that a healthy person could be infected. On the other hand, only 18.4 percent in Butha Buthe responded, that it was possible for a healthy looking person to be infected with the AIDS virus, which also happened to be the lowest.

140. At the young ages 15-19 years and older ages 60 years and over, the knowledge that a healthy looking person could be infected differed by as much as 2.5 percentage points. The proportions aware of HIV were higher for females, for population between 20-59 years of age. The peak of knowledge was for the population aged 20-29 years with 41.4 percent for females, while the peak of 56.5 percent for males was at age 15-19 years. The desegregation of the population perception with regard to the relationship between physical appearance and infection with HIV/AIDS by educational attainment revealed, that the higher the level of education the more aware the population was, that a healthy looking person did not necessarily mean that one was infection free, for both sexes. Close to one fifth of both males and females with no education responded correctly compared to about three fifths for those who completed secondary and above. However, general awareness levels were higher for males.

141. Another "indicator" of the level of awareness and assessment of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in communities was derived from the population's opinion on the numbers infected in every ten people in the community. Close to one third of the population were of the opinion that 1-3 people out of 10 in the community could be infected. About 19.3 percent thought 4-6 out of the 10 were infected; while 12.0 percent were of the opinion that 7-9 people out of ten were infected. About one third had no idea of the magnitude of the pandemic. A more startling opinion was, that as much as 8.4 percent of the people felt that all of the ten people could be infected. Urban/rural differentials depict higher for urban compared to rural areas in each of the categories.

6.8 Access to Confidential HIV Test

142. One of the important strategies in curbing the spread of the virus is access to facilities where men and women can learn of their HIV status in confidential surroundings and can be counseled. Majority of respondents were of the opinion that no such voluntary confidential testing and counseling facilities existed. About a third of those 15 years and over surveyed, expressed the possibility of access to confidential test in their community. The proportions were higher in the urban areas than rural areas with 43.2 percent and 28.4 percent, respectively. Mokhotlong, which is in the mountains, had the highest figure of 45.6 percent while Butha Buthe had the lowest figure of only 20.9 percent. At all ages more females were of the opinion that confidential test were possible in their communities compared to their male counterparts, except for young ages 15-19 and 60 and above. The situation was possibly a result of the experience gained by women during their clinical attendances. Access to confidential testing increased with the level of education.

6.9 Testing and Problems Experienced

6.9.1 HIV Testing and Results

143. The importance of testing for HIV/AIDS especially by sexually active at the risk of contracting the virus cannot be over emphasized. This leads to proper management of the epidemic, including health care, good eating habits and prevention from infecting other people. The proportions of the population that went for HIV test were extremely low. However, only 18.1 percent of the urban population aged 15 years and above had ever tested for HIV/AIDS; while it was only 8.4 percent for rural areas. On the other hand, about half of the urban and rural population that ever tested, had been tested in the 12 months prior to the survey, 9.9 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively. The rural poor and the urban poor had lower figures in comparison to overall rural and urban respectively.

144. By districts, the population ever tested varied from a low of 4.4 percent in Maseru's Hoek to a high of 16.7 percent in Maseru. Similarly, only 2.0 percent in Maseru's Hoek and 7.9 percent in Maseru had tested for HIV in the past 12 months prior to the survey. Analyses by gender depict more young males than females aged 15-19 years had been tested for HIV, about 13.4 percent of males and 9.0 percent for females. However, at ages 20-39 years more females than males had tested for HIV, 4.4 percent, *vis-à-vis* 37.0 percent. The proportions of the population that had a HIV test increased with the level of education. Only 3.8 percent males and 2.7 percent females that had no schooling had ever tested for HIV when compared to 37.8 and 19.2 percent respectively, for those who had completed post secondary education.

145. Testing for HIV varied by socio-economic group as shown by Figure A16 in the annex. The proportion that had ever been tested was highest for the population in the public sector; and lowest for those in the private informal and self employed non-agricultural sectors, with 17.9 percent, 7.3 percent and 7.0 percent respectively. A similar pattern is observed for those who had been tested in the 12 months prior to the survey month. It has been noted that, the vast majority of the population that tested for HIV/AIDS went back for the results, although some variations were observed. More urban respondents went back for the results compared to rural respondents, 83.0 percent and 78.6 percent, respectively. Surprisingly more urban poor 88.6 percent returned for their results compared to 83.0 percent for the total urban population. Maseru had the highest proportion of 88.9 percent compared to Quthing, where only 59.8 percent went back for the results. At young ages 15-19 years, 64.5 percent or one third of the male population went back for the results compared to 69.5 percent of their female counterparts. Possibly, most of the women who tested were pregnant and got the results during subsequent clinical attendances. Among the age group 20-59, more males than females followed up their results.

6.9.2 Problems encountered during testing or counselling

146. The results reflect that almost all the population that went for HIV testing or counseling did not encounter any problems. A few that experienced problems complained of long waiting time, 2.4 percent in the rural areas, compared to 2.9 percent in the urban areas. Rude providers were second with 1.1 percent in rural areas, and 0.7 percent of those in the urban areas. Despite these proportions being low rude providers may still discourage the population at risk from testing for HIV.

6.10 Never tested and Reasons for not testing for HIV

6.10.1 Distribution of the population that were never tested for HIV

147. Over two thirds of the population 15 years and over had never been tested for HIV. The proportion was considerably higher among the rural poor accounting for 73.2 percent compared to 71.4 percent for the urban poor. This is an indication of the disadvantage the rural population has on the availability of health facilities. Regional variations were observed with Thaba Tseka being the worst district. About three quarters of its population had never tested, while the figure for Leribe was slightly above half of the national estimate. Again this illustrates the inequitable availability of resources in favour of the lowlands.

148. Age and gender differentials were also observed. Generally more women than men had tested for HIV. The proportion that had never tested was higher at the younger age group 15-19 years 65.2 percent and 71.1 percent for males and females, respectively. The figures declined with age for both sexes. A relationship between the level of education and not testing for HIV by gender was also apparent. About 70.3 percent of the male population with no education, had never tested for HIV compared to 46.4 percent who had attained post secondary education. Similarly 74.8 percent and 50.4 percent for females with no education and those with post-secondary education respectively, had never tested.

6.10.2 Reasons for not taking an HIV test

149. The major reason for not testing for HIV was lack of interest and was mentioned by 41.2 percent of population aged 15 and above. On the other hand, 33.0 percent said they were not at risk or there was no need for testing, while 12.5 percent were scared of the outcome. Other reasons given were services were too expensive 7.6 percent, tests were not available 6.0 percent, and test centers were too far 2.1 percent and that there was no privacy 1.2 percent. The rural population was more disadvantaged compared to the urban population. About 6.4 percent in the rural population said test were not available compared to 4.9 percent in the urban areas. About, 12.8 percent in Mokhotlong compared to 9.6 percent in Thaba Tseka stated the same reason yet they are both in the mountains. Insignificant variation was observed for those who were not interested and those who said they were not at risk which implied that population was at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. The urban population was more scared of the outcome compared to the rural respondents. On the other hand rural respondents complained more about expensive test and that the test centers were too far. The urban population compared to those who resided in the rural areas expressed no privacy as reason for not testing.

6.11 Access to Condoms

6.11.1 Awareness of where to get condoms

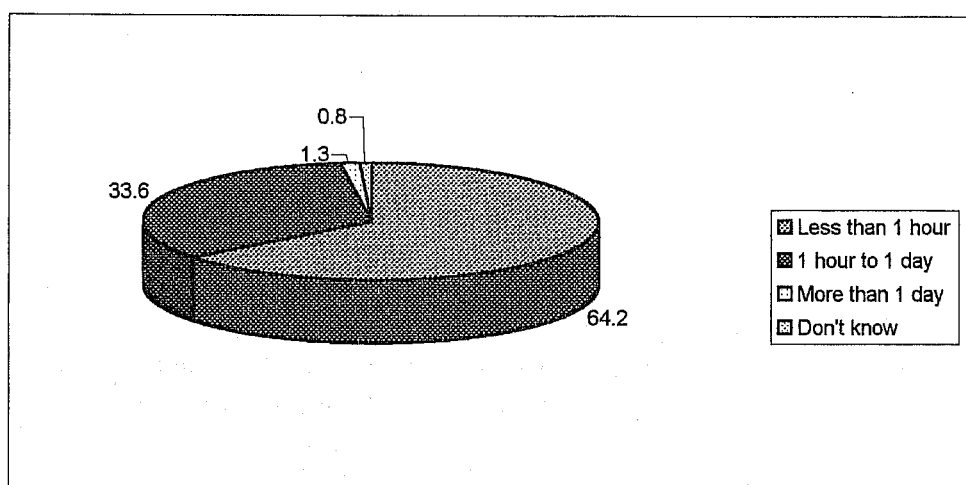
150. The population may be well informed about ways of prevention and control of HIV/AIDS spread of which condom use is one of the most commonly known mode of prevention and encouraged in the prevention campaigns. But if the public is not aware of a place where to get condoms, prevention will not be successful. The results indicate, that half of the population 51.9 percent 15 years and above were aware of a place where they could get condoms. The urban population was more aware compared to the rural population, about 72.1 percent compared to 45.1

percent for urban and rural respondents respectively. Similarly, 62.7 percent and 40.1 percent urban poor and rural poor, respectively reported they knew where to get condoms. Age and gender differentials were clearly observed with awareness declining with age. The difference between sexes was marginal, only 2 percentage points. Females had higher awareness proportions at the oldest age group 50-59 years of age and older where this leveled out equally at 38.7 percent.

6.11.2 Access to Condoms

151. In terms of accessibility, 64.2 percent of the population took less than 1 hour to obtain a condom, while 33.6 percent reported 1 hour to a day. The urban population was more advantaged, with about ninety percent of the urban population being able to access to condoms in less than 1 hour compared to fifty percent of the rural population. Close to three fifths of the population in the three mountain districts of Qacha's Nek 62.7 percent, Mokhotlong 58.6 percent and Thaba Tseka 56.8 percent; and one district in the lowland Maseru 58.3 percent reported that they were aware of a place where to get condoms. Mohale's Hoek reported the lowest at 36.3 percent.

Figure 6.6: Distribution of the population 15 and older by access to Condoms



Because of the terrain in the mountain districts Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong and Thaba Tseka, it was expected that access to condoms would be difficult. On the contrary, in Qacha's Nek about 65.7 percent, Mokhotlong about 64.7 percent and Thaba Tseka about 51.5 percent could get condoms in less than one hours, compared to regions like Butha Buthe.

6.11.3 Risky sexual Behaviour

152. A successful HIV/AIDS prevention depends in part on changing sexual behaviour of the population such as using condoms and reducing sexual relations with non-regular partners. Previous studies, especially the 2002 Lesotho Reproductive Health Survey conducted by the Bureau of Statistics, indicated that Basotho are sexually active and they start engaging in sexual activity as early as age 12. It further indicated that boys begin sexual activity earlier than girls. By the age of 19 years, 68.2 percent of boys and girls reported to have had sex.

153. Sexual relations with a non-regular partner were more common in the urban areas with 22.6 percent compared to 18.3 percent in the rural areas yet only 7.3 percent of urban and 10.9 percent or

rural used condoms. According to the LRHS survey, having sex with multiple partners was common for both sexes. The results regarding the population aged 15 years and above and their level of condom use as well as their risky behaviour. Females indulged more with non-regular partners than their male counterparts. Despite the high access rates, about 20 percent of the population aged 15 and older had sexual relations with a non-regular partner, and only 10 percent used a condom.

154. Figure A.19 in the annex shows patterns of risky behavior and condom use by age and gender. Young females aged 15-19 years were more sexually active with non-regular partners than their males counterparts, 19.3 percent for females and 16.2 percent for females. However, females also ensured the use of condoms more than the male counterparts at all ages but usage still remained extremely low for both sexes. For example, 7.3 percent of males used condom during their sexual encounter with a non-regular partner while the females were 8.2 percent..

6.11.4 Problems encountered in obtaining condoms

155. As evidenced by the results, of those who obtained condoms in the 12 months prior to the survey, 84.7 percent stated that they encountered no problems. Of those who encountered problems; 3.2 percent, 1.5 percent and 1.0 percent complained that the place was too far, the service was too expensive and that the providers were rude respectively. Very few stated long waiting time and lack of privacy as the problems encountered. Place and region of residence had slight variations in the proportions that reported to have no problems. However, more population in the urban than rural had no problems. Thaba Tseka had the best services as reported by well above nine out of ten people, while about seven out of ten in Leribe had no complaint. At all ages, females encountered fewer problems than their male counterparts, but for the age group 50-59 years where a marginal difference of 4 percentage points was observed in favour of males.

CHAPTER SEVEN: EMPLOYMENT

7.0 Introduction

156. The classification follows those recommended by International Labour Organisation ILO. In the survey different aspects of employment were captured: work status i.e., working or not working, employment status i.e., employee, self-employed, unpaid family worker and casual worker, employment sector i.e., public or private formal business, private person or household and parastatals, industry of employment i.e., agriculture, manufacturing, services, etc., and labour force status employed, underemployed, unemployed, and inactive. Information on the labour force is based on respondents in the age group 15-64 and includes: the employed, the unemployed and the informal sector. The formal employment includes persons in paid employment in the formal sector of the economy; while informal employment includes all persons in the informal sector, underemployment includes persons who worked part time in the last seven days prior to the date of interview and unemployment includes persons actively looking for a job but who are not in any type of paid employment.

The only deviation from the normal ILO definitions of employment was the lower age limit of 5 years instead of 17 years. This was to capture information on child labour that is estimated at around 3.3 percent of the total labour force.

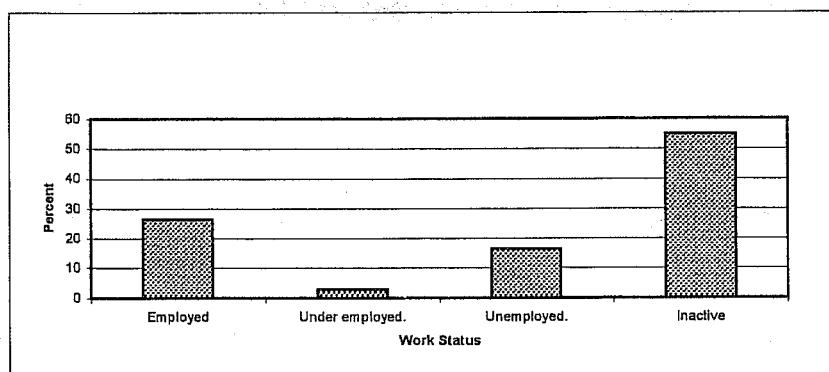
7.1 Economically Active People

157. The economically inactive population constituted more than half (54.7 percent) of the total population aged 5 years and above. The economically active population constituted 26.3 percent of the persons engaged in full employment, while 2.6 percent were underemployed and 16.4 percent were unemployed as depicted in Figure 7.1¹¹. The economically active population was therefore 45.3 percent of the population aged 5 years and above.

158. The unemployment rate for the population aged 5 and above was highest for the rural poor and followed by the overall rural accounting for 18.1 percent and 17.4 percent respectively. With such high unemployment rates, the rural areas had the lowest employed proportion. The percentage distribution of working population by district showed that, Leribe district had the lowest working population followed by Berea and Quthing districts constituting 17.2 percent, 21.9 percent and 22.2 percent respectively. The highest rate of working population was in Mafeteng, with 31.6 percent. The distribution by district of residence showed that Quthing had the highest proportion of unemployed population.

11 This figure 16.4% in Table 6.1a is lower than in other sources Labour Force Surveys 97 & 99 because of differences in definition, that is it includes the age group 5-9 which was not the case in the mentioned sources. However, a separate table has been constructed for comparison purposes with the mentioned sources.

Figure 7. 1: Employed and unemployed population 5 years and older

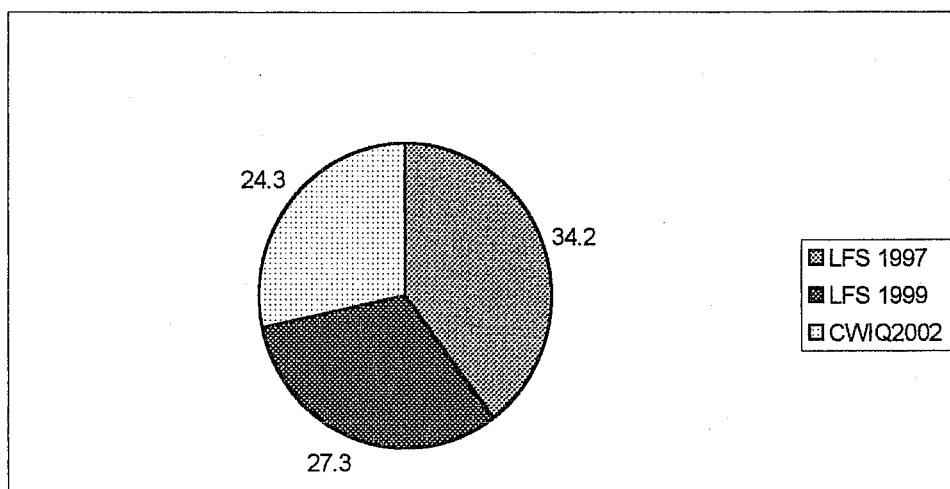


159. Desegregation by gender and age showed the total employment rate in the age group 30-49 for males was 70.5 percent while their female counterparts with only 47.2 percent. The same was true for the category “employed” which had 64.3 percent for males and 42.3 percent for females. This implies fewer females are employed irrespective of age, which may displays some gender bias. The unemployment rate by gender and age shows the highest unemployment rate was in the age group 15-29, female registering higher rates of 28.3 percent while their male counterparts registered 25.6 percent. The subsequent age group followed the same pattern though not exactly in the same magnitude. Male’s age group 50-64 had a slightly higher rate of 21.3 percent than their female counterparts by four percentage points.

7.2 Working Population by Work Status 10-64 years

160. The average unemployment rate for both males and females was estimated at 24.3 percent. This then can be regarded as the labour force unemployment rate that should be compared to the rates in previous studies. Figure 7.2 shows the percent distribution of unemployment rates of 1997 LFS, 1999 LFS and CWIQ survey 2002. The graph portrays a steady decline in the level of unemployment over the period 1997 to 2002, with the estimated rate being 34.2 percent in 1997, and in 1999 it declined slightly to 27.3 percent. In 2002, it was estimated at 24.3 percent. It should be noted, however, that unemployment rates do not depict true picture of poverty as even for the employed, rather, the level of wages or income available to the households determine the standard of living and levels of poverty. Therefore directly relating employment to poverty could sometimes be misleading if other factors are ignored. Further the subsistence farmers regard themselves as self-employed, most of who were noticed to be the rural poor representing 42.5 percent.

Figure 7. 2: Comparison of unemployment rate for LFS 1997, 1999 and CWIQ 2002



7.3 Working Population by Employment Status

161. Of the total employed population, 26.5 percent were self-employed, 53.3 percent were paid employees, 12.7 percent-unpaid family workers and the remaining 7.5 percent casual employees. In the rural 29.6 percent were self-employed, 16.9 percent were unpaid family workers and 46.0 percent were paid employees. Disaggregation by gender showed that a greater proportion of women were self-employed than their male counterparts, but the reverse was for regular employees. Most of the unpaid family workers were aged 5-14 years for both males and females. In the age group 50-64, nearly half 48.4 percent of female workers were in self-employment. However, for the male counterparts in the corresponding age groups the percentages were lower by almost 11 percentage points.

7.4 Working Population by Employers

162. Of all workers 55.4 percentage were engaged in private person or household. About 28.5 percent of the working population was employed in private formal establishments, while government employed 11.9 percent and the remaining 4.2 percent was employed in parastatals. In the rural areas, 65.4 percent were engaged in private person/household while for the rural poor the proportion was much higher at 85.8 percent with substantial proportion of the child employees being in the age group 5-14 revealing the practice of child labour. Child labour was lowest in the urban areas. A small variation across the districts is shows that Mophale's Hoek have the highest proportion of employees in the private person or household category followed by Mafeteng and Quthing, with 77.6 percent, 71.7 percent and 66.8 percent respectively. The other districts were in the range 52 percent to 62 percent with the exception of Leribe, which registered the lowest at 43.8 percent.

163. The private sector was strongest in Leribe, employing 46.9 percent, followed by Maseru and Berea, while the lowest was in Mophale's Hoek and Quthing, both registering 13.1 percent. The parastatal sector had employed the highest proportions of population in Quthing constituting 8.2 percent followed by Thaba Tseka with 8.0 percent and the lowest was Leribe

estimated at 0.9 percent. The government had the highest percentage of employees in Qacha's Nek accounting for 20.3 percent.

164. In respect to gender, the proportion of women employed by government was slightly higher than those of men, 13.2 percent for women and 10.8 percent for men. The government employed 1.4 percent of females in the age group 10-14, while the formal private sector employed 2.3 percent of males for the same age group. The cause for concern was the private person or households, which employed 100 percent of all employed children in the age group 5-9 for both males and females respectively, while 97.7 percent and 98.6 percent respectively in the age group 10-14. This is a clear indication of the existence of child labour. In the private formal sector, the percentage of women engaged was lower than that of men, but the reverse was shown of private person or household sector.

7.5 Working Population by Industry

165. Three major industries were agriculture, trade, and mining and quarrying, all accounting for 56.5 percent of the workers. However, manufacturing and services employed 18.5 percent, representing 9.3 and 9.2 percent respectively. This pattern was different by districts. In agriculture Maseru's Hoek had the highest percentage of 60.1, followed by Thaba Tseka with 51.0 percent while Mokhotlong, Mafeteng and Quthing had 47.6 percent, 45.9 percent, and 44.1 percent, respectively. The lowest was Leribe with 10.4 percent.

166. In mining and quarrying, Leribe and Butha Buthe registered 20.6 percent and 19.1 percent respectively, while Berea and Mafeteng registered 15.1 percent and 13.5 percent respectively. All the other districts registered less than 10 percent with a minimum of 5.7 percent in Mokhotlong. Manufacturing was highest in Maseru estimated at 21.4 percent followed by Leribe with 11.8 percent, while the lowest was Quthing with 0.5 percent. In trade, Leribe was the highest, and Butha Buthe followed it. Disaggregation by gender deviated from the above pattern but agriculture still dominated as the main industry of employment for both males and females registering 35.1 percent and 29.0 percent respectively; followed by mining and quarrying with males having 19.8 percent representation while females had only 0.5 percent. On the other hand, more females were in the trade sector and they constituted 19.0 percent as against 7.6 percent for males. Other activities dominated by females was manufacturing at 15.9 percent against 4.2 percent males, services, education and health each registered 13.3 percent and 6.6 percent females, respectively *vis-à-vis* 6.1 percent and 2.7 percent for males respectively.

167. Figure A.21 in the annex, illustrates that, the rural poor had the highest percentage in agriculture, followed by the rural population and the urban poor, which may be attributed to subsistence farming. This implies subsistence farming was the main activity for the poor whether they lived in the rural or urban areas. Mining and quarrying was recorded as the second highest in the rural areas, which might be attributed to the road construction projects. Manufacturing registered the highest in the urban areas and trade was the second highest for both the urban and urban poor.

7.6 Population by Employment Status, Sex and Activity

168. About 35.1 percent of males and 29.0 percent of females were agriculture while mining and quarrying was the second highest for males with 19.8 percent as compared to 0.5 percent for females. In manufacturing females dominated with 15.9 percent representation while males had only 4.2 percent. The other male dominated sector was the transport sector with 4.1 percent as opposed to 0.2 percent for females. The rest of the sectors employed more females than males.

CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

8.1 Household Assets

169. A household is a social as well as an economic unit. Therefore, household assets such as land, livestock, vehicles, sewing machines, fridges, radios, beds etc. are good indicators of changing social, economic and living standards of the household. They are also important measures of household welfare.

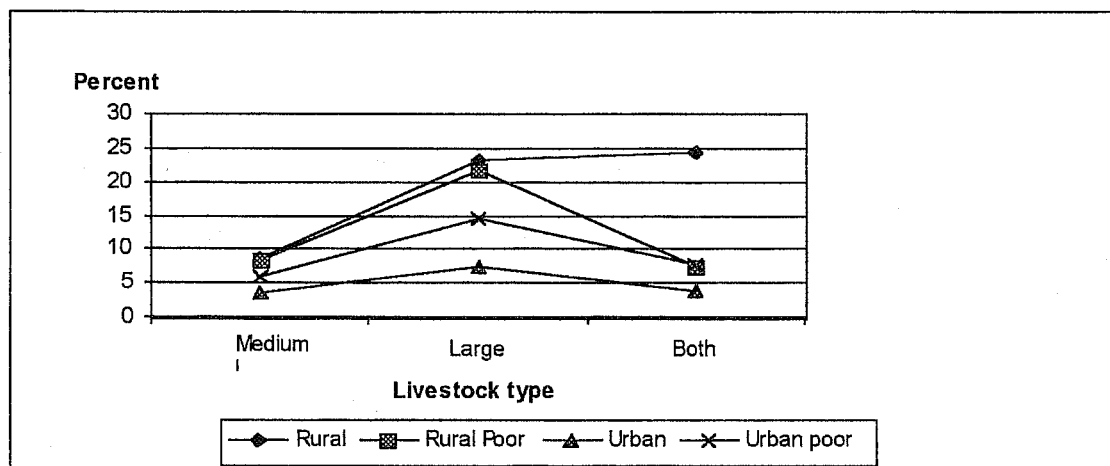
8.2 Land Ownership

170. The percentage of households with land was 53.8 percent. Land ownership by rural-urban portrayed a similar picture as the home ownership. About 62 percent of the households owned land in the rural areas while it was only 34.1 percent in the urban areas. There was a wide variation across the districts, the percentages ranged from 24 in Mafeteng to 86 in Leribe as shown in Figure A22 in annex. Other districts with large percentages of ownership were Butha Buthe with 77.8 percent, Mokhotlong with 67.5 percent and Maseru and Qacha's Nek districts had less than 50 percent of households owning land. When disaggregating land ownership by gender, it was revealed that male-headed households had slightly higher percentage as compared to female-headed households (56.1 vs 49.6). Self-employed household heads in the agricultural sector were more likely to own land than those in other socio-economic groups. The survey revealed that 62.3 percent of households in this group owned land while the corresponding figure for other socio-economic groups were far less than that one. For instance, household heads who were engaged in non-agricultural self-employed, private informal workers, and the unemployed were 53.7 percent, 56.8 percent and 59.7 percent respectively, while those engaged in the public and private formal sectors were less than 50 percent.

8.3 Livestock

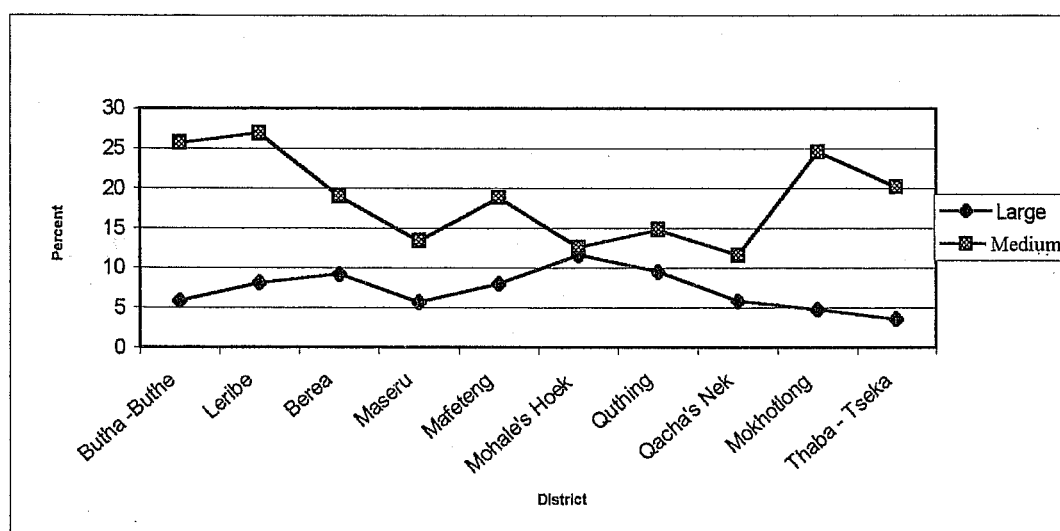
171. Livestock was divided into two categories namely: Large comprising cattle, donkeys etc. and medium comprising sheep, goats. Generally, there was a significant difference in ownership of livestock for both large and medium livestock, 7.0 percent for households owning medium livestock, 18.4 percent for households owning large livestock and 18.2 percent of households owning both sizes of the livestock. Large differences were observed with respect to the rural-urban areas. In the rural areas, 8.5 percent of households owned medium livestock while the percentage for urban areas stood at 3.6 percent. With respect to large livestock, the percentages were 23 for the rural areas and 7 for urban areas. Ownership of both sizes of the livestock accounted for 24.3 percent in the rural areas while it was only 3.8 percent in the urban areas.

Figure 8. 1: Distribution of households by livestock ownership, place of residence and size of livestock



172. A similar pattern is depicted for rural poor and urban poor as shown in Figure 8.3, the rural poor had a higher percentage of livestock ownership than the urban poor. The rural poor percentages stood at 8.3 percent for medium livestock, 21.8 percent for large livestock and 23.0 percent for both sizes of the livestock. Conversely, urban poor percentages were 6.0 percent for medium livestock, 14.8 percent for large livestock and 7.6 percent for both medium and large livestock.

Figure 8. 2: Distribution of households by livestock ownership, district and type of livestock



173. There were variations across the districts as shown in Figure 8.2 with medium livestock varying from 3.6 percent in Thaba-Tseka to 11.6 percent in Maseru. The percentages of households with large livestock varied from 11.6 in Quthing to 26.9 percent in Leribe. However the households with both medium and large livestock varied from 9.5 percent in Maseru to 32.5 percent in Maseru.

174. Socio-economic breakdown showed that households in agriculture were more likely to own livestock, which also applied for private informal and unemployed households. There were some differences when observing ownership of livestock by sex of the household head. Differences of sex of the head of the household exist and persist with males owning nearly twice the livestock owned by female-headed households. For instance, male-headed households owning livestock was 21.2 percent whereas female-headed households owning livestock stood at 12.7 percent.

8.4 Household Assets

8.4.1 Vehicle ownership

175. The study revealed that 4.2 percent of all households owned cars, 0.7 percent owned motorcycles and 2.5 percent owned bicycles. The percentages of households in urban that owned cars, bicycles and motorcycles were 7.4 percent, 1.3 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively. These were higher than those found in the rural areas where the respective percentages were 2.9 percent, 0.5 percent and 1.6 percent. As expected, more households in the rural areas did not own cars and motorcycles due to the fact that the mode of transport in most of the rural areas differs from the one mostly used in urban centers, terrain and non-availability of good infrastructure as well as high poverty levels.

176. Variations across the districts in the indicators of ownership of cars, motorcycles and bicycles are shown in Figure 8.5. With the exception of Butha Buthe district 6.3 percent, all other districts had 5.0 percent with the least being Maseru district with only 2.5 percent in car ownership. Quthing district indicated no ownership of motorcycles, while Butha Buthe had the highest at 1.4 percent and Butha Buthe the second highest with 1.1 percent. Overall, out of 10 districts only 2 districts Butha Buthe and Butha Buthe had more than 1 percent of the households with motorcycles. The proportion of households owning bicycles was less than 3 percent in most districts, except Butha Buthe with 4.4 percent and both Butha Buthe and Maseru with 3.1 percent each. The proportion of households that owned cars was highest among self-employed non-agriculture 16.0 percent, followed by households engaged in the public sector 8.9 percent. The least were those households that were in private informal 0.3 percent and unemployed 1.4 percent. Male-headed households were more likely to own cars, motorcycles and bicycles than female-headed households. The percentages of car ownership were 5.5 and 1.8 respectively see Table 2.5.

8.4.2 Other Household Assets

177. Other household assets include: electric irons, sewing machines, fridges, televisions, radios, watches or clocks, modern stoves and beds. The results show that among the listed household assets, ownership of beds ranked the highest at 87.9 percent, then followed ownership of watches/clocks, radios and modern stoves with 56.4 percent, 54.2 percent and 33.8 percent respectively. Ownership percentages for other assets were less than 20. Generally, urban households

were more likely to own all of the listed household assets, i.e. for all the listed items, percentages of ownership for urban households exceeded those for rural households, except for sewing machines where percentages stood at 15 for both urban and rural households. In all the listed items, the percentages for the urban poor exceeded the rural poor.

178. District differentials are wide for all household items listed earlier. Maseru district ranked the highest in all the items except for sewing machines and modern stoves. Quthing ranked the lowest in all other listed items except for sewing machines, fridges, radios and watches/clocks. The highest percentages of ownership of sewing machines were in Berea while the least ownership of sewing machines was in Thaba Tseka.

179. Household heads engaged in the public sector owned most of the listed items, while household heads engaged in subsistence agriculture had the lowest percentages of ownership for most of the items. Male-headed households owned more assets than households headed by females for all the listed items.

CHAPTER NINE: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

9.0 Introduction

180. The standards of living of a household depends on the type of housing and access to various types of amenities, in particular energy and sanitation. In this chapter, the following amenities will be examined: housing tenure, housing materials, water and sanitation and energy sources for cooking and lighting

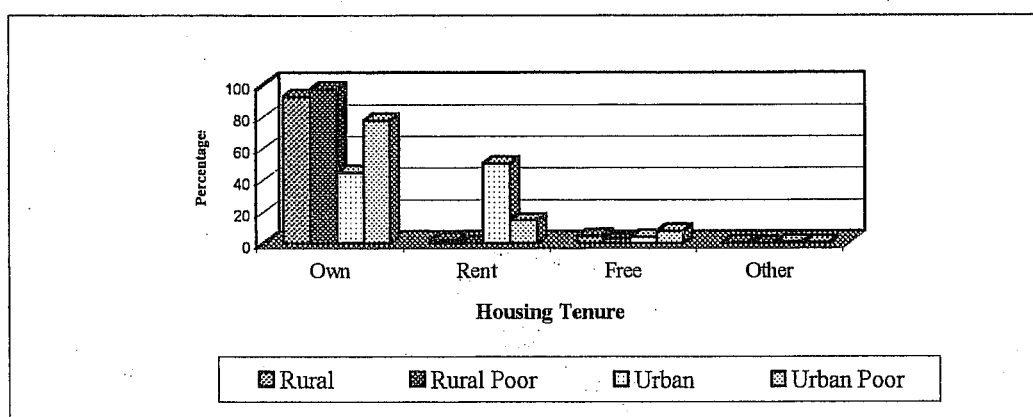
9.1 Housing Tenure

This section, basically deals with the housing tenure by gender, place of residence, and socio-economic characteristics of households.

9.1.1 Area of Residence

181. As evidenced by the results, more than three quarters 78.3 percent of all households were owners, 16.6 percent one in six households were renters and about 4.4 percent lived without paying rent. In urban areas, about half of all households 50.4 percent were renters. About 44.6 percent of households were owners of dwellings in urban areas, while 4.1 percent lived in dwellings for free. For the rural areas, virtually all households 92.6 percent lived in own dwellings, 2.2 percent rented while 4.6 lived without paying rent. Greater proportions of both rural poor and the urban poor owned their houses, 97.3 percent for the rural poor, and 77.5 percent for the urban poor. About 44.6 percent in the urban non-poor owned dwelling when compared with 77.5 percent ownership of the urban poor. The proportion of renters was also high among urban poor 14.4 percent whereas, those who stayed without paying rent had only 7.8 percent.

