ΣBOS
Bureau of Statistics

Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey: 1st Quarter of 2010/11 (July – September)

Contents

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

The Bureau of Statistics launched the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMS) in 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 or ten years, hence the introduction of CMS. The primary objective of the CMS is to provide a 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 (sex, age etc), employment and consumption.

The second year of CMS has now incorporated a module on Household Budget Survey whose data will be used to determine the items of household goods and services that will constitute the consumer basket of goods and services for the computation of the CPI, to estimate the weight (relative importance) of each item in the CPI basket, to provide data for the compilation of household accounts in the system of National Accounts, and to measure poverty, for instance, in relation to changes in the extent of poverty over time that result from new public policies and further social and economic change.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

2.1 Population Distribution

The population distribution shows sign of ageing, meaning that there is a sign of development. This is characterized by low percentages in age group 0-4, increasing to age group 15-19 and decrease with age from age group 20-24 to age group 75+. The same situation was also observed in the first quarter (May-July 2009) of CMS 2009/10.

Figure 2.1: Population by Age Group and Sex-CMS 2010/11
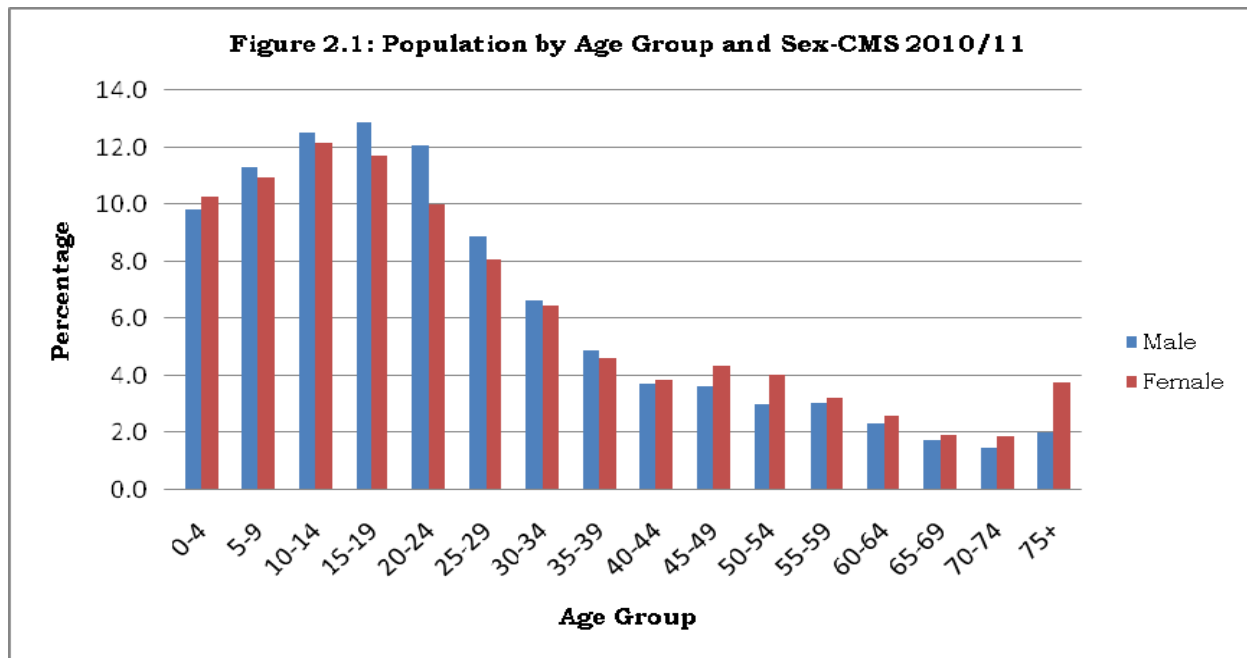
2.2 Household Population and Average Household Size

The overall average household size is 4.8. This shows a slight increase (0.1) from the previous CMS first quarter (4.7). Urban areas recorded an average of 3.9 while the rural areas recorded an average of 5.1. Lowlands have recorded the lowest average size (4.6) while other ecological zones are equal (5.2).

Table 2.1: Proportion Of Households And Household Population By Residence And Average Household Size					
Residence	Total Households	Percentages	Total Population	Percentages	Average Household Size
Urban	92311	24.6	361229	20.0	3.9
Rural	283437	75.4	1447550	80.0	5.1
Total	**375748**	**100.0**	**1808779**	**100.0**	**4.8**
Lowlands	227534	60.6	1037065	57.3	4.6
Foothills	43842	11.7	227268	12.6	5.2
Mountains	75857	20.2	394812	21.8	5.2
Senqu River Valley	28515	7.6	149634	8.3	5.2
Total	**375748**	**100.0**	**1808779**	**100.0**	**4.8**

2.3 Sex Ratios

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The overall sex ratio is 96.5. In all age groups higher proportions of females than males are observed except in age groups 15-29 and 35-39 where an opposite is observed.

