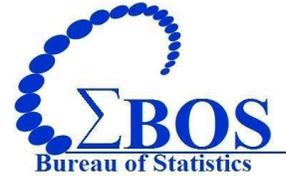




Kingdom of Lesotho



Statistical Report
No 7: 2013

CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE SURVEY: 1st QUARTER OF 2011/2012



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

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

The Bureau of Statistics launched the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMS) in May 2009, with the aim of addressing the need for timely data. With rapid changes in the economy, it was not adequate to have updates once in five year or ten years through the ad hoc surveys and decennial censuses, hence the introduction of CMS. The primary objective of CMS is to provide permanent platform for the collection of data relevant to compute socio-economic indicators. Each round of the survey collects the same core data on household members' characteristics such as age, sex and marital status. There were also core questions during the first year of CMS, thus, from May 2009 to April 2010, the add on modules requested by stakeholders such as the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA- Lesotho) were incorporated and these included: Water and sanitation module; and health module. In its second year which started in July 2010 to June 2011 a module on Household Budget Survey (HBS) was incorporated. Since the module on HBS catered for consumption in a detailed manner, it is not in the 2010/2011 CMS quarterly reports. This implies that the second up to the fourth quarters of 2010/2011 CMS focused mainly on economic characteristics of the population.

This report is for the first quarter (August to October) of CMS 2011/2012. The questionnaire for this quarter did not have add on module as a result, the analysis will focus on the demographic characteristics of the population, migration, educational and economic status of the population and the household economy.

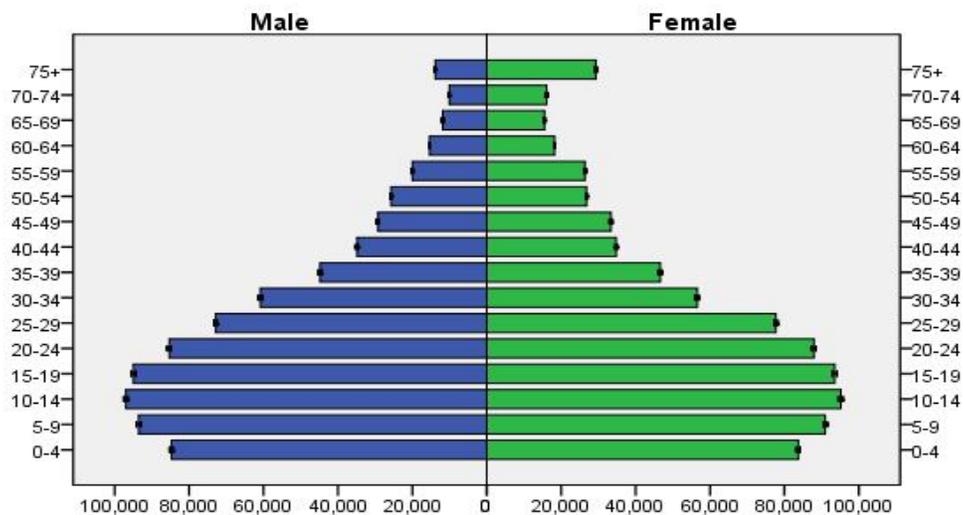
CHAPTER 2

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

2.1 Population Distribution

The population distribution describes the age and sex structure of the population. The following pyramid shows how Lesotho's population was distributed during the first quarter of 2011/2012. The bottom of the pyramid is slightly narrowing and this implies a decline in fertility. It can also be observed that majority of population was less than thirty years. The pyramid further portraits that at early ages the number of males was higher than the number of females, whereas at older ages the number of females exceeded the number of males.

Figure 2.1: Lesotho Population pyramid-CMS 2011/12



2.2 Household Population and Average Household Size

The average household size refers to the average number of persons who live in a household. Household is an economic consumption unit, the study of the average household size is important because of the inside gives into the number of persons who form the economic consumption unit. The overall average household size was 4.3 which shows a decrease of 0.4 from the previous first quarter of CMS 2010/2011. The average household size for urban areas was lower (3.4) than the

one for rural areas (4.8). Senqu River Valley had the highest average household size of 5.0 as it was the case during the first quarter of 2010/2011. The lowlands had the least average household size of 4.0, while mountains and foothills had 4.8. Table 2.1 shows that rural areas had the highest proportion of household (65.1 percent), while urban areas had lowest proportion of (34.9 percent).

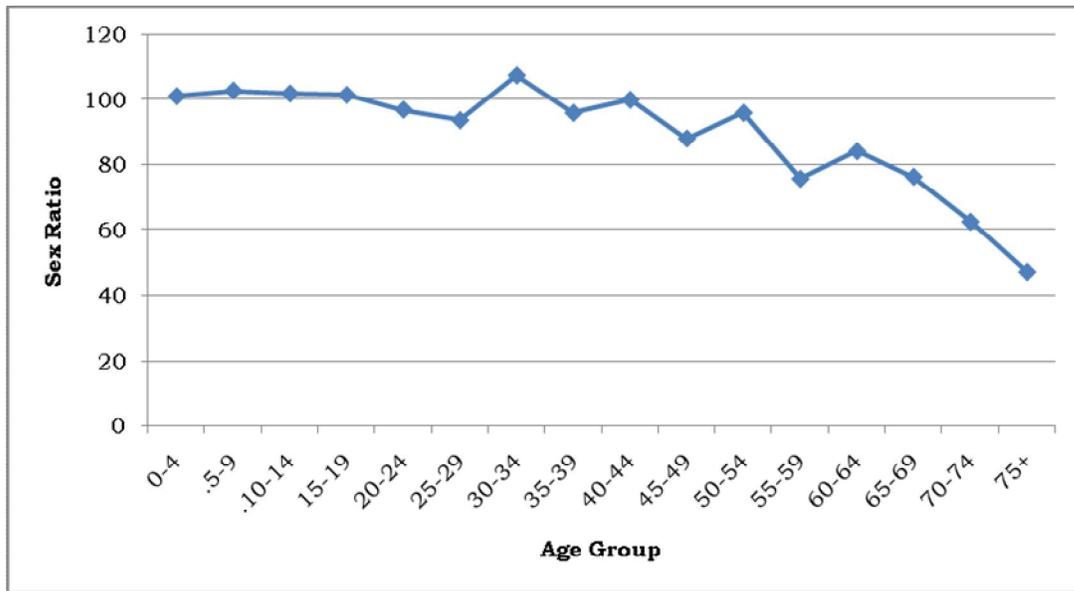
Table 2.1: Proportion of Households and Household Population by Residence and Average Household Size - CMS 2011/2012

Residence	Total Households	Percentage	Total Population	Percentage	Average Household Size
Urban	130673	34.9	448383	27.5	3.4
Rural	244065	65.1	1179476	72.5	4.8
Total	374737	100.0	1627859	100.0	4.3
Lowlands	234651	62.6	949847	58.3	4.0
Foothills	37578	10.0	180538	11.1	4.8
Mountains	71149	19.0	339466	20.9	4.8
Senqu River Valley	31359	8.4	158008	9.7	5.0
Total	374737	100.0	1627859	100.0	4.3

2.3 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The overall sex ratio observed was 95.5. Figure 2.2 shows that for age groups 0-19, 30-34 and 40-44 years there are more males than females. A general observation is that sex ratio decrease with an increase in age.

