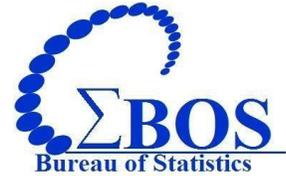




Kingdom of Lesotho



Statistical Report
No 9: 2013

CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE SURVEY: 2nd QUARTER OF 2011/2012



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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.0 Background

The Bureau of Statistics launched the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMS) in May 2009, with the aim of addressing the need for timely data. With rapid changes in the economy, it was not adequate to have updates once in five year or ten years through the ad hoc surveys and decennial censuses, hence the introduction of CMS. The primary objective of CMS is to provide permanent platform for the collection of data relevant to compute socio-economic indicators. Each round of the survey collects the same core data on household members' characteristics such as age, sex and marital status. There were also core questions during the first year of CMS, thus, from May 2009 to April 2010, the add on modules requested by stakeholders such as the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA- Lesotho) 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 second quarter (November to January) of CMS 2011/2012. The questionnaire for this quarter did not have add on module as a result, the analysis will only focus on economic status of the population and the household economy. The demographic characteristics of the population were analysed during the first quarter of CMS 2011/2012.

CHAPTER 2

Economic Characteristics Status

2.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the main activity that the persons were engaged in most of the time during the reference period and whether they were employed or unemployed during the second quarter which was from February to April of 2011/2012.

2.1 Economic activity

Economic activity is an activity that aims at production, processing, selling, distribution, purchase and consumption of goods and services as well as money and wealth in order to fulfil the needs for the population. The labour force or economically active population (those aged 15 to 64 years) is made up of the employed and the unemployed population. The employed population consists of persons who are working while the unemployed population consists of persons who are not working but who are actively looking for work and are available for such work.

Table 2.1 shows the percentage distribution of the economically active household heads by economic activity and age. The overall observation from the table is that majority of the economically active household heads were employed with salary in all the age-groups except for age-groups 15-19 and 60-64 years. It can further be observed that most of the economically active household heads who were Subsistence farmers were in age-groups 55-59 and 60-64 years with 28.3 percent and 39.2 percent respectively. The percentage shares for the economically active household heads that were higher among the unemployed heads who were in age-groups 15-19 and 25-29 years.

Table 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Household Heads by Economic Activity and Age, 2nd quarter CMS 2011/2012

Employment Status	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	Total
Employer	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	1,219
Employed with salary	18.1	50.3	55.6	53.1	52.5	63.1	58.3	49.8	42.9	32.4	126,491
Subsistence Farmer	27.6	11.8	8.8	13.1	12.9	8.2	10.9	18.6	28.3	39.2	35,540
Casual worker	8.2	18.0	10.3	12.4	10.7	6.5	8.8	14.4	5.4	11.5	24,799
Self employed with paid labours	0.0	0.9	3.3	1.9	3.4	1.9	5.9	0.3	2.2	4.1	6,572
Self employed without paid labours	0.0	4.0	7.5	9.9	10.5	11.1	7.4	5.7	7.6	5.7	20,185
Unpaid family worker	29.7	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.6	1,442
Homemaker	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.4	2.6	6.8	6.4	5.0	6,093
Unemployed	16.4	11.0	12.2	8.7	8.0	5.8	5.4	4.1	5.5	1.4	17,096
Total	100.0	239,437									

Table 2.2 presents the percentage distribution of economically active population aged 15-64 years by district, employment status and sex. The table indicates that most females were employed in Maseru followed by females in Leribe with 39.6 and 16.1 percent respectively. The majority of males were also employed in Maseru (28.9 percent) and the second highest district with male employees was Leribe with the same percentage as that of females.

The table further indicates that the majority of the unemployed males (35.2 percent) and females (50.6 percent) were in Maseru and Leribe seconded with 20.4 percent for males and 17.4 percent for females.