Figure 2.2: Sex Ratio By Age Group
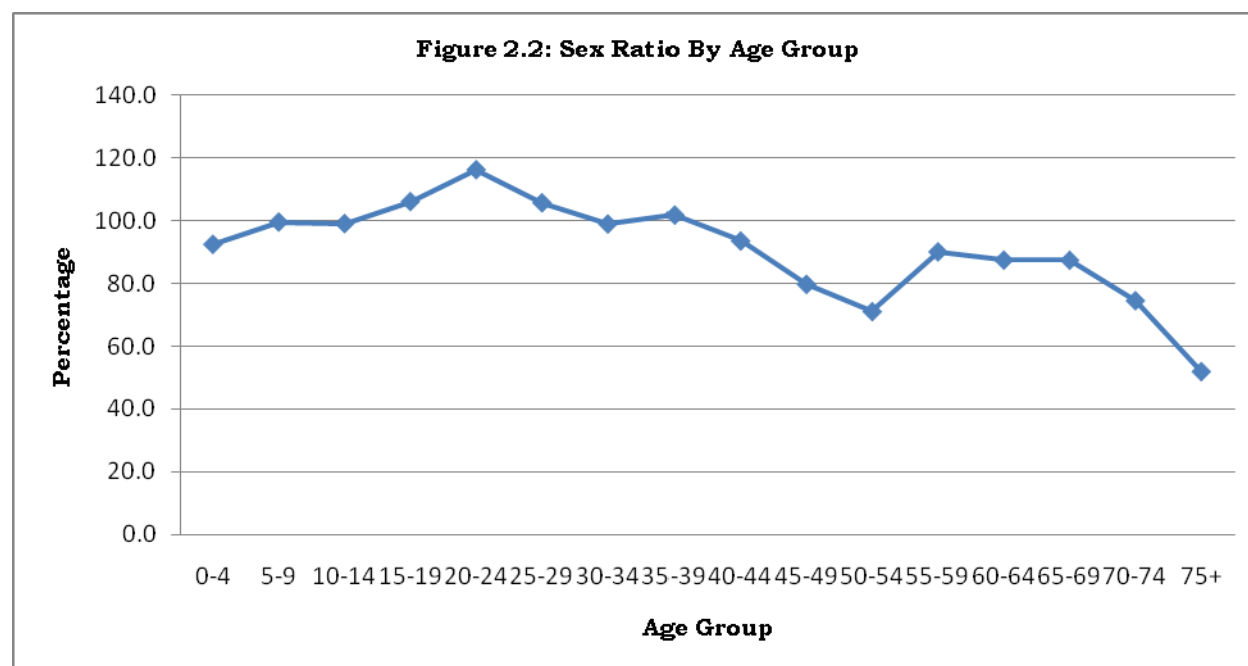
2.4 Age Dependency Ratios

The age dependency ratio is the proportion of dependent population aged (0-4 and 65+) over economically active population (15-64). Therefore the age dependency ratio was found to be 0.67 which also shows the slight increase (0.01) from CMS 2009/10 First Quarter Report (0.66). A high proportion (60 percent) of the population falls within the economically active population while 40 percent (0-14 and 65+) are the dependents.

Figure 2.3: Population By Age Group-CMS 2010/11
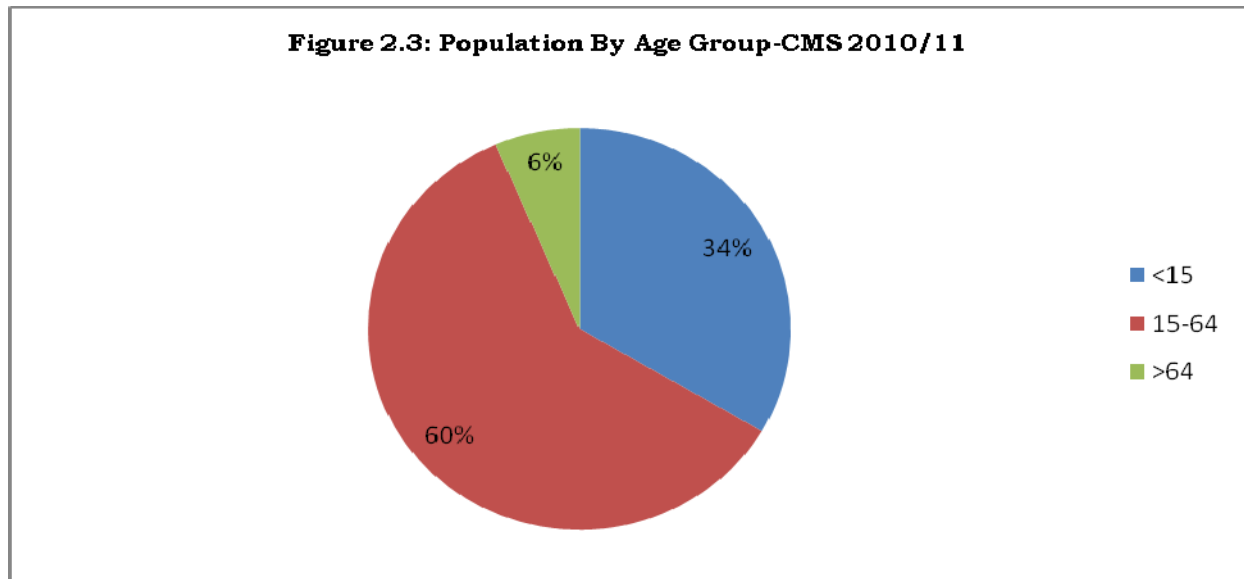
2.5 Household Headship

2.5.1 Age and Sex of 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. High percentages of households headed by males (11.2 percent) are in age group 35-39 while for females (16.6 percent) are observed in age group 75 and above.

Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution Of Household Heads By Age Group And Sex
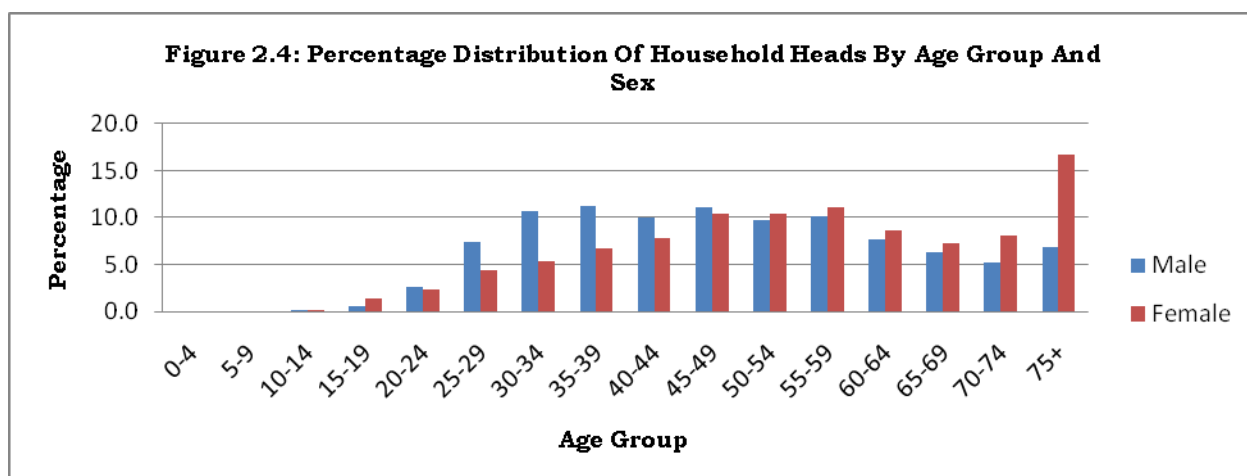
2.5.2 Place of Residence and Sex of Household Head

In both urban and rural areas, majority of households are headed by males. The same pattern is observed throughout all ecological zones. The figure 2.5 shows percentages above 60 percent for male headed households across ecological zones except in the Senqu River valley where they constitute 52.5 percent.

Figure 2.5: Sex distribution of Household Heads by Place of Residence and Ecological Zone-CMS 2010/11
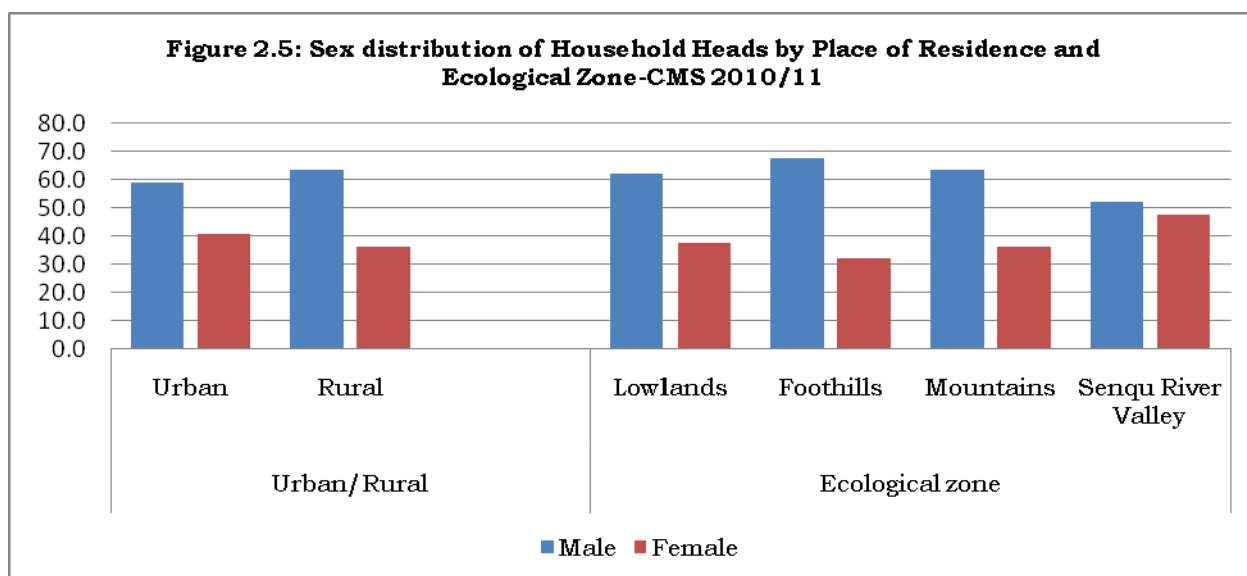
2.5.3 Marital Status and Place of Residence of Household Head

In both urban and rural residence as well as ecological zones, high percentages (52.9) of household heads are monogamously married. Widowed heads recorded second highest percentages (32.6), while divorced and living together recorded the lowest percentages (1.0) and (0.2) respectively.