Figure 9. 1: Distribution of households by housing tenure and place of residence



9.1.2 District

182. The percent distribution of households by housing tenure and district show that ownership of dwelling ranges from 63.7 percent almost two thirds of households in Maseru to 91.0 percent in Berea. Except for Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong, and Thaba Tseka, all other districts had over 80 percent ownership rate. The renters were 20.1 percent one out of five, 15.4 percent one out of six and 12.4 percent one in eight households in the respective districts where ownership was least.

Table 9. 1: Distribution of Households by Housing Tenure and District

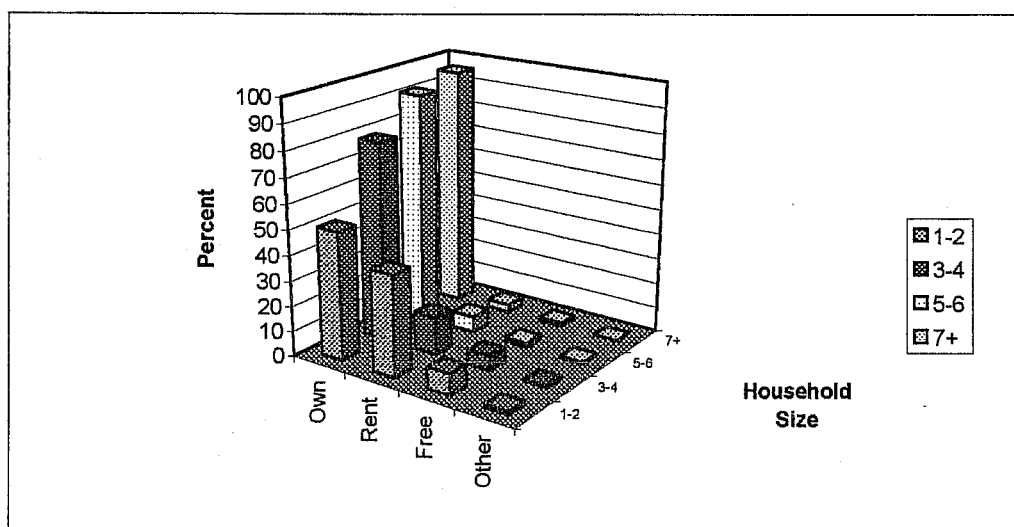
District	Own	Rent	Free	Other
Butha Buthe	87.5	9.5	3.0	0.0
Leribe	82.2	14.1	3.2	0.4
Berea	91.0	3.0	5.9	0.1
Maseru	63.7	33.6	2.0	0.7
Mafeteng	83.6	10.4	5.6	0.4
Mohale's Hoek	88.2	5.7	4.9	1.2
Quthing	90.7	6.3	2.7	0.3
Qacha's Nek	71.7	20.1	6.7	1.5
Mokhotlong	77.9	15.4	6.7	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	76.3	12.4	9.4	1.9
Total	78.3	16.6	4.4	0.6

183. It should be noted that the unexpected high percentage of renters in Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong, and Thaba-Tseka, might be due to the fact urban areas in these districts may have been over sampled. As reflected in the results, the urban population was observed to be 13.3 percent in Qacha's Nek, 8.6 percent in Mokhotlong and 8.1 percent in Thaba Tseka. For the households not paying rent, the range was between 2.0 percent in Maseru to 9.4 percent in Thaba-Tseka.

9.1.3 Household Size

184. The percentage of households, which owned the dwellings, seemed to be increasing with household size as shown in Figure 9.2. About 50.6 percent of households with 1-2 members and 95.8 percent of households with 7 or more members owned the dwellings. For renters and those who stayed for free, the pattern was the opposite. About 39.8 percent about two fifths of households with 1-2 members and 2.9 percent of households with 7+ members rented the dwellings while 8.5 percent of households with 1-2 members and 2.9 percent with more than 7 members lived for free.

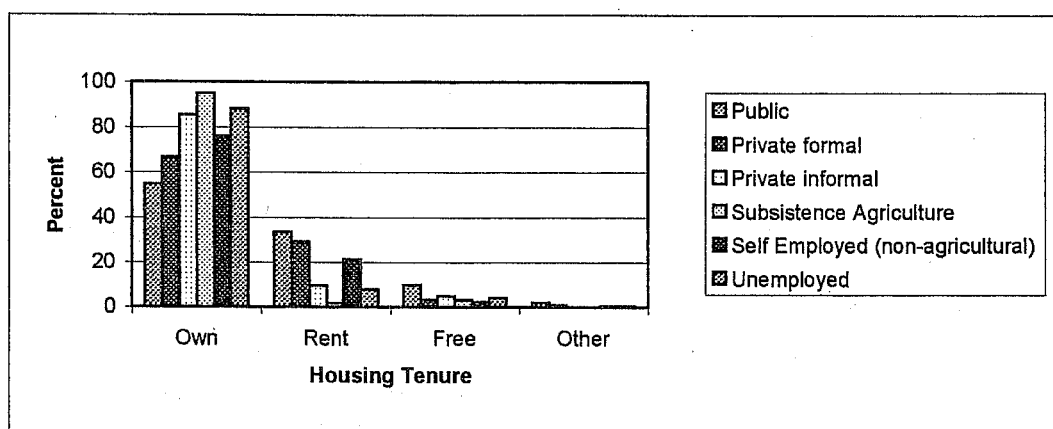
Figure 9. 2: Distribution of households by housing tenure and household size



9.1.4 Socio-economic Characteristics

185. Figure 9.3 shows household ownership by socio-economic groups. Almost all households 94.7 percent in subsistence agriculture owned dwellings. Workers in the public sector had a 54.6 percent ownership rate, while one third of households 33.5 percent rented dwellings and 9.7 percent paid no rent. Three in ten 29.2 percent and two out of ten 21.2 percent households in the private formal and self-employed non-agricultural workers respectively, were renters. Public and private formal socio-economic groups both had highest proportions of renters 33.5 percent and 29.2 percent, which can be attributed to the fact these sectors are predominantly urban based.

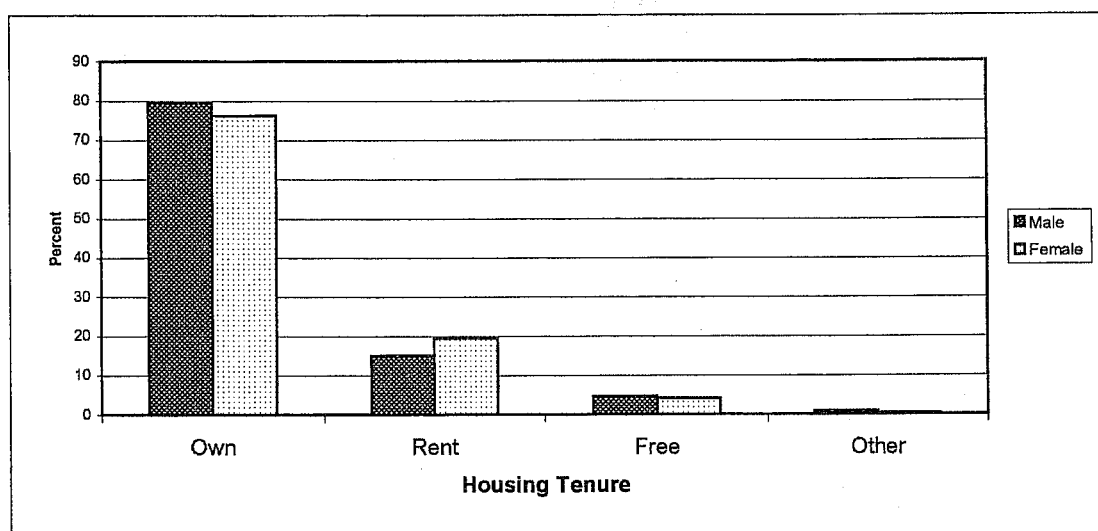
Figure 9. 3: Distribution of households by housing tenure and socioeconomic groups



9.1.5 Gender of Head of The Household

186. Home ownership rate was higher among households headed by male than female, even though the difference was insignificant 3.3 percentage points as shown in Figure 9.4. Furthermore, in one for every five 19.4 percent female-headed households there were seven 15.1 percent male-headed households that rented. For the non-paying dwellers, the proportions were slightly different with 4.7 percent for male-headed households to 4.1 percent for female-headed ones.

Figure 9. 4: Distribution of households by housing tenure and gender of head of household



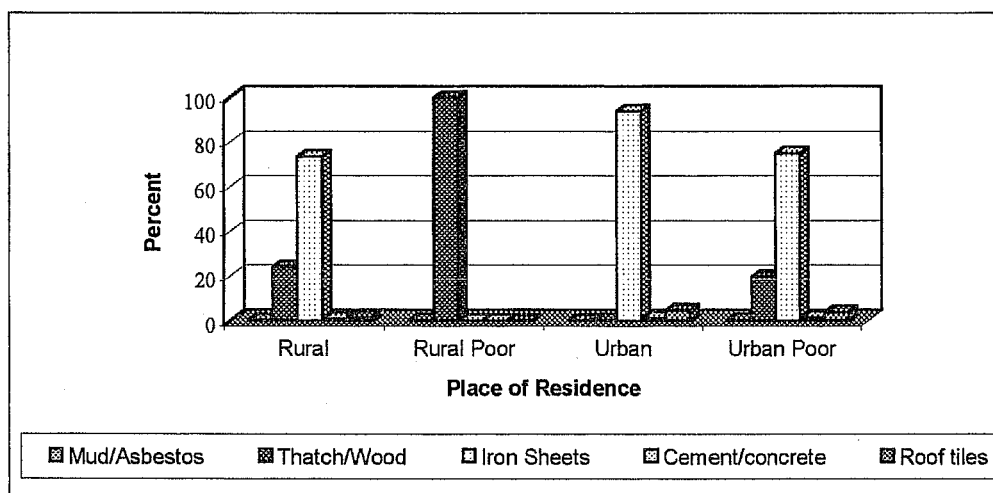
9.2 Materials of Building

187. Data on materials used for construction of external walls, and roofing materials were obtained so that this would form a basis for an adequate housing policy. Furthermore, the data would show the quality of the materials used for construction, which determine the permanency of the building, and further determine the poverty status of the household.

9.2.1 Roofing Materials

188. The quality of roofing materials used in construction may be indicative of the income levels of the households. The results show that about two thirds 65.9 percent of households roofs were corrugated iron sheets, while thatched houses constituted about 30.6 percent almost three out of ten. Figure 9.5 displays the percentage distribution of households by materials used for roofing by area of residence. The findings further showed that 93.8 percent more than nine out of ten of main houses in urban areas were roofed with corrugated iron, while roofing tiles and thatching grass or straw were 4.6 percent and 0.4 percent respectively. For the urban poor, almost one-fifth 19.5 percent of dwellings were thatched with grass or wood or straw, a very high rate compared to the non-poor. In rural areas 73.3 percent of the dwellings were roofed with iron sheets, 23.8 percent thatched, while roofing tiles was a mere 1.6 percent. On the other hand, the rural poor main roof was thatch 99.7 percent.

Figure 9. 5: Distribution of households by materials used for roofing and area of residence



189. Mafeteng had the lowest rate at 12.5 percent of thatched houses. Conversely, it had the largest percentage of houses roofed with corrugated iron 84.1 percent while roofing tile was only 2.0 percent. The differences were insignificant in Mokhotlong where iron sheets and thatched roof percentages were 48.9 percent and 47.5 percent, respectively. Thaba Tseka was the only district where thatched roofed houses 51.3 were greater than corrugated iron 45.6. Maseru, Thaba-Tseka and Mokhotlong were the only three districts with more than 3.0 percent of dwellings roofed with tiles. More than 53.4 percent dwellings in subsistence farmers were thatched, while 43.0 percent was roofed with iron sheets as shown in Figure A24 in the annex. The range for the iron sheets roofs was 43.0 percent for subsistence farmers to 80.2 percent for those working in the public sector. For the thatched houses, the situation was in reverse order 12.5 percent for the public sector to 53.4 percent for the subsistence farmers.

9.2.2 Wall Materials

190. About two-fifths 43.6 percent of main dwellings were built with stones. The results further showed that, only 4.6 percent of dwellings in the urban areas were built with stones compared to 78.3 percent well above three quarters of cement walls. Burnt bricks walls constituted 11.5 percent almost one out of nine houses. The urban poor had about 51.9 percent of walls constructed with stones, 19.8 percent cement bricks, 14.3 percent mud bricks and 3.8 percent iron sheets. For the rural areas, almost one out of two 45.9 percent houses were constructed with stones, compared to 36.6 percent about one third houses built with cement bricks. About 11.3 percent of dwellings in rural areas were constructed with mud bricks, while burnt bricks had only 3.5 percent.

191. Maseru was the only district with more than ten percent 15.5 percent of burnt bricks wall type, 47.1 percent almost one in two houses cement bricks and 30.9 percent almost three in ten stone. Thaba Tseka, Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Quthing and Mphahlele, predominately used stones for the construction of walls for the main dwellings.

The situation seemed to differ in five districts basically found in the lowlands region, which portrayed cement bricks been preferred to stones

9.3 Water and Sanitation

9.3.1 Access to Water

192. Water is an important component both for personal hygiene and livestock survival. Improvements in public sanitation and drinking water are closely related in that water affects human welfare and water availability influences human settlement. Access to water was defined as households with water source less than 30 minutes away and is illustrated on Table 9.2. Access here does not imply water quality. About 91.8 percent of households had access to water. In about 90.4 percent of the rural households, there was access to water, compared to 95.5 percent in the urban areas with access to water. Urban poor and rural poor differences were low, about 3 percentage points.

Table 9. 2: Distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach the nearest drinking water supply and place of residence

	Access to Drinking water supply in minutes					
	< 15	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-119	120+
Total	77.7	14.1	5.3	1.2	1.4	0.2
Area of residence						
Rural	73.8	16.6	6.2	1.5	1.7	0.3
Rural poor	73.2	16.4	6.5	1.2	2.7	0.0
Urban	87.1	8.4	3.3	0.5	0.7	0.0
Urban poor	88.5	7.2	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0

9.3.2 Main Type of Water Source

193. Public tap/borehole is the main water sources for households. This is followed by unprotected well/rain. Piped water sources within the dwelling account for only 18.2 percent. More households in urban areas 47.7 percent had piped water in their compounds, while rural areas accounted for 7.5 percent. More than two fifths 46.4 percent of households for the rural poor still drew water from unprotected sources. Although 55.8 percent of households found in urban poor used out door tap as their major source of drinking water, 16.8 percent still used unprotected sources. However another 16.8 percent had a private tap within their dwellings whereas 10.4 drew water from protected sources. By district a similar pattern is depicted with the major source of water was the public tap or borehole accounting for over 50 percent. Thaba Tseka is the only region where unprotected well as the main water source account for over 30 percent. The role of the vendor as a key water supplier is insignificant in all regions.

9.3.4 Safe Water¹²

194. Table 9.3 shows the distribution of households by sources of water and place of residence. The table shows that 78.9 percent of households had access to safe water. About 96.3 percent in urban areas had access to safe water, while rural areas was 78.3 percent. This ranges from 68.3 percent in Thaba-Tseka to 87.1 percent in Maseru district. About 25.0 percent of households in Maseru district had access to piped water into the premises. Thaba Tseka was the lowest as far as the number of public taps or boreholes was concerned but this might explain the reason for having the highest percentage of wells, with 22.1 percent of the wells protected and 31.7 percent unprotected. More than 60 percent of households in Berea and Qacha's Nek were able to draw water from public taps or boreholes.

Table 9. 3: Distribution of households by sources of Water and place of residence

	Main water sources						% with Safe water
	Piped into dwelling	Public tap/ borehole	Protected well	Unprotected well/rain	Rive/lake/p ond	Vendor/ truck	
Butha Buthe	18.8	49.9	7.2	20.4	2.7	1.0	75.9
Leribe	15.8	41.1	16.4	25.1	1.4	0.2	73.3
Berea	10.9	70.1	4.4	13.3	0.2	1.1	85.4
Maseru	25.0	55.0	7.1	11.4	0.5	1.0	87.1
Mafeteng	19.8	54.2	6.7	18.5	0.8	0.0	80.7
Mohale's Hoek	20.6	48.5	8.0	20.4	2.1	0.5	77.1
Quthing	19.1	51.2	7.1	21.2	1.5	0.0	77.4
Qacha's Nek	15.0	64.0	3.3	15.2	1.5	1.1	82.3
Mokhotlong	17.6	47.9	14.6	19.6	0.2	0.0	80.1
Thaba Tseka	17.8	28.4	22.1	31.7	0.0	0.0	68.3
Rural	7.5	60.7	10.1	19.8	1.7	0.2	78.3
Rural Poor	2.0	31.8	18.6	46.4	1.1	0	52.4
Urban	47.7	45.6	3.0	2.1	0.2	1.3	96.3
Urban Poor	16.8	55.8	10.4	16.8	0.0	0.3	83.0
Total	18.2	51	9.7	19.5	1.0	0.5	78.9

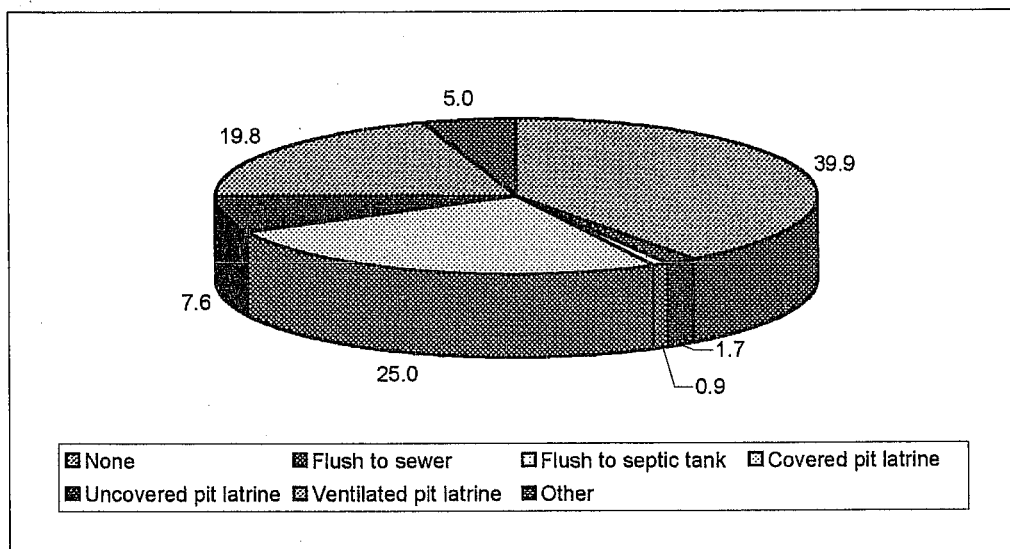
9.3.4 Toilet Facilities

195. The information depicted in Figure 9.6 shows that 39.9 percent of households had no toilet facilities. More households, about one quarter 25.0 percent used covered pit latrine, whereas the hygienically recommended ones flush system and ventilated pit latrine constituted 2.6 percent and 19.8 percent respectively. Rural and urban disparities revealed that 40.4 percent of households in the rural areas had no toilet, as opposed to 2.9 percent in the urban areas. Water or flush system and ventilated pit latrine VIP had 9.2 percent and 45.0 percent more than two fifths respectively in urban areas. Rural households accounted for only 1.0 percent and 13.9 percent of flush system and VIP,

¹² Access to safe water was defined as households having piped water, public outdoor tap or borehole, as well as covered or protected well, while all other sources such as, unprotected well, rain and river water were classified under sources of unsafe water sources

respectively. Considering the rural poor and urban poor, the data did not report usage of flush and bucket systems for the rural poor. Only 4.5 percent of households used ventilated pit latrine VIP while 94.5 percent had no access to toilet facilities. About two in five 42.3 percent of households for the urban poor had no access to toilet facilities and 11.5 percent used uncovered pit latrine, whereas covered pit latrine and VIP were used by 13.7 percent and 4.1 percent of households respectively.

Figure 9. 6: Distribution of households by type of toilet facilities used



196. About 65.9 percent, 64.6 percent and 57.5 percent in Mokhotlong, Thaba-Tseka and Qacha's Nek, respectively had no toilet facilities at all. Quthing and Qacha's Nek both had the least with only 12.4 percent of households using the VIP toilet. Although covered pit latrine seemed to be dominantly used in all districts, the exception was in two districts, Mokhotlong and Thaba Tseka with the low proportions, 7.2 and 10.4, respectively.

9.4 Sources of Fuel

9.4.1 Lighting Fuel

197. Table 9.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by fuel used for lighting. About three fifths 58.2 percent used paraffin for lighting. Slightly above third 35.5 percent of households used candles for lighting while electricity was used by only 4.4 percent. Although rural and urban disparities are deviate, usage of paraffin was preferred to other types of fuel in both urban and rural areas 56.8 in rural and 52.6 in urban. A little above two-fifths 44.5 percent households in rural areas, used candles for lighting in their dwellings while the urban areas had about three out of ten 28.6 percent households. About 12.9 percent households in the urban areas used electricity for lighting but only 1.4 percent rural households used the same.

198. The rural poor on the other hand, used paraffin for lighting, while 18.8 percent used candles. For the urban poor, about one in two 50.8 percent households used paraffin for lighting while 44.5 percent used candles, and only 3.3 percent used electricity. The difference between usage of paraffin (47.5 percent) and candles (46.9 percent) in Leribe was only 0.6 percentage points, while

Butha Buthe had the same percentage 47.2 of households using both paraffin and candles. The district differences revealed that paraffin was the preferred to candles. Mohale's Hoek and Quthing were the only districts with about seven in ten 70 percent households using paraffin. Usage of electricity for lighting was highest for Maseru at 11.9 percent, followed by 8.4 percent in Thaba-Tseka.

Table 9. 4: Distribution of Households by type of Fuel used and District

	Type of Fuel for lighting					
	Paraffin	Gas	Electricity	Generator/ Battery	Candles	Other
Butha Buthe	47.2	1.0	2.7	0.6	47.2	1.2
Leribe	47.5	0.2	4.6	0.4	46.9	0.4
Berea	50.5	0.0	2.9	0.2	45.7	0.6
Maseru	54.0	0.6	11.9	0.2	33.0	0.3
Mafeteng	58.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	39.5	0.4
Mohale's Hoek	70.0	0.5	4.1	0.0	24.5	0.9
Quthing	70.1	1.0	1.5	0.4	25.7	1.2
Qacha's Nek	64.2	0.9	2.0	0.2	31.7	1.1
Mokhotlong	55.9	1.6	3.2	0.6	38.1	0.6
Thaba Tseka	67.5	0.2	8.4	0.4	22.3	1.2
Rural	52.6	0.6	1.4	0.3	44.5	0.6
Urban	56.8	0.7	12.9	0.7	28.6	0.4
Total	58.2	0.7	4.4	0.3	35.5	0.8

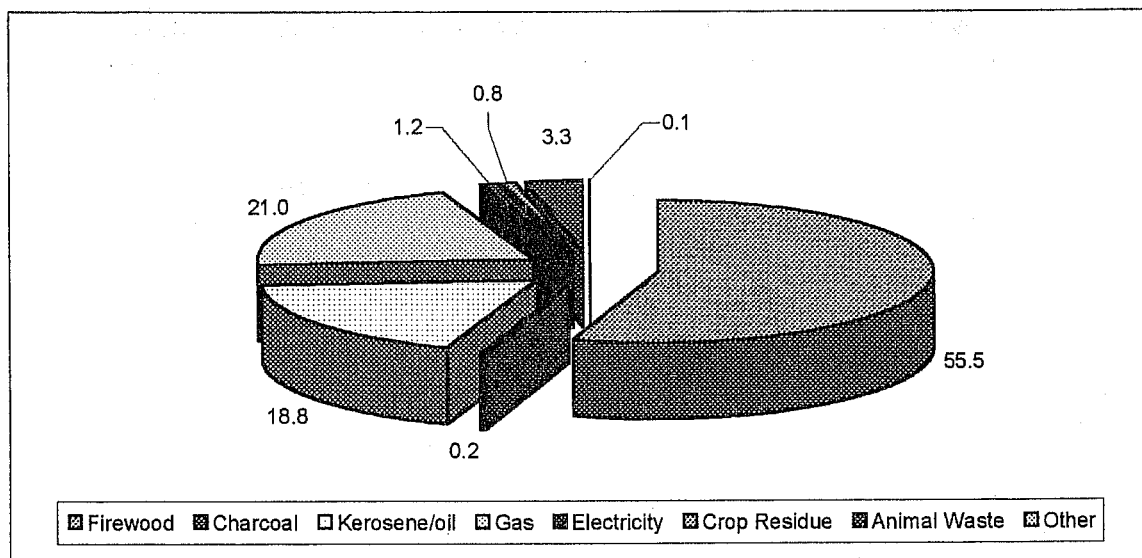
9.4.2 Cooking Fuel

199. More than half 55.5 percent of households used firewood as the main cooking fuel. This was followed by gas with 20.0 percent about one fifth and oil or paraffin and animal waste accounted for 18.8 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. Usage of electricity was very low with only 1.2 percent of households as seen in Figure 9.7.

200. About 69.8 percent of households in rural areas used firewood for cooking, while only 2.6 percent of urban dwellers used the same. In terms of the usage of gas, urban dwellers dominated with almost one out of two 52.9 percent households compared to 10.2 percent of rural dwellers. Paraffin was the second common fuel with 23.6 percent in the urban while; the rural areas had only 12.5 percent. Animal waste for cooking was also low with 5.1 percent in the rural and 3.6 percent in the urban. Households of the rural poor rely heavily on firewood, crop residue and animal waste for cooking. Firewood constituted 96.4 percent, compared to 3.0 percent and 0.6 percent of animal waste and crop residue, respectively. For the urban poor, however, three in five 61.8 percent households used firewood for cooking, compared to 23.6 percent, 8.2 percent, 3.6 percent and 1.9 percent of paraffin, gas, animal waste and electricity, respectively.

201. Firewood use was the main fuel source in all districts, even though Maseru seemed to be the lowest with 39.1 percent. However, Maseru had the highest gas use accounting for 31.2 percent of households. The usage of paraffin ranged from 9.8 percent in Thaba-Tseka to 24.9 percent in Maseru. The animal waste for cooking was 10.1 percent in Mafeteng and 11.8 percent in Mokhotlong. Electricity accounted for the least use although Thaba Tseka region had 7.4 percent using electricity, a ratio far much higher than the national proportion.

Figure 9. 7: Distribution of households by fuel used for cooking



DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Access to education: Children reach a school in less than 30 minutes using the transport facility commonly available for household.

Access to health: Is defined as households who live within 30 minutes away from a health facility.

Access to water: Is defined as households with water source less than 30 minutes away.

Adult literacy: The percentage of people aged 15+ who can read with understanding/ability to read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Child Mortality: Number of children dying between 12 and 59 months often expressed as a share per 100 live births.

The consumption is considered insufficient to meet even the required daily food intake.

Gross enrollment: the total number of children enrolled at a certain level of schooling whether or not they belong to the relevant age group for that level expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Inflation: Increase in the amount of money needed to purchase the same basket of goods and services as time passes by. The increase is generally reflected in a sharp increase in the price level and the cost of living.

Infant Mortality: Number of children dying before their first year, often expressed as a share of 1,000 live births.

Malnutrition: A worsening of health resulting from a relative or absolute shortage of one or more essential nutrients or calories.

Net enrolment: Is the number of students enrolled in a level of education that belong in the relevant age group for that level, as a percentage of the relevant age group.

For Primary, the age categories are children aged 6 and 11 years while for secondary the age categories are between 13 and 17 years.

Safe water: Safe water refers to piped water supplies, public outdoor taps and protected water sources.

Stunting: Slow growth also known as *chronic malnutrition*, resulting from frequent episodes of acute malnutrition or long-term food deficiency.

Under-5 mortality rate: The probability of a newborn dying before reaching the age of 5, often expressed as a share of 1,000 live births.

Unemployment: Was defined as those who did not work in the four weeks preceding the survey and those who looked for work during the same period

Under-employment: The underemployed included those who worked part-time in the seven-day period preceding the survey.

Wasting: Also known as acute malnutrition, is defined as a rapid weight loss due to malnutrition.

ANNEX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHS

Figure A. 1: Distribution of rural Population by Quintiles and District

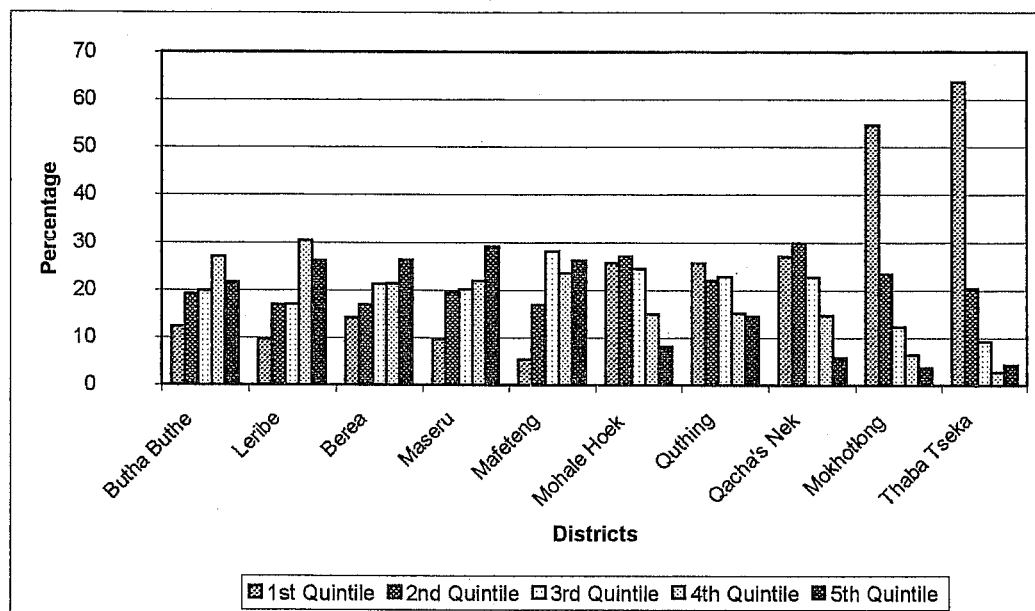


Figure A. 2: Distribution of Urban Population by Quintiles and District

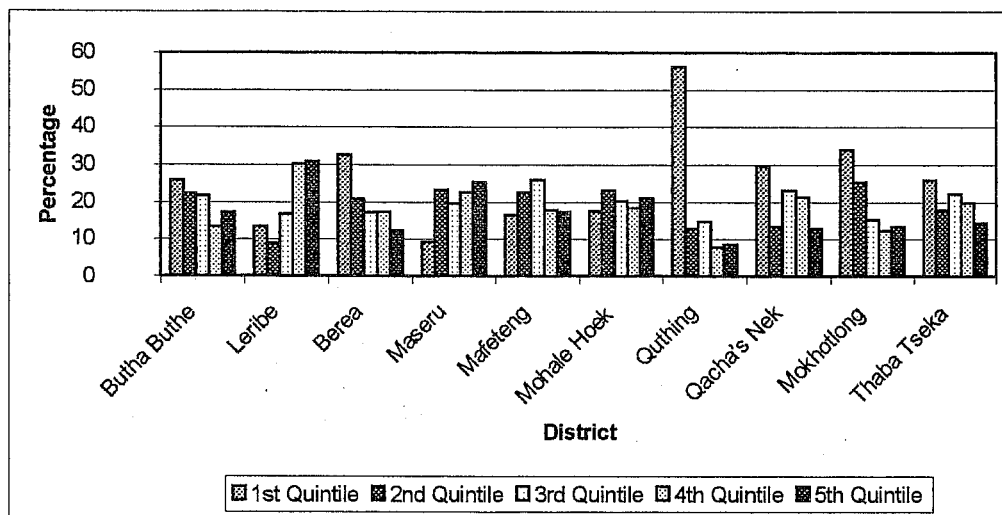


Figure A. 3: Distribution of Urban Population by Quintiles and by Age

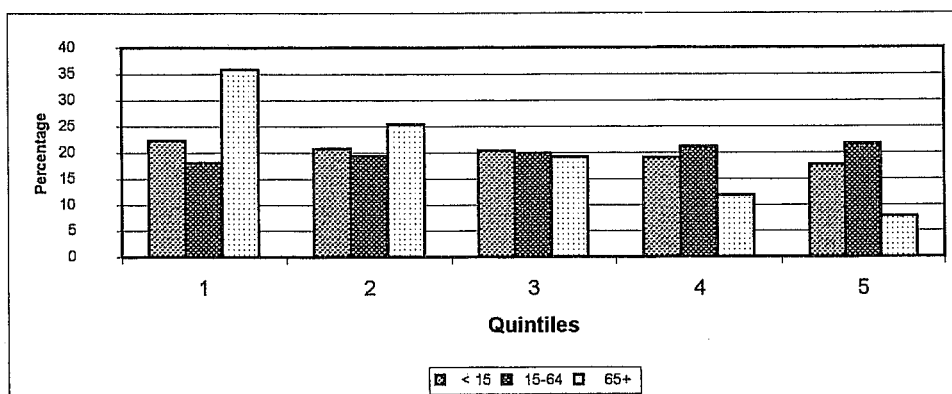


Figure A. 4: Distribution of Rural Households by Quintiles and District of Residence

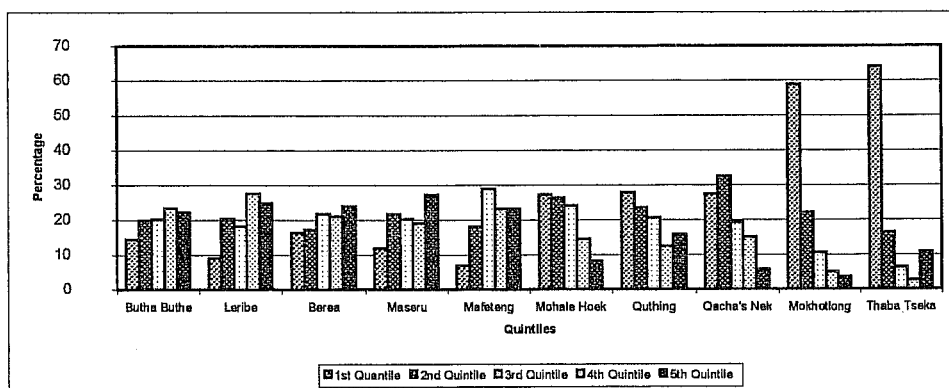


Figure A. 5: Distribution of Urban Households by Quintiles and District of Residence

