



Kingdom of Lesotho



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**Statistical Report  
No 9: 2013**

**CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE SURVEY:  
3<sup>rd</sup> QUARTER 2011/2012 STATISTICS  
REPORT**



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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 included in the 2010/2011 CMS quarterly reports. This implies that the second up to the fourth quarters of 2010/2011 CMS focused mainly on economic characteristics of the population.

This report is for the third quarter (February to April) of 2011/2012. The questionnaire for this quarter had an add-on module on water and sanitation which was requested by the Water Commission. This as a result, means that analysis will mainly focus on economic status of the population; Water and Sanitation and the household economy.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Economic Characteristics

#### 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 third quarter 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 economically active population by employment status and age-group. The overall observation from the table is that majority of the economically active population were employed with salary in all the age-groups except for age-group 60-64 years where most of the population were subsistence farmers. Unpaid family workers had the highest percentage in age-group 15-19 years with 30.0.

**Table 2.1: The Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status and Age- Group - 2011/2012 CMS**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>15-19</b>	<b>20-24</b>	<b>25-29</b>	<b>30-34</b>	<b>35-39</b>	<b>40-44</b>	<b>45-49</b>	<b>50-54</b>	<b>55-59</b>	<b>60-64</b>
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	2.0	1.0
Employed with salary	39.5	38.3	48.7	54.1	52.9	60.9	55.5	52.1	43.0	33.0
Subsistence farmer	4.7	5.5	6.5	8.8	9.6	8.6	12.9	15.7	28.1	39.1
Casual worker	4.5	10.1	11.6	10.9	11.2	9.3	9.6	13.6	9.6	11.4
Self employed with paid labours	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	2.1
Self employed without paid labours	1.7	2.0	5.1	6.5	8.5	8.6	9.4	8.7	8.0	5.3
Unpaid family worker	30.0	19.1	7.3	3.6	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.8
Homemaker	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.1	3.5	3.9	4.5	5.2
Unemployed	18.8	24.1	19.3	13.9	12.2	8.9	6.1	4.7	2.6	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2.2 presents the percentage distribution of economically active population economic activity, urban/rural and sex. The percentage of persons employed with salary was the highest for both sexes followed by the percentage of the unemployed



population. The table shows that most of the females (56.1 percent) were employed with salary while the percentage for the males who were employed with salary was 44.6. The same pattern was observed for the unemployed persons where females constituted 15.5 percent and males constituted 13.0 percent.

**Table 2.2: The percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population by Economic Activity, Urban/Rural and Sex- 2011/2012 CMS**

Economic Activity	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Employed with salary	62.5	68.8	38.8	46.3	44.6	56.1
Subsistence farmer	0.8	0.3	17.2	9.9	13.2	5.7
Casual worker	7.3	4.1	12.9	11.8	11.5	8.4
Self employed with paid labors	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5
Self employed without paid labours	12.2	8.6	3.2	6.1	5.4	7.2
Unpaid family worker	0.9	0.2	13.9	3.4	10.7	2.0
Homemaker	0.2	1.8	0.5	5.7	0.4	4.0
Unemployed	13.7	15.0	12.8	15.8	13.0	15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 2.1.1 Employment Status

Employment status in this context shows whether a person was employed or unemployed. Table 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of economically active population aged 15-64 years by district, employment status and sex. It shows that the overall unemployment rate was 13.9, whereas employment rate was estimated at 86.1 for the third quarter of 2011/2012.

The unemployment rates in the mountainous districts were lower than the ones estimated for the districts which are in the lowlands and foothills. For instance, the unemployment rates ranged from 5.1 in Mokhotlong to 9.5 percent in Thaba-Tseka. The unemployment rate was highest in Mafeteng (19.4 percent). The second and third highest unemployment rates were for Leribe (17.7 percent) and Maseru (16.5 percent).

**Table 2.3: The percentage distribution of the economically active population by District, Employment Status and Sex- 2011/2012 CMS**

<b>District</b>	<b>Employed</b>			<b>Unemployed</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Botha-Bothe	89.5	85.8	88.0	10.5	14.2	12.0
Leribe	82.7	81.6	82.3	17.3	18.4	17.7
Berea	88.5	85.1	87.4	11.5	14.9	12.6
Maseru	85.1	81.5	83.5	14.9	18.5	16.5
Mafeteng	81.3	79.3	80.6	18.7	20.7	19.4
Mohale's Hoek	93.3	95.6	94.1	6.7	4.4	5.9
Quthing	89.7	90.2	89.9	10.3	9.8	10.1
Qacha's Nek	92.2	93.9	92.8	7.8	6.1	7.2
Mokhotlong	95.4	93.7	94.9	4.6	6.3	5.1
Thaba-Tseka	90.4	90.7	90.5	9.6	9.3	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>

### **2.1.2 Main Activity**

The main activity of the population refers to the major activities that the persons were engaged in most of the time during the reference period. Table 2.4 therefore shows the percentage distribution of population by main activity, urban or rural residence and sex. It is observed that, high proportions of females and males were students with 36.5 and 36.1 percent irrespective of location. The percentage for the female students was followed by the proportion for housewives (34.2 percent) while the percentage for the male students was followed by the percentage for those who were employed with salary (22.1 percent).

**Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Main Activity, Urban Rural Residence and Sex- 2011/2012 CMS**

Main Activity	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Employed with salary	32.6	31.8	19.0	10.3	22.1	16.0
Subsistence farmer	0.5	0.3	10.2	2.7	8.0	2.0
Casual worker	3.8	1.9	6.2	2.6	5.7	2.4
Self employed with paid labours	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Self employed without paid labours	6.6	4.3	1.6	1.4	2.8	2.1
Unpaid family worker	0.5	0.1	6.9	0.9	5.4	0.7
Homemaker	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.3
Pupil/Student	37.6	35.2	36.1	36.4	36.5	36.1
Retired/Pension	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Disabled	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Unemployed	7.4	6.8	6.1	3.4	6.4	4.3
Housewife	9.0	17.3	12.6	40.3	11.8	34.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