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population Aged 15-64 years by District, Employment status and Sex, 2nd quarter CMS 2011/2012

District	Employed		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Botha-Bothe	5.6	4.7	3.1	2.4
Leribe	16.1	16.1	20.4	17.4
Berea	9.6	7.7	9.7	8.1
Maseru	28.9	39.6	35.2	50.6
Mafeteng	10.0	8.6	12.5	8.8
Mohale's Hoek	8.2	7.3	6.5	5.7
Quthing	5.2	6.6	3.1	1.7
Qacha's Nek	3.1	1.8	3.2	1.2
Mokhotlong	4.1	2.1	2.7	0.4
Thaba-Tseka	9.2	5.5	3.7	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Employment status refers to whether a person was employed or not employed during the 2nd quarter of 2011/2012. Table 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of the economically active population aged 15-64 years by district, employment status and sex. On the overall, the percentage of the employed population was estimated at 86.0 percent while the percentage for unemployed population was 14.0. The table further shows that for males, the employment percentages ranged from 83.1 in Leribe to 93.9 in Thaba-Tseka. While the ones for the females ranged from 82.4 in Maseru to 96.9 in Mokhotlong.

Conversely, the minimum percentages of the unemployed males and females among the economically active population were in Thaba-Tseka at 6.1 for males and in Mokhotlong at 3.1 for females. While the highest percentages for the unemployed males and females were in Leribe (16.9) and Maseru (17.6).

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population Aged 15-64 years by District, Employment status and Sex, 2nd quarter CMS 2011/2012

District	Employed			Unemployed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Botha- Bothe	91.8	92.2	92.0	8.2	7.8	8.0
Leribe	83.1	84.7	83.6	16.9	15.3	16.4
Berea	86.0	85.0	85.7	14.0	15.0	14.3
Maseru	83.6	82.4	83.1	16.4	17.6	16.9
Mafeteng	83.2	85.3	83.9	16.8	14.7	16.1
Mohale's Hoek	88.8	88.3	88.6	11.2	11.7	11.4
Outhing	91.3	95.8	93.2	8.7	4.2	6.8
Qacha's Nek	86.0	90.3	87.1	14.0	9.7	12.9
Mokhotlong	90.3	96.9	91.8	9.7	3.1	8.2
Thaba-Tseka	93.9	89.9	92.8	6.1	10.1	7.2
Total	86.1	85.7	86.0	13.9	14.3	14.0

2.3 Main Activity

The main activity refers to the Major Job, work or activity that an individual spends most of his/her time during the reference period.

Table 2.4 presents the percentage distribution of household heads by main activity, urban/rural residence and sex. Among the males in the urban majority (55.3 percent) were employed with salary and the second highest percentage was for those who were self employed with paid labourers (10.7 percent). Among the females in the urban areas, those employed with salary (49.4 percent) was highest whereas the percentage of females who were housewives ranked the second highest under this category.

In the rural areas, males who were employed with salary had the highest percentage of 31.3 and the second highest percentage was for subsistence farmers (27.7). Among the females, majority (65.2 percent) were housewives and it was followed by the one for those who were employed with salary (11.6 percent).

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex, 2nd quarter CMS 2011/2012

Main Activity	Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Employed with salary	55.3	49.4	31.3	11.6
Subsistence Farmer	1.4	0.4	27.7	6.7
Casual worker	5.7	5.1	10.2	3.6
Self employed with paid labourers	4.6	2.2	1.0	0.7
Self employed without paid labourers	10.7	10.8	3.2	2.7
Unpaid family worker	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1
Homemaker	0.5	1.6	0.9	6.4
Pupil/Student	3.8	4.6	1.3	0.9
Retired/Pension	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.3
Disabled	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5
Unemployed	6.1	4.5	5.8	1.3
Housewife	9.3	19.4	15.7	65.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.5 shows the percentage distribution of population by main activity, urban/rural residence and sex. In the urban areas, majority of males and females were students constituting 35.2 and 32.8 percent respectively. The second highest percentages were for those who were employed with salary at 32.0 and 29.3 respectively.