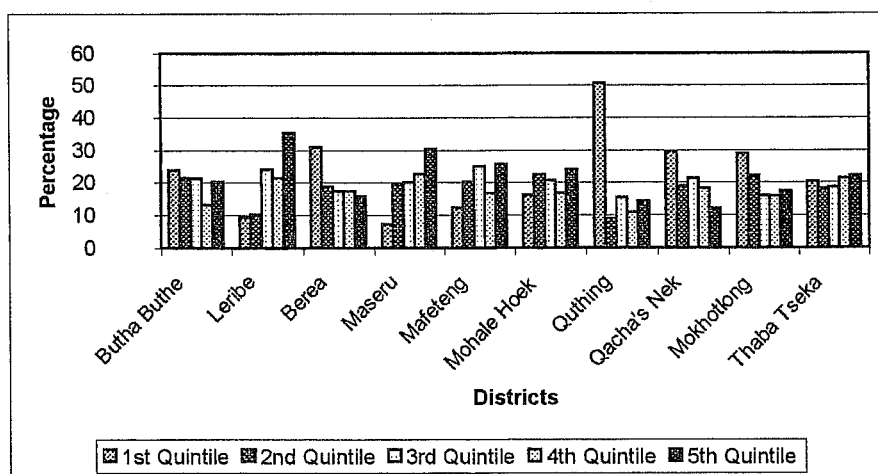


Figure A. 6: Distribution of Households by Quintiles and Land Holding

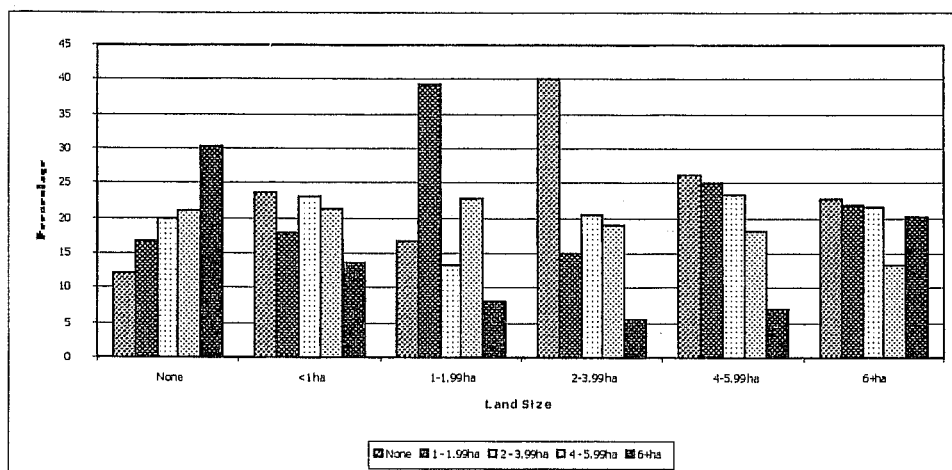


Figure A. 7: Distribution of Urban households by Quintiles and Livestock Holding

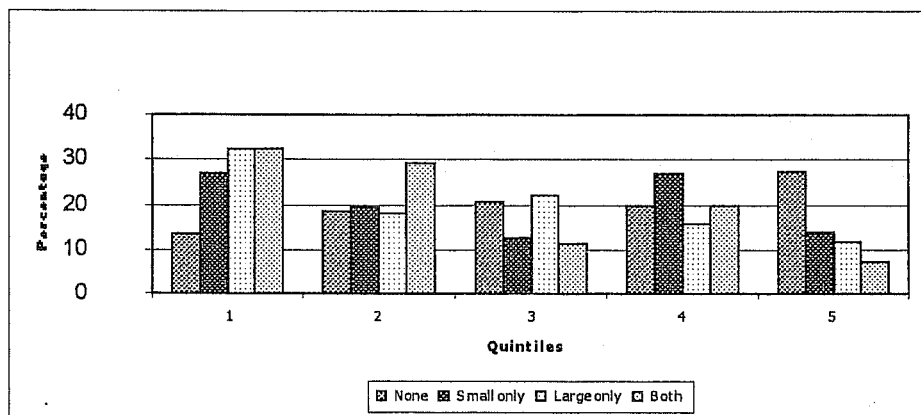


Figure A. 8: Distribution of Rural households by Quintiles and Socio-economic group of head

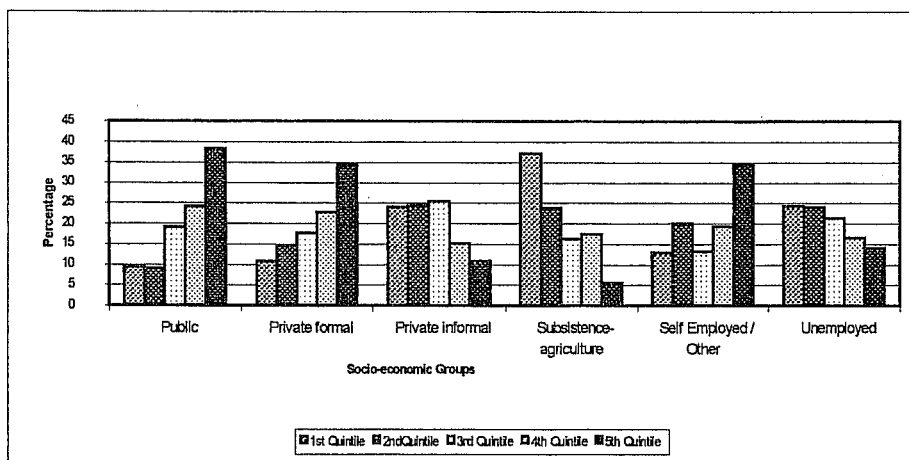


Figure A. 9: Distribution of Urban Households by quintiles and by Socio-economic groups

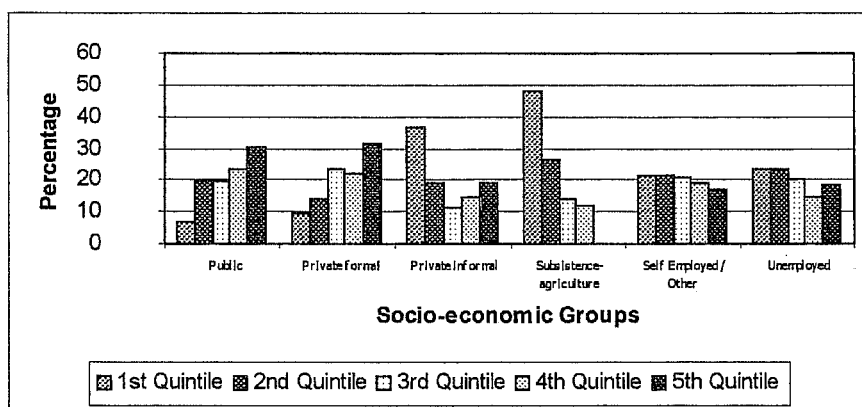


Figure A. 10: Distribution of rural and urban households by Quintiles and marital status of Head

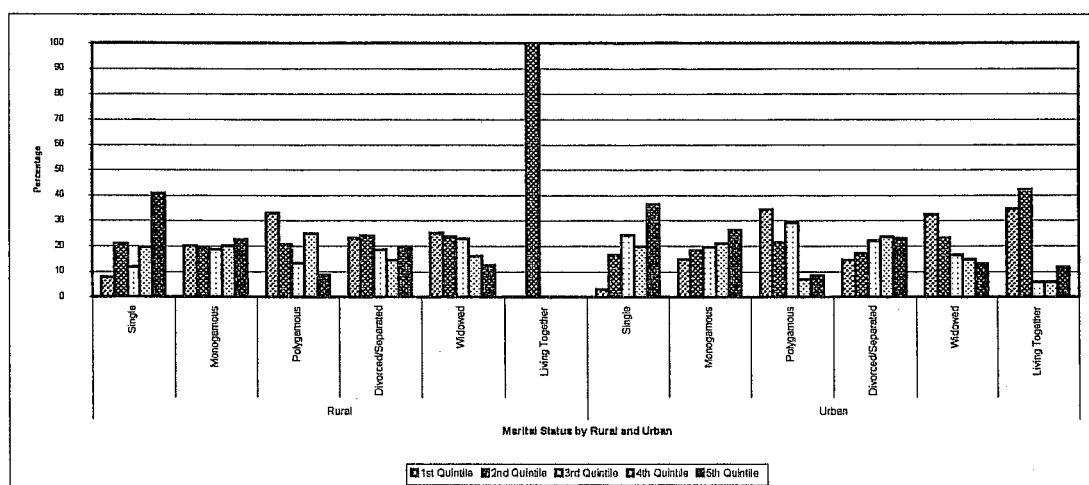
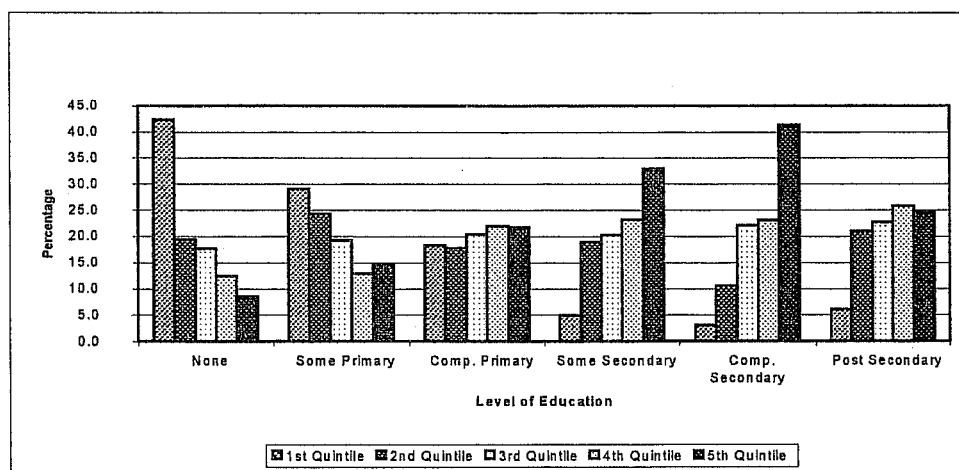


Figure A. 11: Distribution of households by Quintiles and Highest Level of Education of Head



HEALTH AND FERTILITY

Figure A. 12: Distribution of persons dissatisfied with a health provider, by District

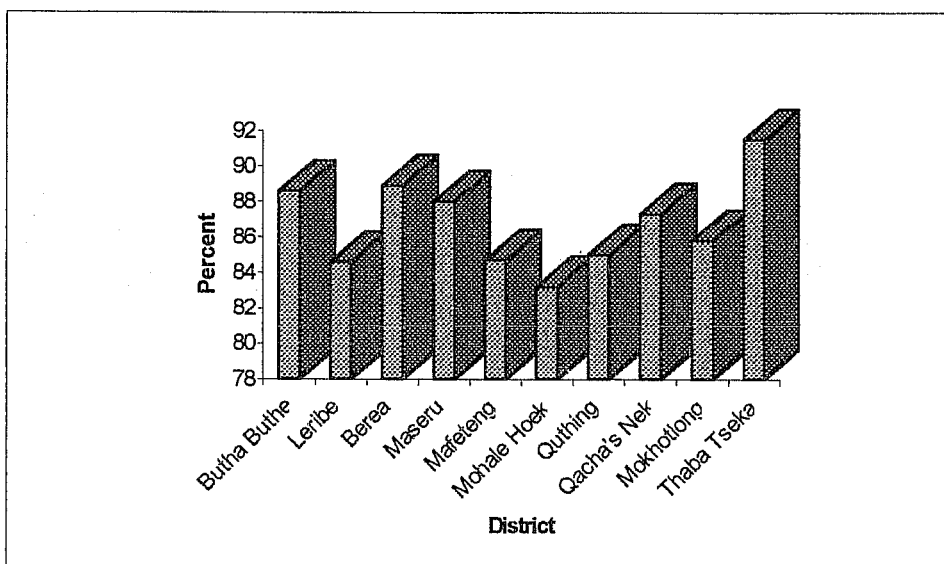


Figure A. 13: Distribution of teenage mothers aged 15-19 with a live birth in the year preceding the survey, by District

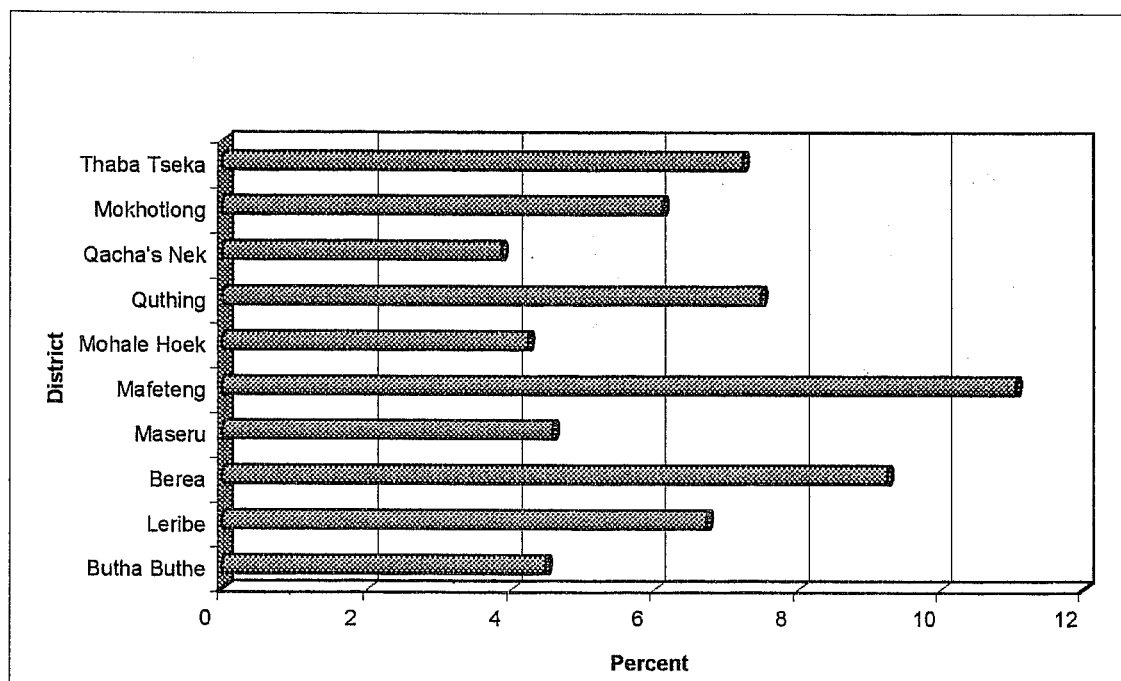
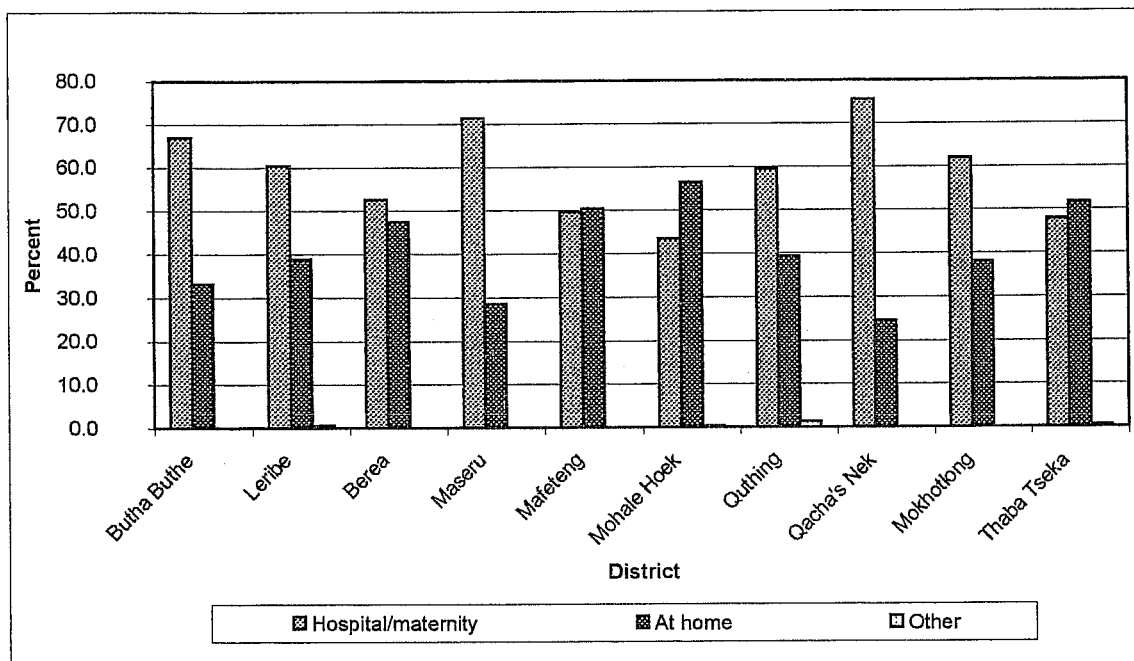


Figure A. 14: Distribution of births by Place of Birth



HIV/AIDS

Figure A. 15: Households heads by awareness of Mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS and by Age

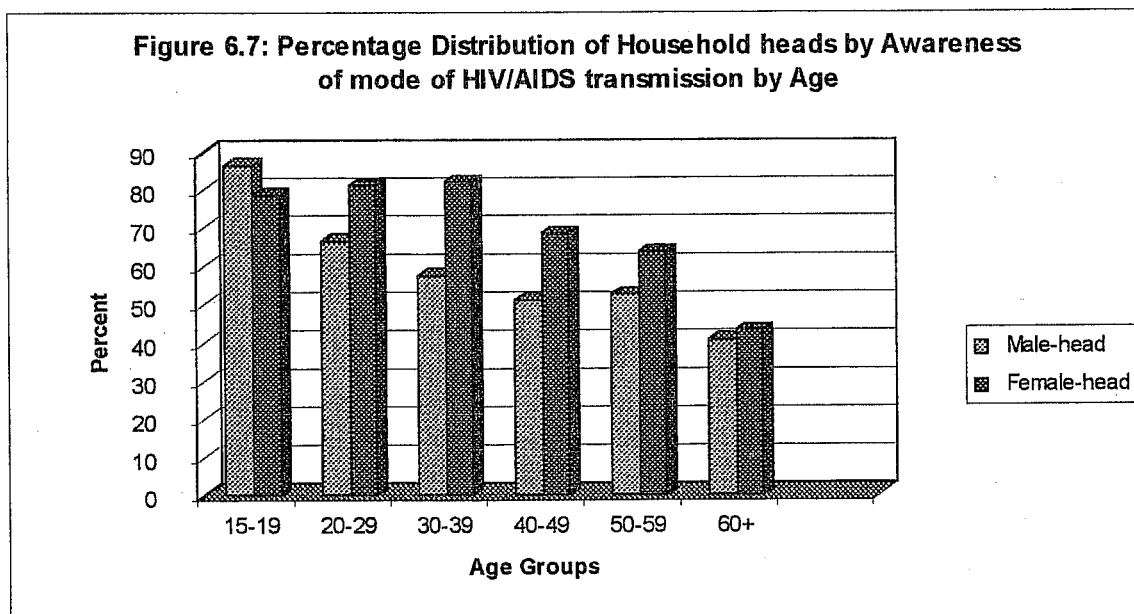


Figure A. 16: Population who went for HIV test by problems experienced and socioeconomic group

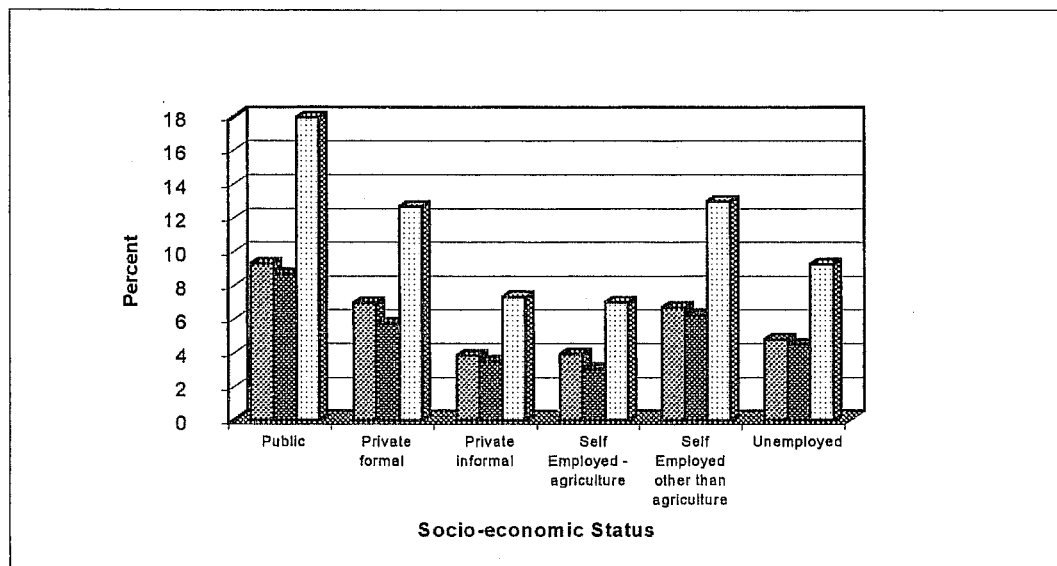


Figure A. 17: Distribution of households by problems encountered and by district

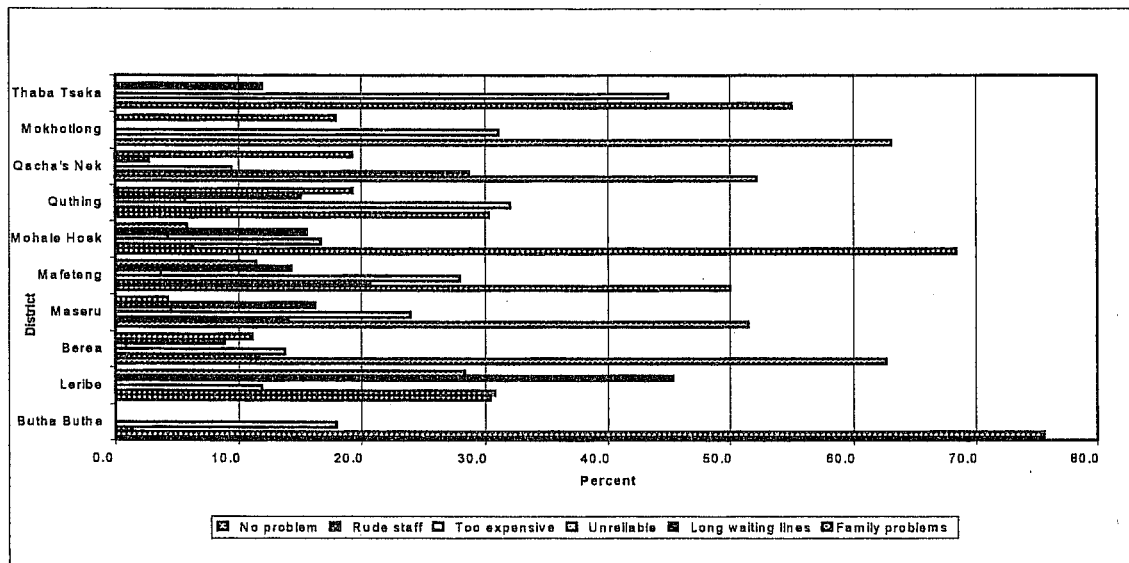


Figure A. 18: Distribution of households by knowledge of mode of HIV/AIDS transmission

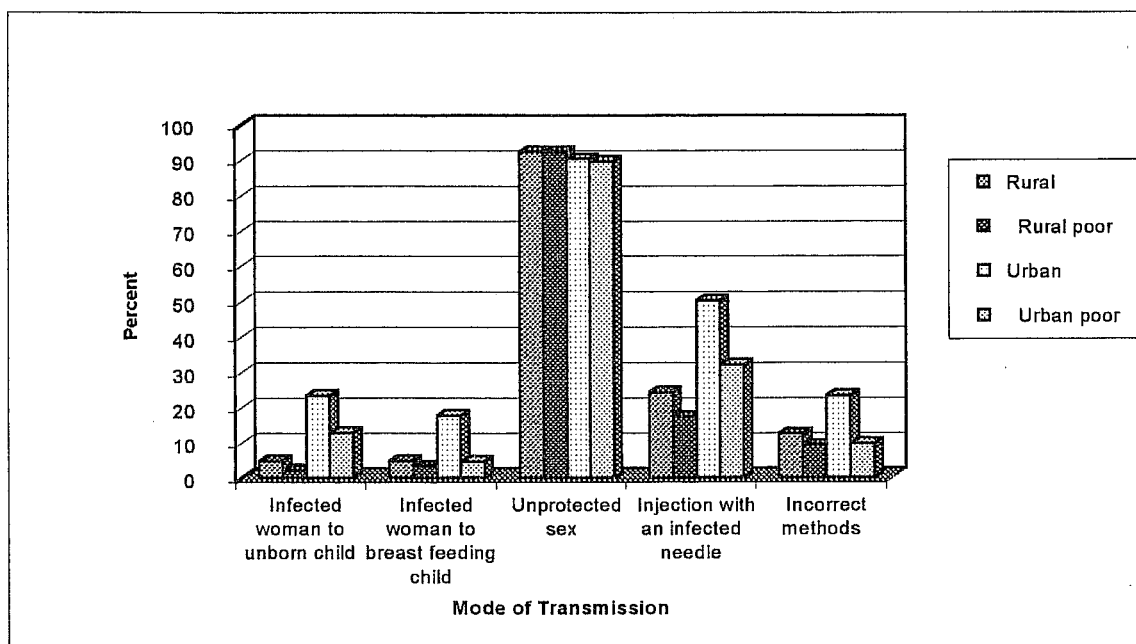
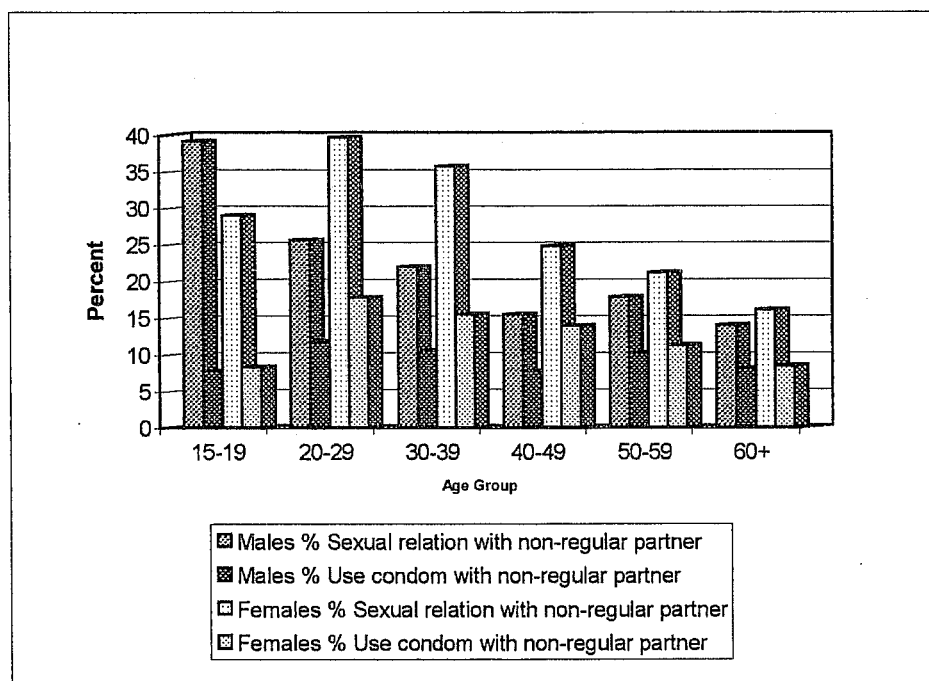


Figure A. 19: Distribution of the population 15 and above, by risky behavior and age group



EMPLOYMENT AND TIME USE

Figure A. 20: Distribution of working population by employer and district

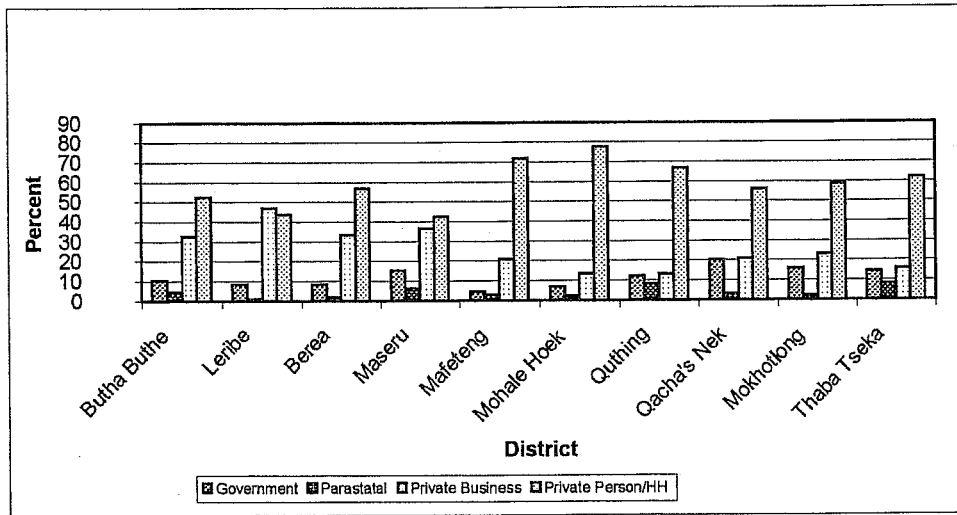


Figure A. 21: Distribution of the working population by activity and place of residence

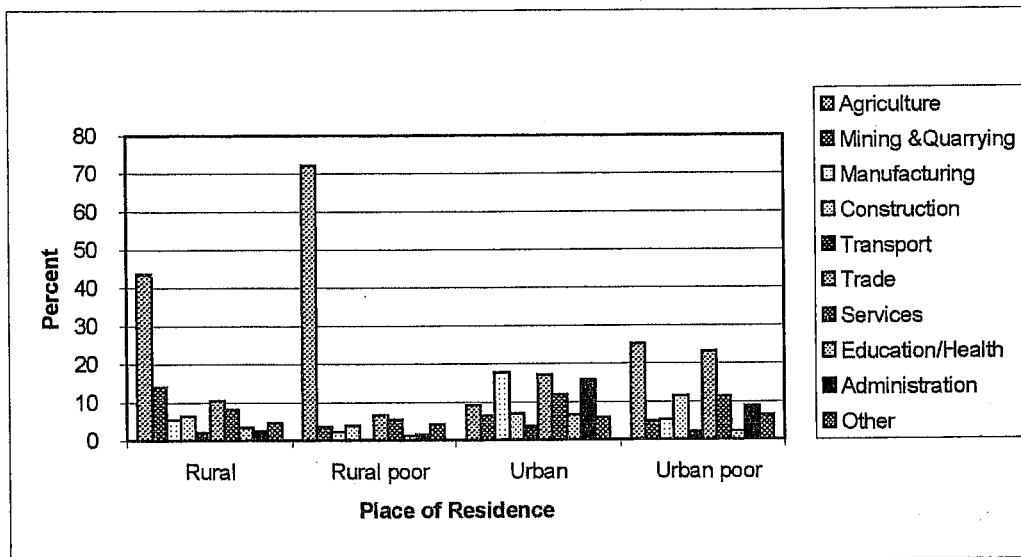


Figure A. 22: Distribution of households by land ownership

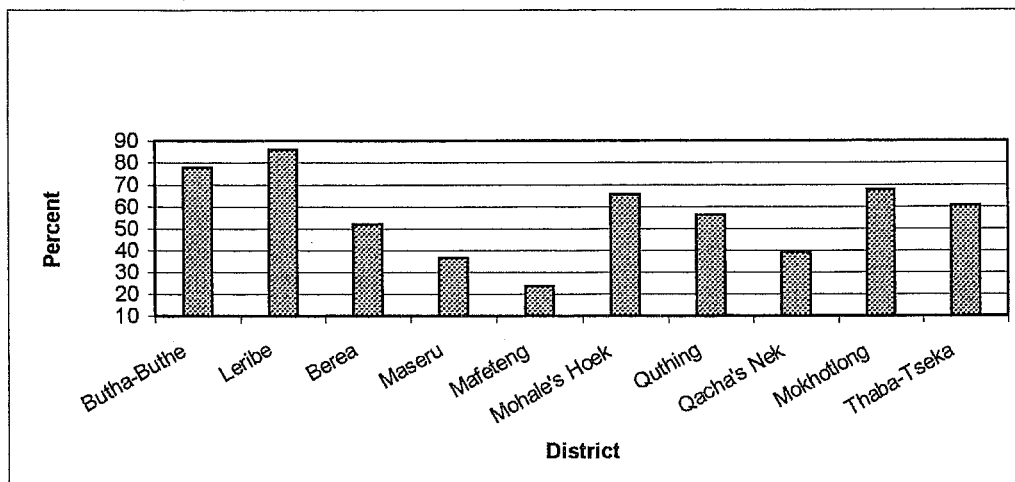


Figure A. 23: Households owning modern type of transportation by district

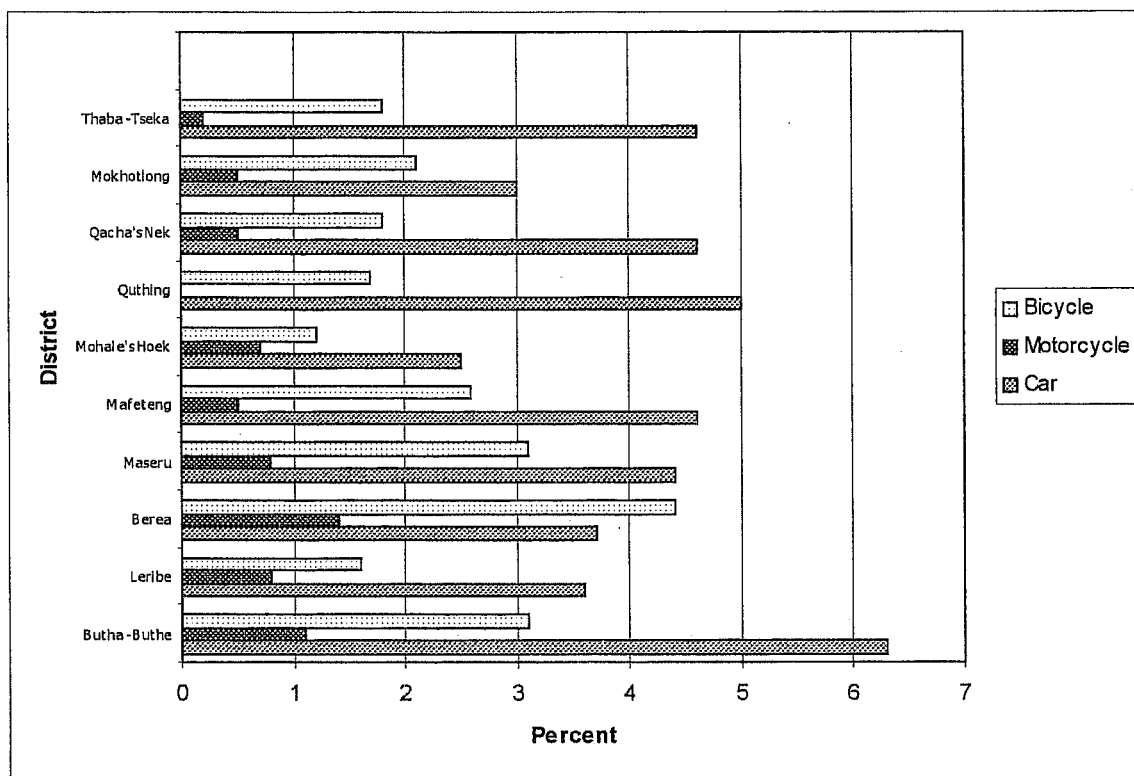


Figure A. 24: Distribution of households by materials used for roof and socio-economic groups Distribution