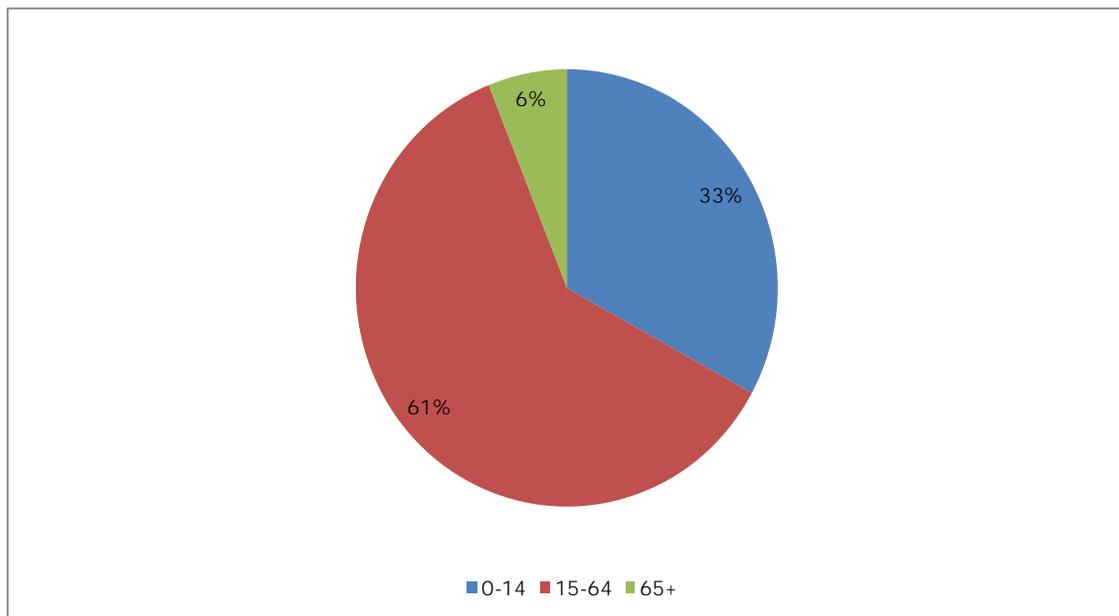
Figure 2.2: Sex Ratio by Age Group-CMS 2011/12



2.4 Age Dependency Ratio

Age Dependency Ratio is defined as dependent population (0-14 and 65+ years) as the proportion of economically active population (15-64 years). The economically active population accounted for 61.0 percent whereas the population less than 15 years and the one above 64 years constituted 33.0 and 6.0 percent respectively. As a result, the age dependency ratio was estimated at 0.65 which shows a slight decrease (0.02) from the one for the first quarter of CMS 2010/2011 estimated at 0.67.

Figure 2.3: Population by Age group-CMS 2011/12



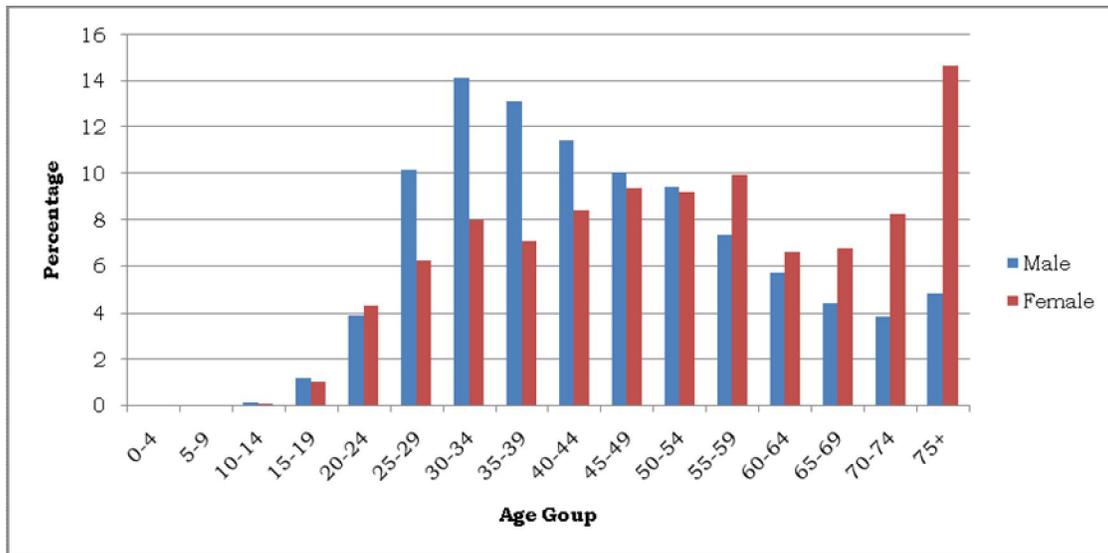
2.5 Household Headship

Household is a basic unit around which living arrangements are organized. Household headship is one of the most important ways of understanding relationships within household and how authority and responsibilities are organized. Household head is a person considered by members of the household as most responsible for day-to-day running of household (2001 Lesotho Demographic Survey).

2.5.1 Age and Sex of Household Head

Headship ratio somehow increases with age, that is, the probability a household head increases as one grows older. For instance, it is observed from figure 2.4 that there were no household heads aged 0-9 years. In age group 10-14 years there were some household heads and as age increased the proportions also increased. The figure further shows that from age group 25-29 to 50-54 years, there were more male headed households than female headed households; from age 55 years and above there were more female headed households than male headed households.

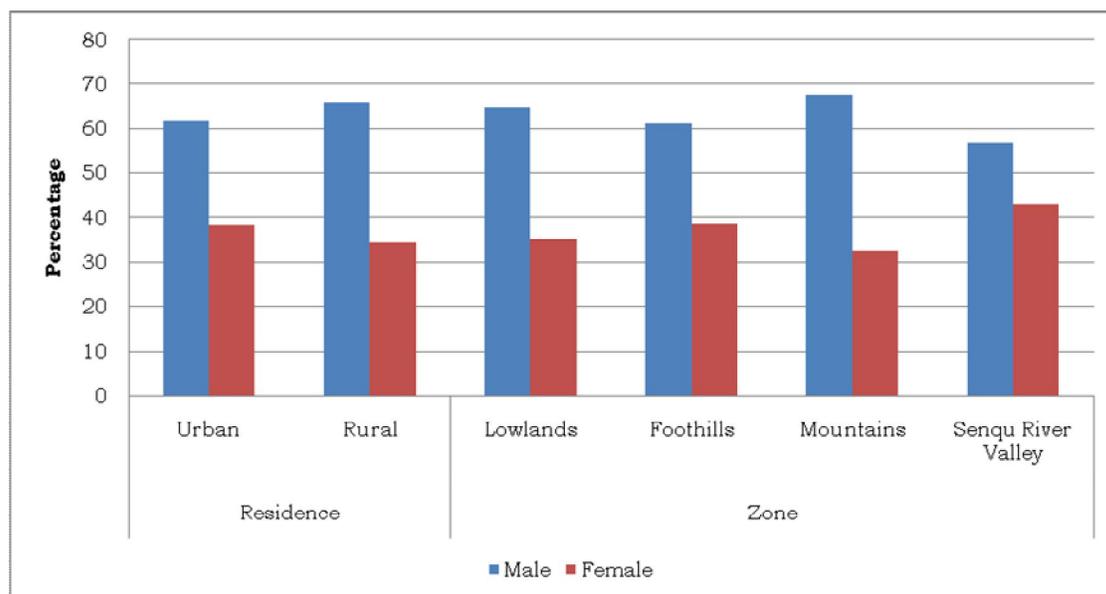
Figure 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Households Heads by Age Group and Sex-CMS 2011/12



2.5.2 Place of Residence and Sex of Household Head

This section will focus on the place of residence and sex of household heads. In both Urban and Rural majority of households were headed by males. Even when disaggregating data by Ecological zones it is also observed that majority of households were headed by males. The pattern observed here is similar to the one observed in First Quarter of CMS 2010/2011. Figure 2.5 also shows that over 60 percent of households were headed by male except in Senqu River Valley.

Figure 2.5 Sex Distributions of Household Head by Place of Residence and Ecological Zone-CMS 2011/12



2.5.3 Marital Status and Place of Residence of Household Head

Marital status and place of residence of household head will be discussed in this section. In both urban and rural residence (53.5 and 51.9 percent respectively) most household heads reported to be monogamously married, these were followed by percentages of widowed household heads (18.9 percent for urban and 35.5 percent for rural). In urban areas the lowest proportion was for polygamously married household heads while in rural areas the lowest proportion was for living together. The same pattern is observed for ecological zones.

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Urban, Rural, Ecological Zones and Marital Status

	Never Married	Monogamously Married	Polygamously Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Urban	17.9	53.5	0.5	0.8	6.7	1.7	18.9	100.0
Rural	6.5	51.9	0.9	0.4	4.0	0.7	35.5	100.0
Total	10.5	52.5	0.8	0.5	5.0	1.1	29.7	100.0
Lowlands	12.6	53.4	0.8	0.7	5.6	1.2	25.8	100.0
Foothills	3.7	50.9	1.0	0.0	4.5	0.7	39.1	100.0
Mountains	7.1	54.6	0.7	0.3	3.4	0.8	33.1	100.0
Senqu River Valley	10.4	42.7	0.6	0.2	4.3	1.3	40.5	100.0
Total	10.5	52.5	0.8	0.5	5.0	1.1	29.7	100.0

2.6 Short term migration

Short term migration refers to a change of usual geographical location within a certain period of time that is at least one month but less than twelve months.