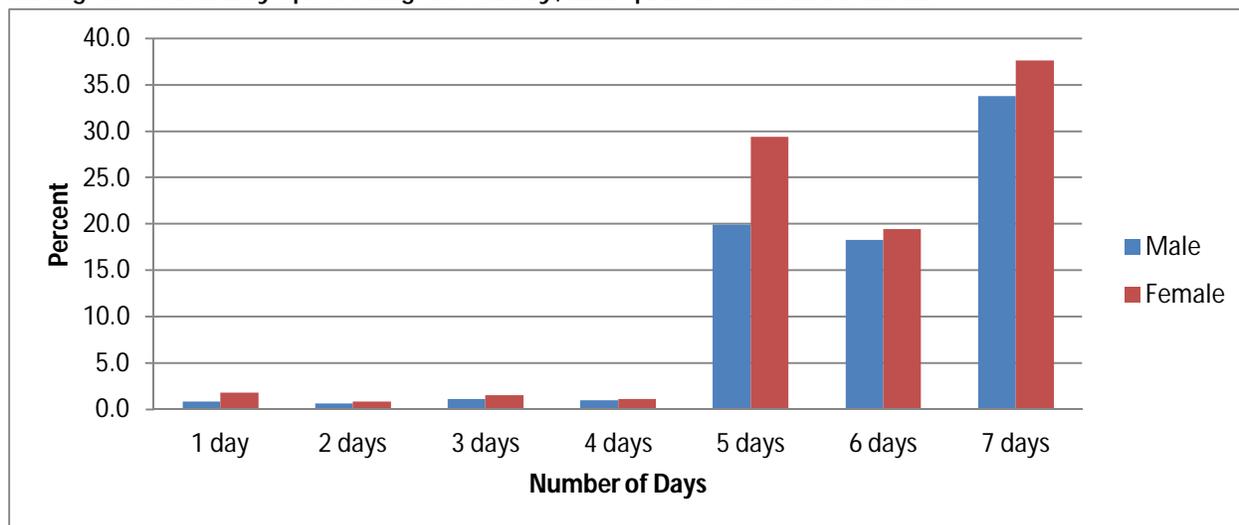
In the rural areas, the highest percentage was also for students (35.8) among the males and it was followed by the ones who were employed with salary at 19.2 percent. For the females in the rural areas, majority (40.3 percent) were housewives, and the second highest percentage was for the students (37.1).

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex, 2nd quarter CMS 2011/2012

Main Activity	Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Employed with salary	32.0	29.3	19.2	10.7
Subsistence Farmer	0.7	0.1	10.0	1.7
Casual worker	3.8	2.3	6.5	2.5
Self employed with paid labourers	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.3
Self employed without paid labourers	5.6	5.2	1.3	1.2
Unpaid family worker	0.4	0.2	7.5	0.8
Homemaker	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.0
Pupil/Student	35.2	32.8	35.8	37.1
Retired/Pension	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2
Disabled	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.5
Unemployed	8.1	7.2	6.6	2.8
Housewife	10.0	20.0	11.1	40.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 2.1 portrays the distribution of working persons by days taken working for money in the seven days preceding the survey and sex. Majority of both males and females worked for seven days, the percentage was slightly lower than 35.0 for males while it was about 37.0 percent for females. The second highest percentages were for those who worked for 5 days, however, the percentage for females who worked for money for 5 days was almost 30.0 and the one for males was 20.0 percent. The third highest percentages for both males and females who worked for money for 6 days were almost 20.0 for each sex. The least were those who worked for two days among both males and females.

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Working Persons by Sex and Days Taken Working for Money during the Seven Days preceding the survey, 2nd quarter CMS 2011/2012



CHAPTER 3

Household Economy

3.0 Introduction

The household economy describes the collective economic activities of households. Often the household economy is called the household sector as distinct from the business, government and foreign sectors. This chapter examines household consumption on food, remittances, and whether the households were having the ability to pay for utilities and settle debts.