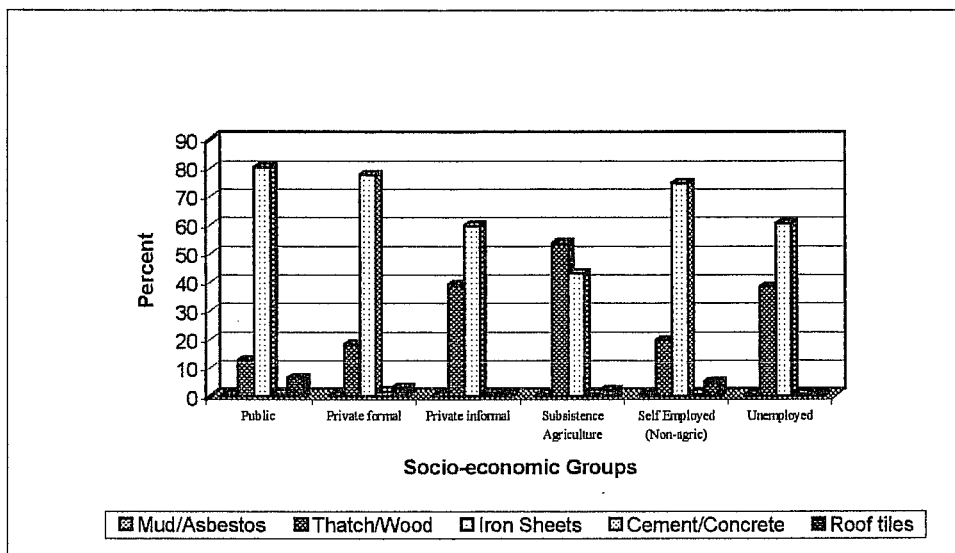
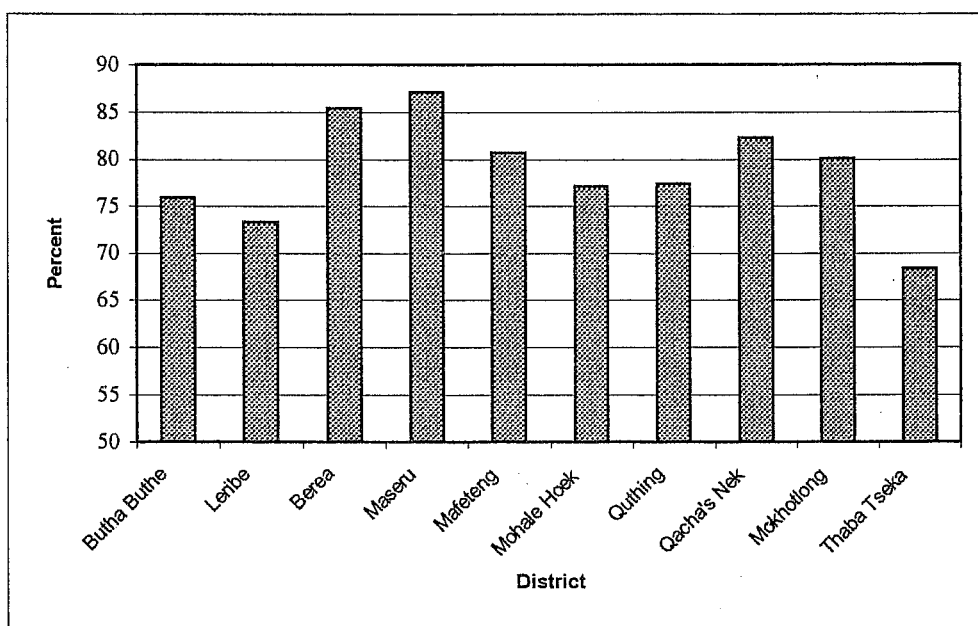


Figure A. 25: Distribution of households by access to water and place of residence



ANNEX II: STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 0.1 - Households interviewed by place and district of residence

	Unweighted households	Unweighted percentage	Weighted households	Weighted percentage
Total	4954	100.0	432198	100.0
Place of residence				
Rural	3230	65.2	303122	70.1
Urban	1724	34.8	129076	29.9
District of residence				
Butha Buthe	485	9.8	31313	7.2
Leribe	499	10.1	61789	14.3
Berea	475	9.6	42697	9.9
Maseru	631	12.7	111230	25.7
Mafeteng	496	10.0	43934	10.2
Mohale Hoek	437	8.8	31445	7.3
Quthing	482	9.7	21696	5.0
Qacha's Nek	461	9.3	27528	6.4
Mokhotlong	499	10.1	22918	5.3
Thaba Tseka	489	9.9	37649	8.7

**Table 0.2 - Percent distribution of the rural and urban population
by district of residence, gender and age**

	Unweighted population	Unweighted percentage	Weighted population	Weighted percentage
Total	22031	100.0	1930505	100.0
Rural	15713	71.3	1476403	76.5
District of residence				
Butha Buthe	1705	10.9	114030	7.7
Leribe	1611	10.3	245989	16.7
Berea	1588	10.1	185354	12.6
Maseru	1460	9.3	268597	18.2
Mafeteng	1516	9.6	166833	11.3
Mohale Hoek	1534	9.8	142455	9.6
Quthing	1470	9.4	88851	6.0
Qacha's Nek	1659	10.6	66688	4.5
Mokhotlong	1574	10.0	67172	4.5
Thaba Tseka	1596	10.2	130396	8.8
Gender				
Male	7666	48.8	716372	48.5
Female	8047	51.2	759953	51.5
Age				
< 15	6182	39.3	574620	38.9
15-64	8427	53.6	796392	53.9
65+	1104	7.0	105325	7.1
Urban	6318	28.7	454116	23.5
District of residence				
Butha Buthe	600	9.5	36785	8.1
Leribe	530	8.4	34777	7.7
Berea	540	8.5	16498	3.6
Maseru	994	15.7	173144	38.1
Mafeteng	555	8.8	25468	5.6
Mohale Hoek	572	9.1	17484	3.9
Quthing	664	10.5	13578	3.0
Qacha's Nek	565	8.9	60491	13.3
Mokhotlong	721	11.4	39114	8.6
Thaba Tseka	577	9.1	36780	8.1
Gender				
Male	2885	45.7	206891	45.6
Female	3433	54.3	247225	54.4
Age				
< 15	2112	33.4	147296	32.4
15-64	3926	62.1	291937	64.3
65+	280	4.4	14884	3.3

Table 0.3 - Distribution of the rural and urban households by district of residence, household size, land and livestock holdings

	Unweighted households	Unweighted percentage	Weighted households	Weighted percentage
Total	4954	100.0	432198	100.0
Rural	3230	65.2	303122	70.1
Region of residence				
Butha Buthe	329	10.2	22095	7.3
Leribe	339	10.5	51267	16.9
Berea	331	10.2	38310	12.6
Maseru	306	9.5	54536	18.0
Mafeteng	337	10.4	36528	12.1
Mohale Hoek	295	9.1	27170	9.0
Quthing	310	9.6	18584	6.1
Qacha's Nek	328	10.2	13113	4.3
Mokhotlong	319	9.9	13546	4.5
Thaba Tseka	336	10.4	27974	9.2
Household size				
1-2	611	18.9	57683	19.0
3-4	937	29.0	86248	28.5
5-6	872	27.0	82580	27.2
7+	810	25.1	76613	25.3
Land holding				
None	1205	37.3	114686	37.8
< 1 ha	332	10.3	28662	9.5
1-1.99 ha	138	4.3	12214	4.0
2-3.99 ha	288	8.9	27645	9.1
4-5.99 ha	235	7.3	23484	7.7
6+ ha	1032	32.0	96433	31.8
Livestock holding				
None	1425	44.1	133636	44.1
Small only	256	7.9	25710	8.5
Large only	749	23.2	70078	23.1
Both	800	24.8	73700	24.3
Urban	1724	34.8	129076	29.9
Region of residence				
Butha Buthe	156	9.0	9218	7.1
Leribe	160	9.3	10522	8.2
Berea	144	8.4	4387	3.4
Maseru	325	18.9	56694	43.9
Mafeteng	159	9.2	7406	5.7
Mohale Hoek	142	8.2	4275	3.3
Quthing	172	10.0	3112	2.4
Qacha's Nek	133	7.7	14415	11.2
Mokhotlong	180	10.4	9372	7.3
Thaba Tseka	153	8.9	9675	7.5
Household size				
1-2	651	37.8	52231	40.5
3-4	500	29.0	37156	28.8
5-6	366	21.2	25783	20.0
7+	207	12.0	13906	10.8
Land holding				
None	962	55.8	85025	65.9
< 1 ha	163	9.5	11662	9.0
1-1.99 ha	72	4.2	5026	3.9
2-3.99 ha	62	3.6	3251	2.5
4-5.99 ha	39	2.3	2737	2.1
6+ ha	426	24.7	21376	16.6
Livestock holding				
None	1399	81.1	110094	85.3
Small only	83	4.8	4628	3.6
Large only	150	8.7	9468	7.3
Both	92	5.3	4886	3.8

**Table 0.4 - Percent distribution of the rural and urban households
by characteristics of the head of household**

	Unweighted households	Unweighted percentage	Weighted households	Weighted percentage
Total	4954	100.0	432198	100.0
Rural	3230	65.2	303122	70.1
Socio-economic group				
Public	234	7.2	22046	7.3
Private formal	580	18.0	59231	19.5
Private informal	356	11.0	30372	10.0
Self-agriculture	443	13.7	39216	12.9
Self Employed	208	6.4	19026	6.3
Unemployed	1409	43.6	133233	44.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gender				
Male	2120	65.6	199726	65.9
Female	1110	34.4	103398	34.1
Marital status				
Single	107	3.3	10057	3.3
Monogamous	1884	58.3	176857	58.3
Polygamous	47	1.5	4036	1.3
Divorced/Separ.	166	5.1	15786	5.2
Widowed	1025	31.7	96286	31.8
Living Together	1	0.0	102	0.0
Highest level of education				
None	1157	35.8	98028	32.3
Some Primary	1364	42.2	133181	43.9
Comp. Primary	381	11.8	38949	12.8
Some Secondary	223	6.9	20920	6.9
Comp. Secondary	53	1.6	6684	2.2
Post Secondary	52	1.6	5362	1.8
Urban	1724	34.8	129076	29.9
Socio-economic group				
Public	381	22.1	30472	23.6
Private formal	481	27.9	42954	33.3
Private informal	121	7.0	8291	6.4
Self Employed - agr	48	2.8	3422	2.7
Self Employed othe	232	13.5	16285	12.6
Unemployed	461	26.7	27652	21.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gender				
Male	1031	59.8	78144	60.5
Female	693	40.2	50932	39.5
Marital status				
Single	277	16.1	22144	17.2
Monogamous	909	52.7	69108	53.5
Polygamous	43	2.5	3005	2.3
Divorced/Separat.	160	9.3	13029	10.1
Widowed	323	18.7	21150	16.4
Living Together	12	0.7	641	0.5
Highest level of education				
None	211	12.2	14405	11.2
Some Primary	478	27.7	29279	22.7
Comp. Primary	223	12.9	17125	13.3
Some Secondary	409	23.7	33418	25.9
Comp. Secondary	240	13.9	21595	16.7
Post Secondary	163	9.5	13254	10.3

**Table 0.5 - Percent distribution of the total population
by place and district of residence, gender and age**

	Unweighted population	Unweighted percentage	Weighted population	Weighted percentage
Total	22031	100.0	1930505	100.0
Place of residence				
Rural	15713	71.3	1476403	76.5
Urban	6318	28.7	454116	23.5
District of residence				
Butha Buthe	2305	10.5	150813	7.8
Leribe	2141	9.7	280764	14.5
Berea	2128	9.7	201852	10.5
Maseru	2454	11.1	441744	22.9
Mafeteng	2071	9.4	192302	10.0
Mohale Hoek	2106	9.6	159937	8.3
Quthing	2134	9.7	102430	5.3
Qacha's Nek	2224	10.1	127178	6.6
Mokhotlong	2295	10.4	106286	5.5
Thaba Tseka	2173	9.9	167174	8.7
Gender				
Male	10551	47.9	923268	47.8
Female	11480	52.1	1007185	52.2
Age				
< 15	8294	37.6	721913	37.4
15-64	12353	56.1	1088339	56.4
65+	1384	6.3	120209	6.2

Table 0.6 - Distribution of households by place and district of residence, household size, land and livestock holdings

	Unweighted households	Unweighted percentage	Weighted households	Weighted percentage
Total	4954	100.0	432198	100.0
Place of residence				
Rural	3230	65.2	303122	70.1
Urban	1724	34.8	129076	29.9
District of residence				
Butha Buthe	485	9.8	31313	7.2
Leribe	499	10.1	61789	14.3
Berea	475	9.6	42697	9.9
Maseru	631	12.7	111230	25.7
Mafeteng	496	10.0	43934	10.2
Mohale Hoek	437	8.8	31445	7.3
Quthing	482	9.7	21696	5.0
Qacha's Nek	461	9.3	27528	6.4
Mokhotlong	499	10.1	22918	5.3
Thaba Tseka	489	9.9	37649	8.7
Household size				
1-2	1262	25.5	109914	25.4
3-4	1437	29.0	123405	28.6
5-6	1238	25.0	108362	25.1
7+	1017	20.5	90519	20.9
Land holding				
None	2167	43.7	199710	46.2
< 1 ha	495	10.0	40324	9.3
1-1.99 ha	210	4.2	17240	4.0
2-3.99 ha	350	7.1	30896	7.1
4-5.99 ha	274	5.5	26221	6.1
6+ ha	1458	29.4	117809	27.3
Livestock holding				
None	2824	57.0	243729	56.4
Small only	339	6.8	30338	7.0
Large only	899	18.1	79546	18.4
Both	892	18.0	78586	18.2

**Table 0.7 - Percent distribution of households by place of residence,
and characteristics of the head of household**

	Unweighted households	Unweighted percentage	Weighted households	Weighted percentage
Total	4954	100.0	432198	100.0
Place of residence				
Rural	3230	65.2	303122	70.1
Urban	1724	34.8	129076	29.9
Socio-economic group				
Public	615	12.4	52518	12.2
Private formal	1061	21.4	102185	23.6
Private informal	477	9.6	38662	8.9
Subsistence Agriculture	491	9.9	42638	9.9
Self Employed other than agric	440	8.9	35311	8.2
Unemployed	1870	37.7	160885	37.2
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gender				
Male	3151	63.6	277869	64.3
Female	1803	36.4	154330	35.7
Marital status				
Single	384	7.8	32201	7.5
Monogamous	2793	56.4	245964	56.9
Polygamous	90	1.8	7041	1.6
Divorced/Separated	326	6.6	28815	6.7
Widowed	1348	27.2	117436	27.2
Living Together	13	0.3	743	0.2
Highest level of education				
None	1368	27.6	112433	26.0
Some Primary	1842	37.2	162460	37.6
Comp. Primary	604	12.2	56074	13.0
Some Secondary	632	12.8	54339	12.6
Comp. Secondary	293	5.9	28278	6.5
Post Secondary	215	4.3	18616	4.3

Table 1.1 - Interview results by place and district of residence

	Households in sample	Households successfully interviewed			Not interviewed	Response rate
		Original Household	Replacement (refusal)	Replacement (not found)		
Total	4954	98.1	0.2	1.7	0.0	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	3230	98.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Urban	1724	98.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	100.0
District of residence						
Butha Buthe	485	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Leribe	499	96.4	0.4	3.2	0.0	100.0
Berea	475	97.7	0.2	2.1	0.0	100.0
Maseru	631	97.8	0.2	2.1	0.0	100.0
Mafeteng	496	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
Mohale Hoek	437	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Quthing	482	99.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
Qacha's Nek	461	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	499	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Thaba Tseka	489	92.8	1.0	6.1	0.0	100.0

Table 1.2 - Percent distribution of the rural and urban population by poverty quintile, district of residence, gender and age

	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Total	11.9	17.3	18.1	28.0	24.6	100.0
Rural	10.4	17.7	17.9	29.3	24.7	100.0
District of residence						
Butha Buthe	12.3	19.2	19.9	27.0	21.6	100.0
Leribe	9.5	16.9	17.0	30.4	26.2	100.0
Berea	14.2	16.9	21.3	21.3	26.3	100.0
Maseru	9.5	19.4	20.1	21.9	29.0	100.0
Mafeteng	5.4	16.8	28.1	23.5	26.2	100.0
Mohale Hoek	25.6	27.0	24.4	15.0	8.1	100.0
Quthing	25.6	22.1	22.8	15.1	14.5	100.0
Qacha's Nek	27.0	29.9	22.6	14.7	5.8	100.0
Mokhotlong	54.6	23.3	12.3	6.3	3.6	100.0
Thaba Tseka	63.6	20.4	9.1	2.6	4.2	100.0
Gender						
Male	19.7	20.0	20.2	20.3	19.8	100.0
Female	20.3	20.0	19.8	19.7	20.3	100.0
Age						
< 15	20.7	20.5	20.3	18.9	19.5	100.0
15-64	18.5	19.0	19.5	21.7	21.2	100.0
65+	27.1	24.8	21.4	13.2	13.6	100.0
Urban	19.7	15.8	19.3	21.5	23.8	100.0
District of residence						
Butha Buthe	25.7	22.2	21.7	13.3	17.1	100.0
Leribe	13.3	9.0	16.9	30.1	30.8	100.0
Berea	32.5	20.8	17.1	17.3	12.4	100.0
Maseru	9.3	23.2	19.6	22.6	25.3	100.0
Mafeteng	16.5	22.5	25.9	17.8	17.4	100.0
Mohale Hoek	17.4	23.0	20.3	18.3	21.0	100.0
Quthing	56.2	12.8	14.8	7.8	8.5	100.0
Qacha's Nek	29.3	13.4	23.0	21.4	12.9	100.0
Mokhotlong	33.9	25.2	15.3	12.3	13.3	100.0
Thaba Tseka	25.9	17.8	22.1	19.8	14.4	100.0
Gender						
Male	20.3	19.8	20.7	20.7	18.5	100.0
Female	19.7	20.2	19.5	19.5	21.1	100.0
Age						
< 15	22.3	20.7	20.3	19.0	17.6	100.0
15-64	18.0	19.3	19.9	21.0	21.7	100.0
65+	35.9	25.4	19.2	11.8	7.8	100.0

Table 1.3 - Percent distribution of the rural and urban households by poverty quintile, district of residence, household size, land and livestock holdings

	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Total	19.9	20.2	19.9	18.8	21.2	100.0
Rural	21.5	20.8	19.7	18.4	19.6	100.0
District of residence						
Butha Buthe	14.4	19.8	20.1	23.4	22.3	100.0
Leribe	9.2	20.4	18.1	27.6	24.7	100.0
Berea	16.4	17.2	21.6	21.0	23.9	100.0
Maseru	11.8	21.7	20.1	19.1	27.3	100.0
Mafeteng	7.0	17.9	28.8	23.1	23.2	100.0
Mohale Hoek	27.1	26.3	24.1	14.5	8.1	100.0
Quthing	27.8	23.5	20.5	12.4	15.7	100.0
Qacha's Nek	27.5	32.4	19.3	15.0	5.8	100.0
Mokhotlong	58.8	22.0	10.5	5.1	3.6	100.0
Thaba Tseka	63.9	16.3	6.4	2.7	10.7	100.0
Household size						
1-2	26.4	25.3	16.8	13.6	17.9	100.0
3-4	22.3	20.0	23.1	16.9	17.8	100.0
5-6	21.5	20.2	16.7	18.5	23.2	100.0
7+	16.8	19.1	21.2	23.7	19.2	100.0
Land holding						
None	20.5	20.4	19.5	18.9	20.7	100.0
< 1 ha	23.5	17.8	20.8	18.3	19.5	100.0
1-1.99 ha	19.0	20.0	22.3	18.9	19.8	100.0
2-3.99 ha	23.2	21.0	22.9	13.1	19.7	100.0
4-5.99 ha	30.2	23.2	16.5	16.6	13.5	100.0
6+ ha	19.7	21.7	19.0	19.8	19.8	100.0
Livestock holding						
None	22.8	20.5	16.8	16.8	23.1	100.0
Small only	21.1	22.4	25.5	14.0	16.9	100.0
Large only	20.3	20.6	21.3	20.1	17.6	100.0
Both	20.3	21.0	21.2	21.4	16.2	100.0
Urban	16.1	18.8	20.3	19.7	25.1	100.0
District of residence						
Butha Buthe	23.8	21.4	21.3	13.1	20.4	100.0
Leribe	9.2	10.2	24.0	21.4	35.2	100.0
Berea	31.0	18.6	17.2	17.4	15.7	100.0
Maseru	7.3	19.6	20.1	22.6	30.4	100.0
Mafeteng	12.2	20.4	25.0	16.8	25.6	100.0
Mohale Hoek	16.2	22.4	20.7	16.7	24.0	100.0
Quthing	50.7	9.0	15.2	10.8	14.2	100.0
Qacha's Nek	29.6	19.0	21.3	18.1	12.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	29.0	22.1	15.9	15.7	17.3	100.0
Thaba Tseka	20.3	18.1	18.4	21.2	22.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	9.4	16.7	19.2	20.0	34.7	100.0
3-4	18.9	16.8	23.8	17.5	23.0	100.0
5-6	20.4	27.4	17.5	20.7	14.0	100.0
7+	25.8	16.2	20.1	22.7	15.2	100.0
Land holding						
None	12.1	16.8	19.9	20.9	30.2	100.0
< 1 ha	23.7	18.0	23.2	21.5	13.6	100.0
1-1.99 ha	16.7	39.2	13.3	22.9	8.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	40.1	15.0	20.4	19.1	5.4	100.0
4-5.99 ha	26.3	25.1	23.3	18.3	7.0	100.0
6+ ha	22.8	22.1	21.6	13.4	20.1	100.0
Livestock holding						
None	13.5	18.4	20.9	19.8	27.5	100.0
Small only	27.2	19.5	12.8	26.8	13.7	100.0
Large only	32.5	18.0	22.1	15.7	11.7	100.0
Both	32.2	29.3	11.3	19.8	7.4	100.0

Lesotho Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2002

Table 1.4 - Percent distribution of the rural and urban households by poverty quintile, and characteristics of the head of household

	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Total	19.9	20.2	19.9	18.8	21.2	100.0
Rural	21.5	20.8	19.7	18.4	19.6	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	9.5	9.0	19.1	24.1	38.3	100.0
Private formal	10.8	14.5	17.6	22.7	34.3	100.0
Private informal	24.1	24.5	25.4	15.2	10.9	100.0
Subsistence-agriculture	37.1	23.8	16.2	17.3	5.5	100.0
Self Employed other than agricu	13.0	20.0	13.3	19.2	34.5	100.0
Unemployed	24.3	24.0	21.3	16.5	14.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender						
Male	20.4	19.3	19.3	19.0	22.0	100.0
Female	23.5	23.7	20.4	17.3	15.1	100.0
Marital status						
Single	7.5	20.7	11.6	19.4	40.8	100.0
Monogamous	20.0	18.9	18.6	19.9	22.6	100.0
Polygamous	33.0	20.6	13.1	24.8	8.6	100.0
Divorced/Separated	23.1	24.1	18.5	14.5	19.8	100.0
Widowed	25.0	23.7	22.9	15.9	12.5	100.0
Living Together	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Highest level of education						
None	37.2	25.9	17.9	11.1	7.9	100.0
Some Primary	16.6	21.3	22.2	21.1	18.8	100.0
Comp. Primary	11.7	17.8	20.5	21.5	28.4	100.0
Some Secondary	8.6	9.2	14.4	28.2	39.5	100.0
Comp. Secondary	1.9	1.8	17.8	13.6	64.9	100.0
Post Secondary	0.0	6.5	7.3	31.4	54.8	100.0
Urban	16.1	18.8	20.3	19.7	25.1	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	7.2	19.3	19.5	23.6	30.4	100.0
Private formal	9.4	13.8	23.1	22.0	31.6	100.0
Private informal	36.7	18.7	11.1	14.8	18.8	100.0
Subsistence-agriculture	47.9	26.5	13.7	11.9	0.0	100.0
Self Employed other than agricu	21.3	21.5	21.0	19.0	17.3	100.0
Unemployed	23.2	23.5	20.0	14.7	18.6	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender						
Male	14.9	18.0	20.1	20.9	26.2	100.0
Female	18.0	20.1	20.6	17.9	23.4	100.0
Marital status						
Single	3.0	16.4	24.4	19.9	36.3	100.0
Monogamous	14.7	18.2	19.6	21.1	26.4	100.0
Polygamous	34.4	21.4	29.0	6.8	8.5	100.0
Divorced/Separated	14.5	17.0	21.9	23.6	23.0	100.0
Widowed	32.5	23.3	16.6	14.7	12.9	100.0
Living Together	34.6	42.2	5.8	5.8	11.6	100.0
Highest level of education						
None	42.2	19.3	17.6	12.4	8.4	100.0
Some Primary	29.0	24.2	19.3	12.9	14.5	100.0
Comp. Primary	18.3	17.7	20.4	21.9	21.7	100.0
Some Secondary	4.8	18.8	20.2	23.2	32.9	100.0
Comp. Secondary	3.1	10.6	22.1	23.0	41.3	100.0
Post Secondary	6.0	21.0	22.7	25.7	24.7	100.0

Table 2.1: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	48.9	14.7	22.3	6.3	0.9	6.8	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	52.9	14.4	19.9	6.4	0.9	5.5	100.0
Rural poor	52.4	14.8	17.0	11.7	1.3	2.8	100.0
Urban	39.5	15.6	27.9	6.2	1.0	9.9	100.0
Urban poor	39.3	14.3	35.2	7.0	1.2	3.1	100.0
District of residence							
Butha Buthe	45.6	16.8	27.0	4.6	0.6	5.4	100.0
Leribe	54.8	14.1	9.9	7.7	1.8	11.6	100.0
Berea	34.9	14.5	39.9	6.6	0.7	3.4	100.0
Maseru	40.2	14.1	28.8	7.2	0.1	9.6	100.0
Mafeteng	75.0	9.3	9.6	3.3	0.7	2.1	100.0
Mohale Hoek	45.2	17.3	23.7	5.9	1.6	6.2	100.0
Quthing	52.4	10.0	27.7	4.5	0.8	4.6	100.0
Qacha's Nek	57.2	20.8	15.2	5.0	1.3	0.6	100.0
Mokhotlong	59.8	15.4	14.2	3.6	1.0	6.0	100.0
Thaba Tsoka	41.6	18.4	20.0	10.0	1.4	8.5	100.0
Household size							
1-2	42.4	14.0	28.4	5.0	0.8	9.4	100.0
3-4	49.6	15.1	21.2	6.3	1.1	6.7	100.0
5-6	53.3	15.1	19.2	5.2	0.4	6.8	100.0
7+	50.8	14.7	20.0	9.3	1.3	3.9	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	45.8	13.9	27.4	6.0	0.6	6.3	100.0
< 1 ha	52.0	12.2	26.0	4.2	1.7	4.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	51.5	15.9	14.8	9.6	1.3	6.8	100.0
2-3.99 ha	55.0	20.8	16.5	4.4	0.0	3.3	100.0
4-5.99 ha	49.3	20.6	11.5	12.5	1.2	4.9	100.0
6+ ha	51.1	13.9	17.4	6.3	1.2	10.1	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	45.9	14.9	25.2	6.4	0.6	7.1	100.0
Small only	48.7	12.9	20.0	4.9	2.2	11.3	100.0
Large only	52.2	17.0	17.0	6.5	1.1	6.3	100.0
Both	55.2	12.8	19.5	6.5	1.1	5.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	41.4	18.1	26.4	6.6	0.7	6.9	100.0
Private formal	43.7	14.3	25.8	6.6	0.6	8.9	100.0
Private informal	55.8	15.8	15.7	5.1	0.8	6.8	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	57.9	13.0	17.4	6.5	1.3	3.9	100.0
Self Employed / Other	53.7	15.6	19.0	3.6	1.3	6.9	100.0
Unemployed	49.6	13.9	22.3	6.9	1.0	6.3	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	49.1	14.8	21.3	6.9	1.0	7.0	100.0
Female	48.6	14.6	24.2	5.3	0.7	6.6	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	34.6	13.7	32.2	5.7	0.9	12.8	100.0
Monogamous	49.6	15.6	20.6	6.4	0.9	6.9	100.0
Polygamous	39.2	10.2	30.4	13.0	1.4	5.8	100.0
Divorced/Separated	47.4	15.1	22.6	7.1	0.0	7.8	100.0
Widowed	52.2	13.6	22.5	5.7	1.1	4.9	100.0
Living Together	58.1	0.0	27.6	8.8	5.5	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	52.8	13.6	21.7	5.8	0.7	5.5	100.0
Some Primary	53.0	13.7	19.2	7.7	1.0	5.3	100.0
Complete Primary	46.8	16.0	24.2	5.1	1.2	6.7	100.0
Some Secondary	42.7	16.2	25.2	5.8	0.9	9.1	100.0
Complete Secondary	32.7	17.6	28.5	4.7	0.5	16.1	100.0
Post Secondary	38.7	18.3	28.9	5.3	0.4	8.4	100.0

Table 2.2: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the household compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	43.2	20.2	26.4	8.5	1.4	0.2	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	48.9	20.5	21.7	7.8	1.0	0.2	100.0
Rural poor	48.7	22.9	21.0	6.6	0.8	0.0	100.0
Urban	29.8	19.7	37.6	10.3	2.4	0.2	100.0
Urban poor	32.4	22.4	40.0	5.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
District of residence							
Butha Buthe	44.2	22.4	27.4	5.3	0.3	0.4	100.0
Leribe	44.1	27.6	17.6	10.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
Berea	42.2	22.8	26.8	6.9	1.2	0.0	100.0
Maseru	35.6	18.9	32.5	10.5	2.4	0.1	100.0
Mafeteng	67.9	10.3	14.2	5.3	1.9	0.5	100.0
Mohale Hoek	43.1	25.4	24.8	5.5	0.4	0.7	100.0
Quthing	46.8	16.9	29.1	6.0	0.8	0.3	100.0
Qacha's Nek	37.8	23.5	25.7	10.7	2.3	0.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	49.3	15.3	27.5	7.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
Thaba Tseka	33.3	17.4	35.8	11.8	1.6	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	36.4	18.3	33.1	10.2	1.7	0.2	100.0
3-4	45.1	19.3	25.4	8.7	1.3	0.3	100.0
5-6	45.3	21.3	23.8	7.9	1.5	0.2	100.0
7+	46.0	22.6	23.0	7.2	1.2	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	40.1	18.4	30.7	8.4	2.2	0.2	100.0
< 1 ha	50.0	16.1	25.3	8.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	40.8	26.8	23.7	5.7	2.7	0.3	100.0
2-3.99 ha	46.2	22.1	22.2	9.1	0.4	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	43.9	24.9	22.0	8.7	0.4	0.2	100.0
6+ ha	45.4	22.3	22.1	9.2	0.7	0.2	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	40.4	19.0	30.1	8.6	1.6	0.3	100.0
Small only	53.6	19.2	18.7	7.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
Large only	44.1	23.8	22.2	8.3	1.6	0.1	100.0
Both	46.6	21.0	22.5	9.2	0.7	0.1	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	29.1	24.4	35.1	8.7	2.6	0.1	100.0
Private formal	31.9	21.3	31.3	13.2	2.0	0.3	100.0
Private informal	51.1	21.1	20.4	6.6	0.4	0.3	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	53.2	16.2	21.9	6.8	1.4	0.4	100.0
Self Employed / Other	43.2	25.0	21.5	7.6	2.4	0.3	100.0
Unemployed	50.3	18.1	24.3	6.7	0.7	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	41.9	21.0	25.8	9.5	1.5	0.2	100.0
Female	45.3	18.9	27.6	6.8	1.3	0.1	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	25.5	18.6	37.3	15.9	2.6	0.1	100.0
Monogamous	42.5	21.2	25.4	9.0	1.7	0.2	100.0
Polygamous	33.5	26.0	29.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Divorced/Separated	40.7	18.1	30.7	9.8	0.5	0.2	100.0
Widowed	50.4	19.0	24.6	5.2	0.8	0.1	100.0
Living Together	67.8	13.2	14.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	53.2	15.9	23.1	6.4	1.0	0.4	100.0
Some Primary	46.2	21.9	22.9	8.0	0.9	0.1	100.0
Complete Primary	42.3	21.2	27.1	7.8	1.6	0.1	100.0
Some Secondary	30.0	22.8	33.7	11.6	1.9	0.1	100.0
Complete Secondary	25.4	18.3	36.6	15.4	4.2	0.1	100.0
Post Secondary	23.6	25.0	39.3	9.4	2.8	0.0	100.0

Table 2.3: Percent distribution of households by changes in the land holding of the household in the last year

	No holding	Less	Same	More	Don't Know	Total
Total	46.2	8.2	44.2	0.9	0.5	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	37.8	10.2	50.6	1.1	0.3	100.0
Rural poor	39.0	13.5	46.6	0.8	0.2	100.0
Urban	65.9	3.6	29.1	0.5	1.0	100.0
Urban poor	51.6	10.7	37.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of residence						
Butha Buthe	22.2	10.4	65.2	1.3	0.9	100.0
Leribe	13.9	6.5	77.0	0.8	1.8	100.0
Berea	47.9	7.5	43.3	1.2	0.1	100.0
Maseru	63.6	5.0	30.5	0.8	0.1	100.0
Mafeteng	76.5	3.1	19.6	0.8	0.1	100.0
Mohale Hoek	34.5	19.6	44.8	1.0	0.0	100.0
Quthing	44.0	8.9	44.1	2.0	1.0	100.0
Qacha's Nek	60.8	9.9	28.9	0.5	0.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	32.5	8.2	57.0	1.2	1.1	100.0
Thaba Tseka	39.4	14.2	45.5	0.8	0.1	100.0
Household size						
1-2	58.0	4.4	36.0	0.5	1.0	100.0
3-4	47.5	7.4	44.1	0.7	0.3	100.0
5-6	39.7	9.7	48.5	1.5	0.5	100.0
7+	37.9	12.1	48.8	1.1	0.1	100.0
Area of land owned by the household						
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	0.0	14.2	83.8	1.8	0.2	100.0
1-1.99 ha	0.0	14.8	83.3	1.8	0.1	100.0
2-3.99 ha	0.0	18.8	79.6	1.2	0.4	100.0
4-5.99 ha	0.0	19.5	78.5	1.9	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	0.0	13.8	82.8	1.8	1.6	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household						
None	54.4	6.0	38.4	0.6	0.7	100.0
Small only	43.1	8.4	46.8	0.9	0.9	100.0
Large only	32.5	11.6	54.7	1.0	0.2	100.0
Both	35.9	11.6	50.4	2.1	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	63.6	4.4	31.3	0.6	0.2	100.0
Private formal	51.3	5.6	41.3	1.1	0.8	100.0
Private informal	43.2	10.9	42.6	2.1	1.1	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	37.7	12.8	49.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Self Employed / Other	46.3	6.9	46.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	40.3	9.6	48.8	0.8	0.5	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	43.9	8.0	46.7	0.9	0.5	100.0
Female	50.4	8.5	39.5	1.0	0.6	100.0
Marital status of the head of household						
Single	71.7	0.6	25.9	0.2	1.6	100.0
Monogamous	42.9	8.7	47.0	0.9	0.4	100.0
Polygamous	48.2	8.5	43.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Divorced/Separated	57.6	4.9	36.1	1.1	0.3	100.0
Widowed	42.9	10.0	45.4	1.2	0.4	100.0
Living Together	86.7	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household						
None	39.9	10.7	48.3	0.8	0.3	100.0
Some Primary	40.5	10.5	47.1	1.3	0.5	100.0
Complete Primary	48.0	5.5	45.6	0.6	0.3	100.0
Some Secondary	58.2	3.6	36.6	1.0	0.6	100.0
Complete Secondary	67.9	1.4	29.3	0.5	0.8	100.0
Post Secondary	60.1	5.0	33.4	0.2	1.3	100.0