2.6.1 Migration Status

The proportions of migrants by location of migration will be discussed below. Majority of the population which is 88.4 percent did not migrate at all, while the least (0.1 percent) population did migrate to the other countries other than the Republic of South Africa. Amongst males the percentage share that migrated to the Republic of South Africa constituted 8.6 percent.

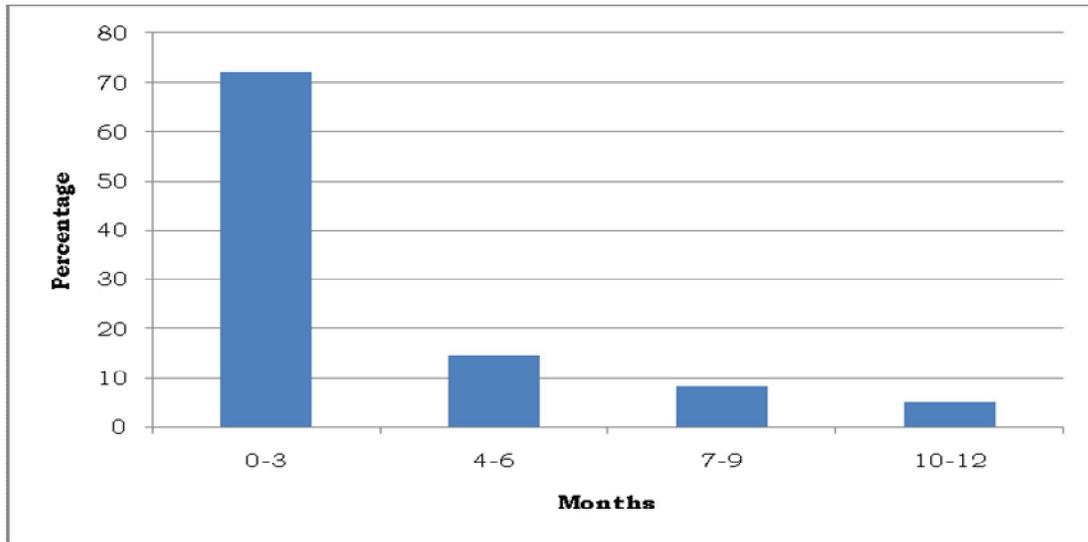
Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Population who Migrated and Location of Migration by Sex - CMS 2011/2012

Location	Male	Female	Total
No	86.8	90.0	88.4
In other part of Lesotho	4.6	5.1	4.8
RSA	8.6	4.8	6.6
Other countries	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	795105	832754	1627859

2.6.2 Duration of Migration

Figure 2.6 shows the percentage distribution of migrants by duration of migration. In this figure it is observed that 72.1 percent of the population migrated for a period of 0 to 3 months. It is followed by those who migrated for 4 to 6 months with 14.5 percent. Generally, it also shows that most people migrated for a short period of time.

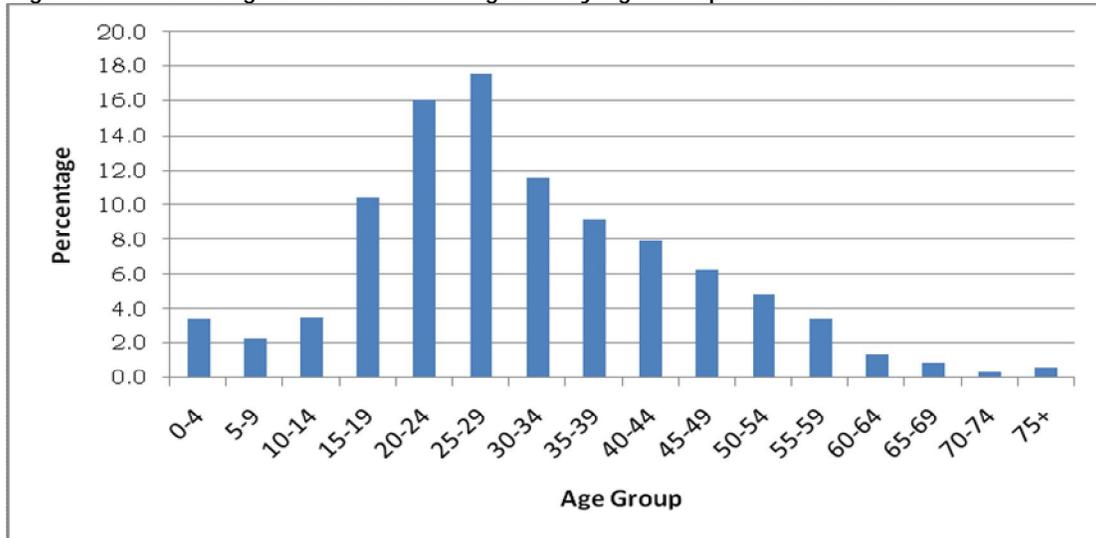
Figure 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Duration of Migration-CMS 2011/12



2.6.3 Age and Migration

Figure 2.7 shows percentage distribution of migrants by age-group. It is shown that migration reached its peak from age 25 to 29 years constituting 17.6 percent. It is observed that the young dependents (0 to 14 years) and the aged dependents (65 years and above) did not migrate a lot as compared to the economically active population (aged 15 to 64 years). The least percentage of migrants (0.4 percent) is observed in age-group 70 to 74 years.

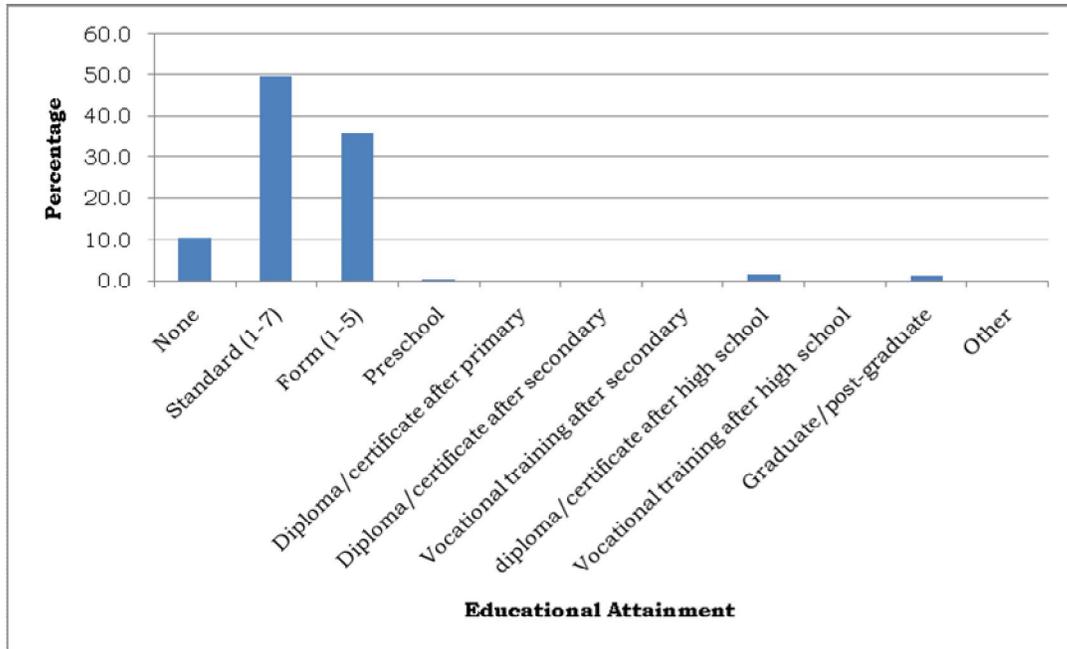
Figure 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Age Group-CMS 2011/12



2.6.4 Education and Migration

Figure 2.8 depicts the percentage distribution of migrants by educational attainment. The large proportion (49.9 percent) of migrants had completed standard (1-7), followed by those who had completed form (1-5) with 36.1 percent. The population of migrants who had attained tertiary education had the least percentages ranging from 0.0 to 1.6 percent.