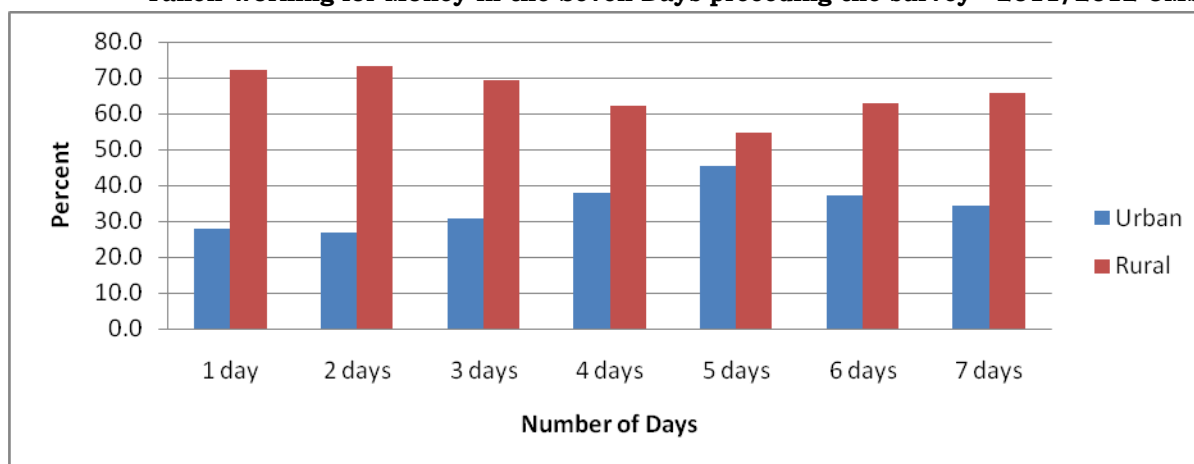
The main activity of household heads covers all male and female heads that spent most of their time on the main job. Table 2.5 presents the percentage distribution of household heads by main activity, urban or rural residence and sex. Among the male heads and female heads in the urban areas majority were employed with salary, that is, 57.2 of males and 53.4 of females. The second highest percentages for the urban areas was for self-employed without paid labourers (12.3 percent) among male heads, and housewives (18.4 percent) among the female heads. In the rural areas, majority of female heads were housewives (64.4 percent) whereas majority of rural male heads were employed with salary (30.4 percent).

**Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity- Urban/Rural  
Residence and sex - 2011/2012 CMS**

Main Activity	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Employed with salary	57.2	53.4	30.4	12.5	38.6	26.7
Subsistence farmer	1.1	0.4	27.7	8.8	19.6	5.9
Casual worker	5.7	4.0	9.3	4.0	8.2	4.0
Self employed with paid labours	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5
Self employed without paid labours	12.3	8.7	3.4	2.7	6.2	4.8
Unpaid family worker	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1
Homemaker	0.1	1.3	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6
Pupil/Student	4.0	5.8	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.9
Retired/Pension	1.2	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.2
Disabled	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6
Unemployed	7.2	5.2	5.4	0.5	6.0	2.1
Housewife	8.1	18.4	19.0	64.4	15.7	48.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 2.1 illustrates the percentage distribution of working person by residence urban/rural and days taken working for money in the seven days preceding the survey. It is observed that most persons worked for money in rural areas for 7 days as their percentages were over 50.0. In the urban areas, majority of persons worked for money in the 5 days preceding the survey.

**Figure 2.1: The percentage distribution of Working Persons by Residence Urban/Rural and Days Taken Working for Money in the Seven Days preceding the survey - 2011/2012 CMS**



## CHAPTER THREE

### Water and Sanitation

#### 3.0 Introduction

Water is one of the most indispensable of all basic human needs. Water is needed for drinking, cooking, washing, bathing and cleaning. It is also the most important component of both personal hygiene and public sanitation. Improvements in both public sanitation and drinking water supply are closely intertwined because the lack of sanitation precludes the proper treatment of human waste, which is, in turn, one of the main sources of unsafe water. Indeed, water-borne diseases contribute to the death of at least 4 million children in developing countries every year (Lesotho Demographic Survey, 2001 Volume 1). This chapter is to focus on the main source of water available to households, agency used for water connection etc.

#### 3.1 Water

Table 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of households by main source of water available and urban-rural residence. In the urban areas, most of the households had Piped water to the yard (55.2 percent) as the main source of drinking water. This percentage was followed by the proportion for Piped water to someone else's plot/yard with 16.8. The lowest percentages were for the households that reported that they were using Rainwater harvesting neighbour, Cart with small tank/drum and Tanker truck, during the survey. In the rural areas, majority of households reported that they use Public tap/Standpipe (51.9 percent). This was followed by the percentage of households that reported to be using Unprotected spring (18.2).

**Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Water Available and Urban-Rural Residence-2011/2012 CMS**

Sources of drinking Water	Urban	Rural	Total
Piped into dwelling	8.5	0.7	4.3
Piped water to yard/plot	55.2	3.4	27.4
Piped to someone else's yard/plot	16.8	1.9	8.8
Borehole at home	1.2	1.0	1.1
Rainwater harvesting at home	0.7	9.3	5.3
Rainwater harvesting neighbour	0.1	0.2	0.2
Public tap/standpipe	8.4	51.9	31.8
Public borehole	1.2	7.3	4.5
Protected spring	4.0	5.6	4.8
Unprotected spring	3.5	18.2	11.4
Surface water	0.2	0.5	0.4
Cart with small tank/drum	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tanker truck	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3.2 shows the percentage distribution of households by agency used for water connection and Urban-Rural Residence. It is observed that in Lesotho, 92.8 percent of households were connected to the main source of drinking water by Water and Sewerage Company (WASCO). In the urban areas, 95.5 percent of households were connected to the drinking water by WASCO, while the Department of Rural Water Supply (DRWS) only connected 0.2 percent of households. In the rural areas 45.3 percent of households were connected by WASCO and DRWS connected 23.4 percent of households.

**Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Agency used for Water Connection and Urban-Rural Residence- 2011/2012 CMS**

<b>Agency Used to connect Water</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Water and Sewerage Company (WASCO)	95.5	45.3	92.8
Department of Rural Water Supply (DRWS)	0.2	23.4	1.4
Other	0.0	18.8	1.0
Don't Know (DK)	4.4	12.5	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 3.1 depicts percentage distribution of households have water piped into their yards/dwellings used for income generation by Urban-Rural residence. It is observed from the figure that most households did not use water for income generation in the country. In the urban and rural areas, only 2.1 and 5.8 percent of households respectively used water piped into their Yards/Dwellings for income generation.