Lesotho Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2002

Table 2.4: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always	Total
Total	16.1	16.3	29.2	19.3	19.1	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	10.4	17.3	30.3	20.8	21.2	100.0
Rural poor	6.6	13.9	37.0	23.2	19.3	100.0
Urban	29.7	13.9	26.4	15.7	14.3	100.0
Urban poor	19.4	8.0	39.5	11.1	22.0	100.0
District of residence						
Butha Buthe	10.9	19.2	36.4	19.1	14.4	100.0
Leribe	9.1	24.7	36.6	18.3	11.4	100.0
Berea	16.6	14.1	24.0	19.2	26.1	100.0
Maseru	24.8	16.7	26.7	17.6	14.1	100.0
Mafeteng	12.8	25.0	30.5	12.8	18.8	100.0
Mohale Hoek	6.8	21.3	29.5	21.0	21.4	100.0
Quthing	7.9	4.5	27.6	37.0	22.9	100.0
Qacha's Nek	22.9	6.4	26.1	18.2	26.4	100.0
Mokhotlong	13.7	2.9	26.0	18.0	39.5	100.0
Thaba Tseka	19.1	9.5	27.2	23.4	20.8	100.0
Household size						
1-2	23.0	15.7	26.5	16.5	18.3	100.0
3-4	17.5	16.2	27.0	19.4	20.0	100.0
5-6	12.6	17.3	30.1	20.4	19.7	100.0
7+	10.3	16.0	34.3	21.1	18.2	100.0
Area of land owned by the household						
None	19.3	15.3	26.9	17.4	21.1	100.0
< 1 ha	17.9	11.3	28.0	23.5	19.2	100.0
1-1.99 ha	13.2	16.9	30.1	20.8	18.9	100.0
2-3.99 ha	10.8	17.9	25.6	25.6	20.1	100.0
4-5.99 ha	11.3	19.5	30.0	22.7	16.5	100.0
6+ ha	13.1	18.6	34.0	18.2	16.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household						
None	19.0	14.7	27.2	19.0	20.1	100.0
Small only	6.9	14.0	40.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
Large only	13.2	19.6	29.0	21.2	17.0	100.0
Both	13.9	19.0	31.1	18.5	17.4	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	33.1	15.1	26.4	15.5	9.9	100.0
Private formal	21.0	21.8	30.9	14.5	11.9	100.0
Private informal	8.5	18.1	31.3	20.4	21.7	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	12.8	15.3	27.0	21.2	23.7	100.0
Self Employed / Other	15.7	15.1	28.3	21.0	19.8	100.0
Unemployed	10.4	13.4	29.3	22.4	24.7	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	17.0	17.5	29.1	19.1	17.3	100.0
Female	14.6	14.3	29.2	19.5	22.4	100.0
Marital status of the head of household						
Single	30.0	22.1	22.2	11.2	14.4	100.0
Monogamous	16.3	16.9	30.1	20.1	16.6	100.0
Polygamous	19.0	22.4	17.5	10.5	30.6	100.0
Divorced/Separated	16.7	16.7	23.8	18.9	23.9	100.0
Widowed	11.7	13.2	31.2	20.4	23.6	100.0
Living Together	4.4	3.2	30.0	10.0	52.5	100.0
Education level of the head of household						
None	7.9	12.9	26.2	24.2	28.8	100.0
Some Primary	11.9	18.8	31.6	18.5	19.2	100.0
Complete Primary	14.7	16.1	32.2	22.0	15.0	100.0
Some Secondary	23.6	18.6	28.9	17.9	11.0	100.0
Complete Secondary	35.5	15.0	27.0	10.6	11.8	100.0
Post Secondary	56.0	10.9	20.8	5.0	7.3	100.0

Table 2.5: Percentage of households owning certain assets

	Home	Land	Livestock			Car	Motorcycle	Bicycle
			Small	Large	Both			
Total	78.3	53.8	7.0	18.4	18.2	4.2	0.7	2.5
Place of residence								
Rural	92.6	62.2	8.5	23.1	24.3	2.9	0.5	1.6
Rural poor	98.7	61.0	6.1	29.2	38.8	2.2	0.5	1.4
Urban	44.6	34.1	3.6	7.3	3.8	7.4	1.3	4.6
Urban poor	91.1	48.4	7.0	14.3	16.9	13.8	7.4	7.9
District of residence								
Butha Buthe	87.5	77.8	5.8	25.7	12.1	6.3	1.1	3.1
Leribe	82.2	86.1	8.1	26.9	13.8	3.6	0.8	1.6
Berea	91.0	52.1	9.2	19.0	30.0	3.7	1.4	4.4
Maseru	63.7	36.4	5.7	13.4	9.5	4.4	0.8	3.1
Mafeteng	83.6	23.5	8.0	18.8	30.3	4.6	0.5	2.6
Mohale Hoek	88.2	65.5	11.6	12.6	32.5	2.5	0.7	1.2
Quthing	90.7	56.0	9.5	14.8	18.3	5.0	0.0	1.7
Qacha's Nek	71.7	39.2	5.8	11.6	11.1	4.6	0.5	1.8
Mokhotlong	77.9	67.5	4.8	24.6	22.4	3.0	0.5	2.1
Thaba Tseka	76.3	60.6	3.6	20.2	19.1	4.6	0.2	1.8
Household size								
1-2	50.6	42.0	6.4	9.2	8.0	2.9	0.5	1.0
3-4	78.6	52.5	6.9	17.3	13.9	4.2	0.7	2.7
5-6	91.5	60.3	8.8	22.7	20.5	5.1	0.9	3.9
7+	95.8	62.1	5.8	25.9	33.6	4.8	0.7	2.3
Socio-economic group								
Public	54.6	36.4	3.8	12.6	9.4	8.9	1.6	5.7
Private formal	66.6	48.7	5.1	18.4	13.2	4.0	0.4	2.8
Private informal	85.5	56.8	9.5	19.8	21.2	0.3	0.2	1.5
Subsistence Agriculture	94.7	62.3	9.6	24.3	35.1	3.3	0.5	0.8
Self Employed / Other	76.1	53.7	7.1	12.5	15.1	16.0	2.1	4.0
Unemployed	87.9	59.7	8.0	19.7	19.7	1.4	0.5	1.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	79.5	56.1	6.6	21.4	21.2	5.5	0.9	2.9
Female	76.2	49.6	7.7	13.0	12.7	1.8	0.3	1.7

Table 2.6: Percent distribution of households by housing tenure

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
Total	78.3	16.6	4.4	0.6	100.0
Place of residence					
Rural	92.6	2.2	4.6	0.5	100.0
Rural poor	98.7	0.3	1.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	44.6	50.4	4.1	0.9	100.0
Urban poor	91.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of residence					
Butha Buthe	87.5	9.5	3.0	0.0	100.0
Leribe	82.2	14.1	3.2	0.4	100.0
Berea	91.0	3.0	5.9	0.1	100.0
Maseru	63.7	33.6	2.0	0.7	100.0
Mafeteng	83.6	10.4	5.6	0.4	100.0
Mohale Hoek	88.2	5.7	4.9	1.2	100.0
Quthing	90.7	6.3	2.7	0.3	100.0
Qacha's Nek	71.7	20.1	6.7	1.5	100.0
Mokhotlong	77.9	15.4	6.7	0.0	100.0
Thaba Tseka	76.3	12.4	9.4	1.9	100.0
Household size					
1-2	50.6	39.8	8.5	1.1	100.0
3-4	78.6	14.9	5.7	0.8	100.0
5-6	91.5	6.4	1.7	0.4	100.0
7+	95.8	2.9	1.2	0.1	100.0
Socio-economic group					
Public	54.6	33.5	9.7	2.1	100.0
Private formal	66.6	29.2	3.2	1.0	100.0
Private informal	85.5	9.5	4.9	0.1	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	94.7	1.9	3.3	0.2	100.0
Self Employed / Other	76.1	21.2	2.4	0.3	100.0
Unemployed	87.9	7.7	4.2	0.2	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	79.5	15.1	4.7	0.8	100.0
Female	76.2	19.4	4.1	0.4	100.0

Table 2.7: Percent distribution of households by material used for roof and walls

	Roof					Walls												
	Mud	Thatch	Wood	Iron Sheets	Cement	Roof tiles	Asbestos	Other	Total	Mud	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement	Wood / Bamboo	Iron sheets	Cardboard	Other	Total
Total	0.3	27.6	0.6	68.1	0.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.7	39.9	6.0	42.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Place of residence																		
Rural	0.4	38.2	0.8	58.4	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.4	51.1	3.0	32.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural poor	0.3	35.4	0.4	63.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.4	49.3	2.0	35.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	0.0	2.6	0.3	90.7	1.0	5.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5.8	13.4	15.0	63.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	0.0	4.1	0.0	85.8	2.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.9	24.4	7.0	63.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of residence																		
Butha Buthe	0.7	28.4	0.1	66.9	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.9	29.4	8.0	45.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Letibe	0.8	26.3	0.4	68.0	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.3	25.1	6.0	49.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Berea	0.0	35.8	0.4	62.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.9	36.5	1.0	42.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maseru	0.2	15.9	0.2	79.0	0.2	4.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	6.6	27.2	14.0	51.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mafeteng	0.3	11.8	0.6	84.1	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.0	39.5	4.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mohale Hoek	0.3	36.7	0.4	59.2	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	57.7	3.0	29.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Quthing	0.2	36.3	5.2	56.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	58.0	1.0	34.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Quthing's Nek	0.4	23.1	0.0	76.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.0	51.0	3.0	28.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	0.0	47.1	0.0	49.0	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	64.0	2.0	33.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Thaba Tsoka	0.0	51.4	1.7	43.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	66.0	2.0	27.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	100.0
Household size																		
1-2	0.0	27.5	0.6	69.8	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	9.4	34.4	7.0	45.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
3-4	0.4	27.5	0.8	67.8	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.0	42.0	6.0	38.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.5	27.0	0.8	66.7	0.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.3	41.6	7.0	41.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	0.3	28.4	0.3	67.9	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	41.4	5.0	42.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group																		
Public	0.0	11.5	0.2	79.9	0.7	7.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	6.9	20.1	12.0	56.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	100.0
Private formal	0.1	15.3	0.3	79.8	1.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	25.7	8.0	58.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	0.0	33.1	0.8	63.5	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.6	48.3	5.0	27.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	0.7	49.8	0.9	45.9	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	65.4	4.0	21.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self Employed / Other	0.2	17.7	0.1	77.2	0.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.2	29.0	9.0	51.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	0.5	35.6	1.0	61.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.4	48.9	4.0	33.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household																		
Male	0.2	26.8	0.6	68.2	1.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	39.3	7.0	43.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.5	29.0	0.8	67.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.8	40.9	6.0	39.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 2.8: Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water and type of toilet

	Source of water					Type of toilet											
	Piped	Public tap/ borehole	Protected well	Unprotected well/rain	River/ Lake/Pond	Vendor/ Truck	Other	Total	None	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank	Pan / bucket	Type of toilet				
													Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Ventilated pit latrine		
Total	16.6	51.3	9.7	20.8	1.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	35.8	1.9	1.0	0.0	28.0	8.0	20.0	6.0	100.0
Place of residence																	
Rural	5.6	53.6	12.2	27.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	46.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	24.0	9.0	11.0	8.0	100.0
Rural poor	3.4	52.4	9.7	33.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	100.0
Urban	42.3	46.2	3.6	5.9	0.2	0.3	1.5	100.0	9.6	5.2	2.3	0.0	36.0	6.0	39.0	2.0	100.0
Urban poor	33.3	51.6	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	25.0	9.0	34.0	7.0	100.0
District of residence																	
Butha Buthe	17.3	50.4	5.7	20.4	4.4	0.5	1.2	100.0	28.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	32.0	15.0	20.0	2.0	100.0
Leribe	10.9	42.2	16.9	28.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	28.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	41.0	10.0	19.0	0.0	100.0
Berea	4.8	67.7	6.3	20.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	39.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	37.0	5.0	16.0	2.0	100.0
Maseru	23.7	54.9	7.1	13.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	14.4	3.6	1.3	0.0	35.0	7.0	27.0	12.0	100.0
Mafeteng	15.9	57.2	5.6	20.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.0	20.0	21.0	5.0	100.0
Mohale Hoek	12.0	48.6	9.0	27.5	2.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	44.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	18.0	4.0	13.0	21.0	100.0
Quthing	10.8	56.3	8.5	22.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	23.0	4.0	8.0	9.0	100.0
Qutha's Nek	24.2	59.5	1.9	11.5	0.8	0.1	2.0	100.0	48.4	2.8	1.3	0.0	24.0	7.0	17.0	0.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	19.1	47.7	13.6	19.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	24.0	0.0	100.0
Thaba Tseka	18.3	27.0	21.6	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.3	5.3	4.2	0.0	9.0	2.0	13.0	0.0	100.0
Household size																	
1-2	23.9	51.4	8.2	14.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	29.0	3.6	2.0	0.0	30.0	7.0	23.0	6.0	100.0
3-4	17.2	50.9	9.1	21.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	38.6	2.0	0.7	0.0	28.0	7.0	18.0	6.0	100.0
5-6	13.4	50.3	12.0	22.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	38.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	27.0	7.0	20.0	5.0	100.0
7+	10.7	53.1	9.4	25.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	37.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	25.0	11.0	18.0	7.0	100.0
Socio-economic group																	
Public	39.8	44.1	6.3	8.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	15.9	10.4	5.2	0.0	24.0	8.0	33.0	3.0	100.0
Private formal	19.5	52.3	8.1	18.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	24.8	1.6	0.6	0.0	33.0	9.0	26.0	5.0	100.0
Private informal	8.8	56.9	8.5	24.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	48.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	24.0	6.0	11.0	9.0	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	6.8	47.5	15.4	29.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	46.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	17.0	7.0	12.0	17.0	100.0
Self Employed / Other	18.9	54.1	9.2	14.0	1.7	0.5	1.6	100.0	25.6	1.2	1.2	0.0	35.0	9.0	24.0	3.0	100.0
Unemployed	11.1	52.2	10.6	24.4	1.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	45.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	28.0	8.0	14.0	5.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household																	
Male	16.5	50.4	9.7	21.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	35.7	2.0	1.1	0.0	27.0	8.0	20.0	6.0	100.0
Female	16.7	53.1	9.5	19.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	100.0	35.9	1.8	0.7	0.0	29.0	9.0	19.0	5.0	100.0

Footnote:

Purchased water same as Vendor or Truck or IPL

Table 2.9: Percent distribution of households by fuel used for lighting and cooking

	Fuel used for lighting								Total
	Kerosene / paraffin	Gas	Electricity	Generator	Battery	Candles	Firewood	Other	
Total	55.7	0.5	5.3	0.1	0.2	37.4	0.6	0.2	100.0
Place of residence									
Rural	55.8	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.2	40.9	0.7	0.2	100.0
Rural poor	54.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	43.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
Urban	55.5	0.6	13.8	0.3	0.2	29.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
Urban poor	51.8	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.2	39.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of residence									
Butha Buthe	47.0	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.2	48.4	0.7	0.3	100.0
Leribe	46.8	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.3	49.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Berea	48.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	48.3	0.2	1.1	100.0
Maseru	50.2	0.5	12.3	0.2	0.0	36.5	0.3	0.0	100.0
Mafeteng	57.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	40.1	0.2	0.2	100.0
Mohale Hoek	72.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	23.8	1.5	0.3	100.0
Quthing	71.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	24.9	1.0	0.5	100.0
Qacha's Nek	66.4	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.1	28.8	0.7	0.4	100.0
Mokhotlong	57.3	1.5	2.8	0.6	0.0	37.3	0.6	0.0	100.0
Thaba Tseka	67.3	0.2	10.3	0.0	0.4	20.7	0.8	0.3	100.0
Household size									
1-2	57.4	0.6	7.0	0.0	0.1	34.0	0.7	0.2	100.0
3-4	54.1	0.3	5.9	0.1	0.1	38.5	0.7	0.4	100.0
5-6	54.0	0.8	5.8	0.2	0.2	38.3	0.6	0.1	100.0
7+	57.8	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.2	39.0	0.2	0.3	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Public	47.3	0.3	23.9	0.1	0.0	28.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Private formal	60.9	0.6	4.0	0.1	0.1	33.6	0.0	0.6	100.0
Private informal	56.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	41.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	66.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.1	31.3	0.4	0.2	100.0
Self Employed / Other	48.6	1.2	5.6	0.6	0.5	42.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
Unemployed	53.8	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.2	42.3	1.1	0.1	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	55.5	0.4	5.9	0.1	0.2	36.9	0.6	0.3	100.0
Female	56.1	0.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	38.3	0.5	0.1	100.0

Table 2.10: Percentage of households owning selected household items

	Iron	Sewing machine	Fridge	Television	Radio	Watch or clock	Modern stove	Bed
Total	4.5	14.7	10.2	11.5	54.2	56.4	33.8	87.9
Place of residence								
Rural	1.6	14.7	6.6	6.9	47.6	49.1	26.5	85.5
Rural poor	0.5	16.2	4.4	5.4	49.1	58.2	22.6	89.2
Urban	11.5	14.5	18.8	22.5	69.6	73.5	50.9	93.7
Urban poor	7.1	13.1	15.9	18.2	71.4	62.0	55.7	84.9
District of residence								
Butha Buthe	2.8	18.3	11.9	10.5	56.6	59.7	42.9	89.6
Leribe	2.5	13.7	8.9	9.3	50.9	64.6	42.4	92.3
Berea	0.8	18.6	8.7	14.8	59.8	51.9	38.3	89.5
Maseru	10.1	15.6	14.2	17.9	64.6	65.3	39.1	94.4
Mafeteng	0.8	17.9	7.4	11.8	58.1	55.2	30.3	88.0
Mohale Hoek	1.9	8.9	8.3	6.6	44.8	45.5	19.5	82.5
Quthing	0.8	10.7	8.2	3.6	45.7	43.0	19.2	76.5
Qacha's Nek	1.3	16.0	6.7	8.3	53.2	61.6	31.5	87.1
Mokhotlong	3.8	11.6	8.0	7.8	32.9	41.7	22.3	77.7
Thaba Tseka	8.5	9.9	10.9	6.5	42.4	42.0	24.0	76.4
Household size								
1-2	5.4	7.3	6.9	8.9	50.1	51.2	25.8	86.4
3-4	4.9	14.4	10.9	12.2	54.3	54.3	34.1	87.8
5-6	5.6	18.0	14.1	14.4	55.5	58.4	39.9	88.4
7+	1.7	19.8	8.7	10.4	57.4	63.0	35.6	89.5
Socio-economic group								
Public	20.6	16.2	25.6	25.9	74.7	81.3	57.3	96.1
Private formal	3.4	15.5	11.7	15.3	65.9	68.2	44.0	92.2
Private informal	1.5	9.7	4.5	6.0	42.8	45.1	22.8	84.5
Subsistence Agriculture	1.2	13.2	5.6	6.8	42.9	43.9	18.4	83.0
Self Employed / Other	5.7	21.2	17.4	17.8	61.6	60.2	42.5	92.3
Unemployed	1.3	13.7	5.3	5.6	44.1	45.9	24.3	83.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	5.5	15.7	12.3	13.8	58.4	60.2	37.1	89.0
Female	2.8	12.8	6.5	7.4	46.6	49.4	27.8	86.0

Table 2.11: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest drinking water supply and health facility

	Drinking water supply						Health facility						Total	
	<15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60-119	120+	Total	<15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60-119		120+
Total	77.7	14.1	5.3	1.2	1.4	0.2	100.0	7.2	12.4	14.3	11.9	24.0	31.0	100.0
Place of residence														
Rural	73.8	16.6	6.2	1.5	1.7	0.3	100.0	5.2	7.0	9.6	10.0	26.0	42.0	100.0
Rural poor	73.2	16.4	6.5	1.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	3.7	4.5	9.0	8.0	29.0	46.0	100.0
Urban	87.1	8.4	3.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	12.1	25.1	25.3	16.2	17.0	5.0	100.0
Urban poor	88.5	7.2	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	29.9	25.5	14.0	24.0	4.0	100.0
District of residence														
Butha Buthe	77.2	11.2	8.8	2.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	10.1	17.6	17.4	9.0	26.0	20.0	100.0
Leribe	70.8	17.5	7.7	2.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	10.6	13.7	13.8	13.9	23.0	25.0	100.0
Berea	76.0	17.9	4.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	4.7	9.0	19.0	12.2	29.0	26.0	100.0
Maseru	81.7	13.2	3.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	100.0	5.0	13.4	16.4	15.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
Mafeteng	71.7	13.9	7.4	2.5	3.6	0.8	100.0	3.5	6.0	6.5	11.0	27.0	46.0	100.0
Mohale Hoek	78.8	11.8	8.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	1.4	10.2	9.1	9.5	21.0	49.0	100.0
Quthing	72.0	18.8	4.8	1.7	1.9	0.8	100.0	2.1	5.7	10.4	12.4	28.0	42.0	100.0
Qacha's Nek	88.8	9.4	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	12.5	21.4	20.8	8.2	19.0	18.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	83.6	11.7	3.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	10.8	14.4	18.8	11.5	16.0	29.0	100.0
Thaba Tseka	77.7	14.1	5.6	1.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	14.7	12.1	9.4	6.9	15.0	42.0	100.0
Household size														
1-2	80.1	12.8	4.6	1.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	10.0	18.2	15.1	12.1	18.0	27.0	100.0
3-4	80.3	13.3	4.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	6.4	13.0	13.2	12.3	25.0	30.0	100.0
5-6	75.1	15.2	6.5	1.2	1.6	0.4	100.0	6.7	9.8	15.7	12.4	25.0	31.0	100.0
7+	74.5	15.5	6.2	1.5	2.2	0.1	100.0	5.6	7.4	13.1	10.3	27.0	37.0	100.0
Socio-economic group														
Public	86.2	7.6	4.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	16.1	17.8	19.3	12.8	19.0	15.0	100.0
Private formal	78.8	14.2	4.1	1.3	1.5	0.1	100.0	6.8	14.6	16.0	13.3	28.0	22.0	100.0
Private informal	79.7	12.5	4.7	0.4	2.1	0.5	100.0	6.8	11.2	11.3	10.4	26.0	34.0	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	76.8	15.0	4.6	0.3	2.6	0.6	100.0	2.9	4.8	7.7	8.8	22.0	54.0	100.0
Self Employed / Other	74.7	15.0	8.2	0.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	9.4	18.7	18.0	10.1	22.0	22.0	100.0
Unemployed	74.8	16.2	6.0	1.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	5.3	10.1	13.3	12.2	23.0	36.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household														
Male	79.1	12.7	5.3	1.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	7.8	12.4	12.9	11.7	25.0	30.0	100.0
Female	75.4	16.7	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	6.2	12.4	16.8	12.1	21.0	31.0	100.0

Table 2.12: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest primary and secondary school

	Primary school						Secondary school						Total
	<15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 119	120+	<15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 119	120+	
Total	20.4	26.6	21.8	12.1	14.4	4.7	8.8	16.9	16.3	12.8	20.0	25.0	100.0
Place of residence													
Rural	18.3	22.9	20.9	13.8	17.8	6.3	5.4	10.8	12.9	12.3	24.0	35.0	100.0
Rural poor	19.0	18.7	19.5	14.3	22.3	6.2	4.6	7.9	14.2	10.1	23.0	40.0	100.0
Urban	25.4	35.5	23.7	8.1	6.3	0.9	16.7	31.3	24.5	13.8	11.0	3.0	100.0
Urban poor	24.5	34.0	24.5	8.9	7.7	0.4	17.1	29.3	13.9	14.5	20.0	5.0	100.0
District of residence													
Butha Buthe	23.3	32.9	23.4	8.7	10.4	1.3	11.9	23.0	21.3	12.0	20.0	11.0	100.0
Leribe	20.8	27.0	20.3	13.1	13.3	5.6	14.0	19.2	17.5	11.5	22.0	16.0	100.0
Berea	16.2	19.7	24.5	15.5	17.3	6.9	5.7	9.9	20.1	15.6	26.0	22.0	100.0
Maseru	20.0	31.9	19.3	12.2	13.1	3.6	100.0	9.2	22.3	19.6	18.0	16.0	100.0
Mafeteng	18.0	21.8	24.1	15.0	16.5	4.5	100.0	5.7	9.6	8.2	27.0	36.0	100.0
Mohale Hoek	11.2	22.1	29.1	8.5	22.0	7.1	100.0	2.9	9.2	10.7	16.0	54.0	100.0
Quthing	8.3	27.4	22.0	19.2	17.1	6.0	100.0	3.2	11.6	18.6	17.3	24.0	100.0
Qacha's Nek	35.5	28.5	21.7	7.1	5.5	1.8	100.0	13.0	23.8	13.0	13.0	24.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	35.0	26.7	17.4	8.6	10.5	1.7	100.0	7.3	16.1	17.3	9.2	34.0	100.0
Thaba Tseka	21.0	21.0	20.6	10.5	18.2	8.7	100.0	9.8	13.7	11.2	16.0	43.0	100.0
Household size													
1-2	22.5	28.6	22.7	10.0	11.9	4.4	100.0	11.7	21.3	18.1	16.0	20.0	100.0
3-4	19.4	29.9	21.6	13.0	11.7	4.4	100.0	7.7	18.6	16.8	20.0	24.0	100.0
5-6	21.3	23.7	22.2	12.5	15.9	4.4	100.0	8.9	13.8	15.6	21.0	26.0	100.0
7+	18.2	23.4	20.4	12.9	19.1	6.0	100.0	6.6	13.0	14.5	23.0	32.0	100.0
Socio-economic group													
Public	29.5	34.9	16.7	7.9	8.4	2.5	100.0	14.7	23.8	24.7	11.1	13.0	100.0
Private formal	21.0	26.3	24.6	11.6	13.7	2.9	100.0	9.9	19.8	17.5	20.0	19.0	100.0
Private informal	22.2	23.4	22.9	11.1	15.9	4.5	100.0	7.5	14.5	11.9	28.0	25.0	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	14.0	23.4	18.6	12.6	21.7	9.8	100.0	3.4	8.8	8.5	20.0	50.0	100.0
Self Employed / Other	18.9	30.8	22.6	11.9	12.6	3.1	100.0	10.3	23.9	19.5	12.2	18.0	100.0
Unemployed	18.7	24.9	22.0	14.0	14.7	5.7	100.0	7.6	14.1	15.4	21.0	28.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of head of household													
Male	20.7	26.3	21.0	13.0	14.3	4.6	100.0	9.2	16.9	15.7	12.2	21.0	100.0
Female	19.9	27.3	23.1	10.4	14.4	4.9	100.0	8.0	17.0	17.5	13.8	25.0	100.0

Table 2.13: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest food market and public transportation

	Food market						Public transportation						Total	
	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 119	120+	Total	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 119		120+
Total	53.2	21.8	10.1	3.8	5.8	5.5	100.0	38.1	19.9	14.0	7.1	10.0	11.0	100.0
Place of residence														
Rural	45.6	22.9	11.8	4.8	7.3	7.5	100.0	29.9	18.0	14.9	9.0	13.0	16.0	100.0
Rural poor	44.4	28.2	9.6	4.8	5.6	7.4	100.0	29.3	18.3	16.8	6.9	14.0	15.0	100.0
Urban	71.1	19.0	5.9	1.3	2.1	0.6	100.0	57.6	24.5	12.1	2.9	3.0	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	74.8	16.0	4.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	43.2	36.7	10.1	3.4	6.0	0.0	100.0
District of residence														
Butha Buthe	58.5	24.7	11.5	1.2	3.2	0.8	100.0	45.2	21.0	16.1	7.4	7.0	3.0	100.0
Leribe	64.8	20.0	9.0	1.6	2.1	2.5	100.0	41.8	19.3	14.7	8.5	8.0	8.0	100.0
Berea	50.8	25.2	14.4	2.7	2.3	4.6	100.0	34.2	23.1	17.5	8.9	12.0	4.0	100.0
Maseru	56.3	21.5	7.5	3.9	5.9	4.9	100.0	40.1	24.1	14.0	7.8	8.0	6.0	100.0
Mafeteng	51.2	20.4	14.4	5.7	6.5	1.9	100.0	34.6	13.7	19.3	6.6	14.0	12.0	100.0
Mohale Hoek	41.1	22.8	13.1	4.1	7.2	11.7	100.0	24.1	19.1	13.0	5.1	10.0	28.0	100.0
Quthing	30.8	24.1	14.4	5.4	15.6	9.8	100.0	35.2	20.8	11.5	8.0	14.0	10.0	100.0
Qacha's Nek	63.7	19.0	7.0	3.2	4.5	2.6	100.0	47.1	17.9	9.7	4.1	8.0	13.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	58.6	19.7	7.3	2.7	5.0	6.7	100.0	42.2	15.0	9.7	6.0	10.0	17.0	100.0
Thaba Tseka	37.5	21.7	7.3	7.7	11.2	14.6	100.0	33.4	16.2	9.4	5.8	13.0	23.0	100.0
Household size														
1-2	56.4	23.2	7.2	3.6	5.0	4.6	100.0	45.5	21.8	11.3	5.3	6.0	10.0	100.0
3-4	54.7	20.8	10.1	4.1	5.2	5.1	100.0	39.6	19.5	13.4	7.9	10.0	10.0	100.0
5-6	52.5	19.5	12.4	3.0	6.4	6.1	100.0	34.9	19.8	14.9	6.3	12.0	12.0	100.0
7+	48.2	23.9	10.6	4.5	6.7	6.1	100.0	31.0	18.4	17.2	9.4	12.0	12.0	100.0
Socio-economic group														
Public	62.5	19.3	8.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	100.0	50.1	21.8	9.3	5.7	8.0	5.0	100.0
Private formal	57.0	23.4	9.3	3.1	4.0	3.2	100.0	42.7	21.4	13.5	7.1	9.0	6.0	100.0
Private informal	52.2	20.8	12.5	3.4	5.7	5.4	100.0	32.9	21.0	17.7	7.1	11.0	11.0	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	33.5	19.1	10.7	8.7	11.6	16.4	100.0	26.0	12.8	14.2	8.1	14.0	25.0	100.0
Self Employed / Other	67.3	18.6	6.6	2.6	3.1	1.8	100.0	45.5	21.5	14.1	6.0	7.0	6.0	100.0
Unemployed	50.1	23.1	11.0	3.4	6.9	5.6	100.0	34.2	19.7	15.0	7.7	10.0	13.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of head of household														
Male	52.3	21.7	10.7	3.7	5.9	5.5	100.0	37.1	19.8	15.2	6.9	10.0	11.0	100.0
Female	54.7	21.8	8.9	3.8	5.5	5.3	100.0	39.9	20.2	11.9	7.6	9.0	12.0	100.0

Table 2.14: Percent distribution of households by number of household members.

	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	7+	Total	Mean	Median
Total	25.4	28.6	25.1	20.9	100.0	4.5	0.0
Place of residence							
Rural	19.0	28.5	27.2	25.3	100.0	4.9	0.0
Rural poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	0.0
Urban	40.5	28.8	20.0	10.8	100.0	3.5	0.0
Urban poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	0.0
District of residence							
Butha Buthe	20.5	27.0	28.0	24.5	100.0	4.8	0.0
Leribe	22.7	29.8	25.8	21.7	100.0	4.5	0.0
Berea	21.8	26.8	27.3	24.2	100.0	4.7	0.0
Maseru	33.4	28.8	22.5	15.3	100.0	4.0	0.0
Mafeteng	24.5	31.4	24.8	19.3	100.0	4.4	0.0
Mohale Hoek	18.1	26.0	28.0	27.9	100.0	5.1	0.0
Quthing	21.8	28.5	25.7	24.0	100.0	4.7	0.0
Qacha's Nek	22.0	31.7	23.0	23.4	100.0	4.6	0.0
Mokhotlong	22.2	29.6	27.0	21.3	100.0	4.6	0.0
Thaba Tseka	28.4	25.0	24.4	22.2	100.0	4.4	0.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	30.6	27.0	25.1	17.2	100.0	4.1	0.0
Private formal	26.5	26.5	24.6	22.4	100.0	4.5	0.0
Private informal	22.7	31.3	24.5	21.5	100.0	4.5	0.0
Subsistence Agriculture	20.7	25.2	29.4	24.7	100.0	4.9	0.0
Self Employed / Other	25.0	30.7	28.4	15.9	100.0	4.3	0.0
Unemployed	25.1	30.1	23.6	21.3	100.0	4.5	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of head of household							
Male	20.6	28.1	26.8	24.5	100.0	4.8	0.0
Female	34.1	29.4	21.9	14.6	100.0	3.9	0.0

Table 2.15: Household composition - mean number of members by age group and dependency ratio

	0 to 4	5 to 14	0 to 14	15 to 64	65+	Total	Dependency ratio
Total	0.4	1.2	1.7	2.5	0.3	4.5	0.8
Place of residence							
Rural	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.6	0.3	4.9	0.9
Rural poor	1.2	2.8	4.0	4.9	0.5	9.4	0.9
Urban	0.3	0.8	1.1	2.3	0.1	3.5	0.6
Urban poor	1.1	2.7	3.8	5.3	0.3	9.4	0.8
District of residence							
Butha Buthe	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.7	0.3	4.8	0.8
Leribe	0.4	1.4	1.8	2.5	0.3	4.5	0.8
Berea	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.6	0.3	4.7	0.8
Maseru	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.4	0.2	4.0	0.6
Mafeteng	0.5	1.2	1.7	2.4	0.3	4.4	0.9
Mohale Hoek	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.8	0.4	5.1	0.8
Quthing	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.6	0.3	4.7	0.8
Qacha's Nek	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.6	0.2	4.6	0.8
Mokhotlong	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.6	0.2	4.6	0.8
Thaba Tseka	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.3	0.3	4.4	0.9
Household size							
1-2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.3
3-4	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.2	3.5	0.7
5-6	0.5	1.7	2.2	2.9	0.3	5.4	0.9
7+	0.9	2.6	3.5	4.4	0.4	8.2	0.9
Socio-economic group							
Public	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.5	0.1	4.1	0.6
Private formal	0.5	1.3	1.7	2.6	0.1	4.5	0.7
Private informal	0.4	1.2	1.7	2.6	0.2	4.5	0.7
Subsistence Agriculture	0.5	1.4	1.8	2.6	0.4	4.9	0.8
Self Employed / Other	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.5	0.2	4.3	0.7
Unemployed	0.4	1.2	1.7	2.4	0.4	4.5	0.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of head of household							
Male	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.8	0.2	4.8	0.7
Female	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.1	0.4	3.9	0.9

Table 2.16: Percentage distribution of households by principal contributor to household income

	Principal contributor				Total
	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	
Total	69.5	6.6	5.5	18.4	100.0
Place of residence					
Rural	65.6	5.9	6.8	21.7	100.0
Rural poor	66.4	4.4	14.3	14.9	100.0
Urban	78.5	8.3	2.7	10.5	100.0
Urban poor	68.2	8.4	17.0	6.4	100.0
District of residence					
Butha Buthe	72.8	8.2	6.4	12.6	100.0
Leribe	64.3	7.3	5.4	23.0	100.0
Berea	60.0	6.9	6.8	26.3	100.0
Maseru	75.7	7.0	4.2	13.1	100.0
Mafeteng	64.1	5.9	5.3	24.7	100.0
Mohale Hoek	59.2	5.2	6.5	29.0	100.0
Quthing	67.7	4.4	10.1	17.7	100.0
Qacha's Nek	68.1	9.5	5.9	16.5	100.0
Mokhotlong	78.8	7.1	3.8	10.3	100.0
Thaba Tseka	78.9	3.9	4.9	12.3	100.0
Household size					
1-2	71.5	2.1	1.0	25.4	100.0
3-4	67.4	7.0	3.9	21.8	100.0
5-6	69.5	10.3	7.4	12.8	100.0
7+	69.9	7.2	11.1	11.8	100.0
Socio-economic group					
Public	94.2	3.6	0.2	2.0	100.0
Private formal	95.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	100.0
Private informal	78.1	4.8	4.3	12.9	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	84.7	4.9	4.0	6.4	100.0
Self Employed / Other	82.6	7.7	2.2	7.5	100.0
Unemployed	35.9	11.4	11.5	41.2	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	75.8	9.6	3.4	11.2	100.0
Female	58.1	1.3	9.4	31.2	100.0

Table 3.1: Education indicators

	Literacy rate	Primary			Secondary		
		access	enrollment	satisfaction	access	enrollment	satisfaction
Total	81.8	44.3	84.8	72.6	23.0	25.9	17.4
Place of residence							
Rural	78.4	39.8	83.7	71.5	15.1	20.6	13.4
Rural poor	60.2	28.5	75.6	64.6	5.3	7.6	4.7
Urban	92.1	62.5	89.2	77.1	49.1	43.6	30.8
Urban poor	80.8	56.9	86.3	76.3	32.9	23.5	18.6
District of residence							
Butha Buthe	81.8	53.5	85.4	71.8	30.9	31.6	23.0
Leribe	87.5	44.4	90.1	76.3	32.5	29.8	17.3
Berea	85.5	32.5	87.9	74.5	13.0	28.5	21.5
Maseru	87.8	53.1	88.1	80.3	29.7	29.3	22.7
Mafeteng	80.8	39.5	87.6	70.1	12.7	21.1	11.2
Mohale Hoek	74.7	28.9	79.6	67.8	9.8	19.7	10.5
Quthing	69.4	36.7	70.4	61.2	11.6	18.6	14.5
Qacha's Nek	84.1	58.3	83.4	68.9	34.4	26.5	15.2
Mokhotlong	74.0	58.8	85.0	74.0	16.8	21.0	15.7
Thaba Tseka	69.6	37.5	76.5	65.2	19.2	19.8	12.6
Socio-economic group							
Public	94.2	58.5	87.2	77.7	32.0	40.9	32.4
Private formal	88.3	46.1	87.9	77.1	26.2	31.7	20.9
Private informal	74.4	38.1	82.4	68.9	17.2	18.9	15.3
Subsistence Agriculture	70.9	39.3	83.3	66.5	11.6	16.3	10.2
Self Employed other than	87.2	52.7	88.9	77.4	33.0	33.6	20.5
Unemployed	77.9	40.1	82.1	69.7	21.0	20.6	12.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender							
Male	73.2	45.6	81.5	70.0	23.2	19.7	13.8
Female	89.6	43.0	88.1	75.3	22.8	31.9	21.0

1. Literacy is defined for persons age 15 and above.

2. Primary school estimates are defined for children aged 6 to 12.

Access is defined for children in households less than 30 minutes from a primary school.