Residence/ Ecological Zone	Never Married	Monogamously Married	Polygamously Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution Of Household Heads By Urban, Rural, Ecological Zones And Marital Status								
Urban	14.6	50.8	0.9	0.8	5.8	1.5	25.7	100.0
Rural	6.1	53.6	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.8	34.9	100.0
Total	**8.2**	**52.9**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**3.8**	**1.0**	**32.6**	**100.0**
Lowlands	9.5	51.5	1.3	0.4	4.5	1.2	31.8	100.0
Foothills	3.1	56.8	1.3	0.0	3.6	0.7	34.6	100.0
Mountains	7.3	57.6	1.9	0.0	2.2	0.7	30.4	100.0
Senqu River Valley	8.2	45.6	1.1	0.0	2.6	0.6	41.9	100.0
Total (%)	**8.2**	**52.9**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**3.8**	**1.0**	**32.6**	**100.0**
(N)	**31,570**	**204,060**	**5,289**	**841**	**14,521**	**3,739**	**125,887**	**385,907**

2.6 Short-term Migration

2.6.1 Migration Status

A person is defined as a migrant if he or she has changed his/her usual geographic location within a certain specified period of time.

The majority of the population (90.2 percent) did not migrate and there were insignificant number of people who migrated to other countries. The proportion of males who migrated to RSA constituted 7.5 percent while 4.3 percent was observed among females who migrated to RSA.

	Sex		
Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution Of The Population Who Migrated And The Location Of Migration By Sex			
Location	Male	Female	Total
No	88.6	91.7	90.2
In other part of Lesotho	3.9	4.0	3.9
RSA	7.5	4.3	5.8
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
(N)	**888,411**	**920,368**	**1,808779**

2.6.2 Duration of Migration

It is observed that a large proportion (48.1 percent) of population migrated for a period of 1 to 3 months.

Figure 2.6: Percentage Distribution Of Migrants By Duration Of Migration

Month	Percentage
1-3	48.1
4-6	24.2
7-9	10.8
10-12	16.9
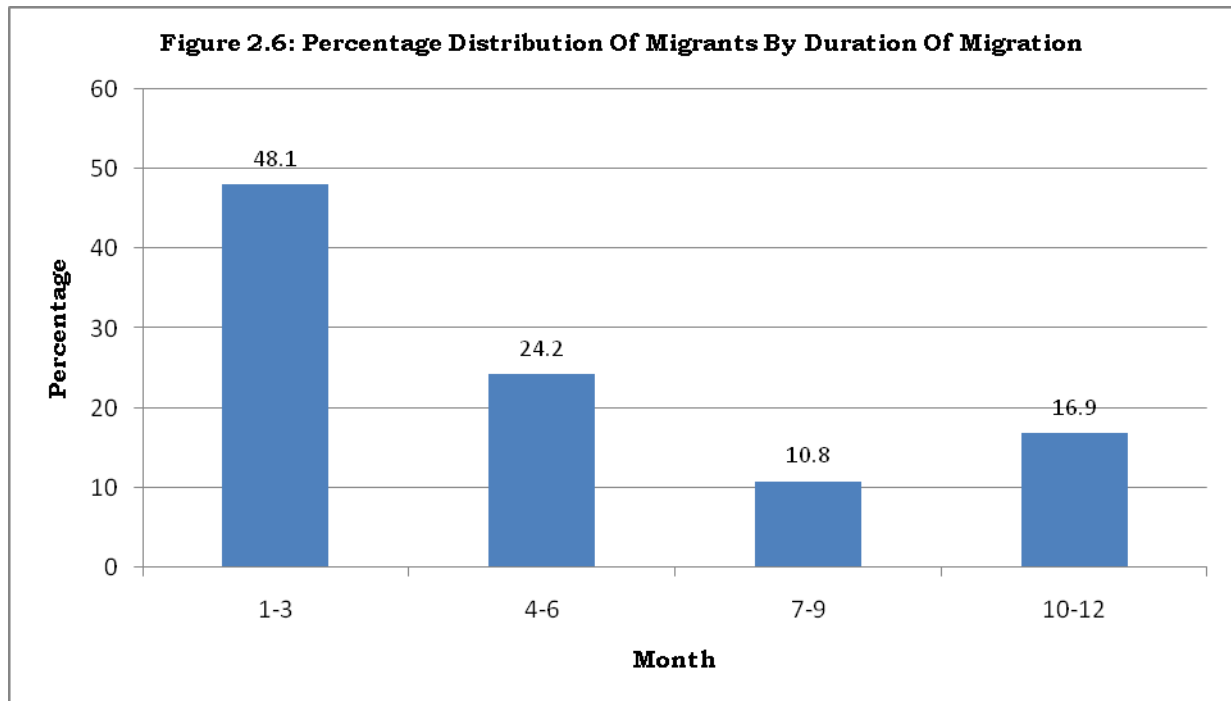
2.6.3 Age and Migration

A large proportion of migrants were from age group 25-29 while least percentages were observed in age groups 0-14 and 50 and above.