**Figure 3.1: The Percentage Distribution of Households that have piped Water into their Yards/dwellings used for income generation by Urban-Rural Residence- 2011/2012 CMS**

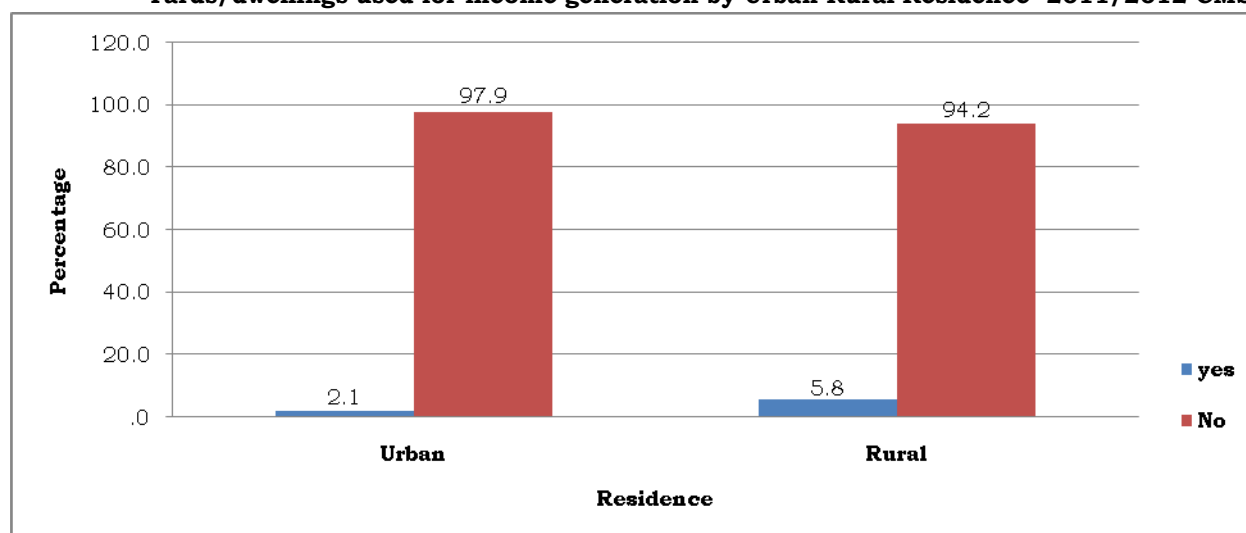


Table 3.3 presents the percentage distribution of households that had water piped into their yards/dwelling used for income generation by type of income generating activity. Generally, households used piped water into their yards/dwelling for Agricultural Activities in income generation (47.5 percent). Most of the households in the urban areas reported that they did use piped water into their yards/dwelling for Agricultural Activities (53.6 percent) to generate income. This percentage was followed by the one for those that used water for “Other” activities (34.9 percent) such as selling water to their neighbours. In the rural areas, 33.8 percent of households used piped water into their yards for Agricultural Activities to generate income and only 21.4 percent used such water for Retail shops.

**Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Households that have Piped Water into their yards/dwelling used for Income Generation by Type of Income generating Activity-2011/12 CMS**

<b>Type of Income Generating Activities</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Retail shop	11.6	21.4	14.6
Agricultural Activities	53.6	33.8	47.5
Other	34.9	44.9	37.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### **3.2 Sanitation**

This sub-section will mainly focus on the toilet facilities and respondent’s hygienic habits. These include: Type of toilet, how the toilet was built and who paid for its construction and toilet cleaning habits.

Figure 3.2 represents the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet used and urban or rural residence. In the urban areas, majority of households reported that they were using Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) at 42.9 percent and the second highest type of toilet that was used was the Pit latrine with slab at 24.0 percent. In the rural areas, majority of households did not have toilets (42.6 percent). This percentage was followed by the percentage for Pit latrine without a slab/open at 20.6 percent.

**Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet used and Urban/Rural Residence - 2011/2012 CMS**

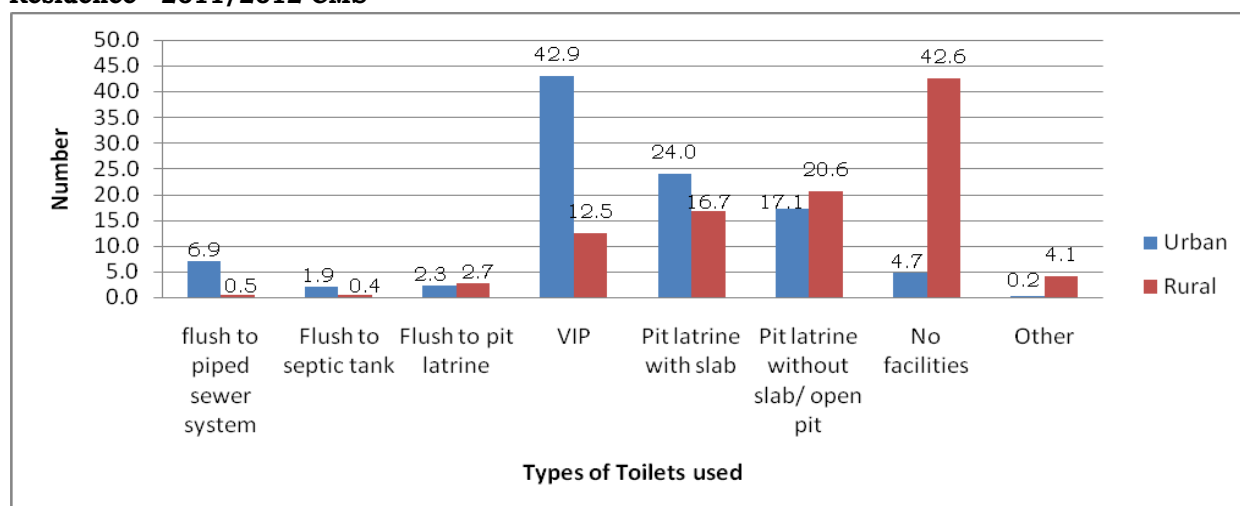


Table 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by urban-rural residence and how the toilet was built and who paid for construction. The table illustrates that the highest percentage for both urban (72.5 percent) and rural (80.6 percent) of households built their toilet using family savings and support. The lowest percentage is observed for households where owner built toilet using subsidy from government or NGO.

**Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Urban-Rural Residence and How the Toilet was Built and who Paid for Construction- 2011/2012 CMS**

How toilet was built and who paid for construction	Urban	Rural
Owner built family savings and support	72.5	80.6
Owner built, Subsidy from government or NGO	1.2	6.6
Government or NGO responsible for building	1.5	10.3
Don't know	24.8	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of households by ecological zones and how the toilet was built and who paid for construction. The Table indicates that most households built their toilets with their own family savings through out all the ecological zones with percentages over 60. Households residing in foothills and mountains also built the toilets from government or NGOs with 15.5 and 21.5 percent respectively.



**Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ecological Zones and how the Toilet was Built and who Paid for Construction - 2011/2012 CMS**

<b>How the Toilet was Built and who Paid for Construction</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	<b>Foothills</b>	<b>Mountains</b>	<b>SRV</b>
Owner built family savings and support	79.5	79.5	61.0	65.7
Owner built, Subsidy from government or NGO	2.9	3.7	4.4	18.5
Government or NGO responsible for building	2.6	15.5	21.5	14.3
Don't know	15.0	1.4	13.1	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3.6 indicates the percentage distribution of the households by toilet cleaning habits and place of residence. In urban residence, most households reported to clean their toilet weekly (47.2 percent) followed by those that reported to clean them daily (22.9 percent) and the least were those that reported to clean their toilets once a month (4.1 percent). The same pattern is also observed for rural residence where most households reported to clean their toilet weekly (50.7) followed by those that reported to clean them daily (20.2 percent). The least were those that reported to clean the toilet once a month (5.2 percent).

**Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Toilet Cleaning Habits and Place of Residence - 2011/2012 CMS**

<b>Toilet cleaning Habits</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Daily	22.9	20.2
weekly	47.2	50.7
Twice a month	5.2	5.9
Once a month	4.1	5.2
Less frequently	6.0	9.0
Never	14.6	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3.7 presents percentage distribution of the households by toilet cleaning habits and ecological zones. The Table shows that most households reported to wash their toilets weekly throughout the ecological zones followed by those households that reported to clean their toilets daily. In the lowlands, few households reported to clean their toilets once a month.

**Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Cleaning Habits and Ecological Zones-  
2011/2012 CMS**

<b>Toilet cleaning Habits</b>	<b>Lowlands</b>	<b>Foothills</b>	<b>Mountains</b>	<b>SRV</b>
Daily	21.3	20.5	23.9	20.8
weekly	50.9	50.3	40.5	39.1
Twice a month	5.3	8.2	3.6	7.6
Once a month	3.8	7.6	8.0	6.4
Less frequently	7.1	6.6	9.0	13.6
Never	11.5	6.8	15.1	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **Household Economy**

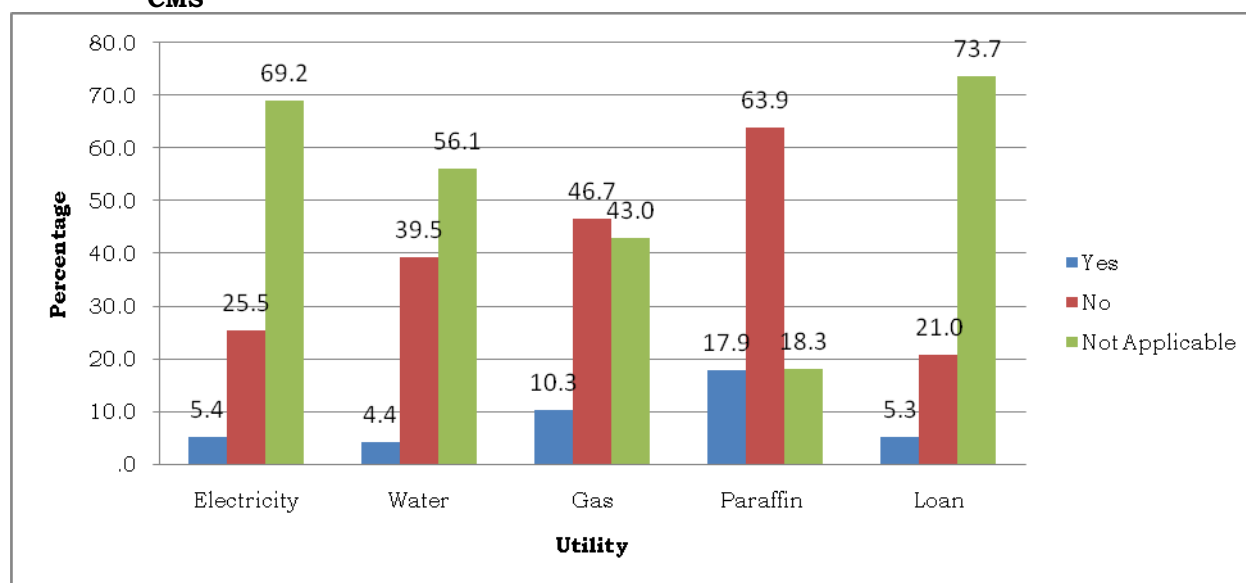
#### **4.0 Introduction**

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 expenditure, food consumption, remittances and whether the households had the ability to pay for utility, and settle debts.

#### **4.1 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 in the three months preceding the survey. Figure 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of households' ability to pay for or buy utilities mentioned above. In general, it is discovered that some utilities were not applicable for most households except paraffin. This shows that most of the households were not connected to electricity (69.2 percent) and water supply (56.1 percent). Also a large proportion of households did not buy goods on hire purchase agreement and did not have loans to pay (73.7 percent). The figure also illustrates that most households were able to buy or pay for paraffin which is shown by 63.9 percent and it is realized that only 4.4 percent of households were unable to pay for water.

**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Households' Ability to Pay for or Buy Utilities- 2011/2012**  
CMS



Ability of households to buy or pay for utility was further analysed according to urban/rural residence in Table 4.1. The table shows that the utilities were not applicable for most households in the rural areas except for paraffin. This indicates that, in the rural areas, most households were not connected to electricity (81.3 percent). The households that reported that they do not use paid water constituted 75.0 percent. A large proportion of rural households was not able to buy or pay for paraffin (63.1 percent). On the other hand, in the urban areas most households were able to buy or pay for utilities except for loans. Generally, loans were not applicable for most households both in the urban and rural areas with 64.3 and 78.2 percent respectively.

**Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Ability to Buy or Pay for Utility by Urban/Rural Residence- 2011/2012 CMS**

Utility	Response	Urban	Rural
Electricity	Yes	7.5	4.3
	No	49.1	14.4
	Not Applicable	43.4	81.3
Water	Yes	8.6	2.5
	No	75.4	22.6
	Not Applicable	16.0	75.0
Gas	Yes	9.9	10.5
	No	61.0	39.9
	Not Applicable	29.1	49.6
Paraffin	Yes	10.1	21.6
	No	65.4	63.1
	Not Applicable	24.5	15.3
Loans	Yes	6.3	4.8
	No	29.3	17.0
	Not Applicable	64.3	78.2
Total		111247	236425

## 4.2 Household Consumption Expenditure

Household consumption expenditure is defined as all monetary expenditure by households on goods and services for consumption. The value of education, health and other services received free from government; own produced foods as well as the rental value of owner-occupied and free housing were not included. The survey collected information on household expenditure by asking the household about the value of items purchased and consumed during the reference period.

Table 4.2 shows the mean percentage household expenditure by residence and consumption commodity. For both urban (48.1 percent) and rural (66.7 percent) households, the mean percentage expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages is relatively high compared to other commodities. The high consumption on food and non-alcoholic beverages by rural areas may be attributed to the fact that a larger proportion of households live in rural areas. However in urban areas, housing (12.9 percent) and transport (10.9 percent) contribute more on average to households' consumption expenditure. Among districts, households in Thaba-Tseka spent more on food and non-alcoholic beverages (74.1 percent) than households in any other district followed by Mokhotlong (71.8 percent). On the other hand, households in Maseru spent the least on consumables (46.4 percent). Almost in all districts, households spent the least on hotels and restaurants.

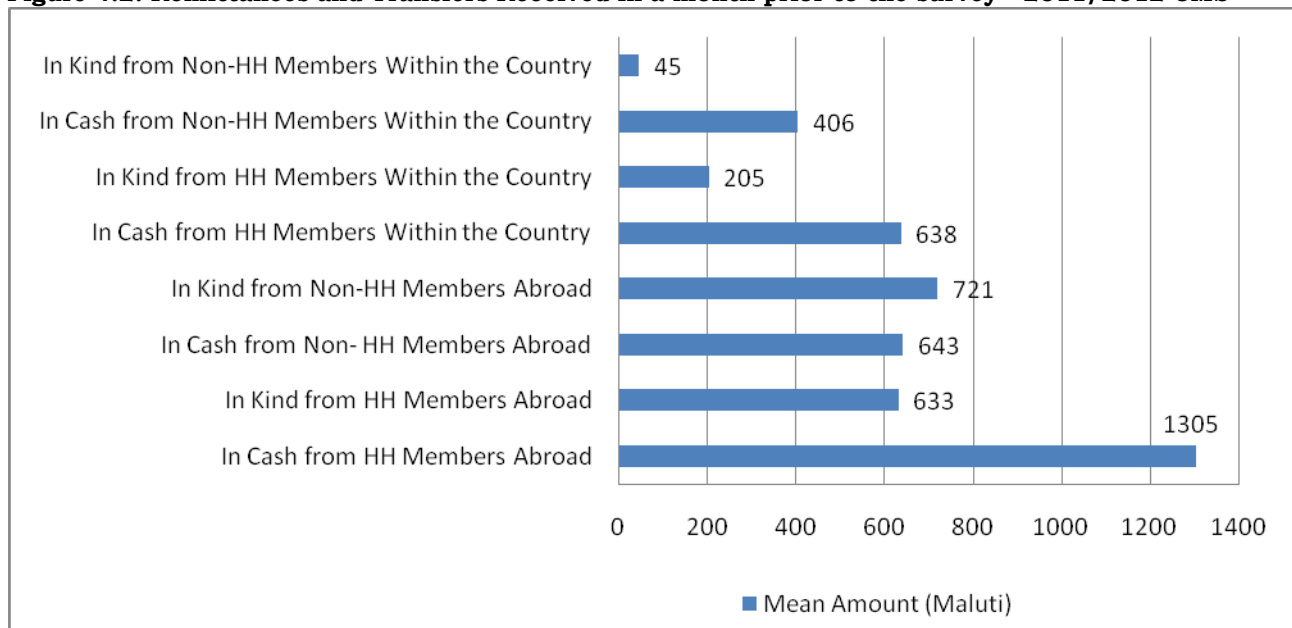
**Table 4.2: Mean Percentage Household Consumption Expenditure By Residence and Consumption Commodity-2011/2012 CMS**

Location	Food & Non- Alcoholic Beverages	Clothing & Footwear	housing	Alcohol, Beverages & Tobacco	Health	Transport	Communi- cation	Recreation	Education	Hotels & Restaurants	Miscellaneo us Good & Services	Total
Urban	48.1	10.7	12.9	1.0	1.0	10.9	3.6	1.3	5.6	0.1	4.8	24530
Rural	66.7	12.3	4.7	1.1	0.7	5.3	2.0	1.0	3.6	0.0	2.7	14616
Botha Bothe	54.0	16.8	7.4	0.5	0.5	9.2	2.5	1.2	4.2	0.0	3.6	15516
Leribe	65.3	12.2	5.8	0.6	1.0	4.1	2.1	0.9	4.2	0.0	3.7	17125
Berea	63.0	14.3	6.6	0.8	0.7	6.3	2.0	1.1	3.5	0.0	1.7	13637
Maseru	46.4	10.5	12.5	1.2	0.9	12.5	3.7	1.5	6.1	0.1	4.6	21360
Mafeteng	67.3	11.6	7.3	0.8	0.7	4.8	1.8	0.8	2.7	0.1	1.9	15716
Mohale's Hoek	66.1	10.9	6.4	1.4	0.9	4.7	2.0	1.2	4.1	0.0	2.4	15409
Quthing	68.3	10.4	4.1	1.4	0.7	6.3	2.4	0.7	2.7	0.0	2.9	19530
Qacha's Nek	50.2	17.9	6.8	2.2	0.5	8.6	2.7	1.5	3.8	0.0	6.0	12210
Mokhotlong	71.8	10.3	3.7	2.2	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	7.0	15911
Thaba Tseka	74.1	10.3	4.1	0.8	0.4	2.1	2.2	0.8	3.6	0.0	1.6	20110

### 4.3 Remittance and Transfers

Remittances and/or transfers are personal cash or in kind transfers by household members or non household members who work in the country and/or other countries. In general, Figure 4.2 shows that the average remittances received in a month before the survey in cash from household members abroad was M1,305 and in kind from non-household members abroad was M721. The figure further depicts that the remittances received in cash and in kind from abroad were higher than transfers within the country.