Enrollment (net) is defined for children currently in primary school (Standard 1 to Standard 7).

Satisfaction is defined for children currently in primary school who cited no problems with school.

3. Secondary school estimates are defined for children aged 13 to 17.

Access is defined for children in households less than 30 minutes from a secondary school.

Enrollment (net) is defined for children currently in secondary school (Form 1 to Form 5).

Satisfaction is defined for children currently in secondary school who cited no problems with school.

Table 3.2: Percentage of students currently enrolled in school not satisfied with school and reasons for dissatisfaction

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction				
		Books/supplies	Teaching	Lack of teachers	Facilities	Other
Total	19.6	62.4	15.3	11.8	11.6	12.3
Place of residence						
Rural	19.1	59.2	15.1	12.6	12.9	13.2
Rural poor	16.5	68.0	9.9	17.5	12.6	6.6
Urban	20.8	70.8	15.9	9.6	8.1	10.0
Urban poor	17.0	83.3	17.8	2.2	4.8	5.3
District of residence						
Butha Buthe	18.6	51.8	10.0	5.2	11.9	28.7
Leribe	23.3	65.5	20.1	15.6	9.7	11.6
Berea	17.9	42.6	25.5	8.7	14.5	24.2
Maseru	15.0	63.5	18.5	8.6	3.2	11.5
Mafeteng	26.8	63.1	10.8	11.5	24.9	7.9
Mohale Hoek	20.6	63.7	12.9	7.7	13.8	12.2
Quthing	17.1	58.9	13.9	8.6	13.7	14.7
Qacha's Nek	23.7	72.8	7.7	15.0	8.6	5.1
Mokhotlong	16.6	56.0	10.1	24.6	13.8	4.3
Thaba Tseka	18.2	80.4	10.3	14.3	6.2	4.1
Socio-economic group						
Public	16.8	58.1	14.2	20.9	16.2	6.2
Private formal	17.7	57.6	24.4	11.3	9.6	6.0
Private informal	19.6	64.4	9.3	2.0	11.0	21.2
Subsistence Agriculture	21.5	61.1	8.2	17.4	18.1	12.9
Self Employed other than agri	21.7	56.4	16.1	20.9	12.8	21.1
Unemployed	20.9	68.0	13.1	7.7	9.4	13.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender						
Male	19.3	59.9	17.0	13.1	11.0	13.3
Female	19.7	64.6	13.7	10.6	12.1	11.5
Type of School						
Primary	16.7	56.5	15.7	12.2	13.8	14.4
Government	14.6	50.6	15.2	12.6	12.2	17.2
Private	11.0	76.8	4.6	11.1	35.2	7.1
Other	17.9	58.2	16.2	12.0	13.8	13.5
Secondary	32.7	76.4	15.0	11.3	6.1	7.5
Government	31.9	78.2	11.6	8.7	4.6	6.8
Private	22.6	69.8	24.8	12.9	0.0	7.4
Other	35.3	76.5	15.2	12.3	7.7	7.9
Other	15.3	50.0	12.3	9.2	16.2	16.1
Government	18.0	59.9	0.0	9.3	24.9	5.9
Private	16.5	54.8	11.5	3.1	14.6	25.3
Other	12.6	36.3	23.2	15.9	10.7	13.9

Table 3.3: Percentage of children age 6 to 17 who ever attended school by reason not currently attending

	Percent not attending	Reasons not currently attending								Other
		Too old or young	Distance	Expense	Work	Useless	Illness/ pregnancy	Failed exam	Got married	
Total	11.5	0.7	0.7	72.8	6.3	5.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	7.5
Place of residence										
Rural	12.2	0.8	0.8	71.0	6.5	5.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	7.7
Rural poor	14.2	0.3	0.0	73.4	4.8	6.5	1.5	1.0	6.9	10.4
Urban	9.0	0.3	0.5	81.2	5.8	5.6	1.3	3.3	1.9	6.6
Urban poor	13.1	0.9	0.0	83.5	7.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8
District of residence										
Butha Buthe	12.2	0.0	0.0	81.0	4.1	2.4	1.2	0.0	4.1	8.3
Leribe	9.5	0.0	0.0	67.6	5.1	12.0	0.5	10.3	0.0	8.3
Berea	10.8	0.0	0.0	87.4	2.8	1.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	2.9
Maseru	10.8	1.1	1.0	69.2	11.3	5.3	3.5	7.5	5.1	2.5
Mafeteng	12.9	0.0	0.0	70.7	5.1	5.2	4.0	2.1	6.4	9.1
Mohale Hoek	13.7	1.3	1.7	64.7	3.9	4.2	4.5	1.7	1.7	23.5
Quthing	16.8	1.5	0.0	74.1	6.4	8.2	2.7	2.6	1.9	5.3
Qacha's Nek	10.6	3.6	6.0	63.1	13.5	1.6	0.8	3.9	1.6	10.8
Mokhotlong	10.0	0.0	0.0	83.1	6.1	6.2	3.3	0.0	4.0	5.7
Thaba Tseka	11.4	0.0	0.0	76.1	1.7	5.8	4.3	0.0	8.6	3.6
Socio-economic group										
Public	8.5	1.3	2.5	50.2	18.3	4.1	4.3	0.7	4.1	14.8
Private formal	9.0	0.0	0.8	68.9	3.6	8.4	2.3	9.9	4.9	5.8
Private informal	14.9	0.0	0.0	78.2	5.5	6.9	3.7	4.0	0.6	7.9
Subsistence Agriculture	12.8	2.3	3.1	58.0	10.4	7.0	5.4	0.0	6.7	10.3
Self Employed other than ag	10.5	0.0	0.0	78.1	7.0	8.6	4.5	3.7	0.0	5.9
Unemployed	13.1	0.7	0.0	81.2	4.1	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.0	6.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender										
Male	12.1	0.3	0.4	70.4	6.3	9.0	2.5	6.8	1.1	7.1
Female	10.9	1.0	1.1	75.2	6.4	1.9	4.3	0.6	5.8	7.9
Age										
6-12	2.9	1.0	1.3	80.2	3.0	2.9	4.7	2.8	0.0	9.4
13-17	28.4	0.6	0.6	71.3	7.0	6.0	3.1	3.9	4.1	7.1

Table 3.4: Primary school enrollment and drop out rates by age and gender

	Enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	81.5	88.1	84.8	1.2	0.6	0.9
6	58.2	68.3	62.8	0.4	0.0	0.2
7	76.0	83.7	80.0	0.9	0.0	0.4
8	87.0	91.9	89.4	0.8	0.5	0.7
9	90.6	93.4	92.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
10	87.6	95.3	91.4	1.3	0.8	1.1
11	90.9	96.7	93.9	1.6	0.9	1.3
12	85.0	88.5	86.7	2.7	2.0	2.3

Table 3.5: Secondary school enrollment and drop out rates by age and gender

	Enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	19.7	31.9	25.9	6.2	7.9	7.1
13	6.9	16.0	11.7	4.7	2.5	3.5
14	14.4	32.0	23.9	2.3	4.7	3.6
15	17.1	35.1	26.0	6.9	13.0	9.9
16	34.7	38.4	36.4	7.9	13.5	10.5
17	26.9	42.5	34.8	10.6	9.8	10.2

Lesotho Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2002

Table 3.6 - Literacy rates by age and gender (persons age 15 and above)

	Male	Female	Total
Total	73.2	89.6	81.8
15-24	80.5	96.3	88.6
25-29	82.1	95.7	89.1
30-39	77.2	95.0	86.2
40-49	71.0	88.3	80.4
50-59	63.5	87.5	75.9
60+	44.6	66.9	58.1

Lesotho Core Welfare INDICATOR questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey, 2002

Lesotho Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2002

Table 4.1 - Health Indicators

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
Total	16.6	22.1	16.2	13.2
Place of residence				
Rural	11.0	22.0	15.1	13.0
Rural poor	6.0	21.8	12.9	11.6
Urban	35.0	22.7	19.6	14.8
Urban poor	30.7	19.6	17.1	13.7
District of residence				
Butha Buthe	24.5	19.1	14.0	11.4
Leribe	20.5	26.9	19.8	15.4
Berea	11.7	20.6	12.8	11.1
Maseru	16.0	22.6	15.5	12.0
Mafeteng	7.6	21.6	17.8	15.3
Mohale Hoek	9.9	23.7	19.1	16.8
Quthing	6.3	26.3	19.6	15.0
Qacha's Nek	30.8	25.9	18.4	12.7
Mokhotlong	21.2	17.6	16.1	14.2
Thaba Tseka	20.2	14.3	9.4	8.5
Socio-economic group				
Public	25.7	18.7	16.6	14.3
Private formal	17.5	21.2	17.6	14.2
Private informal	16.6	23.3	15.9	12.2
Subsistence Agriculture	8.4	20.1	12.9	11.4
Self Employed other than agri	28.0	19.6	15.4	12.4
Unemployed	13.4	24.6	16.3	13.2
Gender				
Male	16.7	17.9	13.4	13.2
Female	16.6	26.1	18.7	13.2
Age				
0-4	12.8	25.2	19.2	15.4
5-9	15.4	13.4	8.3	6.8
10-14	16.8	12.8	7.5	5.8
15-19	16.3	14.2	9.7	8.5
20-29	18.6	18.9	16.4	13.3
30-39	18.8	25.0	21.1	17.5
40-49	20.7	27.8	22.7	19.4
50-59	19.1	37.2	29.4	23.7
60+	13.7	40.9	26.0	20.3

1. Access is defined for persons in households less than 30 minutes from a health facility.
2. Need is defined for persons sick or injured in the four week period preceding the survey.
3. Use is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey.
4. Satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey and who cited no problems.

Table 4.2 - Percentage of persons who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied, and the reasons for dissatisfaction.

	Reasons for dissatisfaction							
	Percent dissatisfied	Facilities not clean	Long wait	No trained professional	Cost	No drugs available	Treatment unsuccessful	Attitude of Staff
Total	18.7	4.2	52.0	5.5	17.7	16.0	17.0	8.4
Type of residence								
Rural	16.3	2.4	44.8	5.5	21.7	17.6	16.8	8.9
Rural poor	13.6	0.0	33.5	0.9	37.1	17.5	15.7	9.0
Urban	24.6	7.3	64.1	5.5	10.9	13.4	17.3	7.8
Urban poor	26.1	3.7	58.0	5.9	10.5	14.8	17.1	10.9
District of residence								
Butha Buthe	12.6	3.7	43.6	7.6	6.8	19.7	5.9	11.6
Leribe	24.5	7.7	65.6	8.3	11.0	22.7	10.5	13.2
Berea	12.1	0.0	36.3	10.2	15.7	7.6	29.5	10.5
Maseru	20.2	0.9	54.2	5.6	10.8	21.1	20.9	7.2
Mafeteng	15.7	10.5	40.4	2.0	30.0	9.0	16.2	8.6
Mohale Hoek	17.8	0.0	55.5	6.4	27.9	10.3	14.9	6.9
Quthing	22.7	4.9	46.6	2.3	36.2	9.7	10.4	6.6
Qacha's Nek	24.4	5.4	39.5	1.2	10.1	15.5	35.1	3.1
Mokhotlong	13.3	4.5	49.9	4.5	28.1	4.2	12.9	7.9
Thaba Tseka	11.2	0.0	53.6	3.2	37.9	7.0	3.2	0.0
Socio-economic group								
Public	17.9	6.6	56.8	7.3	12.6	8.9	20.9	8.3
Private formal	18.7	3.4	61.3	3.0	8.6	15.2	18.3	7.7
Private informal	16.5	2.4	50.3	9.8	24.1	10.0	7.6	8.7
Subsistence Agriculture	19.7	8.2	23.0	8.5	31.1	14.4	20.8	9.9
Self Employed other than a	21.8	17.1	64.0	14.9	15.9	25.9	18.1	6.1
Unemployed	18.6	0.5	48.8	2.9	21.3	18.0	15.7	9.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender								
Male	17.7	4.6	48.7	8.1	20.0	14.5	20.7	6.2
Female	19.3	4.0	54.0	4.0	16.3	16.9	14.8	9.8
Type of provider								
Private hospital	13.3	9.6	53.2	10.9	22.4	13.3	18.3	0.7
Filter/PHC	13.8	0.0	53.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	11.6
Community Health Center	17.4	0.4	70.7	8.3	0.0	10.9	12.1	2.4
Private doctor/dentist	13.1	0.0	45.8	2.5	21.9	8.5	21.1	3.3
Traditional healer	11.7	10.7	31.8	0.3	41.7	13.1	11.2	6.3
Government hospital	22.7	2.7	55.2	5.3	13.3	18.2	16.8	11.1
Missionary hospital	19.1	10.4	38.7	7.9	35.5	8.8	21.8	2.7
Pharmacist/Chemist	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.3	17.5	0.0
Other	11.5	0.0	74.6	0.0	0.0	25.4	30.4	30.4

Table 4.3: Percentage of persons who did not consult a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and the reasons for not consulting

	Percent not consulting	Reasons for not consulting			
		No need	Cost	Distance	Other
Total	83.8	86.4	12.0	0.6	1.4
Place of residence					
Rural	84.9	85.1	13.2	0.7	1.4
Rural poor	87.1	82.0	16.8	1.1	0.6
Urban	80.4	90.7	7.9	0.3	1.3
Urban poor	82.9	86.7	12.3	0.3	1.0
District of residence					
Butha Buthe	86.0	85.0	13.8	0.2	1.1
Leribe	80.2	85.9	12.6	0.2	1.4
Berea	87.2	85.1	13.0	0.6	2.0
Maseru	84.5	89.1	9.5	0.6	1.5
Mafeteng	82.2	87.6	11.8	0.1	0.6
Mohale Hoek	80.9	85.2	9.0	1.7	4.4
Quthing	80.4	84.0	14.8	1.7	0.5
Qacha's Nek	81.6	78.9	19.9	1.1	0.9
Mokhotlong	83.9	93.6	5.9	0.3	0.3
Thaba Tseka	90.6	84.8	14.7	0.5	0.1
Socio-economic group					
Public	83.4	91.6	7.3	0.5	0.9
Private formal	82.4	90.3	8.1	0.5	1.6
Private informal	84.1	81.0	17.8	0.3	1.2
Subsistence Agriculture	87.1	84.8	13.2	1.3	1.3
Self Employed other than agric	84.6	89.8	8.9	0.3	1.1
Unemployed	83.7	83.4	14.9	0.7	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender					
Male	86.6	89.1	9.9	0.4	0.9
Female	81.3	83.7	14.2	0.8	1.8
Type of sickness/injury/symptom					
TB	27.2	13.8	78.4	4.4	8.2
Diarrhea	36.7	11.5	81.2	4.4	3.5
Accident	30.4	16.9	65.5	3.8	15.7
Dental	41.3	10.1	77.6	9.6	9.8
Hypertension/Diabetes	32.4	14.0	78.7	6.4	6.3
Eye	43.8	7.6	84.2	6.6	5.8
Ear,nose, throat	37.7	11.5	82.2	8.9	4.3
Other	39.9	11.2	74.3	1.9	14.5

Table 4.4: Percentage of population sick or injured in last 4 weeks by type of sickness/injury, gender and age

	TB	Diarrhea	Accident	Dental	Hypertension / Diabetes	Eye	Ear, nose or throat	Other
Total	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.7	1.9	12.9
Male Total	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	9.7
0-4	0.7	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.5	16.0
5-9	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.2	7.8
10-14	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.6	5.7
15-29	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	6.9
30-49	2.8	1.1	1.6	1.1	2.0	0.5	2.0	11.0
50-64	5.4	0.9	1.7	1.4	3.3	1.2	1.2	13.7
65+	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.0	5.1	2.4	20.1
Female Total	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.6	3.0	2.0	2.3	15.8
0-4	0.6	5.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	2.2	1.8	16.4
5-9	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.5	2.3	8.8
10-14	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.6	2.1	10.2
15-29	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.3	3.0	13.1
30-49	1.9	1.1	1.0	2.5	5.3	0.9	2.2	19.0
50-64	1.8	1.9	1.3	4.2	8.9	3.2	0.9	23.6
65+	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.5	12.3	7.1	2.3	30.6
Place of residence								
Rural	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.5
Rural poor	1.4	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.3
Urban	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.6
Urban poor	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.3
District of residence								
Butha Buthe	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.5
Leribe	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.0
Berea	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.3
Maseru	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.7
Mafeteng	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.3	1.2
Mohale Hoek	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.8
Quthing	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.8
Qacha's Nek	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.9
Mokhotlong	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
Thaba Tseka	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8

Table 4.5: Percent distribution of health consultations in past 4 weeks by type of health provider consulted

	Private hospital	Filter / PHC	Community Health Centre	Private Doctor / Dentist	Traditional Healer	Government Hospital	Missionary hospital/ CHAL	Pharmacist / Chemist	Other
Total	11.7	0.8	4.6	8.0	11.3	52.9	8.5	0.9	1.2
Place of residence									
Rural	11.0	0.5	4.1	6.7	12.4	53.1	9.5	1.1	1.6
Rural poor	7.5	0.8	4.9	2.9	15.3	60.0	7.1	0.1	1.3
Urban	13.4	1.6	6.1	11.3	8.5	52.5	5.9	0.5	0.2
Urban poor	9.7	2.7	4.3	4.1	9.0	63.6	5.6	0.6	0.5
District of residence									
Butha Buthe	11.0	0.7	6.6	12.9	8.0	55.5	2.5	1.8	1.1
Leribe	17.3	0.6	3.0	4.9	12.1	56.2	5.4	0.3	0.4
Berea	15.1	0.0	3.2	9.2	8.2	46.4	14.0	2.1	1.8
Maseru	14.2	1.3	6.3	9.8	8.5	48.1	9.0	1.6	1.3
Mafeteng	9.2	0.0	4.6	10.9	16.6	46.9	11.4	0.3	0.0
Mothale Hook	5.6	0.9	3.9	7.4	11.1	60.0	4.3	1.3	5.5
Quthing	10.8	2.6	4.6	10.1	17.5	48.9	5.3	0.3	0.0
Qutha's Nek	7.2	1.7	3.7	4.1	8.1	63.8	10.4	0.3	0.8
Mokhotlong	7.4	0.3	4.1	4.6	14.8	65.0	3.5	0.4	0.0
Thaba Tsoka	6.7	0.0	6.4	4.5	12.3	44.5	25.3	0.4	0.0
Socio-economic group									
Public	12.6	1.3	7.5	16.0	7.6	48.2	6.4	0.4	0.0
Private formal	16.3	0.5	5.6	10.2	11.5	43.3	9.5	1.8	1.2
Private informal	6.5	0.6	2.5	4.1	8.9	68.6	7.0	0.6	1.2
Subsistence Agriculture	4.6	1.5	2.8	5.0	19.6	52.0	11.7	0.4	2.5
Self Employed other than Unemployed	14.3	1.8	5.9	7.4	12.6	47.7	8.5	1.7	0.3
Unemployed	10.6	0.6	3.7	5.8	10.7	58.5	8.1	0.6	1.4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.6: Percentage of women age 13 to 49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey by age of the mother and the percentage of those births and by whether the mother received pre-natal care

	13 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40+	Total	Pre-natal care
Total	1.4	6.3	15.3	11.0	12.4	3.6	8.8	91.4
Place of residence								
Rural	1.8	7.6	17.3	11.2	14.0	4.2	9.7	90.9
Rural poor	0.0	8.3	19.4	17.2	11.8	7.9	11.4	88.2
Urban	0.0	3.2	11.4	10.3	9.0	2.2	6.8	92.9
Urban poor	0.0	9.6	20.9	21.3	8.6	0.7	9.6	94.0
District of residence								
Butha Buthe	0.0	4.5	12.7	11.7	15.1	4.8	8.4	91.8
Leribe	0.0	6.7	12.8	9.2	13.3	7.2	8.4	87.1
Berea	0.0	9.2	17.0	13.6	10.7	2.5	9.4	86.9
Maseru	5.2	4.6	11.7	7.2	9.2	1.2	7.1	94.3
Mafeteng	2.2	11.1	27.9	16.0	21.9	5.6	14.1	93.5
Mohale Hoek	0.0	4.2	13.4	14.8	6.6	2.0	6.6	91.5
Quthing	0.0	7.5	20.2	11.8	16.4	2.0	10.5	88.9
Qacha's Nek	0.0	3.9	16.5	17.0	12.0	3.9	8.5	94.9
Mokhotlong	0.0	6.1	16.6	14.6	14.4	2.0	9.7	97.5
Thaba Tseka	0.0	7.2	20.0	8.1	13.0	6.4	9.9	87.2
Socio-economic group								
Public	0.0	5.0	16.3	10.4	11.2	0.5	8.2	91.8
Private formal	0.0	5.4	10.1	12.5	11.8	4.7	8.0	92.2
Private informal	0.0	9.4	25.9	12.5	7.1	10.1	11.8	93.8
Subsistence Agriculture	0.0	7.3	23.1	13.9	20.5	2.1	10.9	93.7
Self Employed other than ag	0.0	9.1	13.4	14.0	6.2	1.5	7.4	96.2
Unemployed	3.9	5.6	15.9	8.0	14.4	3.2	8.8	88.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by place of birth

	Hospital/ maternity	At home	Other	Total
Total	59.9	39.9	0.2	100.0
Place of residence				
Rural	53.1	46.7	0.2	100.0
Rural poor	39.9	59.6	0.6	100.0
Urban	83.9	16.0	0.1	100.0
Urban poor	73.8	26.1	0.2	100.0
District of residence				
Butha Buthe	67.0	33.0	0.0	100.0
Leribe	60.4	38.9	0.7	100.0
Berea	52.6	47.4	0.0	100.0
Maseru	71.4	28.6	0.0	100.0
Mafeteng	49.7	50.3	0.0	100.0
Mohale Hoek	43.4	56.5	0.2	100.0
Quthing	59.4	39.3	1.3	100.0
Qacha's Nek	75.5	24.5	0.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	61.9	38.1	0.0	100.0
Thaba Tseka	47.9	51.7	0.4	100.0
Socio-economic group				
Public	73.4	26.6	0.0	100.0
Private formal	63.8	36.0	0.2	100.0
Private informal	56.4	43.6	0.0	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	46.4	53.3	0.4	100.0
Self Employed other than ag	63.3	35.8	0.8	100.0
Unemployed	56.5	43.3	0.2	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who delivered the child

	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	T.B.A.	Other/self	Total
Total	8.4	50.9	16.5	14.5	9.7	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	7.2	45.1	19.3	16.4	11.9	100.0
Rural poor	4.6	35.2	20.7	28.2	11.3	100.0
Urban	12.7	71.7	6.3	7.6	1.8	100.0
Urban poor	7.5	66.5	13.3	9.2	3.6	100.0
District of residence						
Butha Buthe	13.8	54.1	27.4	1.1	3.6	100.0
Leribe	6.8	52.7	13.7	14.8	11.9	100.0
Berea	0.7	46.6	19.5	13.5	19.7	100.0
Maseru	12.2	59.0	14.6	8.3	5.8	100.0
Mafeteng	6.0	43.7	11.1	19.6	19.6	100.0
Mohale Hoek	9.8	33.6	21.3	19.5	15.8	100.0
Quthing	16.7	45.2	23.7	10.7	3.7	100.0
Qacha's Nek	6.5	68.3	14.6	8.5	2.2	100.0
Mokhotlong	3.7	58.6	8.8	19.0	9.8	100.0
Thaba Tseka	7.2	40.8	15.9	33.5	2.6	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	11.9	61.9	11.2	10.1	4.8	100.0
Private formal	8.2	54.8	14.9	13.0	9.1	100.0
Private informal	11.0	45.4	17.0	17.6	8.9	100.0
Subsistence Agriculture	5.8	40.1	18.3	23.3	12.5	100.0
Self Employed other than a ₁	4.8	58.2	18.6	11.6	6.8	100.0
Unemployed	8.2	47.5	18.2	14.4	11.6	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.0: Percentage of children measured by gender and age

	Male	Female	Missing	Total
Height	99.4	99.6	0.0	99.5
Age in Months				
0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
1	99.5	98.7	0.0	99.0
2	100.0	99.6	0.0	99.8
3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	97.4	99.4	0.0	98.3
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	1052.0	1150.0	0.0	2202.0
Weight	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Age in Months				
0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	1058.0	1155.0	0.0	2213.0

Table 5.1: Nutrition indicators

	% stunted	% wasted	% underweight	Program participation	
				nutrition	weigh-in
Total	47.0	11.5	21.9	42.2	81.4
Place of residence					
Rural	49.6	11.6	23.6	39.7	79.8
Rural poor	54.4	11.2	31.2	27.8	76.5
Urban	37.9	11.3	15.7	51.4	87.1
Urban poor	42.6	10.6	18.9	51.3	85.7
District of residence					
Butha Buthe	42.3	8.1	10.2	79.1	83.9
Leribe	59.6	3.8	10.6	64.7	82.8
Berea	43.0	23.3	32.5	11.7	64.1
Maseru	39.4	7.5	14.2	56.3	87.6
Mafeteng	46.5	10.3	24.1	3.5	87.9
Mohale Hoek	43.7	17.5	33.6	72.6	77.8
Quthing	41.2	14.6	17.1	50.1	66.1
Qacha's Nek	38.0	21.0	37.7	29.3	91.0
Mokhotlong	45.4	12.9	28.4	24.3	89.9
Thaba Tseka	69.5	7.5	26.3	17.4	73.4
Socio-economic group					
Public	44.9	10.9	16.5	54.9	89.2
Private formal	43.4	9.9	19.4	44.9	81.3
Private informal	48.9	8.3	23.2	32.9	82.2
Subsistence Agriculture	50.4	11.1	22.2	30.0	81.0
Self Employed other than agricultur	47.8	13.8	25.8	35.7	87.2
Unemployed	48.7	13.2	24.3	43.0	77.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender and age in completed years					
Male	46.7	10.1	20.1	40.1	80.6
0	24.9	10.0	13.8	38.6	81.2
1	64.6	12.2	24.6	38.6	83.6
2	49.8	8.4	22.5	38.5	77.7
3	48.7	8.6	18.0	46.7	83.8
4	56.2	12.8	24.8	37.5	76.3
Female	47.3	12.7	23.6	44.2	82.1
0	25.3	9.9	9.3	42.8	83.4
1	58.1	14.8	21.0	47.9	86.2
2	46.5	10.0	26.8	37.5	76.7
3	49.1	13.3	32.5	47.6	83.0
4	62.0	17.0	29.2	45.0	80.6

Table 6.1 - Percentage distribution of the population by work status (age 5 and above)

	Working			Not working			Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Total	Unemploy.	Inactive	Total	
Total	26.3	2.6	28.9	16.4	54.7	71.1	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	24.1	1.7	25.8	17.4	56.7	74.2	100.0
Rural poor	26.2	0.8	26.9	18.1	54.9	73.1	100.0
Urban	33.4	5.4	38.8	13.0	48.2	61.2	100.0
Urban poor	26.6	3.4	30.0	16.4	53.6	70.0	100.0
District of residence							
Butha Buthe	22.5	2.0	24.5	16.0	59.6	75.5	100.0
Leribe	17.2	3.4	20.6	19.6	59.8	79.4	100.0
Berea	21.9	1.9	23.8	21.8	54.3	76.2	100.0
Maseru	31.0	4.7	35.6	14.2	50.2	64.4	100.0
Mafeteng	31.6	1.7	33.3	11.6	55.1	66.7	100.0
Mohale Hoek	29.1	1.2	30.3	19.0	50.7	69.7	100.0
Quthing	22.2	1.0	23.1	24.1	52.8	76.9	100.0
Qacha's Nek	29.2	3.0	32.2	11.6	56.2	67.8	100.0
Mokhotlong	30.3	1.3	31.6	13.6	54.7	68.4	100.0
Thaba Tseka	27.2	0.8	28.0	14.1	57.9	72.0	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	31.4	3.0	34.4	15.7	49.9	65.6	100.0
5-9	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	98.4	98.8	100.0
10-14	5.4	0.0	5.4	2.4	92.2	94.6	100.0
15-29	29.4	3.2	32.6	25.6	41.9	67.4	100.0
30-49	64.3	6.2	70.5	20.4	9.0	29.5	100.0
50-64	53.0	4.8	57.7	21.3	21.0	42.3	100.0
65+	42.0	3.7	45.7	9.6	44.8	54.3	100.0
Female	21.7	2.2	23.9	17.0	59.1	76.1	100.0
5-9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	99.2	99.6	100.0
10-14	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.4	96.9	98.3	100.0
15-29	21.8	2.5	24.3	28.3	47.4	75.7	100.0
30-49	42.3	5.0	47.2	26.8	26.0	52.8	100.0
50-64	41.0	3.0	44.0	17.8	38.2	56.0	100.0
65+	22.2	1.2	23.5	5.3	71.2	76.5	100.0

1. Underemployed includes persons who worked part time in the seven day period preceding the survey.
2. Unemployed includes persons who did not work in the four week period preceding the survey and who looked for work in the same period. The inactive population, primarily students and retired persons, is not included.