Figure 2.7: Percentage Distribution Of Migrants By Age Group

Age group	Percentage
0-4	3.1
5-9	2.2
10-14	3.3
15-19	9.5
20-24	14.9
25-29	18.0
30-34	12.0
35-39	9.1
40-44	6.9
45-49	8.0
50-54	5.2
55-59	3.7
60-64	1.9
65-69	1.0
70-74	0.5
75+	0.7
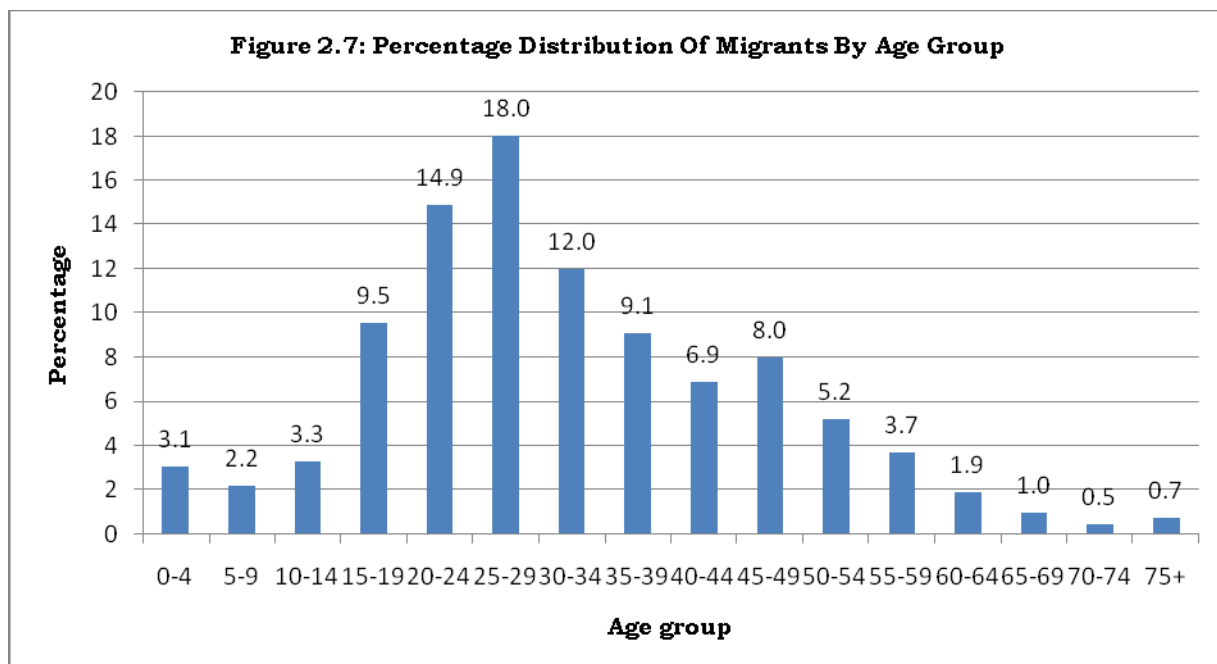
2.6.4 Education and Migration

The large proportion (56.5 percent) of migrants had completed standard (1-7) while those who had attained tertiary education recorded the least percentages.

Figure 2.8: Percentage Distribution Of Migrants By Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Percentage
None	8.6
Preschool	0.9
Standard(1-7)	56.5
Form(1-5)	28.8
Diploma/certifate after primary	0.1
Vocational training after primary	0.7
Diploma/certificate after secondary	0.3
Diploma/certificate after high school	0.1
Diploma/certificate after high school	2.4
Vocational training after high school	0.2
Graduate/Post-Graduate	1.4
Other	0.1

CHAPTER 3

EDUCATION

3.0 Introduction
The chapter presents information on the educational status of the population, that is, the proportions of population who never attended, still attending and left school, the reasons behind those who left school and the highest level of education attained.

3.1 Primary School Attendance
Amongst the primary school going population (aged 6 to 12 years), 91.5 percent were still attending school while 3.8 percent had left school.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution Of Population Aged 6 To 12 Years By School Attendance, Place Of Residence And Sex					
	Place of Residence				
	Urban		**Rural**		
School attendance	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Never Attended	3.5	1.7	5.9	4.5	**4.8**
Still Attending	93.5	94.6	89.4	92.6	**91.5**
Left School	3.0	3.7	4.7	2.9	**3.8**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.2 Secondary School Attendance
The attendance rate of the secondary school going population (aged 13 to 17) was high in both urban and rural areas. The overall attendance rate was 80.3 percent.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution Of Population Aged 13 To 17 Years By School Attendance, Place Of Residence And Sex					
	Place of Residence				
	Urban		**Rural**		
School Attendance	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Never Attended	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.9	**1.6**
Still Attending	89.6	89.1	72.8	84.2	**80.3**
Left School	7.8	10.3	24.8	14.9	**18.1**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.3 Reasons for Leaving School

In general, 44.0 percent of population that never attended or left school highlighted financial problems as their main reason for not attending or leaving school. In urban areas, 18.4 percent of males were reported not attending school because they needed work or money.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution Of Population Aged 2 Years And Above By Main Reason For Leaving School, Place of Residence and Sex									
	Urban Sex			Rural Sex			Total Sex		
Reasons For Leaving School	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Completed desired level	10142	12816	22958	8460	11986	20446	18602	24802	43404
Needed work/money	17537	9459	26996	36827	9665	46492	54364	19124	73488
Financial problems	46119	55921	102040	197429	206664	404093	243548	262585	506133
Lack of transport/too far	401	794	1195	7307	9952	17259	7708	10746	18454
Poor quality of school	896	863	1759	4208	2759	6967	5104	3622	8726
Orphaned	1193	2544	3737	4402	7352	11754	5595	9896	15491
Illness	1923	2547	4470	9888	14379	24267	11811	16926	28737
Pregnancy	0	2157	2157	0	9816	9816	0	11973	11973
Got married	2969	20029	22998	15444	114072	129516	18413	134101	152514
Herding	7029	1341	8370	110483	12299	122782	117512	13640	131152
Too young	6630	6586	13216	56315	51660	107975	62945	58246	121191
Other	1135	2735	3870	10881	6715	17596	12016	9450	21466
Total	**95974**	**117792**	**213766**	**461644**	**457319**	**918963**	**557618**	**575111**	**1132729**