Figure 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Educational Attainment-CMS 2011/12



CHAPTER 3

EDUCATION

3.1 School Attendance

This section covers school attendance for the population aged 2 years and above in both urban and rural areas. Table 3.1 presents the percentage distribution of the population aged 6 to 12 years by school attendance. It is shown that in the rural areas a larger proportion of males (2.4 percent) left school as compared to females (0.5 percent). It is further observed that a larger proportion of males (2.5 percent) in the rural never attended school as compared to females (1.4 percent). In the urban areas 1.0 percent of the population aged 6 to 12 years never attended school, while 0.6 percent left school.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 6 to 12 Years by School Attendance, Place of Residence and Sex - CMS 2011/2012

School Attendance	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never Attended	1.2	0.8	1.0	2.5	1.4	2.0
Still Attending	98.1	98.7	98.4	95.2	98.1	96.6
Left School	0.8	0.5	0.6	2.4	0.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.2 shows percentage distribution of population aged 13 to 17 years by school attendance, place of residence and sex. It is shown that 93.3 percent of the urban population is still attending school when compared to 80.1 percent of the rural population, while those who left school in rural and urban areas constituted 18.3 percent and 6.7 percent respectively. It is further illustrated that, irrespective of place of residence, persons who never attended school had the least percentages.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 13 to 17 Years by School Attendance, Place of Residence and Sex - CMS 2011/2012

School Attendance	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never Attended	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	1.6
Still Attending	95.1	91.6	93.3	72.5	88.4	80.1
Left School	4.8	8.4	6.7	24.9	11.2	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.2 Reasons for leaving school

This section focuses on reasons of leaving or never attending school. Table 3.3 indicates the percentage distribution of persons aged 2 years and above by reasons for leaving or never attending school, sex and place of residence. The majority of the population aged 2 years and above had left school because it was costly; got married and needed work or money. It is further observed that higher proportion of females (22.2 percent) than males (2.4 percent) left school because they got married. It is also shown that higher proportion of males in rural areas (29.2 percent) as compared to 8.1 percent of males in urban areas left school or never attended because they had to herd.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 2 Years and Above by Reasons for Leaving or Never Attending School, Sex and Place of Residence - CMS 2011/2012

Reasons for leaving or never attending school	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Completed desired level	11.9	9.9	2.9	2.6	5.1	4.7
Needed work/money	27.6	20.5	10.1	7.3	14.3	11.1
Costly	38.4	40.2	34.0	41.8	35.0	41.3
Lack of transport/too far	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
Poor quality of school	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Orphaned	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
Illness	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.6
Pregnancy	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.4
Got married	2.4	14.7	2.5	25.3	2.4	22.2
Herding	8.1	0.6	29.2	2.9	24.1	2.2
Too young	3.3	3.5	8.8	8.1	7.5	6.7
Other	3.8	2.0	6.2	3.1	5.6	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Main activity

Main activity refers to an activity that an individual spent most of his/her time doing. Table 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population by main activity, urban/rural residence and sex. It is shown that the high proportion of males' main activity was Pupil/Students and Employed with salary categories with 35.7 and 21.3 percent respectively, while high proportion of females' main activity was Pupils/Students and Housewife categories with 36.0 and 33.2 percent respectively.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex-CMS 2011/2012

Main Activity	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Employed with salary	30.1	29.7	18.2	9.7	21.3	15.6
Subsistence farmer	1.3	0.3	11.2	3.5	8.6	2.5
Casual worker	5.3	2.4	5.1	2.4	5.2	2.4
Self-employed with paid labours	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5
Self-employed without paid labours	5.7	5.1	1.6	1.3	2.7	2.4
Unpaid family worker	0.4	0.3	7.6	0.6	5.7	0.5
Homemaker	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.3	1.6
Pupil/Student	38.1	34.7	34.8	36.5	35.7	36.0
Retired/Pension	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Disabled	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.4
Unemployed	7.5	6.2	7.1	3.4	7.2	4.2
Housewife	7.7	18.6	11.9	39.3	10.8	33.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	182,015	216,022	509,134	513,342	691,149	729,363

4.2 Economic Activity of the Population

Economic activity of the population refers to activities that are undertaken in order to produce goods and services for consumption or exchange to earn a living. Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of economically active population by employment status and age group. It is observed that the highest proportion (47.3 percent) of economically active population was employed with salary followed by 14.5 percent of the unemployed population. A larger proportion (56.8 percent) of economically active population employed with salary was in age-group 40 to 44 years when compared to other age-groups.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population by economic activity and age group-CMS 2011/2012.

Economic Activity	Age Group										Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	
Employer	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
Employed with salary	37.1	40.3	49.9	52.6	50.9	56.8	51.3	44.7	42.8	23.3	47.3
Subsistence farmer	3.3	4.3	4.1	9.9	10.6	10.1	15.4	19.6	28.2	50.1	11.0
Casual worker	4.3	9.3	10.8	10.8	10.4	8.9	7.9	13.2	7.9	7.9	9.6
Self-employed with paid labours	0.0	0.3	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.0	3.1	2.7	3.7	1.5	1.6
Self-employed without paid labours	0.6	3.2	6.1	6.5	9.2	9.8	9.3	7.1	5.3	5.6	6.3
Unpaid family worker	32.8	17.9	6.4	3.4	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	2.0	1.6	7.3
Homemaker	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.7	5.1	5.1	5.2	3.3	2.3
Unemployed	20.8	24.0	19.6	13.5	12.8	8.2	6.4	7.1	4.7	6.2	14.5
Total	(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(N)	38,928	80,439	99,081	83,772	67,959	50,748	43,017	34,182	25,588	19,196
											542,909

Table 4.3 shows the percentage distribution of economically active population by urban/rural residence and sex. The table depicts that a higher proportion of males in the urban areas (57.7 percent) was employed with salary as compared to 37.4 percent of males in the rural areas. In a similar manner, females in the urban areas employed with salary constituted 65.0 percent while females in rural areas constituted 44.4 percent.

Economic Activity	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Employed with salary	57.7	65.0	37.4	44.4	43.1	54.1
Subsistence farmer	1.9	0.6	18.4	11.6	13.8	6.4
Casual worker	10.1	5.0	10.6	11.0	10.4	8.2
Self-employed with paid labours	3.5	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.7
Self-employed without paid labours	10.6	11.0	3.1	5.7	5.2	8.2
Unpaid family worker	0.7	0.6	14.6	2.7	10.7	1.7
Homemaker	0.5	2.3	0.6	7.6	0.5	5.1
Unemployed	14.3	13.5	14.5	15.4	14.5	14.5
Total	(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(N)	94,389	97,609	242,191	108,722	336,579
						206,330

4.2 Employment Status

The employment status in this context shows whether a person was employed or unemployed. Table 4.4 as a result, shows the percentage distribution of the economically active population by district, sex and employment status. On the overall the unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2011/2012 was estimated at 14.5 percent. Unemployment rate was highest in Mafeteng, Maseru and Leribe with 26.8, 15.9 and 14.9 percent respectively. Mokhotlong (6.2 percent) and Quthing (7.0 percent) experienced the lowest unemployment rates.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population by District, Sex and Employment Status - CMS 2011/2012

District	Employed			Unemployed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Botha Bothe	88.3	84.3	86.8	11.7	15.7	13.2
Leribe	85.0	85.3	85.1	15.0	14.7	14.9
Berea	86.1	83.9	85.3	13.9	16.1	14.7
Maseru	84.4	83.6	84.1	15.6	16.4	15.9
Mafeteng	72.0	75.5	73.2	28.0	24.5	26.8
Mohale's Hoek	90.0	91.8	90.6	10.0	8.2	9.4
Quthing	91.8	94.7	93.0	8.2	5.3	7.0
Qacha's Nek	83.3	90.7	85.2	16.7	9.3	14.8
Mokhotlong	93.9	93.6	93.8	6.1	6.4	6.2
Thaba-Tseka	89.3	90.8	89.7	10.7	9.2	10.3
Total (%)	85.5	85.5	85.5	14.5	14.5	14.5