**Figure 4.2: Remittances and Transfers Received in a month prior to the survey - 2011/2012 CMS**



## CHAPTER FIVE

### Small Scale Business

#### 5.0 Introduction

Small scale enterprise which is sometimes called a small business is a business that employs a small number of workers (at most 5 workers) and does not have a high volume of sales; such enterprises are generally privately owned and operated sole proprietorship, corporation or partnership.

#### 5.1 Location of business

Table 5.1 presents percentage distribution of business location by urban and rural residence. Generally, 23.7 percent of persons in the urban areas used their homes with no separate space for their businesses and 23.1 percent of them used their homes with separate space for business. These were followed by 20.0 percent who had street stalls and kiosks for businesses. The same pattern was observed for the rural areas where most of the people used their own homes with no separate space (53.3 percent) and 15.5 percent used their homes with separate space for businesses. Those that had no fixed location followed with 9.6 percent.

**Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Businesses by Location and Urban/Rural  
- 2011/2012 CMS**

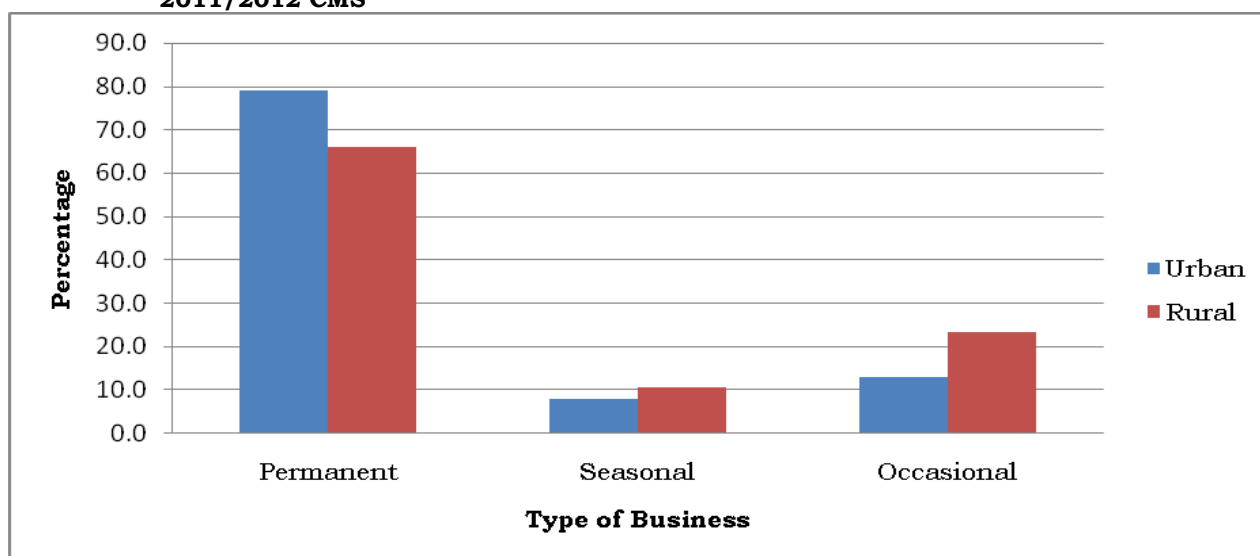
Location	Urban	Rural
At home, no separate space	23.7	53.3
At home, separate space	23.1	15.5
Workshop, shop or office	6.0	5.6
Construction site	1.8	0.9
Market, trade fair	8.2	4.0
Street stall, kiosk	20.0	8.2
No fixed location	14.1	9.6
Other	3.0	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0

#### 5.2 Type of Business

Type of business in this context indicates whether a business is permanent, seasonal or occasional. Figure 5.1 depicts the percentage distribution of businesses by type and urban-rural location. It is observed from the figure that in the urban areas permanent types of businesses (79.0 percent) were the most common and the least common type of businesses were seasonal with 8.0 percent. In the rural areas permanent types of business were also common with 66.1 percent; it was followed by occasional businesses which constituted 23.3 percent.



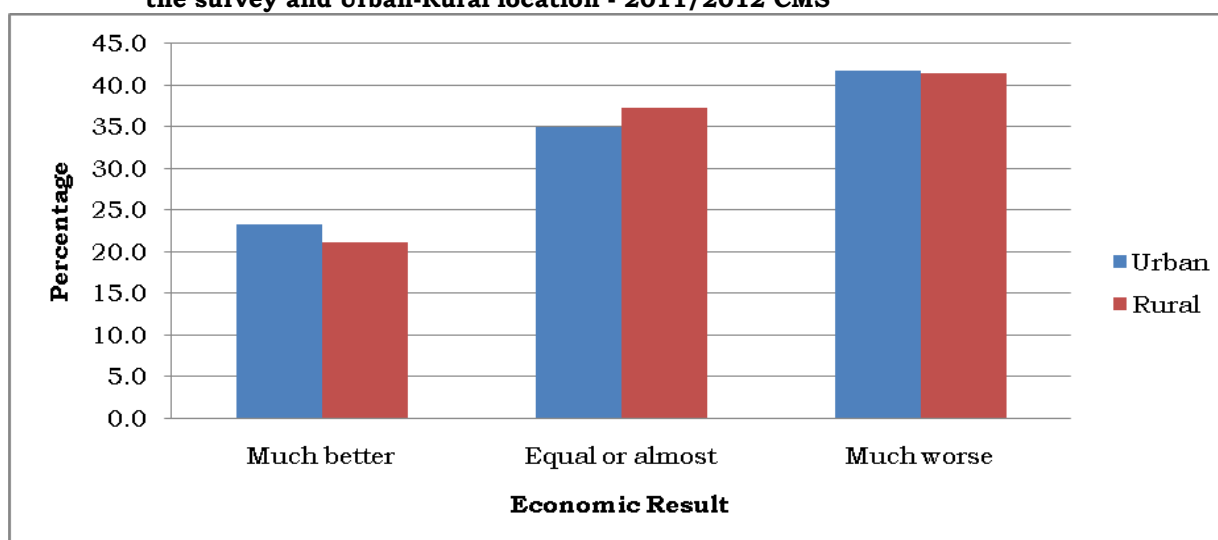
**Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of businesses by Type and Urban/ Rural location- 2011/2012 CMS**



### 5.3 Economic Status of the Business

People with businesses were asked whether their businesses were much better, equal or almost the same or much worse when compared to 12 months prior to the survey. Figure 5.2 portrays the percentage distribution of businesses by economic results and urban or rural location. It is observed from the figure that the economic output for both urban (41.8 percent) and rural areas (41.5 percent) were much worse when compared to the 12 months preceding the survey. The businesses that were reported to be much better for both urban and rural areas were between 20.0 and 25.0 percent.

**Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of businesses by Economic Result in the 12 months preceding the survey and Urban-Rural location - 2011/2012 CMS**



## 5.4 Legal Status

Persons with businesses were also asked to tell whether their businesses fell under corporation, registered partnership, unregistered partnership, registered personal or unregistered personal. As a result, Table 5.2 shows the percentage distribution of registration status by legal status and urban-rural location. It is observed from the table that both in the urban and rural areas, majority of businesses fell under the unregistered personal business category constituting 73.4 and 75.5 percent respectively. These were followed by businesses that fell under registered business category which accounted for 18.7 percent in urban areas and 14.0 percent in rural areas.

**Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Registration Status of businesses by Legal Status and Urban-Rural location - 2011/2012 CMS**

<b>Legal Status</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Corporation	0.8	1.9
Registered partnership	3.7	3.5
Unregistered partnership	3.3	5.1
Registered personal business	18.7	14.0
Unregistered personal business	73.4	75.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **ANNEX 1 - Survey Design**

### ***Sample design***

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

Let  $F1$  = First stage sampling fraction

$F1 = (nhMhi)/Mh$  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  $i$ thpsu of stratum  $h$ .

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

Overall sampling fraction =  $F1 \cdot F2$

### ***Sampling Interval***

Sampling interval within the cluster:  $M'hi$  = Households in stratum  $h$  of  $i$ thpsu 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 79.0 percent. This implies that it was not possible to complete interviews in 21.0 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 Economically Active Population by Employment Status and Age Group- 2011/2012 CMS**

Employment Status	Age Group									
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
Employer	0	0	417	129	395	148	343	42	506	180
Employed with salary	15,562	29,823	47,836	45,900	34,969	29,851	23,730	17,584	11,027	5,733
Subsistence farmer	1,834	4,281	6,384	7,454	6,328	4,242	5,526	5,294	7,202	6,786
Casual worker	1,771	7,885	11,342	9,231	7,390	4,542	4,123	4,575	2,469	1,984
Self-employed with paid labours	110	252	387	679	796	397	606	202	142	360
Self-employed without paid labours	670	1,597	5,030	5,519	5,601	4,200	4,024	2,917	2,052	922
Unpaid family worker	11,826	14,855	7,137	3,085	1,400	265	269	207	463	139
Homemaker	256	467	669	1,077	1,122	1,011	1,493	1,299	1,153	909
Unemployed	7,404	18,750	18,930	11,829	8,042	4,388	2,615	1,599	660	339

**Table 2: Distribution of Economically Active Population by Economic Activity, Urban/Rural and Sex-2011/2012 CMS**

	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	452	438	698	573	1,150	1,011
Employed with salary	50,823	60,829	97,241	53,123	148,064	113,952
Subsistence Farmer	615	306	43,100	11,310	43,715	11,616
Casual worker	5,925	3,603	32,253	13,532	38,178	17,135
Self-employed with paid labours	1,608	654	1,268	402	2,876	1,056
Self-employed without paid labours	9,939	7,611	7,932	7,050	17,871	14,661
Unpaid family worker	740	136	34,833	3,936	35,573	4,072
Homemaker	126	1,560	1,192	6,577	1,318	8,137
Unemployed	11,120	13,286	32,013	18,136	43,133	31,422

**Table 3: Distribution of the Economically Active Population Aged 15-64 years by District, Employment status and Sex - 2011/2012 CMS**

District	Male		Female	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
Botha-Bothe	13,967	1,637	9,056	1,505
Leribe	43,531	9,138	25,524	5,750
Berea	34,745	4,535	15,848	2,783
Maseru	77,497	13,535	62,929	14,278
Mafeteng	28,007	6,437	14,069	3,668
Mohale'sHoek	23,694	1,703	12,874	594
Quthing	19,473	2,238	11,126	1,206
Qacha's Nek	11,383	960	5,612	363
Mokhotlong	15,950	772	6,290	421
Thaba-Tseka	20,498	2,180	8,313	854

**Table 4: Distribution of the Population by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex-2011/2012 CMS**

Main Activity	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	481	451	881	670	1,362	1,121
Employed with salary	51,226	61,793	100,648	55,153	151,875	116,946
Subsistence Farmer	845	504	54,125	14,343	54,970	14,847
Casual worker	5,961	3,719	32,985	14,024	38,947	17,743
Self-employed with paid labours	1,608	853	1,268	754	2,876	1,607
Self-employed without paid labours	10,339	8,303	8,727	7,285	19,066	15,588
Unpaid family worker	800	136	36,681	4,983	37,481	5,119
Homemaker	146	1,643	1,595	7,565	1,741	9,208
Pupil/Student	59,112	68,433	191,790	195,511	250,901	263,944
Retired/Pension	933	1,291	746	1,128	1,679	2,419
Disabled	211	127	2,082	1,477	2,293	1,604
Unemployed	11,577	13,286	32,636	18,136	44,212	31,422
Housewife	14,138	33,621	66,802	21,6460	80,940	250,081

**Table 5: Distribution of Household Heads by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex-2011/2012 CMS**

Main Activity	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	481	130	648	218	1,129	348
Employed with salary	40,321	25,597	48,698	11,328	89,019	36,925
Subsistence Farmer	805	178	44,363	7,957	45,168	8,135
Casual worker	4,032	1,940	14,854	3,628	18,886	5,568
Self-employed with paid labours	1,357	232	894	438	2,251	670
Self-employed without paid labours	8,694	4,180	5,532	2,431	14,226	6,611
Unpaid family worker	116	0	1,403	120	1,519	120
Homemaker	80	635	757	2,913	837	3,548
Pupil/Student	2,792	2,776	2,477	1,227	5,269	4,003
Retired/Pension	871	1,004	639	594	1,510	1,598
Disabled	86	0	870	883	956	883
Unemployed	5,063	2,481	8,726	449	13,789	2,930
Housewife	5,740	8,822	30,528	58,248	36,268	67,070