3.4 Educational Attainment

The highest proportion (61.4 percent) of population completed standard 1 to 7 as the highest level of education attained. Lower percentages were observed in the population that completed tertiary education and those who completed pre-school.

Table 3.5: Distribution Of Population Aged 6 Years And Above By The Highest Level of Education Completed, Place Of Residence And Sex									
	Place of Residence								
	Urban			**Rural**			**Total**		
Educational Attainment	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
None	9.2	2.0	6.2	25.7	8.2	19.3	21.8	6.5	**16.0**
Preschool	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	**0.4**
Standard(1-7)	38.8	49.0	43.0	60.9	78.8	67.5	55.8	70.7	**61.4**
Form(1-5)	38.4	34.2	36.7	10.7	10.0	10.4	17.2	16.5	**16.9**
Diploma/certificate after primary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	**0.2**
Vocational training after primary	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	**0.4**
Diploma/certificate after secondary	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	**0.4**
Vocational training after secondary	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	**0.0**
Diploma/certificate after high school	7.0	8.0	7.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.3	3.0	**2.5**
Vocational training after high school	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	**0.1**
Graduate/Post-Graduate	3.8	4.7	4.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.5	**1.3**
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	**0.2**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the economic characteristics of the population for the first quarter (July to September) of 2010/2011 CMS. Hence usual activities, economic activities and employment status are covered.

4.1 Usual Activity

A large proportion of males (34.7 percent) and females (30.8 percent) in the urban areas were employed with salary. The lowest proportion was observed among employers (0.3 percent) for both males and females. A higher proportion (39.4 percent) of females in the rural areas was housewives.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution Of Population By Main Activity, Urban, rural residence and Sex						
	Urban		Rural		Total	
Main Activity	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employer	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Employed with salary	34.7	30.8	19.0	14.5	22.2	18.6
Self employed with paid labours	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5
Self employed without paid labours	5.0	5.7	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.3
Herding with salary	0.9	0.1	5.6	0.3	4.7	0.2
Herding without salary	1.1	0.1	8.0	0.5	6.6	0.4
Subsistence farmer	2.6	0.8	14.1	4.7	11.7	3.8
Casual worker	7.5	4.0	9.9	4.3	9.4	4.2
Unpaid family worker	1.2	0.7	4.6	2.1	4.0	1.7
Pupil/student	25.1	24.4	17.2	17.9	18.8	19.5
Retired	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Disabled	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.6
Unemployed	10.7	9.7	10.5	6.7	10.6	7.4
Homemaker	1.8	2.7	1.3	5.6	1.4	4.9
Housewife[1]	4.9	18.2	5.2	39.4	5.1	34.2
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
(N)	**110,249**	**133,603**	**432,346**	**409,503**	**542,595**	**543,106**

---

[1] Housewife: In this case housewife refers to both females and males

4.2 Economically Active Population

A high proportion (32.3 percent) of population age group 15-19 years was engaged in herding without salary. Generally, majority of people across all age groups except 15-19 were employed with salary, while population in older ages (55-59 and 60-64) was mostly engaged in subsistence farming. The reported unemployment rate for the first quarter (July to September 2010) was 15.0 percent.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution Of Economically Active Population By Age Group And Economic Activity										
Age Group	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	Total
Employer	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.0
Employed with salary	14.6	31.0	48.5	46.2	48.8	51.1	49.7	39.1	32.8	20.1	39.9
Self employed with paid labours	0.1	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.3
Self employed without paid labours	0.6	2.0	4.0	7.2	7.2	8.8	7.7	9.5	5.7	8.0	5.7
Herding with salary	17.7	10.8	4.7	2.3	1.4	2.3	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.8	4.8
Herding without salary	32.3	17.4	4.7	2.3	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	6.9
Subsistence farmer	4.6	5.7	8.4	12.8	14.6	14.2	16.8	23.3	38.4	47.8	15.2
Casual worker	6.0	13.8	15.7	16.8	17.0	13.6	13.5	10.3	9.2	10.5	13.4
Unpaid family worker	18.8	13.3	6.0	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.8	5.6
Homemaker	4.9	4.4	5.8	6.4	5.4	3.8	6.5	11.2	8.1	8.9	6.2
Unemployed	18.9	25.1	23.0	16.0	9.0	8.0	6.6	5.5	4.4	5.8	15.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	58804	109724	109165	90310	67693	50030	53455	45813	39086	27014	651094

4.3 Employment Status

Unemployment is highest in Leribe and Mafeteng with 20.7 percent and 19.6 percent respectively. More females than males were unemployed in all the districts except in Quthing and Qachas Nek.

| Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution Of Economically Active Population By District, Employment Status And Sex						
	Employed			**Unemployed**		
District	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Botha Bothe	83.4	81.7	82.8	16.6	18.3	17.2
Leribe	79.5	78.8	79.3	20.5	21.2	20.7
Berea	87.5	80.9	84.9	12.5	19.1	15.1
Maseru	87.7	86.4	87.2	12.3	13.6	12.8
Mafeteng	81.0	79.3	80.4	19.0	20.7	19.6
Mohales Hoek	84.7	78.5	82.4	15.3	21.5	17.6
Quthing	88.8	91.4	89.8	11.2	8.6	10.2
Qachas Nek	87.7	94.7	90.3	12.3	5.3	9.7
Mokhotlong	96.9	92.0	95.0	3.1	8.0	5.0
Thaba Tseka	93.8	88.4	92.2	6.2	11.6	7.8
Total	**85.8**	**83.7**	**85.0**	**14.2**	**16.3**	**15.0**

CHAPTER 5

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

5.0 Introduction

The household economy is often called the household sector as differentiated from the business, government and foreign sectors. This chapter focuses on the main sources of income in households, average earnings per month and ability to pay major utilities such as water, electricity and gas.

5.1 Main Source of Income

The major sources of income in most households were obtained from farming (29.1 percent) and wages and salaries from private sector (22.9 percent).

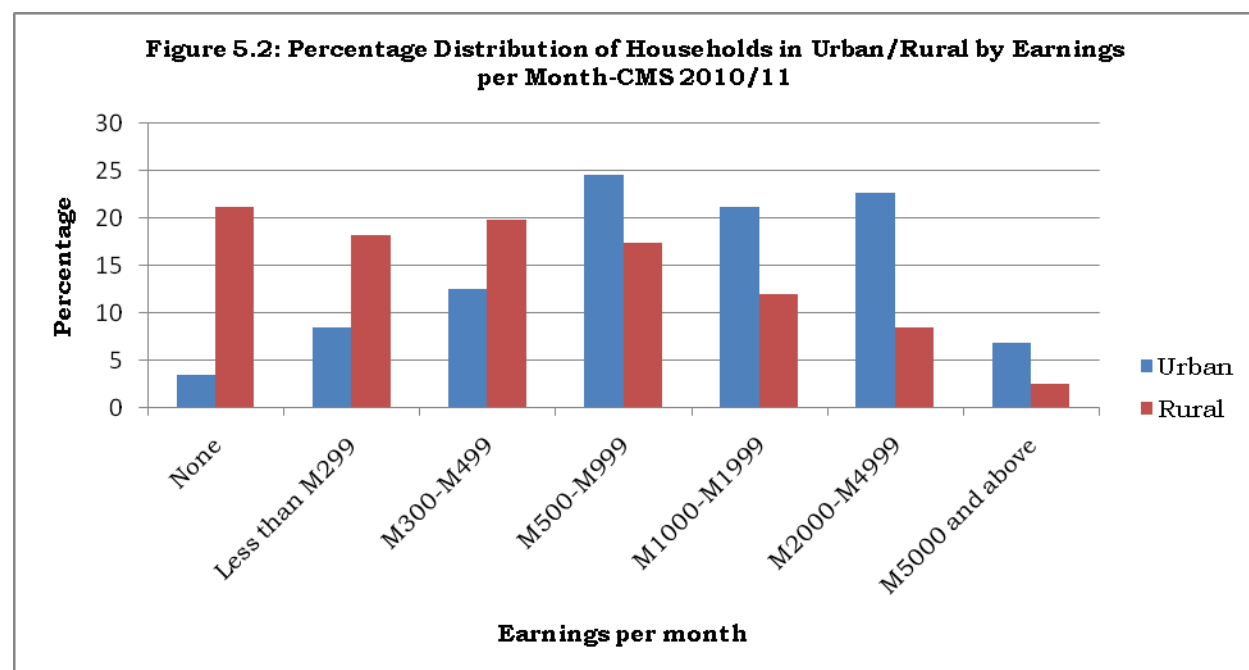**Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution Of Households By Main Source Of Income**
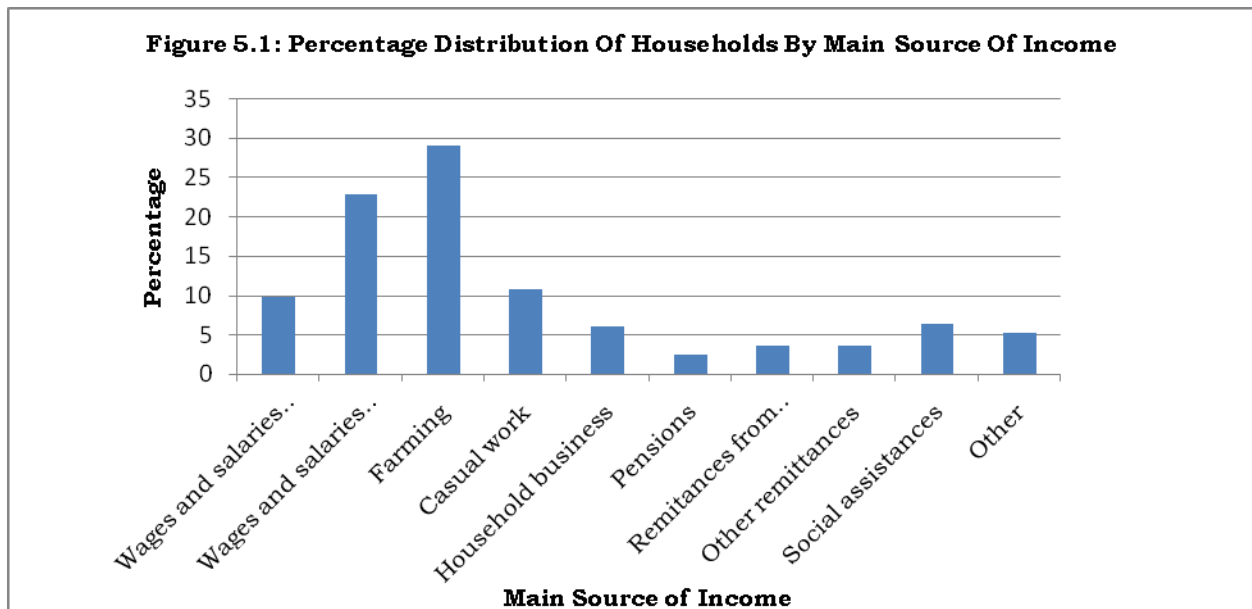
5.2 Ability to Pay for Utility