Table 4.5 presents the percentage distribution of the economically active population by economic activity and school attendance. The majority of economically active population irrespective of the economic activity had left school with percentages above 70. The highest percentage of the population who never attended school was for subsistence farmers at 25.4 percent while the least percentage was for self-employed without paid labours at 0.8 percent. The majority of the population (1.9 percent) that was still attending school was engaged in home-making.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population by Economic Activity and School Attendance - CMS 2011/2012

Economic Activity	School Attendance			Total
	Never Attended	Still Attending	Left School	
Employer	3.4	0.0	96.6	100.0
Employed with salary	6.1	0.9	93.1	100.0
Subsistence farmer	25.4	0.3	74.2	100.0
Casual worker	10.8	0.2	89.0	100.0
Self-employed with paid labours	0.8	1.2	98.0	100.0
Self-employed without paid labours	5.0	0.7	94.3	100.0
Unpaid family worker	7.9	0.8	91.3	100.0
Homemaker	4.1	1.9	94.0	100.0
Unemployed	7.6	0.4	92.0	100.0

CHAPTER 5

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

5.0 Main Source of Income

The main source of income refers to the major basis from which a household earns some income for sustainability. The percentage distribution of households and their main sources of income are shown by Urban/Rural residence in Table 5.1. The majority of households stated that their main source of income was wages and salaries from the private sector and farming with 27.7 and 25.8 percent respectively. In urban areas main source of income was stated as wages and salaries from private sector (46.8 percent) while in rural areas it was farming (38.3 percent).

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of households by their source of income and Place of Residence – CMS 2011/2012

Main source of income	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Wages and Salaries from public sector	16.5	4.6	8.7
wages and salaries from private sector	46.8	17.4	27.7
Farming	2.2	38.3	25.8
Casual Work	9.1	10.9	10.3
Households Business	12.2	7.0	8.8
Pensions	1.4	1.2	1.3
Remittance from abroad	1.9	4.9	3.9
Transfers	7.7	4.3	5.5
Social assistance	1.6	10.1	7.2
Other	0.4	1.2	0.9
Total	100	100	100

5.1 Ability to Pay for utilities

Table 5.2 presents the percentage distribution of household by their ability to pay for utilities and residence. It is shown in the table that utilities that urban households were unable pay for in large proportions were Gas, Loan and Paraffin with 27.8, 25.7 and 20.3 percent respectively; while in the rural area, most households reported that they were unable to pay for Paraffin (32.8 percent), Gas (31.5 percent) and Electricity (20.8 percent).

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by their Ability to Pay for Utilities and Urban/Rural Residence – CMS 2011/2012

		Utility				
Ability to pay Utility		Electricity	Water	Gas	Paraffin	Loan
Urban	No	16.3	17.0	27.8	20.3	25.7
	Yes	83.7	83.0	72.2	79.7	74.3
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	No	20.8	8.5	31.5	32.8	16.6
	Yes	79.2	91.5	68.5	67.2	83.4
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.1 Mean Consumption expenditure

Table 5.2 presents the percentage distribution of household expenditure by consumption groups, Residence and Districts. It is observed from the table that both urban and rural households spent money mostly on food with 40.0 and 60.0 percent respectively. The table further depicts that urban households spent more on Housing, Transport and Education than rural area households. The same pattern is observed at district level where most money was spent on food.

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of household expenditure by consumption groups, Residence, Districts-CMS 2011/12

		Fo od	alco hol	clot hing	hou sing	Furnis hing	heal th	Tran sport	com muni catio n	recreati on	Educa tion	hotel s	Misc	Total
Reside nce	Urban	40	1.5	5.1	17.3	2.5	1.2	12.6	4.6	1.7	6.1	0.1	6.2	100.0
	Rural	60	1.4	4.4	8.9	1.8	1.2	8.9	3.2	1.0	3.6	0.1	4.9	100.0
District	Botha													
	Bothe	60	0.9	3.9	8.3	2.2	0.9	12.8	3.3	0.7	3.4	0.0	3.7	100.0
	Leribe	61	0.8	3.9	12.9	3.0	1.6	5.5	2.9	1.7	3.8	0.0	3.3	100.0
	Berea	40	1.4	5.0	14.7	2.4	1.3	11.4	4.2	1.1	3.4	0.2	4.2	100.0
	Maseru	40	1.4	4.6	16.5	2.1	1.1	14.8	4.3	1.4	6.4	0.1	7.1	100.0
	Mafeteng	58	1.2	3.6	12.5	2.3	1.1	6.7	3.4	0.8	6.6	0.0	4.2	100.0
	Mohale's													
	Hoek	46	3.0	5.4	10.3	1.0	1.8	10.2	4.4	3.2	7.4	0.0	7.1	100.0
	Outhing	41	2.4	5.4	12.9	3.1	1.6	13.8	5.6	1.8	4.5	0.0	7.6	100.0
	Qacha's													
	Nek	53	1.7	5.2	9.9	2.3	0.7	8.2	6.7	1.0	4.9	0.0	5.9	100.0
	Mokhotlon g	73	1.5	6.7	4.2	0.5	0.2	3.7	2.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	6.7	100.0
Thaba Tseka	72	1.4	5.7	5.8	1.0	0.8	3.4	2.6	0.9	2.2	0.1	4.2	100.0	

ANNEX 1 - Survey Design

Sample design

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

Let F_1 = First stage sampling fraction

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

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

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

Let F_2 = Second stage sampling fraction

$F_2 = (m'_{hi}/M'_{hi})$ Where m'_{hi} = Number of selected households in i th psu of stratum h .

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

Overall sampling fraction = $F_1 * F_2$

Sampling Interval

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

M'_{hi} = Sample size in the selected primary sampling units

Sampling Interval = (M'_h/m'_{hi}) .

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

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

Continue the process until the desired sample size is achieved.

Sample size

The sample size was 6,060 households for the second year of CMS (2011/12). To ensure quality, interviewer performance was monitored by spot checking, observing interviews throughout the field work.

Editing

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

Response details

The response rate for the 1st quarter was 84.37 percent. This implies that it was not possible to complete interviews in 15.62 percent of the sampled households mainly due to absenteeism.

ANNEX 2 - Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 3 - Tables

Table 1: Distribution Of The Population Age And Sex

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
0-4	84724	83739	168463
5-9	93585	90971	184556
10-14	97021	95155	192176
15-19	94973	93506	188478
20-24	85325	87960	173285
25-29	72869	77702	150571
30-34	60822	56566	117388
35-39	44804	46648	91451
40-44	34835	34816	69650
45-49	29336	33275	62611
50-54	25749	26817	52566
55-59	20009	26397	46406
60-64	15360	18231	33591
65-69	11835	15483	27318
70-74	10073	16088	26161
75+	13872	29315	43187
Total	795191	832669	1627859

Table 2: Total Of Households And Population By Residence-CMS 2011/12

Residence	Total Households	Total Population
Urban	130673	448383
Rural	244065	1179476
Total	374737	1627859
Lowlands	234651	949847
Foothills	37578	180538
Mountains	71149	339466
Senqu River Valley	31359	158008
Total	374737	1627859

Table 3: Household Head by Age Group and Sex-CMS 2011/12

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
0-4	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0
10-14	410	166	576
15-19	2984	1389	4373
20-24	9672	5890	15561
25-29	25067	8537	33604
30-34	34848	10940	45787
35-39	32280	9629	41909
40-44	28206	11500	39706
45-49	24817	12803	37619
50-54	23251	12563	35814
55-59	18029	13628	31657
60-64	14082	9008	23090
65-69	10955	9258	20213
70-74	9493	11281	20775
75+	12003	20010	32013
Total	246095	136601	382697

Table 4. Household Heads by Urban/Rural, Ecological Zone and Sex-CMS 2011/12

Location	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Urban	82521	51243	133764
Rural	163575	85358	248933
Total	246095	136601	382697
Lowlands	155906	84716	240622
Foothills	23312	14708	38020
Mountains	48669	23406	72075
Senqu River Valley	18209	13771	31980
Total	246095	136601	382697

Table 5: Household Head by Urban/Rural, Ecological Zone and Marital Status-CMS 2011/12