Table 6.2 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employment status

	Regular employee	Casual employee	Unpaid worker	Self- employed	Total
Total	53.3	7.5	12.7	26.5	100.0
Place of residence					
Rural	46.0	7.5	16.9	29.6	100.0
Rural poor	26.9	7.2	23.4	42.5	100.0
Urban	68.8	7.8	3.8	19.7	100.0
Urban poor	47.9	16.1	7.1	28.9	100.0
District of residence					
Butha Buthe	51.4	9.6	16.3	22.8	100.0
Leribe	63.9	14.4	2.1	19.6	100.0
Berea	52.7	6.6	13.9	26.8	100.0
Maseru	62.3	6.9	8.2	22.7	100.0
Mafeteng	41.0	4.1	22.5	32.3	100.0
Mohale Hoek	41.1	6.5	19.0	33.3	100.0
Quthing	57.3	12.8	8.6	21.3	100.0
Qacha's Nek	51.6	10.0	17.8	20.5	100.0
Mokhotlong	46.2	5.6	22.3	25.9	100.0
Thaba Tseka	44.8	2.8	8.7	43.6	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	56.5	9.1	12.9	21.5	100.0
5-9	17.7	0.0	78.6	3.7	100.0
10-14	44.2	1.1	52.5	2.2	100.0
15-29	55.6	10.9	19.9	13.7	100.0
30-49	65.1	8.2	6.5	20.2	100.0
50-64	45.4	12.4	9.0	33.3	100.0
65+	39.2	2.6	10.1	48.1	100.0
Female	49.0	5.5	12.5	32.9	100.0
5-9	0.0	27.3	45.3	27.4	100.0
10-14	15.3	1.6	77.6	5.4	100.0
15-29	65.7	6.1	12.2	15.9	100.0
30-49	49.0	5.8	9.1	36.0	100.0
50-64	34.2	4.6	12.8	48.4	100.0
65+	18.7	3.6	19.4	58.3	100.0

Table 6.3 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer

	Government	Parastatal	Private business	Private person/HH	Total
Total	11.9	4.2	28.5	55.4	100.0
Place of residence					
Rural	7.3	3.6	23.7	65.4	100.0
Rural poor	3.0	1.7	9.4	85.8	100.0
Urban	21.7	5.3	38.8	34.1	100.0
Urban poor	11.3	4.4	24.5	59.8	100.0
District of residence					
Butha Buthe	10.3	4.6	32.5	52.5	100.0
Leribe	8.4	0.9	46.9	43.8	100.0
Berea	8.3	1.8	33.1	56.8	100.0
Maseru	15.3	6.0	36.3	42.4	100.0
Mafeteng	4.5	3.0	20.9	71.7	100.0
Mohale Hoek	6.9	2.3	13.1	77.6	100.0
Quthing	11.9	8.2	13.1	66.8	100.0
Qacha's Nek	20.3	3.1	20.7	56.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	16.1	2.3	23.0	58.6	100.0
Thaba Tseka	14.4	8.0	15.7	61.9	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	10.8	5.8	31.6	51.8	100.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	2.3	97.7	100.0
15-29	8.4	2.9	30.1	58.7	100.0
30-49	13.9	8.6	39.7	37.8	100.0
50-64	11.7	6.8	25.4	56.0	100.0
65+	5.8	1.7	15.5	77.0	100.0
Female	13.2	2.1	24.4	60.3	100.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	1.4	0.0	0.0	98.6	100.0
15-29	9.8	3.4	40.5	46.3	100.0
30-49	17.4	2.0	22.5	58.1	100.0
50-64	15.7	0.8	8.0	75.5	100.0
65+	2.9	0.0	6.9	90.2	100.0

Table 6.4 - Percentage distribution of the working population by activity

	Agricultur	Mining	Manufact	Construct	Transport.	Trade	Services	Education/ Health	Admin.	Other	Total
Total	32.5	11.5	9.3	6.5	2.4	12.5	9.2	4.4	6.7	5.0	100.0
Place of residence											
Rural	43.5	13.9	5.3	6.4	1.9	10.5	8.0	3.4	2.6	4.6	100.0
Rural poor	72.1	3.4	2.1	3.9	0.2	6.6	5.3	1.1	1.4	3.9	100.0
Urban	9.0	6.3	17.7	6.8	3.5	16.9	11.8	6.5	15.6	5.9	100.0
Urban poor	25.0	4.7	5.1	11.5	2.1	23.0	11.2	2.2	8.7	6.3	100.0
District of residence											
Butha Buthe	21.8	19.1	3.2	6.6	2.8	19.2	7.0	5.2	4.9	10.2	100.0
Leribe	10.4	20.6	11.8	6.9	4.5	20.6	6.4	7.5	3.6	7.6	100.0
Berea	27.8	15.1	8.9	6.5	4.0	15.7	13.6	4.2	3.3	1.0	100.0
Maseru	21.7	8.8	21.4	8.0	2.2	9.6	7.6	4.1	9.0	7.7	100.0
Mafeteng	45.9	13.5	2.3	5.0	1.6	12.2	15.0	1.4	3.1	0.1	100.0
Mohale Hoek	60.1	9.4	1.4	3.8	1.5	5.7	10.3	2.5	3.3	2.1	100.0
Quthing	44.1	9.7	0.5	8.3	2.9	15.3	3.9	2.3	7.9	5.1	100.0
Qacha's Nek	27.5	8.2	3.5	4.9	3.1	12.3	15.5	6.3	12.8	6.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	47.6	5.7	2.2	3.9	1.5	12.9	10.1	5.6	8.3	2.3	100.0
Thaba Tseka	51.0	6.9	1.7	8.2	0.6	10.1	3.3	5.8	9.1	3.2	100.0
Gender and age											
Male	35.1	19.8	4.2	10.5	4.1	7.6	6.1	2.7	6.4	3.4	100.0
5-9	57.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	34.1	100.0
10-14	67.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	25.9	100.0
15-29	39.5	9.4	6.3	11.6	5.4	8.7	8.1	2.4	4.0	4.6	100.0
30-49	23.1	29.6	4.5	11.5	4.4	7.0	6.4	2.8	9.0	1.7	100.0
50-64	45.7	20.5	1.5	9.4	3.2	4.2	3.3	3.5	7.5	1.1	100.0
65+	52.1	12.9	0.0	6.7	0.5	16.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.6	100.0
Female	29.0	0.5	15.9	1.2	0.2	19.0	13.3	6.6	7.0	7.1	100.0
5-9	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	100.0
10-14	30.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.0	18.6	4.5	0.0	42.4	100.0
15-29	17.6	0.8	30.9	0.9	0.1	12.9	17.1	3.8	6.3	9.6	100.0
30-49	26.6	0.4	12.8	1.8	0.2	22.6	12.2	9.0	9.2	5.1	100.0
50-64	41.2	0.6	2.1	0.8	0.2	23.0	11.4	9.3	6.4	5.1	100.0
65+	61.5	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.0	20.0	7.7	0.9	1.7	5.2	100.0

Table 6.5 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, sex and activity

	Regular Employee		Casual Employee		Unpaid Worker		Self- Employed		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	15.1	8.5	27.7	24.4	83.7	68.0	61.5	45.7	35.1	29.0
Mining	34.0	0.8	3.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	19.8	0.5
Manufacturing	5.6	28.1	5.1	16.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.9	4.2	15.9
Construction	11.4	1.6	35.8	5.5	0.4	0.0	3.5	0.3	10.5	1.2
Transportation	4.9	0.2	3.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	4.2	0.3	4.1	0.2
Trade/selling	3.9	8.9	10.2	25.2	2.4	4.2	19.7	38.6	7.6	19.0
Services	7.4	16.4	7.3	13.7	2.1	18.5	4.8	6.8	6.1	13.3
Education/health	4.2	12.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	2.7	6.6
Administration	11.2	13.8	1.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	7.0
Other	2.4	9.0	4.5	9.9	9.4	8.4	1.9	3.4	3.4	7.1

Table 6.6 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer, sex and activity

	Government		Parastatal		Private Business		Private Person/HH		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	5.3	1.5	2.8	4.2	4.2	3.4	63.8	46.3	35.1	29.0
Mining	1.8	1.0	54.8	1.2	49.6	0.7	1.4	0.4	19.8	0.5
Manufacturing	0.0	1.4	4.7	45.6	10.5	54.1	1.1	2.6	4.2	15.9
Construction	15.3	1.3	16.5	17.5	11.9	1.4	8.0	0.5	10.5	1.2
Transportation	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.0	5.1	0.4	4.3	0.0	4.1	0.2
Trade/selling	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.6	6.8	19.4	10.3	23.4	7.6	19.0
Services	3.9	5.6	10.3	14.3	8.5	12.7	4.7	15.3	6.1	13.3
Education/health	14.7	35.4	2.8	9.2	2.0	5.2	0.6	0.8	2.7	6.6
Administration	56.6	51.1	3.1	4.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.4	7.0
Other	0.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.9	5.7	10.7	3.4	7.1

Table 6.7 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer, sex and employment status

	Government		Parastatal		Private Business		Private Person/HH		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Regular employee	97.5	96.2	97.9	91.9	86.5	83.5	25.0	23.2	56.5	49.0
Casual employee	1.8	3.1	2.1	6.9	7.4	5.9	12.4	5.9	9.1	5.5
Unpaid worker	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	24.6	20.2	12.9	12.5
Self-employed	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	9.5	38.0	50.7	21.5	32.9

Table 6.8 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status

	Regular employee	Casual employee	Unpaid worker	Self- employed	Total
Total	53.0	11.9	5.3	29.7	100.0
Place of residence					
Rural	43.2	14.3	9.8	32.7	100.0
Rural poor	29.6	7.2	16.5	46.7	100.0
Urban	63.0	9.4	0.8	26.8	100.0
Urban poor	28.5	21.9	1.5	48.1	100.0
District of residence					
Butha Buthe	31.6	8.4	22.7	37.3	100.0
Leribe	53.8	17.1	0.0	29.1	100.0
Berea	40.6	15.6	12.4	31.4	100.0
Maseru	58.7	10.8	1.9	28.6	100.0
Mafeteng	31.8	5.0	18.5	44.8	100.0
Mohale Hoek	41.9	9.6	13.6	34.9	100.0
Quthing	63.1	2.9	5.8	28.2	100.0
Qacha's Nek	63.4	16.5	0.0	20.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	61.5	7.4	13.0	18.1	100.0
Thaba Tseka	65.2	7.2	0.0	27.5	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	50.5	13.3	5.8	30.4	100.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	58.0	18.6	4.9	18.5	100.0
30-49	49.6	13.3	6.7	30.4	100.0
50-64	42.0	6.0	6.3	45.7	100.0
65+	35.3	0.0	3.4	61.4	100.0
Female	56.1	10.2	4.8	28.9	100.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	74.9	15.9	0.0	9.2	100.0
30-49	52.6	7.4	5.4	34.6	100.0
50-64	25.3	7.4	15.6	51.7	100.0
65+	21.8	0.0	8.6	69.6	100.0

Table 6.9 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer

	Government	Parastatal	Private formal	Private informal	Total
Total	8.0	8.4	38.8	44.8	100.0
Place of residence					
Rural	4.9	5.2	32.6	57.3	100.0
Rural poor	8.1	14.4	4.8	72.8	100.0
Urban	11.1	11.7	45.1	32.2	100.0
Urban poor	2.8	2.7	31.7	62.8	100.0
District of residence					
Butha Buthe	4.1	2.1	30.7	63.1	100.0
Leribe	2.1	1.4	43.7	52.7	100.0
Berea	14.8	0.7	29.5	55.0	100.0
Maseru	4.6	13.6	48.0	33.8	100.0
Mafeteng	5.0	5.2	23.8	66.0	100.0
Mohale Hoek	11.3	0.0	21.8	67.0	100.0
Quthing	16.7	31.5	10.0	41.8	100.0
Qacha's Nek	21.9	10.6	20.8	46.7	100.0
Mokhotlong	28.4	8.5	42.1	21.0	100.0
Thaba Tseka	26.3	11.4	35.2	27.0	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	5.0	10.7	35.7	48.6	100.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	1.6	9.2	47.4	41.8	100.0
30-49	9.0	12.6	29.1	49.3	100.0
50-64	3.7	9.0	35.2	52.2	100.0
65+	0.0	9.3	17.8	72.9	100.0
Female	11.6	5.7	42.6	40.2	100.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	10.6	10.8	59.1	19.5	100.0
30-49	13.4	3.6	38.6	44.4	100.0
50-64	5.5	0.0	23.6	70.9	100.0
65+	17.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	100.0

Table 6.10 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining	Manufact	Construct.	Transport.	Trade	Services	Education Health	Admin.	Other	Total
Total	18.0	10.7	20.0	6.2	4.5	20.0	6.8	4.2	5.5	4.0	100.0
Place of residence											
Rural	27.9	14.8	9.7	7.3	3.8	22.1	4.5	1.9	2.8	5.3	100.0
Rural poor	61.4	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	10.1	4.5	6.4	0.0	3.1	100.0
Urban	7.9	6.5	30.4	5.2	5.3	17.9	9.2	6.6	8.2	2.8	100.0
Urban poor	24.2	0.8	8.2	13.7	2.9	36.1	11.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0
District of residence											
Butha Buthe	34.4	13.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	35.3	7.3	2.1	2.1	0.8	100.0
Leribe	7.6	2.8	19.9	11.2	7.9	32.9	5.5	1.8	1.6	8.7	100.0
Berea	28.5	6.4	8.6	3.6	6.8	24.7	4.3	5.4	11.7	0.0	100.0
Maseru	17.9	16.4	32.7	3.1	3.2	11.8	4.8	3.0	5.0	2.1	100.0
Mafeteng	24.9	9.5	2.8	8.9	1.2	30.5	16.0	1.2	5.0	0.0	100.0
Mohale Hoek	25.8	10.6	4.6	14.3	2.0	19.9	11.6	3.5	3.1	4.7	100.0
Quthing	11.9	33.7	0.0	7.8	8.5	14.9	6.5	0.0	16.7	0.0	100.0
Qacha's Nek	12.7	1.8	17.9	9.5	7.8	4.2	10.6	14.3	6.8	14.4	100.0
Mokhotlong	23.2	8.3	4.5	6.2	8.5	8.2	15.3	11.0	14.8	0.0	100.0
Thaba Tseka	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	4.7	17.7	14.5	7.2	100.0
Gender and age											
Male	23.0	19.3	6.3	10.3	8.1	16.3	4.7	2.9	4.3	4.8	100.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	16.9	20.3	9.3	14.2	7.6	17.6	0.7	5.3	0.3	7.8	100.0
30-49	17.7	21.2	5.3	9.2	9.0	15.5	7.3	2.4	8.5	3.7	100.0
50-64	45.6	12.1	4.9	8.9	10.0	6.3	6.8	0.0	3.0	2.4	100.0
65+	42.5	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	11.8	0.0	36.7	1.2	0.2	24.7	9.5	5.8	7.0	3.2	100.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	1.9	0.0	55.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	12.7	5.2	10.3	6.4	100.0
30-49	10.1	0.0	34.5	2.5	0.4	33.6	7.0	7.0	4.8	0.2	100.0
50-64	33.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	42.0	12.9	4.0	1.6	4.1	100.0
65+	50.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	3.2	17.0	4.7	100.0

Table 6.11 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by reason

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age	Infirmity	Other	Total
Total	95.7	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	100.0
Place of residence								
Rural	95.8	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	100.0
Rural poor	95.1	2.9	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
Urban	95.4	0.5	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	100.0
Urban poor	96.0	0.8	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of residence								
Butha Buthe	95.2	3.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
Leribe	96.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0
Berea	96.6	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.0	100.0
Maseru	95.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0
Mafeteng	94.1	2.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	100.0
Mohale Hoek	98.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	100.0
Quthing	92.9	4.2	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Qacha's Nek	96.9	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	100.0
Mokhotlong	98.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0
Thaba Tseka	94.7	2.5	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age								
Male	97.0	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
5-9	36.5	0.0	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	82.3	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	97.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
30-49	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	97.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	94.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
Female	94.6	1.6	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.6	100.0
5-9	72.6	0.0	8.9	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	95.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	96.2	1.0	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0
30-49	94.7	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.5	100.0
50-64	87.7	4.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	1.5	1.3	100.0
65+	87.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.8	0.0	100.0

Table 6.12 - Percentage distribution of the economically inactive population by reason

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age	Infirmity	Other	Total
Total	10.0	1.0	59.2	10.2	12.7	4.7	2.2	100.0
Place of residence								
Rural	10.5	1.2	56.0	11.0	13.8	5.3	2.2	100.0
Rural poor	14.7	1.4	46.5	9.7	21.4	4.4	1.8	100.0
Urban	8.2	0.4	71.5	7.0	8.5	2.3	2.1	100.0
Urban poor	11.8	0.8	60.7	8.6	12.5	3.7	1.9	100.0
District of residence								
Butha Buthe	20.8	0.4	56.0	6.3	12.6	2.2	1.9	100.0
Leribe	8.8	0.6	61.4	11.0	11.0	5.3	1.9	100.0
Berea	5.1	0.8	62.9	8.8	14.2	5.2	3.1	100.0
Maseru	8.0	1.8	62.1	11.4	9.5	5.2	2.0	100.0
Mafeteng	3.5	0.5	59.8	15.0	12.6	5.5	3.0	100.0
Mohale Hoek	8.4	2.1	58.4	6.6	14.5	7.0	3.1	100.0
Quthing	8.4	2.3	52.0	14.7	17.7	3.3	1.7	100.0
Qacha's Nek	11.6	0.7	58.1	8.1	14.2	3.9	3.5	100.0
Mokhotlong	15.2	0.7	61.1	3.9	13.8	4.4	0.8	100.0
Thaba Tseka	17.4	0.4	51.4	11.7	15.4	2.9	0.7	100.0
Gender and age								
Male	9.4	1.1	64.8	6.8	12.2	3.8	2.0	100.0
5-9	0.9	0.0	70.9	1.8	25.4	0.3	0.7	100.0
10-14	2.4	0.3	88.0	3.6	4.5	0.5	0.6	100.0
15-29	19.1	1.7	59.6	13.2	0.2	2.5	3.6	100.0
30-49	44.0	5.1	6.4	13.2	0.0	22.7	8.6	100.0
50-64	25.4	4.1	0.0	14.3	19.9	31.5	4.8	100.0
65+	9.4	2.4	6.3	7.9	55.0	17.6	1.4	100.0
Female	10.4	1.0	55.0	12.9	13.1	5.3	2.3	100.0
5-9	0.7	0.1	76.1	0.8	21.9	0.2	0.3	100.0
10-14	1.4	0.3	93.7	1.4	2.1	0.9	0.3	100.0
15-29	20.5	0.8	48.2	20.9	0.0	5.4	4.2	100.0
30-49	32.1	4.2	2.2	40.9	0.3	13.9	6.6	100.0
50-64	18.3	3.6	0.0	36.8	18.8	16.4	6.1	100.0
65+	5.8	1.4	3.7	10.3	62.9	14.2	1.6	100.0

Table 11.1 - Per cent distribution of households with chronically ill person aged 15-49 and source of help

	% Yes with ill person	Source of help received for care of the sick									
		No need	Family/ neighbours	Religious bodies	Community- based	Private services	Government services	NGOs	Traditional healers	Other	Don't know
Total	6.4	3.3	31.0	11.5	2.1	15.9	56.6	0.4	20.1	0.0	0.0
Place of residence											
Rural	6.9	2.9	32.6	14.0	2.5	15.8	55.0	0.2	23.7	0.0	0.0
Rural poor	6.6	9.7	35.3	8.8	1.3	9.8	47.3	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0
Urban	5.1	4.5	26.0	3.6	0.9	16.0	61.5	1.1	8.5	0.0	0.0
Urban poor	5.9	0.0	24.9	5.5	2.6	11.7	74.8	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0
Region of residence											
Butha Buthe	5.4	11.8	31.3	3.7	0.0	15.4	38.5	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0
Leribe	6.5	0.0	22.8	16.6	9.3	41.8	52.0	0.9	37.6	0.0	0.0
Berea	10.2	0.0	19.4	7.5	0.0	18.3	69.5	0.8	28.2	0.0	0.0
Maseru	5.5	4.1	32.9	15.4	0.0	4.2	59.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
Mafeteng	8.4	0.0	47.7	6.9	2.7	13.9	43.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Mohale Hoek	6.6	0.0	48.2	25.4	3.0	5.7	56.3	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0
Quthing	4.9	4.8	14.1	0.4	5.4	8.6	66.6	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	5.3	5.0	24.8	3.5	0.0	22.8	77.9	3.5	15.9	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	7.0	2.9	38.7	13.2	0.0	16.3	47.8	0.0	35.8	0.0	0.0
Thaba Tseka	4.1	17.9	24.0	9.3	0.0	5.1	56.0	0.0	43.3	0.0	0.0
Age of Head											
15-19	3.5	0.0	84.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	2.8	12.5	19.2	3.9	0.0	9.1	61.0	2.3	26.2	0.0	0.0
30-39	5.6	8.8	26.7	5.3	0.0	23.6	44.6	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0
40-49	5.5	0.9	34.7	10.1	0.6	24.7	59.9	1.7	18.6	0.0	0.0
50-59	8.0	0.0	36.8	9.0	0.0	10.3	57.4	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0
60+	8.4	2.2	29.0	18.5	5.7	12.1	60.5	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0
Marital status of Head											
Male-head	5.9	2.6	36.5	14.6	2.2	17.3	55.9	0.5	17.8	0.0	0.0
Monogamous	6.1	3.1	37.5	16.8	2.7	16.6	54.3	0.6	18.0	0.0	0.0
Polygamous	4.8	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	43.6	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single	5.4	0.0	31.9	2.9	0.0	17.9	69.5	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0
Female-head	7.2	4.2	22.9	7.0	2.0	13.7	57.6	0.3	23.5	0.0	0.0
Dejure	7.8	4.3	23.3	7.1	1.7	14.0	57.5	0.3	23.1	0.0	0.0
De-facto	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	62.0	0.0	42.7	0.0	0.0
Socio-economic group of Head											
Public	3.7	0.0	29.0	12.4	1.5	6.6	82.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0
Private formal	6.0	9.9	30.2	19.8	0.0	19.7	49.6	1.2	19.4	0.0	0.0
Private informal	3.9	0.0	48.1	2.6	0.0	4.5	43.1	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0
Self-agriculture	5.6	5.7	24.9	6.3	0.0	10.8	64.7	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	7.9	2.7	30.4	0.9	4.7	20.6	46.4	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	8.0	0.7	31.0	11.8	3.3	16.7	58.2	0.4	26.4	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Base for percent yes is all households

Base for source of help is all households that received help for care of the sick

Table 11.2 - Per cent distribution of households by problems with help received for care of chronically ill person aged 15-49

	% help with ill person	Problems of help received for care of the sick							
		No problem	Rude staff	Too expensive	Unreliable	Long waiting lines	Family problems	Other	Don't know
Total	6.2	52.7	14.9	21.1	2.2	16.3	11.8	1.3	0.0
Place of residence									
Rural	6.7	51.1	15.3	20.6	2.7	19.0	12.6	1.0	0.0
Rural poor	6.0	57.8	1.1	28.7	4.8	11.7	5.9	0.0	0.0
Urban	4.9	58.0	13.5	22.7	0.6	7.6	9.3	2.1	0.0
Urban poor	5.9	25.1	25.0	46.0	2.9	4.6	9.6	1.9	0.0
Region of residence									
Butha Buthe	4.8	75.6	1.4	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leribe	6.5	30.4	30.8	11.9	0.0	45.3	28.3	0.0	0.0
Berea	10.2	62.7	11.7	13.8	0.8	8.9	11.1	3.0	0.0
Maseru	5.2	51.5	14.0	23.9	4.5	16.2	4.3	1.9	0.0
Mafeteng	8.4	50.0	20.7	28.0	3.7	14.3	11.4	0.0	0.0
Mohale Hoek	6.6	68.4	6.4	16.7	4.3	15.5	5.8	4.9	0.0
Quthing	4.7	30.4	9.2	32.0	5.7	15.1	19.3	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	5.0	52.2	28.7	9.4	0.0	2.7	19.3	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	6.8	63.1	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0
Thaba Tseka	3.4	55.1	0.0	44.9	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age of Head									
15-19	3.5	84.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	2.4	52.0	3.7	35.3	9.8	3.7	10.1	0.0	0.0
30-39	5.1	61.7	16.6	14.5	1.9	17.6	8.1	2.4	0.0
40-49	5.4	59.2	14.4	22.9	2.7	12.7	12.4	2.6	0.0
50-59	8.0	44.5	15.7	22.1	0.0	19.6	11.9	0.0	0.0
60+	8.2	49.9	15.3	21.0	2.3	17.3	13.6	1.1	0.0
Marital status of Head									
Male-head	5.8	50.2	18.4	21.8	1.4	19.9	10.2	1.3	0.0
Monogamous	5.9	49.5	17.8	23.1	1.6	21.2	11.2	0.8	0.0
Polygamous	4.8	25.1	43.6	13.4	0.0	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single	5.4	58.0	18.6	15.3	0.0	5.9	5.6	4.8	0.0
Female-head	6.9	56.5	9.4	20.0	3.4	10.8	14.2	1.2	0.0
Dejure	7.5	56.8	9.6	19.7	3.5	11.0	14.5	1.3	0.0
De-facto	1.3	42.7	0.0	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Socio-economic group of Head									
Public	3.7	40.3	38.8	30.9	0.0	27.8	12.3	0.0	0.0
Private formal	5.4	46.9	27.2	15.8	2.4	30.9	4.1	2.0	0.0
Private informal	3.9	39.2	4.7	42.0	17.7	0.0	21.4	1.5	0.0
Self-agriculture	5.3	55.7	13.1	35.9	0.0	22.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Self-other	7.7	45.6	14.4	10.5	0.0	25.4	19.8	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	7.9	59.7	7.4	19.0	1.4	7.1	14.0	1.7	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Base for percent yes is all households

Base for problems with help is all households that received help for care of the sick

Table 11.3 - Per cent distribution of households caring for orphans under the age of 15 and source of help

	% Yes with orphans	Source of help received for care of orphans									
		No need	Family/ neighbours	Religious bodies	Community- based	Private services	Government services	NGOs	Traditional healers	Other	Don't know
Total	6.3	17.8	61.6	4.5	1.0	3.5	13.9	0.3	1.5	1.6	0.2
Place of residence											
Rural	6.2	17.4	62.7	4.3	1.3	1.4	16.1	0.3	2.2	1.8	0.3
Rural poor	4.1	12.8	66.7	0.0	0.0	6.2	10.1	0.0	2.0	2.2	0.0
Urban	6.5	18.5	59.2	5.1	0.2	8.1	9.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
Urban poor	8.1	26.1	61.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
Region of residence											
Butha Buthe	5.5	25.5	57.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	3.9	2.4	0.0
Leribe	6.2	16.7	61.1	6.3	0.0	4.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Berea	5.6	26.3	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.7	0.0	3.5	0.0
Maseru	4.1	1.8	70.2	3.8	0.0	12.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mafeteng	11.1	26.5	55.0	5.8	4.4	0.0	13.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
Mohale Hoek	5.1	14.1	76.5	1.9	0.0	2.8	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quthing	4.5	34.3	0.0	11.0	1.9	7.4	38.5	0.0	10.6	11.8	5.5
Qacha's Nek	9.7	16.9	72.6	1.7	0.0	1.2	13.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	10.4	9.0	79.2	3.0	1.4	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
Thaba Tseka	5.6	23.4	66.9	9.5	0.0	2.7	16.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age of Head											
15-19	1.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	3.4	17.8	43.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	5.2	2.2	0.0
30-39	7.2	24.1	51.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.2	0.2	3.2	2.3	0.0
40-49	6.3	17.0	60.6	4.1	2.3	5.6	15.3	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0
50-59	6.7	11.3	76.8	5.5	0.0	1.2	12.4	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0
60+	6.8	16.4	65.8	6.1	1.7	0.7	18.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7
Marital status of Head											
Male-head	6.4	18.0	64.3	3.0	1.2	3.0	11.2	0.1	1.1	2.2	0.0
Monogamous	6.7	18.7	64.5	3.5	1.4	2.3	11.2	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.0
Polygamous	6.7	17.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	31.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0
Single	5.0	13.1	69.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Female-head	6.0	17.3	56.4	7.4	0.6	4.3	19.2	0.7	2.3	0.5	0.6
Dejure	5.8	14.7	60.5	5.0	0.7	5.0	18.7	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.7
De-facto	7.6	34.5	28.9	23.2	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0
Socio-economic group of Head											
Public	5.8	19.7	58.0	3.7	3.7	5.5	13.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.8
Private formal	6.4	16.5	61.8	3.6	0.0	4.8	11.2	0.2	1.5	2.0	0.0
Private informal	7.7	12.6	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.8	2.0	0.0
Self-agriculture	7.3	17.5	67.6	2.1	0.0	1.0	20.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	8.0	13.6	76.2	6.4	0.0	5.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Unemployed	5.3	21.3	49.5	7.3	1.8	3.1	19.0	0.0	2.7	2.4	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Base for percent yes is all households

Base for source of help is all households that received help with orphans

Table 11.4 - Per cent distribution of households by problems with help received for care of orphans under the age of 15

	% help with orphans	Problems of help received for care of orphans							
		No problem	Rude staff	Too expensive	Unreliable	Long waiting lines	Family problems	Other	Don't know
Total	5.2	58.6	2.6	13.5	1.7	2.5	22.7	0.9	0.3
Place of residence									
Rural	5.1	59.3	2.8	12.0	1.8	1.8	23.8	1.2	0.0
Rural poor	3.6	56.1	3.4	12.0	4.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0
Urban	5.3	57.0	2.0	16.8	1.4	4.2	20.2	0.0	0.9
Urban poor	6.0	53.2	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0
Region of residence									
Butha Buthe	4.1	59.9	4.3	19.8	0.0	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0
Leribe	5.1	63.2	4.4	0.0	2.5	4.4	27.5	0.0	0.0
Berea	4.1	60.5	0.0	11.0	7.8	0.0	15.9	4.8	0.0
Maseru	4.0	50.5	0.0	14.7	0.0	7.0	29.6	0.0	0.0
Mafeteng	8.2	65.6	6.9	12.1	0.0	3.2	9.4	3.0	0.0
Mohale Hoek	4.4	48.9	0.0	8.4	6.7	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0
Quthing	3.0	23.4	7.8	62.9	10.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	8.0	51.7	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	2.8
Mokhotlong	9.4	82.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0
Thaba Tseka	4.3	52.2	4.9	19.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0
Age of Head									
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	2.8	56.8	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
30-39	5.5	58.7	4.4	11.1	1.9	2.8	22.7	0.0	0.0
40-49	5.2	70.7	5.2	12.5	0.0	3.1	15.2	1.8	0.0
50-59	5.9	51.2	1.1	10.2	1.6	6.2	30.0	0.0	1.4
60+	5.7	55.1	0.9	14.1	3.2	0.0	27.8	1.7	0.0
Marital status of Head									
Male-head	5.3	58.8	3.6	11.1	2.0	2.9	24.1	1.3	0.0
Monogamous	5.4	59.4	3.1	10.5	2.3	0.9	23.8	0.9	0.0
Polygamous	5.5	61.8	38.2	0.0	0.0	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single	4.4	54.3	0.0	17.3	0.0	9.1	31.2	4.6	0.0
Female-head	5.0	58.1	0.7	18.0	1.2	1.9	20.1	0.0	0.8
Dejure	5.0	60.5	0.0	14.5	1.3	2.2	20.8	0.0	0.9
De-facto	5.0	37.4	6.4	48.1	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0
Socio-economic group of Head									
Public	4.7	75.9	4.6	5.4	0.0	4.6	8.1	0.0	0.0
Private formal	5.4	64.7	2.4	8.7	3.0	3.0	12.8	2.0	1.1
Private informal	6.7	41.6	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	46.1	0.0	0.0
Self-agriculture	6.1	55.3	0.0	18.4	8.3	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0
Self-other	6.9	64.4	5.7	12.3	0.0	5.7	27.2	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	4.2	52.9	2.8	19.3	0.0	2.2	24.8	1.2	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Base for percent yes is all households

Base for source of help is all households that received help with orphans

Table 11.5 - Percent distribution of population (15+ years) aware of AIDS/HIV and knowledge of ways of transmission

	Knowledge of ways of transmission						
	% aware how AIDS/HIV is transmitted	Infected woman to unborn child	Infected woman to breast feeding child	Unprotected sex	Injection with an infected needle	Incorrect methods	Don't know
Total	56.6	10.9	8.9	88.3	34.6	16.7	1.1
Place of residence							
Rural	50.8	6.2	5.4	88.4	27.6	14.2	1.6
Rural poor	45.8	3.7	5.0	89.7	23.0	11.0	2.0
Urban	73.6	20.2	16.1	88.2	48.7	21.7	0.1
Urban poor	64.2	14.4	6.4	88.1	38.5	10.8	0.0
Region of residence							
Butha Buthe	57.3	4.4	3.9	86.6	24.4	15.0	3.0
Leribe	54.6	6.5	4.1	84.6	29.9	14.9	1.8
Berea	51.7	8.6	3.9	91.5	31.8	15.7	0.3
Maseru	64.6	18.4	17.7	88.5	41.9	26.5	0.4
Mafeteng	63.2	3.4	2.2	91.3	21.9	15.6	1.1
Mohale Hoek	31.3	8.6	9.8	84.9	29.4	16.5	2.8
Quthing	42.3	11.4	3.8	89.6	30.5	9.0	2.0
Qacha's Nek	63.5	13.4	4.7	83.0	51.0	9.3	1.5
Mokhotlong	60.0	11.0	9.3	91.1	41.8	10.0	0.3
Thaba Tseka	60.6	10.1	11.9	91.6	33.2	5.8	0.3
Gender and Age (Male)							
15-19	51.3	10.8	7.2	85.2	34.5	15.2	0.6
20-29	61.5	11.3	10.9	87.9	36.6	16.8	0.6
30-39	63.3	12.2	9.4	87.8	38.1	21.1	0.8
40-49	59.4	11.2	7.8	87.9	32.7	17.7	1.3
50-59	55.2	7.5	7.1	90.9	25.5	12.8	0.9
60+	36.9	4.3	4.7	86.2	18.1	13.4	3.7
Female							
15-19	57.2	7.5	5.3	87.8	37.4	16.4	1.4
20-29	59.8	13.9	11.3	87.9	42.0	17.2	0.7
30-39	67.5	18.1	15.7	90.3	40.2	22.4	0.6
40-49	65.0	11.4	10.9	93.7	43.8	12.6	0.6
50-59	61.0	12.0	7.8	91.7	28.1	14.0	3.4
60+	39.5	5.0	4.0	92.8	19.0	9.2	3.1
Gender and Highest level of education (Male)							
None	37.4	3.8	3.9	89.7	16.0	13.4	4.3
Some Primary	52.2	5.9	6.3	88.2	23.2	13.3	1.1
Comp. Primary	57.9	7.7	7.0	87.8	31.0	15.6	0.4
Some Secondary	68.5	12.7	9.4	86.6	41.4	20.6	0.2
Comp. Secondary	73.5	22.6	14.9	85.6	56.0	22.7	0.3
Post Secondary	82.4	38.4	30.1	87.0	77.9	26.8	0.0
Female							
None	34.7	3.5	2.4	91.5	12.4	7.3	3.9
Some Primary	52.0	7.0	5.4	90.1	26.8	10.9	1.9
Comp. Primary	63.7	8.4	4.6	91.3	35.3	14.9	1.5
Some Secondary	71.2	14.2	13.8	87.2	48.6	21.6	0.0
Comp. Secondary	71.4	33.0	27.1	88.7	57.6	23.0	0.8
Post Secondary	64.0	29.4	24.5	98.1	76.3	39.2	0.0

Base for percent aware is all household members age 15 and above

Base for knowledge of ways of transmission is all household members that are aware

Table 11.6 - Percent distribution of household heads aware of AIDS/HIV and knowledge of ways of transmission

	Knowledge of ways of transmission						
	% Heads aware how AIDS/HIV is transmitted	Infected woman to unborn child	Infected woman to breast feeding child	Unprotected sex	Injection with an infected needle	Incorrect methods	Don't know
Total	56.1	12.2	10.0	91.5	34.7	16.9	1.5
Place of residence							
Rural	48.1	4.8	4.8	92.3	24.3	12.6	2.4
Rural poor	43.6	2.3	3.3	92.2	17.3	9.3	3.9
Urban	75.0	23.4	17.8	90.3	50.3	23.4	0.2
Urban poor	65.1	12.8	4.6	89.6	32.1	9.7	0.0
Region of residence							
Butha Buthe	57.1	3.6	3.8	85.6	19.6	17.6	4.0
Leribe	55.3	6.3	5.1	87.4	25.7	13.5	2.9
Berea	46.1	4.0	1.8	92.7	30.3	14.3	0.0
Maseru	66.4	22.9	19.5	92.8	44.0	28.1	0.8
Mafeteng	57.5	3.7	2.2	94.3	22.3	11.4	0.0
Mohale Hoek	33.4	4.7	10.8	87.8	27.0	15.8	4.8
Quthing	40.6	9.0	4.8	91.0	29.7	9.5	4.6
Qacha's Nek	63.3	12.9	4.8	89.4	51.9	9.2	1.6
Mokhotlong	60.0	10.3	8.9	95.1	38.3	8.5	0.6
Thaba Tseka	56.3	15.4	13.3	95.4	37.8	7.1	1.0
Male-head							
15-19	86.5	11.2	13.0	91.1	43.5	19.3	0.0
20-29	66.5	18.1	16.1	93.1	45.0	23.7	0.1
30-39	57.6	12.7	9.9	89.3	40.6	22.9	1.1
40-49	51.0	10.8	7.2	88.7	35.6	18.8	1.5
50-59	52.6	7.0	6.8	90.0	28.2	12.4	1.5
60+	40.8	4.5	5.4	89.3	17.7	11.2	3.2
Female-head							
15-19	78.6	8.3	2.1	96.4	61.3	20.1	0.0
20-29	81.1	27.8	16.6	97.9	50.2	19.4	1.1
30-39	82.1	21.4	22.2	90.5	44.3	21.1	0.3
40-49	68.5	13.4	11.0	96.3	39.8	13.4	0.6
50-59	63.8	11.7	8.7	92.4	28.8	12.0	3.2
60+	43.2	4.7	3.7	92.9	18.6	9.4	3.0
Highest level of education (Male head)							
None	42.8	3.1	2.7	91.2	15.8	14.7	4.0
Some Primary	50.1	5.0	7.1	90.9	25.0	15.3	1.3
Comp. Primary	44.7	10.5	4.3	90.3	38.3	13.7	0.0
Some Secondary	72.4	15.4	10.0	87.5	48.5	21.2	0.0
Comp. Secondary	75.6	24.0	18.8	88.5	58.0	29.2	0.0
Post Secondary	84.5	36.5	32.1	88.5	73.7	29.7	0.0
Female-head							
None	34.8	3.7	2.8	90.9	10.3	8.1	6.9
Some Primary	55.5	6.9	5.9	92.6	24.9	9.7	2.3
Comp. Primary	73.9	9.4	7.5	96.4	32.4	11.0	0.3
Some Secondary	81.0	25.6	19.8	93.8	51.8	22.5	0.0
Comp. Secondary	91.4	41.6	31.6	95.2	54.7	24.4	2.0
Post Secondary	76.9	31.9	24.4	98.8	74.9	32.6	0.0