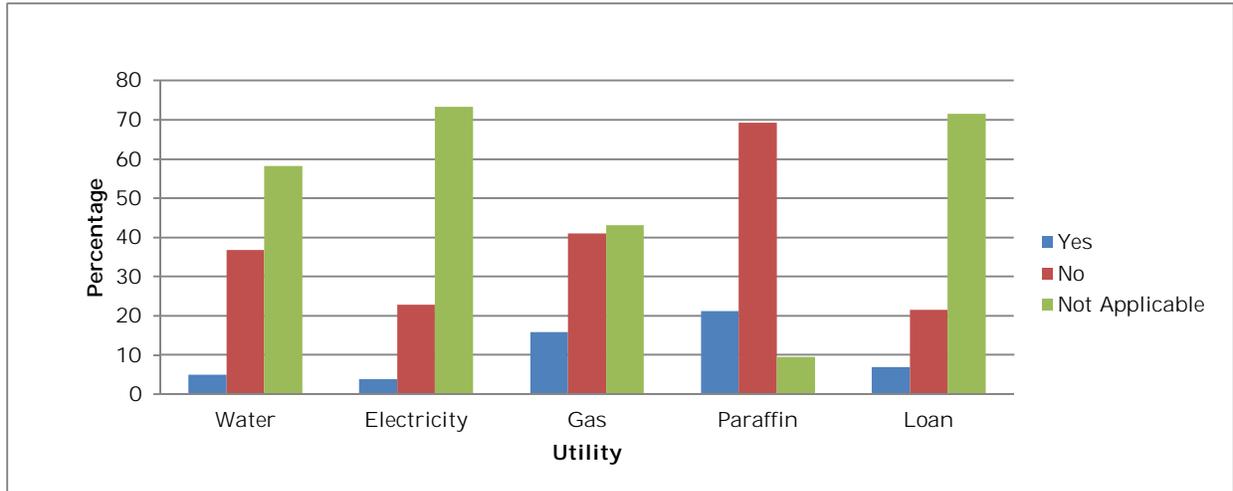
3.1 Ability to pay for utility

Individual households were asked whether they were in arrears or unable to pay for electricity, water, gas, paraffin and hire purchase instalment or other loan payments.

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of households' ability to pay or buy utilities for the above mentioned items. In general, it is observed that most of the selected utilities were not applicable to the majority of households, except for paraffin. For instance, most of the households were not connected to electricity (73.3 percent) and water supply (58.3 percent); while 71.4 percent of households did not have loans and did not buy goods on hire purchase agreement. About 43 percent of households did not have equipment such as gas stoves and cylinders, as a result such households were not applicable.

The figure further portrays that most households (69.2 percent) were able to buy or pay for paraffin. The second highest percentage shares for the households that had ability to pay for or buy were 41.1 for gas; 36.8 for water; 22.9 for electricity and 21.9 for loans. The minimum shares for the households that were not able to pay for or buy for all the utilities ranged from 3.9 percent for electricity to 21.2 percent for paraffin.

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Ability to Pay or Buy (for) Utilities, 2nd quarter CMS 2011/2012



3.2 Household Consumption and Expenditure

Household heads were also asked about their expenditure on all goods and services that were bought for household consumption only, not for business or resale purposes. Table 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of households' consumption and expenditure by urban/rural residence and districts. Both urban and rural households spent most of their money on food and non-alcoholic beverages, with urban areas recording 39.8 percent and rural areas constituting 67.8 percent. The second highest expenditure for urban households was on housing with 16.6 percent, whereas the second highest expenditure for rural households was on transport with 7.6 percent. The least percentage of households both in urban (0.2) and rural (0.0) areas spent on hotels.

The table also shows that the expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages was high in all the districts. The percentages on food and non-alcoholic beverages ranged from a minimum of 40.4 in Maseru to 81.0 in Mokhotlong. It is further depicted that households in most districts did not spend money on hotels, for an example, Maseru and Thaba-Tseka constituted 0.1 and 1.1 percent respectively; and there was no money spent for hotels in all other districts.

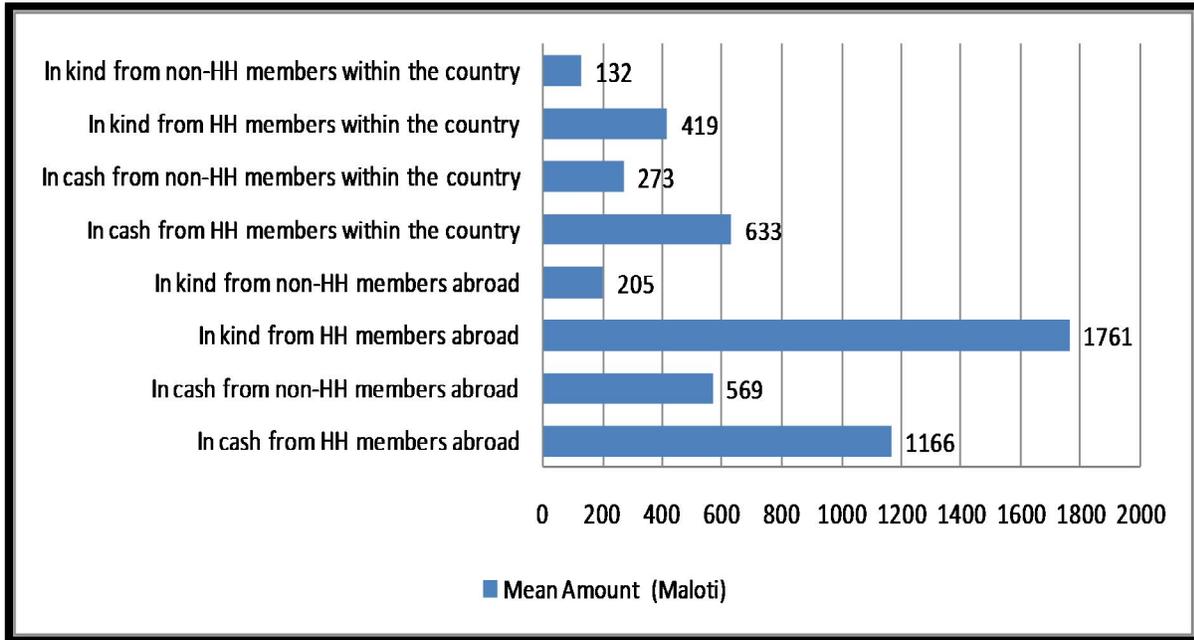
Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Consumption and Expenditure by District and Urban/Rural Residence, 2nd quarter CMS 2011/2012