Location	Marital Status							Total
	Never Married	Monogamously Married	Polygamously Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	
Urban	23887	71642	690	1105	8967	2215	25259	133764
Rural	16264	129119	2270	952	10034	1815	88479	248933
Total	40151	200761	2960	2057	19001	4030	113738	382697
Lowlands	30378	128339	1855	1800	13431	2775	62044	240622
Foothills	1425	19360	386	0	1726	249	14874	38020
Mountains	5032	39402	518	199	2467	597	23859	72075
Senqu River Valley	3316	13661	201	57	1377	408	12960	31980
Total	40151	200761	2960	2057	19001	4030	113738	382697

Table 6: Population who Migrated and the Location of Migration by Sex-CMS 2011/12

Location	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
No	690113	749613	1439726
In other part of Lesotho	36418	42497	78915
RSA	67993	40237	108230
Other countries	581	408	988
Total	795105	832754	1627859

Table 7: Distribution of Migrants by Duration of Migration-CMS 2011/12

Months	Frequency
0-3	135647
4-6	27264
7-9	15657
10-12	9566
Total	188133

Table 8: Distribution of Migrants by Age Group-CMS 2011/12

Age Group	Frequency
0-4	6482
5-9	4326
10-14	6684
15-19	19623
20-24	30251
25-29	33079
30-34	21853
35-39	17297
40-44	14948
45-49	11899
50-54	9122
55-59	6449
60-64	2588
65-69	1696
70-74	707
75+	1129
Total	188133

Table 9: Distribution of Migrants by Educational Attainment-CMS 2011/12

Educational Attainment	Frequency
None	19408
Standard (1-7)	91885
Form (1-5)	66612
Preschool	820
Diploma/certificate after primary	195
Diploma/certificate after secondary	57
Vocational training after secondary	141
diploma/certificate after high school	3045
Vocational training after high school	255
Graduate/post-graduate	2014
Other	259
Total	184691

Table 10: Distribution of Population Aged 6 to 12 years by School Attendance, Place of Residence and Sex - CMS 2011/12

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sex			Sex			Sex		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never Attended	345	237	583	2507	1406	3913	2852	1643	4496
Still Attending	29323	29195	58518	97360	96073	193433	126683	125268	251951
Left School	230	153	383	2448	475	2923	2678	628	3306
Total	29899	29585	59483	102315	97954	200269	132214	127539	259752

Table 11: Distribution of Population Aged 13 to 17 years by School Attendance, Place of residence and Sex - CMS 2011/12

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sex			Sex			Sex		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never Attended	23	0	23	1981	291	2272	2004	291	2295
Still Attending	22052	23122	45174	54616	61584	116200	76668	84706	161374
Left School	1109	2133	3242	18718	7814	26532	19827	9947	29774
Total	23184	25255	48439	75315	69689	145004	98499	94944	193443

Table 12: Distribution of Persons Aged 2 years and Above by Reasons for Leaving or Never Attending School, Sex and Place of Residence - CMS 2011/12

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sex		Total	Sex		Total	Sex		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Completed desired level	13880	14502	28383	10631	9297	19928	24511	23799	48311
Needed work/money	32209	29974	62184	37350	26166	63516	69559	56140	125700
Costly	44867	58700	103567	125016	150068	275084	169883	208768	378651
Lack of transport/too far	832	1005	1837	6248	5619	11867	7080	6624	13704
Poor quality of school	423	606	1029	2653	1723	4376	3076	2329	5405
Orphaned	2063	3379	5442	7719	7586	15305	9781	10965	20747
Illness	2033	3642	5676	7025	9262	16287	9058	12904	21963
Pregnancy	0	3732	3732	0	8170	8170	0	11902	11902
Got married	2779	21437	24217	9040	90857	99897	11819	112294	124113
Herding	9495	902	10397	107411	10263	117674	116906	11165	128071
Too young	3903	5105	9008	32273	28935	61208	36176	34040	70216
Other	4388	2990	7378	22755	11279	34034	27143	14269	41412
Total	116873	145976	262850	368121	359225	727345	484994	505201	990195

Table 12: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex-CMS 2011/12

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	724	306	409	77	1133	383
Employed with salary	54823	64080	92685	49597	147508	113677
Subsistence farmer	2366	583	57071	17889	59437	18472
Casual worker	9714	5186	26212	12319	35926	17505
Self-employed with paid labours	3490	1809	1906	1900	5396	3709
Self-employed without paid labours	10332	10952	8165	6550	18497	17502
Unpaid family worker	721	614	38555	3051	39276	3665
Homemaker	442	2509	1555	9245	1997	11754
Pupil/Student	69315	75057	177238	187360	246553	262417
Retired/Pension	1403	953	2092	3307	3495	4260
Disabled	966	415	6263	2839	7229	3254
Unemployed	13723	13337	36353	17234	50076	30571
Housewife	13998	40220	60630	201974	74628	242194
Total	182015	216022	509134	513342	691149	729363

Table 13: Distribution of the Economically Active Population by Economic Activity and Age Group-CMS 2011/12.

	Age Group										Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	
Employer	111	0	315	134	0	146	281	152	62	90	1291
Employed with salary	14448	32407	49459	44100	34590	28821	22061	15263	10957	4480	256586
Subsistence farmer	1289	3449	4096	8318	7187	5139	6633	6707	7209	9618	59645
Casual worker	1662	7492	10733	9053	7099	4505	3411	4497	2033	1518	52003
Self-employed with paid labours	0	264	1602	1039	1196	1031	1318	920	945	296	8613
Self-employed without paid labours	241	2536	6059	5459	6257	4972	3985	2429	1360	1074	34372
Unpaid family worker	12773	14402	6345	2868	1367	560	384	55	502	307	39563
Homemaker	323	552	1070	1481	1579	1394	2173	1732	1322	630	12257
Unemployed	8081	19337	19402	11319	8683	4180	2771	2427	1197	1183	78580
Total	38928	80439	99081	83772	67959	50748	43017	34182	25588	19196	542909

Table 14: Distribution of Economically Active Population by Economic Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex-CMS 2011/12.

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	700	306	208	77	908	383
Employed with salary	54443	63448	90459	48236	144902	111684
Subsistence farmer	1810	544	44651	12640	46461	13184
Casual worker	9542	4928	25622	11911	35164	16839
Self-employed with paid labours	3262	1687	1906	1758	5168	3445
Self-employed without paid labours	10021	10720	7460	6171	17481	16891
Unpaid family worker	656	563	35410	2935	36066	3498
Homemaker	442	2253	1350	8213	1792	10466
Unemployed	13514	13160	35125	16781	48639	29941
Total	94389	97609	242191	108722	336579	206330

Table 15: Distribution of the Economically Active Population by District, Sex and Employment Status-CMS 2011/12

	Male			Female		
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Botha Bothe	15831	2099	17930	8870	1647	10517
Leribe	38190	6732	44922	26367	4548	30915
Berea	40906	6620	47527	22616	4347	26962
Maseru	74223	13678	87901	57217	11194	68411
Mafeteng	22565	8779	31343	13158	4281	17439
Mohale's Hoek	25404	2830	28234	13604	1220	14823
Outhing	15997	1428	17425	11988	667	12655
Qacha's Nek	11004	2212	13216	4324	444	4768
Mokhotlong	18118	1168	19286	7801	533	8333
Thaba Tseka	25702	3092	28794	10445	1061	11506
Total	287941	48639	336579	176389	29941	206330

Table 16: Distribution of the Economically Active Population by Economic Activity and School Attendance

	School Attendance			Total
	Never Attended	Still Attending	Left School	
Employer	43	0	1248	1291
Employed with salary	15528	2234	238825	256586
Subsistence farmer	15163	197	44285	59645
Casual worker	5621	94	46288	52003
Self-employed with paid labours	69	106	8438	8613
Self-employed without paid labours	1735	229	32408	34372
Unpaid family worker	3140	317	36107	39563
Homemaker	501	232	11524	12257
Unemployed	5965	335	72280	78580
Total	47765	3743	491402	542909

Table 17: Distribution of the Economically Active Population by Educational Attainment and Economic Activity-CMS 2011/12