Base for percent aware is all household heads

Base for knowledge of ways of transmission is all household heads that are aware

Table 11.7 - Percent distribution of population level of awareness and access to confidential test

	Approximately looking person can be infected with HIV/AIDS	Opinion of proportion in every ten infected						Has access to a confidential HIV test
		1-3	4-6	7-9	10-10	Other	Don't know	
Total	36.5	27.0	19.3	12.0	8.4	1.2	32.2	32.2
Place of residence								
Rural	30.7	25.9	17.2	9.3	8.2	1.5	37.9	28.4
Rural poor	23.9	28.6	16.2	9.9	8.8	2.0	34.5	27.2
Urban	53.5	28.8	22.7	16.5	8.6	0.8	22.6	43.2
Urban poor	42.5	26.8	26.0	14.3	9.1	1.1	22.6	32.8
Region of residence								
Butha Buthe	18.4	26.6	17.2	8.5	7.3	0.4	40.1	20.9
Leribe	32.4	20.6	11.0	12.1	7.0	0.3	49.0	26.1
Berea	35.5	29.5	17.8	7.2	11.4	3.7	30.4	31.3
Maseru	43.5	28.6	22.1	14.8	7.8	0.9	25.8	40.7
Mafeteng	42.8	27.7	18.5	10.7	9.0	1.0	33.1	26.5
Mohale Hoek	26.0	31.7	19.2	4.7	6.2	3.2	35.2	29.8
Quthing	30.6	24.9	23.0	8.6	9.3	0.8	33.4	29.7
Qacha's Nek	40.5	25.9	26.9	17.0	11.9	0.2	18.1	27.5
Mokhotlong	42.2	30.9	15.8	8.3	6.5	2.5	35.9	45.6
Thaba Tseka	40.9	23.2	19.9	15.9	8.0	0.2	32.7	35.3
Age (Male)								
15-19	32.4	26.8	20.1	13.3	10.7	0.8	28.2	27.8
20-29	40.7	26.1	18.6	13.0	8.4	1.3	32.6	34.8
30-39	40.7	27.2	20.1	14.3	8.4	1.3	28.7	38.5
40-49	39.1	29.4	19.5	12.8	7.2	1.4	29.7	35.2
50-59	36.6	24.8	17.1	9.0	7.7	0.7	40.8	31.7
60+	22.2	23.1	14.3	9.0	5.7	0.7	47.2	22.4
Female								
15-19	34.4	32.4	21.9	10.8	8.1	1.5	25.3	29.8
20-29	41.4	24.9	23.3	12.5	9.4	2.2	27.8	32.0
30-39	41.1	28.2	21.2	13.9	6.6	1.1	29.0	39.9
40-49	46.0	33.5	14.7	6.5	11.8	0.3	33.2	36.0
50-59	36.6	29.7	19.0	11.8	3.9	0.5	35.1	37.0
60+	22.1	19.3	14.1	3.0	8.4	1.0	54.1	21.1
Highest level of education (Male)								
None	20.2	23.7	15.3	7.3	7.2	0.7	45.7	23.0
Some Primary	31.6	26.2	18.6	9.9	6.4	1.1	37.7	29.4
Comp. Primary	36.1	29.0	16.9	9.9	8.6	1.2	34.5	33.5
Some Secondary	46.6	25.9	19.6	13.7	10.5	1.5	28.8	38.1
Comp. Secondary	59.9	24.3	23.5	22.7	9.2	0.6	19.7	44.3
Post Secondary	69.2	34.0	20.0	20.5	7.2	0.7	17.5	56.1
Female								
None	18.4	24.8	17.3	7.9	6.8	2.4	40.8	20.8
Some Primary	29.3	28.9	16.8	5.9	8.2	1.6	38.6	28.5
Comp. Primary	41.0	32.4	17.6	9.3	7.1	1.4	32.3	34.0
Some Secondary	48.8	26.5	22.4	12.8	7.9	0.7	29.7	38.0
Comp. Secondary	57.8	24.8	30.8	17.6	11.9	1.0	13.8	41.6
Post Secondary	55.3	17.6	23.5	21.4	16.3	4.0	17.0	34.2

Base for all percentages is all household members age 15 and above

Table 11.8 - Percent distribution of population who went for HIV test and problems experienced during testing or counselling

	Tested for HIV			Problems during testing or counselling						
	Last 12 months	Tested earlier	Ever tested	Tested went back for HIV test results	No problem	Providers rude	No privacy/embarrassment	Long waiting time	Too expensive	Other
Total	5.8	5.1	10.9	80.5	95.7	0.9	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.5
Place of residence										
Rural	4.4	4.1	8.4	78.6	95.5	1.1	0.1	2.4	0.4	0.6
Rural poor	3.6	1.7	5.3	75.4	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0
Urban	9.9	8.3	18.1	83.0	96.1	0.7	0.2	2.9	0.5	0.3
Urban poor	6.0	4.5	10.5	88.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Region of residence										
Butha Buthe	6.9	4.5	11.4	72.1	96.1	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.0
Leribe	7.5	6.3	13.8	78.6	95.5	1.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.6
Berea	3.5	5.5	8.9	80.7	93.5	0.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.8
Maseru	7.9	8.7	16.7	88.9	96.7	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.2
Mafeteng	6.0	3.4	9.3	83.5	96.7	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Mohale Hoek	2.0	2.4	4.4	68.1	88.8	2.3	0.0	6.2	2.3	1.8
Quthing	4.4	2.1	6.5	58.9	88.5	1.2	0.4	9.9	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	3.5	2.5	6.0	60.3	97.8	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	5.8	1.8	7.6	59.8	96.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.0
Thaba Taeka	4.2	3.7	8.0	83.5	97.1	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.8
Gender and Age (Male)										
15-19	2.3	1.1	3.4	64.5	89.7	1.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0
20-29	8.2	5.9	14.1	79.1	98.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
30-39	10.2	8.1	18.3	85.1	93.8	1.2	0.4	4.3	0.6	0.4
40-49	6.4	6.3	12.7	83.0	94.4	0.0	0.7	2.7	0.9	1.5
50-59	2.9	5.6	8.5	84.6	92.2	4.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.0
60+	2.2	2.8	5.0	80.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female										
15-19	2.5	0.8	3.4	69.5	97.8	1.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
20-29	7.6	6.7	14.2	75.2	95.9	1.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.7
30-39	8.0	10.5	18.5	86.4	95.8	1.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
40-49	7.3	8.6	15.9	82.5	98.2	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
50-59	3.5	6.0	9.4	85.2	96.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
60+	1.5	1.2	2.7	60.1	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Gender and Highest level of education (Male)										
None	2.0	1.8	3.8	75.3	98.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4
Some Primary	4.9	4.2	9.1	79.0	95.1	1.0	0.2	1.9	0.4	1.4
Comp. Primary	6.5	4.2	10.6	81.2	94.6	1.8	0.0	1.9	1.6	0.0
Some Secondary	7.8	6.2	14.0	79.2	98.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.0
Comp. Secondary	11.8	11.4	23.2	86.9	93.8	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.5	0.5
Post Secondary	16.8	21.0	37.8	89.7	91.2	2.2	0.7	7.4	0.7	0.0
Female										
None	0.9	1.8	2.7	72.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Primary	2.7	3.4	6.1	72.5	91.5	3.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.3
Comp. Primary	7.5	4.8	12.2	68.4	94.7	1.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
Some Secondary	8.3	9.1	17.5	85.2	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Comp. Secondary	8.6	8.7	17.3	82.8	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Post Secondary	10.8	8.4	19.2	98.8	94.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0
Socio-economic group										
Public	9.3	8.6	17.9	83.7	93.4	0.4	0.4	5.0	1.0	0.0
Private formal	6.9	5.7	12.6	80.7	96.3	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.6
Private informal	3.8	3.5	7.3	77.6	95.6	1.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Self-agriculture	3.9	3.1	7.0	84.4	95.4	2.6	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0
Self-other	6.7	6.2	12.9	80.5	94.0	1.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.2
Unemployed	4.8	4.5	9.2	78.2	97.3	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Base for percentages tested is all household members age 15 and above

Base for all other percentages is all household members that were tested

Table 11.9 - Percent distribution of population for reason not having a HIV test

	Reason for not taking test								
	% No	Not available	Not interested	Not at risk/no need	Scared of outcome	Too expensive	Test center too far	No privacy	Other
Total	65.4	6.0	41.2	33.0	12.5	7.6	2.1	1.2	5.6
Place of residence									
Rural	64.4	6.4	40.1	33.8	9.7	8.5	2.5	0.9	5.8
Rural poor	73.2	8.5	39.5	32.2	8.1	10.6	3.6	1.0	4.8
Urban	68.1	4.9	44.5	30.9	20.0	5.1	1.2	2.0	5.2
Urban poor	71.4	5.3	46.1	24.4	15.8	6.9	0.5	2.0	6.6
Region of residence									
Butha Buthe	58.3	6.0	48.4	24.8	8.2	4.8	1.3	1.4	7.2
Leribe	55.1	5.8	44.7	39.4	8.1	6.9	2.4	1.7	4.4
Berea	63.3	3.6	38.5	29.9	11.9	12.8	2.5	0.2	9.6
Maseru	65.1	5.4	39.5	38.1	19.7	5.5	2.3	1.2	2.7
Mafeteng	74.5	8.2	37.3	38.1	6.2	11.7	0.9	0.2	2.0
Mohale Hoek	56.7	5.2	36.4	33.2	4.9	7.4	2.7	1.8	17.0
Quthing	74.1	2.4	39.4	31.1	19.5	3.9	3.4	0.5	5.5
Qacha's Nek	69.8	1.6	46.9	28.6	9.8	8.1	2.2	2.1	10.2
Mokhotlong	73.9	12.8	45.3	26.3	9.5	8.4	1.2	2.1	6.2
Thaba Tseka	76.4	9.6	41.6	24.2	15.6	7.5	2.2	1.2	1.6
Gender and age (Male)									
15-19	65.2	5.2	42.2	28.7	14.6	7.6	3.0	1.7	5.3
20-29	61.4	5.2	43.0	29.9	17.8	6.7	2.0	1.4	3.5
30-39	58.9	4.7	43.4	30.9	15.2	6.8	2.7	0.9	5.1
40-49	63.6	6.1	39.4	33.4	10.8	7.6	1.6	1.3	7.9
50-59	70.3	7.7	36.9	39.8	9.1	8.5	1.3	1.2	5.1
60+	69.6	8.0	40.6	39.8	1.9	8.9	1.2	0.4	7.9
Female									
15-19	71.7	6.4	44.8	28.2	12.1	6.1	1.0	1.8	6.3
20-29	59.6	7.2	45.0	27.7	18.0	7.7	2.5	1.1	3.5
30-39	61.5	8.1	38.2	25.7	18.6	6.6	2.3	2.6	6.9
40-49	70.0	5.2	44.4	30.8	14.5	10.6	1.4	0.9	3.5
50-59	76.9	3.2	43.9	40.6	3.3	9.5	3.9	0.3	7.4
60+	82.1	6.5	29.9	49.7	2.6	8.8	3.1	0.4	8.7
Gender and Highest level of education (Male)									
None	70.3	8.1	40.3	34.6	6.0	10.3	2.7	0.6	6.3
Some Primary	64.9	5.8	41.6	32.8	9.4	8.9	2.0	0.9	6.4
Comp. Primary	62.8	4.7	41.9	33.4	13.6	6.7	1.1	1.2	4.7
Some Secondary	62.7	5.5	42.4	30.7	19.3	4.6	2.5	1.7	4.4
Comp. Secondary	53.0	3.5	38.9	27.4	30.8	3.8	1.8	3.0	4.0
Post Secondary	46.4	4.0	42.0	40.9	14.0	2.1	0.0	1.8	3.1
Female									
None	74.8	9.0	40.0	33.8	6.3	10.9	1.8	1.3	4.4
Some Primary	74.5	6.5	37.4	37.9	8.4	8.1	3.0	0.7	7.3
Comp. Primary	67.3	5.6	44.0	32.3	11.8	7.5	1.9	0.5	5.1
Some Secondary	62.3	5.5	45.8	28.1	16.6	7.7	1.5	2.2	5.9
Comp. Secondary	57.3	6.3	40.0	24.3	31.6	2.5	2.9	1.9	4.3
Post Secondary	50.4	1.2	41.6	39.9	25.1	0.0	0.6	5.4	5.0
Socio-economic group									
Public	59.9	5.0	46.1	29.8	18.8	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.6
Private formal	56.4	4.4	41.0	34.2	15.5	5.2	2.8	0.9	5.1
Private informal	69.9	5.9	44.4	33.6	10.3	9.0	2.0	1.1	5.1
Self-agriculture	73.2	7.0	40.0	34.3	12.6	10.8	1.8	0.7	3.9
Self-other	68.4	5.6	44.6	34.1	12.1	5.5	1.3	1.3	6.1
Unemployed	68.6	6.9	39.0	32.6	9.9	8.8	2.2	1.2	6.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Base for percent not tested is all household members age 15 and above

Base for reasons not tested is all household members that were not tested

Table 11.10 - Per cent distribution of population aged 15+ with access to condoms and risky behaviour

	% Aware of place to get condoms	Access to condoms			Don't know	Risky behaviour	
		Less than 1 hour	1 hour to 1 day	More than 1 day		% Sexual relation with non-regular partner	% Use condom with non-regular partner
Total	51.9	64.2	33.6	1.3	0.8	19.4	10.0
Place of residence							
Rural	45.1	50.3	46.8	2.0	0.9	18.3	10.9
Rural poor	40.1	34.5	61.9	2.6	1.0	17.9	13.0
Urban	72.1	89.8	9.2	0.2	0.7	22.6	7.3
Urban poor	62.7	82.7	15.3	0.3	1.7	19.1	7.3
Region of residence							
Butha Buthe	52.0	74.2	22.2	1.5	2.1	11.8	3.3
Leribe	49.5	68.6	31.1	0.0	0.4	20.2	10.5
Berea	40.8	62.5	35.4	1.2	0.9	17.2	10.4
Maseru	58.3	73.6	24.9	0.8	0.6	20.5	9.1
Mafeteng	53.0	44.5	52.8	2.1	0.6	24.0	15.8
Mohale Hoek	36.3	52.4	43.4	3.3	0.9	15.3	9.5
Quthing	45.9	61.2	33.8	2.8	2.2	22.8	12.6
Qacha's Nek	62.7	65.7	30.1	3.2	0.9	20.8	8.1
Mokhotlong	58.6	64.7	33.2	1.0	1.1	20.1	9.9
Thaba Tseka	56.8	51.5	47.3	0.8	0.4	19.2	10.7
Gender and age (Male)							
15-19	48.4	65.4	32.0	1.2	1.4	16.2	7.3
20-29	61.3	65.0	33.2	1.3	0.4	24.2	11.0
30-39	64.7	64.4	33.8	1.2	0.5	21.7	11.1
40-49	55.2	63.2	34.5	1.7	0.6	14.8	8.8
50-59	44.3	55.9	41.6	1.5	1.0	13.9	10.7
60+	21.6	57.6	37.2	2.0	3.2	6.5	4.9
Female							
15-19	56.7	69.2	29.6	0.4	0.8	19.3	8.2
20-29	56.3	66.9	31.7	1.0	0.4	28.3	12.2
30-39	66.8	68.8	30.4	0.4	0.4	37.5	17.3
40-49	62.1	63.4	30.4	4.6	1.6	33.4	23.4
50-59	43.4	62.0	37.7	0.3	0.1	13.7	11.5
60+	19.7	49.2	44.8	1.9	4.2	3.9	2.9

Base for percent aware is all household members age 15 and above

Base for access to condoms is all household members that are aware of place to get condoms

Base for percent with non regular partner is all household members age 15 and above

Base for condom use with non regular partner is all household members that had relations with

Table 11.11 - Per cent distribution of population aged 15+ with problems obtaining condoms last 12 months

	Problems in obtaining condoms						
	No problem	Provider's rude	No privacy/embarrassment	Long waiting time	Too expensive	Too far away	Other
Total	84.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.5	3.2	11.1
Place of residence							
Rural	81.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.4	5.0	14.6
Rural poor	84.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.7	5.4	9.7
Urban	90.8	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.1	5.4
Urban poor	86.6	2.1	1.4	0.6	3.8	0.7	6.8
Region of residence							
Butha Buthe	90.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.5	6.9
Leribe	67.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	13.7	32.4
Berea	87.7	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	11.1
Maseru	88.9	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.8	7.3
Mafeteng	85.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	13.2
Mohale Hoek	83.6	2.5	0.5	0.7	4.1	2.3	9.5
Quthing	72.9	0.8	4.9	0.6	6.1	9.0	15.9
Qacha's Nek	94.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	2.5
Mokhotlong	74.4	0.7	4.7	1.0	3.6	1.5	23.0
Thaba Tseka	95.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.0	0.6
Gender and age (Male)							
15-19	79.4	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.1	3.8	15.4
20-29	87.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	2.5	2.3	7.1
30-39	86.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.3	11.0
40-49	83.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.7	15.8
50-59	81.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.9	5.1	15.5
60+	78.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.0	2.2	22.3
Female							
15-19	86.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.5	4.2	9.3
20-29	89.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.1	3.6	4.3
30-39	87.5	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.1	4.9	6.8
40-49	88.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	2.1	4.8	4.4
50-59	71.8	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.5	31.1
60+	69.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	6.2	35.6

Base for percentages is all household members age 15 and above aware of place to get a condom

ANNEX III - Estimating Sampling Errors

The particular sample design for CWIQ will vary for each country that participates, but in every case it will be a complex sample using two (or more) stages of selection with stratification and clustering. As a result standard textbook formulae that are used for simple random samples are inappropriate for estimating the variances and standard errors for CWIQ, as they will under-estimate the variances in varying degrees. Instead, it is necessary to utilize variance estimation methods that reflect the design used in CWIQ. Two software packages have been developed to estimate CWIQ variances, standard errors and other measures. One employs the jackknife method of variance calculation while the other uses the Taylor linearization method. Either technique is suitable for CWIQ to estimate variances for those indicators which are simple means or proportions. For more complex statistics, however, such as fertility or mortality rates, the jackknife method should be used.

To estimate variances using the jackknife method requires forming replications from the full sample by randomly eliminating one sample cluster (enumeration area) from a domain or stratum at a time. Then a pseudo-estimate is formed from the retained EAs, which are re-weighted to compensate for the eliminated unit. Thus, for a particular stratum containing k clusters, k replicated estimates are formed by eliminating one of these, at a time, and increasing the weight of the remaining $(k - 1)$ clusters by a factor of $k/(k - 1)$. This process is repeated for each cluster.

For a given stratum or domain, the estimate of the variance of a rate, r , is given by:

$$\text{var}(r) = (se)^2 = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

Where k is the number of clusters in the stratum or estimation domain,

r is the weighted estimate calculated from the entire sample of clusters in the stratum,

r_i is equal to $kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$, where

$r_{(i)}$ is the re-weighted estimate calculated from the reduced sample of $k-1$ clusters.

To obtain an estimate of the variance at a higher level, say, at the national level, the process is repeated over all strata, with k redefined to refer to the total number of clusters (as opposed to the number in the stratum).

[The reader may note that the estimation formula above uses the notation, k , for number of clusters whereas the software program, SErrors, uses the symbol, n . This is because n , in most statistics books and manuals, generally refers to number of persons in a sample rather than number of first-stage sampling units. The reader may also note that the estimation formula above is, in appearance, different from the one in SErrors, but the two are mathematically equivalent.]

The Taylor linearization method, also referred to as the cluster method, organizes the first-stage sampling units (enumeration areas, or clusters) into implicit strata containing at least two such units. To achieve homogeneity of implicit strata this is done by pairing adjacent units in the order of selection.

For a combined ratio, $r = y/x$, of two sample totals y and x , where y is the weighted sample total for variable y (example, total stunted children in the age group) and x the weighted sample total for the sub-group forming the denominator of the indicator (example, total children in the age group), the variance of r is given by:

$$\text{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

where (se) is the standard error,

f is the overall sampling fraction,
usually ignored unless greater than .05,

x is the weighted sample total for the number of cases in
the sub-group,

m_h is the number of sample clusters (enumeration areas) in
the h^{th} implicit stratum,

H is the total number of implicit strata,

z_{hi} equals $y_{hi} - rx_{hi}$, where y_{hi} and x_{hi} are the weighted sums of the y and x variables, respectively, in cluster i of stratum h,

z_h equals $y_h - rx_h$.

ANNEX IV

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

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C W I Q

Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire

BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Maseru, Lesotho

A - INTERVIEW INFORMATION

Shade Circles Like This--> ●

Not Like This--> ⊗ ⊙

Q.1 INTERVIEWER'S NAME

Q.2 NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Q.3 DISTRICT NAME

Q.4 CLUSTER (EA) NAME

A.1 CLUSTER (EA) A.2 HOUSEHOLD A.3 INTERVIEWER

A.4 DATE

A.5 TIME

A.6 RESPONDENT

A.7 SEQ.

--	--	--

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

--	--	--

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

--	--	--

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Day Month Year

--	--	--	--	--	--

0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

Hour Min.

--	--	--	--

0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

○ AM

○ PM

Member No.

--	--

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

Quest. No.

--

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

IMPORTANT

Create a reference number by combining the cluster, household and questionnaire numbers.
Write this number NOW on the top of all pages.

COMMENTS

A.8 RESULT

--

- ① Complete with selected household
- ② Complete with replacement - refusal
- ③ Complete with replacement - not found
- ④ Incomplete

A.9 INTERVIEW END

Hour Min.

--	--	--	--

0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

○ AM

○ PM

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B - LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

MEMBER NUMBER

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Head

B.1 Is [NAME] male or female?

Male
Female
☐ M
☐ F

☐ M
☐ F

☐ M
☐ F

☐ M
☐ F

☐ M
☐ F

☐ M
☐ F

☐ M
☐ F

☐ M
☐ F

☐ M
☐ F

☐ M
☐ F

B.2 How long has [NAME] been away in the last 12 months?

Never
Less than 6 months
6 months or more
☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3

B.3 Does [NAME] contribute to household income?

Yes
No
☐ Y
☐ N

☐ Y
☐ N

☐ Y
☐ N

☐ Y
☐ N

☐ Y
☐ N

☐ Y
☐ N

☐ Y
☐ N

☐ Y
☐ N

☐ Y
☐ N

☐ Y
☐ N

B.4 What is [NAME]'s relationship to the head of household?

Head
Spouse
Child
Parent
Other relative
Not related
☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

B.5 How old was [NAME] at last birthday?

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

RECORD AGE IN
COMPLETED
YEARS.

B.6 What is [NAME]'s marital status?

Never married
Married(monogamous)
Married(polygamous)
Divorced/Separated
Widowed
Living Together
☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
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☐ 6

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☐ 2
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☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6

[illegible]

D - HEALTH

MEMBER NUMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		D.1 Did [NAME] have a live birth in the last 12 months?										IF MALE OR UNDER 13 GO TO D3. IF NO GO TO D3.
Yes		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
No		<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	
		D.2 Did [NAME] receive pre-natal care during the pregnancy?										
Yes		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
No		<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	
		D.3 Is [NAME] physically or mentally handicapped or disabled?										
Yes		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
No		<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	IF NO GO TO D5
		D.4 Does [NAME]'s handicap prevent him or her from maintaining a significant activity or schooling?										
Yes		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
No		<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	
		D.5 Was [NAME] sick or injured in the last 4 weeks?										
Yes		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
No		<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	IF NO GO TO D8.
		D.6 What sort of sickness/injury did [NAME] suffer?										YOU MAY MARK MORE THAN ONE ANSWER.
TB		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
Diarrhea		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
Accident		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
Dental		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
Hypertension/Diabetes		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
Eye		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
Ear, nose or throat		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
Other		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
		D.7 How many days of work/school/activity did [NAME] miss due to illness/injury?										
None		<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	
1 week or less		<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	
1 to 2 weeks		<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	
More than 2 weeks		<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	
		D.8 Did [NAME] consult a health provider or traditional healer for any reason in the last 4 weeks?										
Yes		<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	
No		<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	IF NO GO TO D12.
		D.9										

E - EMPLOYMENT

[illegible]

F - HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

F.1 Does the household or a household member own the dwelling?

- Owns the dwelling (1)
 Rents the dwelling (2)
 Uses without paying rent (3)
 Temporary dwelling (4)

F.2 How many separate rooms are there in your dwelling?

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

F.3 How many hectares of land are owned by the household?
 (with one decimal, e.g. 24.7)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

F.4 How does the amount of land owned compare with one year ago?

- Less now (1)
 Same now (2)
 More now (3)
 Don't know (4)

F.5 Does the household use land it does not own?

- No (1)
 Rented (2)
 Sharecropped (3)
 Private land provided free (4)
 Open access land (5)

F.6 How many hectares of land does the household use that it does not own?
 (with one decimal, e.g. 24.7)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

F.7 How does the amount of other land used compare with one year ago?

- Less now (1)
 Same now (2)
 More now (3)
 Don't know (4)

F.8 How many head of cattle and other large livestock are currently owned by the household?

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

F.9 How does this number of livestock compare to the number one year ago?

- Less now (1)
 Same now (2)
 More now (3)
 Don't know (4)

F.10 How many sheep, goats and other medium size animals are currently owned by the household?

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

F.11 How does this number of animals compare to the number one year ago?

- Less now (1)
 Same now (2)
 More now (3)
 Don't know (4)

F.12 Does the household own any of the following?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|
| Electric iron | (Y) | (N) |
| Refrigerator | (Y) | (N) |
| Television | (Y) | (N) |
| Mattress or bed | (Y) | (N) |
| Radio | (Y) | (N) |
| Watch or clock | (Y) | (N) |
| Sewing machine | (Y) | (N) |
| Modern stove | (Y) | (N) |
| Bicycle | (Y) | (N) |
| Motorcycle | (Y) | (N) |
| Car or truck | (Y) | (N) |
| Wheelbarrow | (Y) | (N) |
| Scotch Cart | (Y) | (N) |

Include items only if they are in working condition

F.13 Does the household have electricity?

- Yes (Y)
 No (N)

F.14 How often in the last year did you have problems satisfying the food needs of the household?

- Never (1)
 Seldom (2)
 Sometimes (3)
 Often (4)
 Always (5)

F.15 How do you compare the overall economic situation of the HOUSEHOLD with one year ago?

- Much worse now (1)
 A little worse now (2)
 Same (3)
 A little better now (4)
 Much better now (5)
 Don't know (6)

F.16 How do you compare the overall economic situation of the COMMUNITY with one year ago?

- Much worse now (1)
 A little worse now (2)
 Same (3)
 A little better now (4)
 Much better now (5)
 Don't know (6)

F.17 Who contributes most to household income? (record member number from section B).

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

G - HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

<p>G.1 What is the material of the roof of the house?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Mud (1) Thatch (2) Wood (3) Iron sheets (4) Cement/concrete (5) Roofing tiles (6) Asbestos (7) Other _____ (8)</p>	<p>G.3 What is the main source of drinking water?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Piped into dwelling or compound (1) Public outdoor tap or borehole (2) Protected well (3) Unprotected well, rain water (4) River, lake, pond (5) Vendor or truck (6) Other _____ (7)</p>	<p>G.5 What is the main fuel used for cooking?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Firewood (1) Charcoal (2) Kerosene/oil (3) Gas (4) Electricity (5) Crop residue/saw dust (6) Animal waste (7) Other _____ (8)</p>
<p>G.2 What is the material of the walls of the house?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Mud/mud bricks (1) Stone (2) Burnt bricks (3) Cement/sandcrete (4) Wood/bamboo (5) Iron sheets (6) Cardboard (7) Other _____ (8)</p>	<p>G.4 What kind of toilet facility does your household use?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">None (1) Flush to sewer (2) Flush to septic tank (3) Pan/bucket (4) Covered pit latrine (5) Uncovered pit latrine (6) Ventilation improved pit latrine (7) Other _____ (8)</p>	<p>G.6 What is the main fuel used for lighting?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Kerosene/paraffin (1) Gas (2) Electricity (3) Generator (4) Battery (5) Candles (6) Firewood (7) Other _____ (8)</p>

G.7 How long in minutes does it take from here to reach the nearest ...?

	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-119	120+
A. Supply of drinking water	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
B. Food market	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
C. Public transportation	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D. Primary school	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
E. Secondary school	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
F. Health clinic or hospital	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

H -POVERTY PREDICTORS

<p>H.1 Does the household have a sofa? Yes (Y) No (N)</p>	<p>H.6 Does the household have a telephone/cellphone? (Y) (N)</p>																																																							
<p>H.2 Does the household have a Victoria blanket? Yes (Y) No (N)</p>	<p>H.7 Does the household have a Generator/Solar system? (Y) (N)</p>																																																							
<p>H.3 Does the household use toothpaste? Yes (Y) No (N)</p>	<p>H.8 Predictor 8</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> </table>		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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<p>H.4 Does the household own poultry? Yes (Y) No (N)</p>	<p>H.9 Predictor 9</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> </table>		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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<p>H.5 Does the household own a heater? Yes (Y) No (N)</p>	<p>H.10 Predictor 10</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">0</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">3</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">6</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black;">9</td></tr> </table>		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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Z - AIDS/HIV**Household information**

Z.1. Has anyone in this household aged 15-49 years been too ill to perform their normal duties for 3 months or more out of the past 12 months (or who was ill for 3 months before their death)?

Yes ☐No ☐

IF NO GO TO Z.4

Z.2. During the past 12 months, did this household use any of the following sources for help in caring for a chronically ill person aged 15-49 years?

No need ☐Family members or neighbours ☐Religious organisations ☐Community-based organisations ☐Private services/programs/clinics ☐Government services/programs/clinics ☐Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) ☐Traditional healers ☐Other ☐Don't know ☐

YOU MAY
MARK MORE
THAN ONE
ANSWER

Z.3. During the past 12 months, has this household had any problems with the help received in caring for the chronically ill person?

No problem ☐Rude staff ☐Too expensive ☐Unreliable ☐Long waiting lines ☐Family problems ☐Other ☐Don't know ☐

YOU MAY
MARK MORE
THAN ONE
ANSWER

Z.4. During the past 12 months, did this household provide care for a child under the age of 15 whose mother, father or both parents died?

Yes ☐No ☐

IF NO GO TO Z.7 (NEXT PAGE)

Z.5. During the past 12 months, did this household use any of the following sources for help in caring for a child under the age of 15 whose mother, father or both parents died?

No need ☐Family members or neighbours ☐Religious organisations ☐Community-based organisations ☐Private services/programs/clinics ☐Government services/programs/clinics ☐Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) ☐Traditional healers ☐Other ☐Don't know ☐

YOU MAY
MARK MORE
THAN ONE
ANSWER

Z.6. During the past 12 months, has this household had any problems with the help received in caring for the child under the age of 15 whose mother, father or both parents died?

No problem ☐Rude staff ☐Too expensive ☐Unreliable ☐Long waiting lines ☐Family problems ☐Other ☐Don't know ☐

YOU MAY
MARK MORE
THAN ONE
ANSWER

GO TO Z.7 (NEXT PAGE)

Z - HIV/AIDS

Individual information

Member Number from List of
Household members

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Z.7 Do you know how the virus that causes AIDS/HIV can be transmitted between 2 people?

<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N

IF NO GO TO Z.9

Z.8 Tell me all the ways you know that the virus that causes AIDS/HIV can be transmitted between 2 people.

Infected woman to unborn child	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Infected woman to breast feeding child	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Unprotected sex with an infected partner	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Injection with an infected needle	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Incorrect methods	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Don't know	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y

YOU MAY MARK MULTIPLE RESPONSES

Z.9 Do you think that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?

Yes	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
No	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N
Don't know	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X

Z.10 Of every 10 people in your community, how many do you think have HIV/AIDS?

1-3 Few	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1
4-6 Some	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2
7-9 Most	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3
10 All	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4
Other	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5
Don't know	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 6

Z.11 Is it possible in your community for someone to get a confidential test to find out if they are infected with HIV? By confidential, I mean that no one will know the result if you don't want them to know.

Yes	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
No	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N
Don't know	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X

Z.12 Have you had an HIV test in the last 12 months?

Yes	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
No	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N
Don't know	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X

IF YES GO TO Z.14

Z.13 Have you ever had an HIV test?

Yes	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
No	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N
Don't know	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X	<input type="radio"/> X

IF NO OR DON'T KNOW GO TO Z.16

Z.14 Please do not tell me the result, but did you go back for the result of your test?

Yes	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
No	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N

Z.15 Did you have any problems at the time of your visits for testing or counselling?

No problem	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Providers were rude	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
No privacy/embarrassment	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Long waiting time	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Too expensive	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Other	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y

YOU MAY MARK MULTIPLE RESPONSES

GO TO Z.17

Z.16 Reason for not having an HIV test.

Not available	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Not interested	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Not at risk/no need	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Scared of outcome	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Too expensive	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Test center too far	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
No privacy	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Other (specify)	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y

YOU MAY MARK MULTIPLE RESPONSES

Z.17 Do you know of any place where you can obtain condoms?

Yes	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
No	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N

IF NO GO TO Z.20

Z.18 How long would it take for one to obtain a condom close to your house or where you work?

Less than 1 hour	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1
1 hour to 1 day	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2
More than 1 day	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3
Don't know	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4

Z.19 Have you had any problems obtaining condoms during the past 12 months?

No problem	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Providers were rude	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
No privacy/embarrassment	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Long waiting time	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Too expensive	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Too far away	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
Other	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y

Z.20 In the past 12 months, did you have sexual relations with a non-regular partner (that is, a person you were not living with)?

Yes	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
No	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N

IF NO GO TO NEXT PERSON

Z.21 Did you use a condom the last time you had sex with with a non-regular partner?

Yes	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> Y
No	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N

GO TO NEXT PERSON

KEY PERSONNEL

(I) SURVEY MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT)

1. Mrs. M. Tsietsi - Head
2. Mr. T. Mpeka
3. Mr. T. Thobei
4. Mr. T'sosane
5. Mrs. M. Lebuso - Coordinator
6. Mrs. M. Makoa - Coordinator

(II) FIELD SUPERVISORS DATA COLLECTION

1. Mr. P. Moerane
2. Mr. T. Makhalane
3. Ms. T. Ramonono
4. Mr. M. Mafeka
5. Ms. M. T'seua
6. Mr. B. Shoaepane (now late)
7. Mr. T. Phafoli
8. Mr. T. Lit'siba
9. Mrs. T. Sephoko
10. Mrs. M. T'sepe

(III) ANALYSTS AND CHAPTERS ANALYSED

1. Mrs. M Tsietsi - Chapter Six
2. Mr. T. Thobei - Chapter Three
3. Mr. T. Mpeka - Chapter One
4. Mrs. M. Makoa - Chapter Five
5. Mrs. M. Lebuso- Chapter Four
6. Mrs. M. Malebo- Chapter Eight
7. Mr. P. Moerane - Chapter Nine
8. Mr. T. Makhalane-Chapter Two
9. Ms. M. Morojele-Chapter Six
10. Mr. T. Thobei - Chapter Three & Seven

(IV) PROGRAMMERS

1. Mr.G. Makojoa (Programmer)
2. Mr.R. Motloheloa (Programmer)

- Ms. M. Morojele – Immediate former director – assisted in the supervision of data collection in Maseru and in analyzing data for one chapter of the publication.