Residence	Total	Household Consumption and Expenditure										
		Food & non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	clothing & footwear	housing	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation	Education	Hotels	Miscellaneous
Urban	24877	39.8	1.9	6.9	16.6	1.3	13.5	4.4	1.1	6.4	0.2	7.8
Rural	12330	67.8	1.2	3.5	6.4	1.3	7.6	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.0	6.3
Botha Bothe	14588	58.3	2.0	6.8	8.5	1.1	10.9	4.1	1.3	2.2	0.0	4.7
Leribe	16134	68.6	1.0	2.8	7.0	1.5	5.1	2.2	0.6	2.9	0.0	8.1
Berea	10978	53.6	1.8	6.7	9.9	1.3	15.7	3.4	0.4	3.4	0.0	3.8
Maseru	22568	40.4	1.8	6.3	16.6	1.4	12.9	4.0	1.0	6.9	0.1	8.5
Mafeteng	13223	63.3	1.4	5.2	10.7	1.3	5.9	3.8	0.5	3.4	0.0	4.5
Mohale's Hoek	10312	60.7	2.5	5.5	9.9	1.3	6.8	3.7	0.5	3.9	0.0	5.2
Quthing	20930	56.5	0.9	3.4	5.8	1.2	19.1	2.8	0.7	2.9	0.0	6.8
Qacha's Nek	7461	56.9	3.0	6.4	10.4	1.2	6.6	3.5	0.5	3.4	0.0	8.0
Mokhotlong	13053	81.0	1.1	4.1	3.7	0.2	2.7	2.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	4.3
Thaba Tseka	16729	64.8	1.2	4.5	6.1	0.9	8.1	3.2	0.5	3.8	1.1	6.0

3.3 Remittance and Transfers

Remittances and/or transfers are personal cash or in kind transfers by a household member or non-household member who works either in the country or outside the country. In general, the 'in kind' average remittances received in a month's time before the survey from household members abroad was M1,761 and the 'in cash' average remittances from household members abroad was M1,166. It is also observed that the mean remittances received in cash and in kind from non-household members abroad were higher than transfers within the country.

Figure 3.2: Remittances and Transfers Received in a month preceding the survey, 2nd quarter CMS 2011/2012



ANNEX 1 - Survey Design

Sample design

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

Let $F1$ = First stage sampling fraction

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

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

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

Let $F2$ = Second stage sampling fraction

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

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

Overall sampling fraction = $F1 * F2$

Sampling Interval

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

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

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

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

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

Continue the process until the desired sample size is achieved.