	Economic Activity									Total
	Employer	Employed with salary	Subsistence farmer	Casual worker	Self-employed with paid labours	Self-employed without paid labours	Unpaid family worker	Homemaker	Unemployed	
None	43	17511	16394	6446	69	1870	3533	830	6552	53248
Preschool	0	87	0	0	0	85	203	0	0	375
Standard (1-7)	305	110710	36024	31971	3444	15451	29506	8294	38291	273995
Form (1-5)	380	92518	6903	12917	4059	14239	6285	2933	29725	169959
Diploma/certificate after primary	0	1011	0	125	0	184	0	0	93	1412
Vocational training after primary	36	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	383
Diploma/certificate after secondary	0	2035	36	42	0	451	0	0	109	2674
Vocational training after secondary	0	554	0	0	212	134	0	0	56	956
diploma/certificate after high school	109	14530	135	269	516	858	37	50	2163	18666
Vocational training after high school	0	871	0	62	57	317	0	0	107	1414
Graduate/post-graduate	419	15611	154	115	255	660	0	150	1089	18454
Other	0	1027	0	56	0	122	0	0	168	1373
Total	1291	256586	59645	52003	8613	34372	39563	12257	78580	542909

Table 18: Distribution of the Economically Active Population by Occupation and Economic Activity-CMS 2011/12

Occupation	Economic Activity								Total
	Employer	Employed with salary	Subsistence farmer	Casual worker	Self-employed with paid labours	Self-employed without paid labours	Unpaid family worker	Homemaker	
workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or inadequately described	0	1865	2647	1340	60	231	5660	1055	12858
Physical Scientist and Related technicians	0	224	0	192	0	0	200	0	616
Architects, Engineers and Related technicians	50	1945	0	41	122	253	0	0	2409
Engineers not elsewhere classified	42	2024	36	246	0	70	0	0	2418
Medical,Dental Vetirinary and Related Workers	36	2292	0	56	112	176	0	88	2760
Professional Nurses	0	750	0	0	0	52	0	116	917
Statisticians, Mathematicians, System Analysts and Related Technicians	0	361	0	43	0	0	0	0	404
Economists	0	501	0	60	0	98	0	0	658
Armed forces:Members of the armed forces	0	43	0	211	0	0	0	0	254
Accountants	0	2896	108	138	0	0	97	180	3418
Jurists	0	1322	0	0	0	0	0	0	1322
Teachers	0	14402	66	314	0	375	0	90	15247
Workers in Religion	0	272	0	0	0	86	0	0	358
Authors, journalists and Related writers	63	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	399
Sculptors, Painters, Photographers and related creative artists	0	173	0	0	0	105	0	0	278
Composers and performing artists	0	85	0	0	92	0	0	0	177
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	0	109	36	0	0	0	0	76	221
Professional, Technical and related workers not elsewhere classified	0	1220	0	37	152	54	0	0	1463
Legislative officials and government administrators	120	3951	0	70	106	363	229	0	4839
Managers	54	3294	108	37	0	457	399	0	4349

Clerical supervisors	77	835	176	721	0	258	0	110	2178
Government executive officials	0	1425	0	0	0	0	0	0	1425
Stenographers, typists and card and tape punching machine operators	54	3197	0	125	90	234	0	0	3700
Bookkeepers, cashiers and related workers	0	580	807	0	0	47	0	0	1434
Computing machine operators	0	1613	0	291	88	286	0	0	2279
Transport and communications supervisors	0	2494	0	415	186	87	0	0	3181
Transport conductors	0	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	216
Mail distributors	0	89	0	67	0	0	0	0	156
Telephone and telegraph operators	0	6260	0	747	62	184	65	127	7444
Clerical and related worker not elsewhere classified	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	144
Managers(wholesale and retail)	62	460	0	0	197	81	0	111	910
Working proprietors(Wholesale and retail trade)	0	207	0	87	50	131	0	189	664
Sales supervisor and buyers	262	1317	0	285	451	1687	0	528	4530
Technical salesman, commercial travelers and manufacture's agents	0	23	0	250	49	375	0	125	823
Insurance, real state, securities and business services sales and auctioneers	0	764	0	342	525	202	118	0	1951
Saleman, shop assistants and related workers	0	4342	109	1775	1444	12027	373	2272	22343
Sales workers not elsewhere classified	0	750	0	231	376	568	0	0	1926
Managers (Catering and lodging services)	0	231	0	131	218	0	37	0	617
Managers properties (catering and lodging)	0	732	0	113	151	444	0	0	1440
Housekeeping and related services supervisors	0	4764	39	1208	0	61	0	167	6239
Cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers	0	4751	37	638	0	842	0	99	6367

Maids and related housekeeping service workers not elsewhere classified	48	28268	139	5115	35	42	534	642	34823
Building caretakers, charworkers, cleaners and related workers	0	4232	0	3582	235	850	0	0	8899
Launderers, dry cleaners and presser	0	197	0	0	0	80	0	0	276
Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	0	550	0	209	347	1162	0	196	2463
Protective service workers	0	9075	0	196	36	0	0	0	9307
Service workers not elsewhere classified	0	1576	0	183	0	94	0	127	1979
Farm managers and supervisors	0	664	626	154	0	88	77	0	1610
Farmers	0	3673	40369	839	113	990	2995	244	49223
Agricultural and animal husbandry workers	0	31038	13488	6680	165	672	22668	111	74821
Forestry workers	0	919	76	465	121	0	0	127	1708
Herdboys	0	73	136	97	0	0	0	0	306
Production supervisors and general foreman	0	1398	0	0	0	44	0	0	1442
Miners, quarrymen, well drillers and related workers	152	30135	108	1319	63	89	79	0	31945
Metal processors	0	552	0	164	110	116	0	0	941
Wood preparation workers and paper makers	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	249
Chemical processors and related workers	0	465	0	0	0	60	0	0	525
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dryers and related workers	0	10523	0	451	0	514	0	55	11543
Tanners, fell mongers and pelt dressers	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	47
Food and beverages processors	0	2065	0	587	314	1195	1612	3520	9293
Tobacco prepares and tobacco product makers	0	0	0	106	51	65	0	0	222
Tailors, dressmakers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers	118	24256	0	598	484	2140	0	509	28106
Shoemakers and leather goods makers	0	1192	0	0	0	665	0	122	1979
Cabinetmakers and related wood workers	0	92	0	124	0	259	0	0	475

Stone cutters	0	745	0	113	0	0	0	0	858
Blacksmiths, toolmakers and machine tool operators	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	147
Machinery fitters, machine assemblers and precision instrument makers(except electrical)	0	2219	0	221	341	767	0	0	3548
Electrical fitters and related electrical and electronic workers	63	1856	0	234	195	719	120	0	3187
Broadcasting station and sound equipment operators and cinema projections	0	43	0	0	0	101	0	0	144
Plumbers, welders, sheet metal and structural metal prepares and erectors	36	896	0	250	0	294	0	0	1475
Jewellery and precious metal workers	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	245	288
Glass former, potters and related workers	0	72	0	67	106	0	0	0	246
Rubber and plastics products makers	0	281	0	213	0	41	718	0	1254
Paper and paperboard productsmakers	0	31	0	0	0	69	0	0	100
Printers and related workers	0	173	0	0	0	68	0	0	241
Painters	0	255	0	168	0	0	0	0	423
Production and related workers not elsewhere classified	0	24	0	0	0	85	0	215	324
Bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers	54	11318	414	12621	736	1851	88	79	27161
Stationery engine and related equipment operators	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Material handling and related equipment operators, dockers and freight handlers	0	106	0	0	0	0	90	0	196
Transport equipment operators	0	7890	0	736	328	729	258	0	9941
Labourers not elsewhere classified	0	5944	120	6301	254	689	3147	732	17187
Total	1291	256586	59645	52003	8613	34372	39563	12257	464330