**Table 6: Distribution of Economically Active Household Heads by Employment Status and Age Group- 2011/2012 CMS**

Main Active	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	0	211	34	64	0	278	42	346	180	1,155
Employed with salary	485	4,678	14,532	20,933	18,482	19,861	17,480	13,529	8,600	4,231	12,2811
Subsistence Farmer	320	753	3,423	4,824	5,019	3,210	4,162	4,826	6,838	6,112	39,487
Casual worker	0	1,046	2,361	3,796	3,873	2,716	2,160	3,583	1,901	1,830	23,265
Self-employed with paid labors	0	92	74	360	716	340	404	202	142	292	2,622
Self-employed without paid labors	0	272	1,993	3,646	3,818	2,455	2,818	1,987	1,606	747	1,9341
Unpaid family worker	0	519	201	355	117	80	91	0	0	126	1,488
Homemaker	0	0	59	212	214	554	671	708	755	552	3,725
Unemployed	39	1,417	2,366	3,273	3,992	1,951	1,221	1,274	455	293	16,281

**Table 7: Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet used and Urban/Rural Residence- 2011/2012 CMS**

Type of Toilet	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
pipd sewer system	7,669	1,163	8,832
septic tank	2,165	908	3,073
flush to pit latrine	2,507	6,284	8,791
flush elsewhere	0	0	0
VIP	47,756	29,527	77,283
Pit latrine with slab	26,686	39,492	66,178
Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	18,981	48,604	67,585
No facilities	5,277	100,765	106,042
Other	207	9,682	9,889



**Table 8: Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet used and District- 2011/2012 CMS**

<b>Type of Toilet</b>	<b>DISTRICT</b>									
	<b>Butha-Buthe</b>	<b>Leribe</b>	<b>Berea</b>	<b>Maseru</b>	<b>Mafeteng</b>	<b>Mohale'sHoek</b>	<b>Quthing</b>	<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	<b>Mokhotlong</b>	<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>
Piped sewer system	363	468	299	6,274	0	376	86	0	0	966
Septic tank	129	215	193	1,538	177	89	157	198	377	0
Flush to pit latrine	683	2,705	3,288	1,530	89	237	160	0	0	100
Flush elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIP	4,787	5,668	4,441	39,015	8,897	4,211	4,244	2,503	1,796	1,719
Pit latrine with slab	3,111	12,812	8,884	21,103	6,930	4,207	4,194	1,849	1,467	1,620
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	3,730	17,239	7,813	20,851	7,960	2,529	3,075	1,761	127	2,499
No facilities	5,003	13,569	12,672	16,468	10,074	13,967	7,362	6,222	6,676	14,030
Other	0	3439	505	347	783	336	86	0	4,239	154

**Table 9: Distribution of Households by Urban-Rural Residence who Paid for Construction-2011/2012 CMS**

	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Owner built family savings and support	76,038	99,928	17,5966
Owner built, sibsidy from government or NGO	1,232	8,242	9,474
Government or NGO responsible for building	1,621	12,778	14,399
Other	0	0	0
Don't know	26,000	3,004	29,004

**Table 10: Mean Household Consumption Expenditure By Residence and Consumption Commodity-2011/12 CMS**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Food &amp; Non- Alcoholic Beverages</b>	<b>Clothing &amp; Footwear</b>	<b>housing</b>	<b>Alcohol, Beverages &amp; Tobacco</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>Recreation</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Hotels &amp; Restaurants</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Good &amp; Services</b>
Rural	9744.01	1801.44	684.99	157.18	96.79	781.16	287.42	142.28	528.46	1.11	391.26
Botha-Bothe	8382.59	2614.21	1146.75	74.29	77.93	1429.23	386.38	187.80	656.68	.00	559.75
Leribe	11188.31	2088.12	997.07	111.28	173.58	696.07	360.07	151.34	726.82	7.18	625.52
Berea	8595.23	1945.27	896.32	108.31	94.58	863.92	273.43	152.11	474.88	.00	233.38
Maseru	9907.23	2236.43	2663.08	248.46	193.28	2678.64	783.91	320.15	1312.03	27.23	989.99
Mafeteng	10581.70	1822.37	1148.89	130.60	117.58	759.35	288.60	129.72	426.78	17.95	292.02
Mohale's Hoek	10191.59	1675.22	981.53	208.10	135.39	728.91	301.60	180.01	636.82	6.62	363.41
Quthing	13339.65	2034.26	809.91	276.98	131.50	1234.83	466.90	133.67	530.12	.35	572.13
Qacha's Nek	6124.90	2184.76	834.89	262.61	59.04	1051.80	325.04	178.86	461.58	.00	726.80
Mokhotlong	11424.26	1640.82	589.62	353.26	52.24	306.58	253.48	18.17	164.93	.00	1107.26
Thaba- Tseka	14899.83	2071.08	833.73	166.79	80.56	415.44	440.22	152.04	723.60	.00	327.17

**Table 11: Distribution of business location by urban/ rural residence-2011/2012 CMS**

	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
At home, no separate space	3,760	10,637	14,397
At home, separate space	3,667	3,096	6,763
Workshop, shop or office	959	1,119	2,078
Construction site	291	180	471
Market, trade fair	1,310	789	2,099
Street stall, kiosk	3,181	1,639	4,820
No fixed location	2,242	1,908	4,150
Other	476	606	1,082

**Table 12: Distribution of Businesses by Type of Business and Urban/ Rural Residence-2011/2012 CMS**

	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Permanent	12,552	13,194	25,746
Seasonal	1,265	2,136	3,401
Occasional	2,069	4,644	6,713

**Table 13: Distribution of Businesses by Economic Result and Urban/ Rural Residence-2011/2012 CMS**

	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Much better	3,697	4,230	7,927
Equal or almost	5,551	7,454	13,005
Much worse	6,638	8,290	14,928

**Table 14: Distribution of Businesses by Legal Status and Urban Rural Residence- 2011/2012 CMS**

	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Corporation	133	388	521
Registered partnership	591	699	1,290
Unregistered partnership	523	1,018	1,541
Registered personal business	2,977	2,793	5,770
Unregistered personal business	11,663	15,076	26,739