Sample size

The sample size was 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 92.6 percent. This implies that it was not possible to complete interviews in 7.4 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 population by main activity, urban rural residence and sex

	Settlement			
	Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	1342	293	576	0
Employed with salary	60713	65511	95346	53715
Subsistence Farmer	1381	316	49475	8258
Casual worker	7251	5182	32112	12527
Self-employed with paid labors	4242	2876	2055	1423
Self-employed without paid labors	10538	11637	6596	5788
Unpaid family worker	751	422	37381	3800
Homemaker	538	1601	1948	9957
Pupil/Student	66748	73260	177432	185335
Retired/Pension	1059	1327	1323	1031
Disabled	592	325	3752	2418
Unemployed	15367	15980	32870	14002
Housewife	18964	44682	55117	201433
Total	189486	223412	495983	499687

Table 2: Distribution of Economically Active Household heads by Economic Activity and Age Group

	Age Group									
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
Employer	0	32	259	120	203	268	195	65	79	0
Employed with salary	134	5048	16080	20521	20055	21845	17700	12045	8738	4325
Subsistence Farmer	204	1181	2539	5053	4934	2826	3304	4499	5764	5237
Casual worker	61	1804	2991	4807	4097	2261	2661	3472	1106	1541
Self-employed with paid labors	0	92	955	725	1307	648	1779	75	439	552
Self-employed without paid labors	0	406	2171	3809	4010	3842	2262	1371	1550	763
Unpaid family worker	220	247	241	126	95	100	52	0	280	81
Homemaker	0	119	148	155	420	836	793	1646	1313	663
Unemployed	121	1107	3531	3346	3060	2011	1632	994	1112	183
Total	740	10036	28915	38661	38179	34636	30379	24166	20381	13345

Tables 3: Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex

	Settlement			
	Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	850	111	369	0
Employed with salary	45629	25864	48612	9255
Subsistence Farmer	1174	212	42939	5332
Casual worker	4735	2645	15847	2905
Self-employed with paid labors	3794	1161	1619	559
Self-employed without paid labors	8862	5650	5035	2116
Unpaid family worker	29	0	1664	80
Homemaker	395	815	1387	5087
Pupil/Student	3096	2394	1983	688
Retired/Pension	997	902	940	241
Disabled	226	113	1320	423
Unemployed	5068	2332	9056	1034
Housewife	7647	10170	24410	51873
Total	82502	52368	155181	79593

Table 4: Population by Main Activity and District

	District										Total
	Botha Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Outhing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba Tseka	
Employer	37	313	27	895	522	59	120	0	239	0	2212
Employed with salary	13807	42526	23823	108836	22454	20395	13689	8016	5666	16076	275285
Subsistence Farmer	3640	9107	8594	6141	3628	5934	3899	2044	5862	10582	59430
Casual worker	3066	10525	5281	12192	6239	6577	5348	1887	1970	3987	57072
Self-employed with paid labors	699	1067	601	6061	890	100	561	153	252	212	10595
Self-employed without paid labors	2500	5487	1986	14475	4367	2130	961	576	675	1400	34559
Unpaid family worker	1745	8371	3013	7642	5516	2716	3062	758	2176	7355	42354
Homemaker	394	2257	948	2790	3139	1265	1356	126	1059	712	14045
Pupil/Student	23541	83827	54696	145478	48788	40386	25094	20905	22317	37743	502775
Retired/ Pension	515	573	347	2115	269	59	124	74	97	567	4740
Disabled	219	1212	1072	1517	904	587	230	74	518	754	7087
Unemployed	2179	15434	7147	31978	8533	4704	1947	1821	1493	2983	78219
Housewife	23701	48393	33423	80956	38432	31022	16832	12454	11706	23277	320195

Table 5: Distribution of Working Persons by Sex and Days Taken Working for Money in the Last Seven Days

	Settlement					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	1951	1221	68929	13269	70880	14490
1	1054	1481	1451	1647	2505	3128
2	782	715	1120	809	1902	1524
3	1363	1675	1848	966	3211	2641
4	1613	1212	1371	744	2984	1956
5	26295	31474	31682	19894	57977	51368
6	20806	19410	32350	14540	53156	33950
7	30821	28646	67494	37213	98315	65859

Table 6: Distribution of Household Ability to Pay or Buy (for) Utilities

		Settlement	
		Urban	Rural
Electricity	Yes	30551	30180
	No	249655	101283
Water	Not Applicable	203308	1047051
	Yes	54365	17622
	No	350728	169640
Gas	Not Applicable	78423	991252
	Yes	88800	180289
	No	272465	404128
Paraffin	Not Applicable	122251	594097
	Yes	56477	318732
	No	352935	803398
Loan	Not Applicable	74103	56384
	Yes	50498	62547
	No	152373	198051
	Not Applicable	280669	918041