**Table19: Distribution of the Economically Active Population by Occupation and Educational Attainment-CMS
2011/12**

	Educational Attainment												Total
	None	Standard (1-7)	Form (1-5)	Diploma /certificate after primary	Vocational training after primary	Diploma/ certificate after secondary	Vocational training after secondary	diploma/ certificate after high school	Preschool	Vocational training after high school	Graduate/ post- graduate	Other	
workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or inadequately described	1854	8254	2491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	12858
Physical Scientist and Related technicians	0	297	155	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	121	0	616
Architects, Engineers and Related technicians	168	549	500	140	0	80	0	531	0	96	345	0	2409
Engineers not elsewhere classified	218	802	657	0	0	70	0	186	0	106	379	0	2418
Medical, Dental Vetirinary and Related Workers	0	365	541	61	0	92	0	627	0	29	884	162	2760
Professional Nurses	0	168	309	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	281	69	917
Statisticians, Mathematicians, System Analysts and Related Technicians	0	43	144	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	165	0	404
Economists	0	0	104	0	0	37	0	103	0	0	271	144	658

Armed forces:Members of the armed forces	0	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	254
Accountants	0	427	659	0	0	334	0	736	0	55	1207	0	3418
Jurists	0	109	379	66	0	37	0	191	0	0	541	0	1322
Teachers	185	475	3880	538	0	319	203	4362	0	227	4892	169	15247
Workers in Religion	0	74	136	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	54	0	358
Authors, Journalists and Related writers	0	46	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0	399
Sculptors, Painters, Photographers and related creative artists	66	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	278
Composers and performing artists	0	85	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	0	0	134	0	0	36	0	51	0	0	0	0	221
Professional, Technical and related workers not elsewhere classified	214	213	640	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	109	122	1463
Legislative officials and government administrators	70	956	925	55	0	172	136	728	0	0	1797	0	4839
Managers	0	1150	1018	0	0	0	0	514	0	0	1271	396	4349
Clerical supervisors	201	924	767	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	55	0	2178
Government executive officials	0	48	650	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	281	0	1425
Stenographers, typists and card and tape punching machine operators	48	695	1606	0	0	70	0	714	0	0	567	0	3700
Bookkeepers, cashiers and related workers	198	609	177	0	0	0	0	308	0	51	92	0	1434

Computing machine operators	36	689	1244	0	0	72	0	201	0	0	36	0	2279
Transport and communications supervisors	0	1605	1417	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	3181
Transport conductors	0	93	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216
Mail distributors	0	36	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	156
Telephone and telegraph operators	77	2088	4322	0	0	42	0	645	0	0	270	0	7444
Clerical and related worker not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	54	0	144
Managers(wholesale and retail)	0	162	491	0	0	122	0	55	0	0	81	0	910
Working proprietors(Wholesale and retail trade)	0	358	256	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	664
Sales supervisor and buyers	92	2033	2081	0	0	0	66	180	0	0	79	0	4530
Technical salesman, commercial travelers and manufacture's agents	0	434	292	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	49	0	823
Insurance, real state, securities and business services sales and auctioneers	190	423	940	38	0	70	0	120	0	0	170	0	1951
Saleman, shop assistants and related workers	465	11973	9224	70	0	110	0	206	85	0	209	0	22343
Sales workers not elsewhere classified	0	1164	579	44	0	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	1926
Managers (Catering and lodging services)	0	159	377	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	45	0	617

Managers properties (catering and lodging)	56	245	982	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	88	0	1440
Housekeeping and related services supervisors	79	4157	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6239
Cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers	51	3344	2816	0	0	37	0	69	50	0	0	0	6367
Maids and related housekeeping service workers not elsewhere classified	1043	21944	11638	44	0	42	0	112	0	0	0	0	34823
Building caretakers, charworkers, cleaners and related workers	1059	4713	2858	0	0	0	0	163	0	106	0	0	8899
Lanuders, dry cleaners and presser	0	127	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276
Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	0	190	2088	0	0	42	0	0	0	81	63	0	2463
Protective service workers	232	2105	5557	0	0	163	0	792	0	121	338	0	9307
Service workers not elsewhere classified	33	674	1155	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	1979
Farm managers and supervisors	497	694	320	0	0	37	0	31	0	0	31	0	1610
Farmers	12628	30609	5550	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	301	0	49223
Agricultural and animal husbandry workers	13941	51473	8782	0	0	136	0	151	240	0	99	0	74821
Forestry workers	369	787	310	0	0	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	1708
Herdboys	154	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	306
Production supervisors and general foreman	212	164	704	0	0	0	0	318	0	0	44	0	1442

Miners, quarrymen, well drillers and related workers	3820	17383	9834	0	121	0	215	230	0	49	195	97	31945
Metal processors	69	424	402	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	941
Wood preparation workers and paper makers	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249
Chemical processors and related workers	0	198	299	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	525
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dryers and related workers	132	5380	5842	0	0	0	0	108	0	34	0	46	11543
Tanners, fell mongers and pelt dressers	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Food and beverages processors	1199	6312	1601	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	67	0	9293
Tobacco prepares and tobacco product makers	0	157	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222
Tailors, dressmakers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers	43	12043	15219	0	0	168	106	110	0	55	361	0	28106
Shoemakers and leather goods makers	303	417	1172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	1979
Cabinetmakers and related wood workers	199	100	73	0	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	475
Stone cutters	0	675	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	858
Blacksmiths, toolmakers and machine tool operators	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147

Machinery fitters, machine assemblers and precision instrument makers(except electrical)	145	816	1620	0	0	156	0	426	0	241	145	0	3548
Electrical fitters and related electrical and electronic workers	239	342	1859	0	0	0	68	477	0	0	202	0	3187
Broadcasting station and sound equipment operators and cinema projections	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	144
Plumbers, welders, sheet metal and structural metal prepares and erectors	53	651	636	0	36	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	1475
Jewellery and precious metal workers	55	190	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	288
Glass former, potters and related workers	0	72	67	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	246
Rubber and plastics products makers	201	553	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	1254
Paper and paperboard productsmakers	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	100
Printers and related workers	0	68	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
Painters	0	345	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	423
Production and related workers not elsewhere classified	0	215	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324
Bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers	3351	15668	7436	195	0	122	0	240	0	57	92	0	27161

Stationery engine and related equipment operators	0	47	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Material handling and related equipment operators, dockers and freight handlers	0	90	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
Transport equipment operators	190	3487	6018	70	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	9941
Labourers not elsewhere classified	2261	10938	3806	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	134	0	17187
Total	46696	235705	140234	1319	157	2565	900	16504	375	1307	17364	1204	464330

Table 20: Distribution of the Population by Number of Days Taken Working for Money in the Last 7 days-CMS 2011/12

Days worked	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
1	3355	2602	5958
2	2293	2771	5064
3	2234	2647	4881
4	1854	1558	3412
5	57538	54633	112171
6	46363	29567	75931
7	98795	59797	158593
Total	212433	153575	366008

Table 20: Percentage Distribution of household expenditure by consumption groups, Residence, Districts

		Food	Alcohol	Clothing	Housing	Furnishing	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation	Education	Hotels	Misc	Total
Residence	Urban	9415	347	1176	3965	573	283	2886	1057	397	1410	18	1423	22952
	Rural	6412	143	461	939	189	122	938	343	102	383	6	522	10562
District	Botha Bothe	9281	135	610	1290	337	145	1977	509	113	531	0	581	15509
	Leribe	9436	130	601	2007	462	246	861	453	258	591	3	512	15561
	Berea	6176	224	775	2284	375	205	1769	660	164	530	36	649	13847
	Maseru	7708	260	879	3146	398	202	2815	816	269	1215	12	1347	19066
	Mafeteng	6450	132	401	1403	257	119	755	382	93	744	0	466	11201
	Mohale's Hoek	5103	330	596	1136	106	193	1128	490	348	811	3	779	11025
	Outhing	5595	329	727	1744	416	223	1872	765	242	606	0	1036	13555
	Qacha's Nek	4741	154	463	879	206	61	728	597	90	440	0	521	8881
	Mokhotlong	8632	177	794	495	54	26	442	307	51	122	0	792	11892
	Thaba Tseka	9573	181	767	773	138	109	456	348	115	297	14	567	13336

Table 21: Percentage distribution of households by their source of income and Place of residence

Main source of income	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Wages and Salaries from public sector	21561	11178	32739
wages and salaries from private sector	61201	42501	103702
Farming	2937	93575	96512
Casual Work	11901	26535	38436
Household Business	15938	17051	32988
Pensions	1859	2961	4820
Remittance from abroad	2468	12065	14533
Transfers	10125	10459	20584
Social assistance	2154	24735	26889
Other	529	3005	3534
Total	130673	244065	374737