About 15.2 percent of households were unable to pay for electricity at one point in time in the last three months. Those who reported that they were unable to pay for water at one point in time constituted 7.6 percent.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution Of Households By Ability To Pay Utilities On Time In The Last Three Months		
Electricity	Unable	15.2
	Able	84.8
Total		**100.0**
Water	Unable	7.6
	Able	92.4
Total		**100.0**
Gas & Paraffin	Unable	25.3
	Able	74.7
Total		**100.0**

5.3 Earnings

A greater proportion (24.6 percent) of urban households earned between M500-M999 while the in the rural areas a large proportion (21.3 percent) had no earnings.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Households in Urban/Rural by Earnings per Month-CMS 2010/11

5.4 Access to Electricity

It is shown in Table 5.2 that 47.1 percent of the urban households used mains whereas the majority (84.9 percent) of rural households had no access to electricity.

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution Of Households By Type Of Electricity, Urban And Rural Residence			
Type of Electricity	**Place of Residence**		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Mains	47.1	7.2	17.0
Solar	0.8	2.5	2.1
Generator	0.3	1.5	1.2
Batteries	4.0	3.9	3.9
Not Applicable	47.8	84.9	75.8
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
(N)	**92,311**	**283,437**	**375,748**

6.1 Response details

The response rate for the first quarter was 93 percent. It was not possible to complete interviews in 7 percent of the sampled households mainly due to absenteeism.

6.2 Methodology and fieldwork

6.2.1 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 $F1=(n_h M_{hi})/M_h$ Where n_h=sample size=number of selected primary sampling units in stratum h. M_h=Number of households in stratum h as of 2006 Population census Let F2= Second stage sampling fraction $F2=(m'_{hi}/M'_{hi})$ Where m'_{hi}=Number of selected listed households in ith psu of stratum h. M'_{hi}=Number of listed households in the ith psu of stratum h (during the Listing time) Overall sampling fraction= F1*F2

6.2.2 Sampling Interval

Sampling interval within the cluster: M'_{hi}= Households in stratum h of ith 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.

6.2.3 Sample size

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

6.2.4 Editing

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

6.3 Definitions of terms

6.3.1 Household: A household is one person or a group of persons who live together and share common catering arrangements, whether or not they are related by blood or marriage. These persons are called members of that household.

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

6.3.3 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.

6.3.4 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.

6.3.5 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 kin*d

6.3.6 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.

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

6.3.8 Expenditure: The *face to face method* was used for semi-durable goods in the past 3 months and the lump sum of non-durable goods in the past week. The expenditures are classified according to Consumption of Individual Commodities by Purposes (COICOP) on the 4-digit level.

6.4 Tables

Table 1: Distribution Of The Population By Urban, Rural Residence, Ecological Zone And Sex

Residence		Male	Female	Total
		Sex		
Urban/Rural	Urban	165572	196225	361797
	Rural	723586	725247	1448833
	Total	**889158**	**921472**	**1810630**
Ecological zone	Lowlands	503148	534557	1037705
	Foothills	114804	112600	227404
	Mountains	196436	199072	395508
	Senqu River Valley	74770	75243	150013
	Total	**889158**	**921472**	**1810630**

Table 2: Distribution Of Population Aged 13 To 17 Years At Secondary Level By School Attendance, Place Of Residence And Sex

School Attendance	Urban		Rural		Total
	Place of Residence				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Never Attended	501	135	2,310	773	**3,719**
Still Attending	17,261	19,654	70,222	74,665	**181,802**
Left School	1,496	2,261	23,935	13,205	**40,897**
Total	**19,258**	**22,050**	**96,467**	**88,643**	**226,418**

Table 3: Distribution Of Main Source Of Income By Urban And Rural Residence

	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Wages and salaries from public sector	19148	17982	37130
Wages and salaries from private sector	36599	49626	86225
Farming	3763	105590	109353
Casual work	9630	30918	40548
Household business	9657	12873	22530
Pensions	2317	7038	9355
Remittances from abroad	2227	11264	13491
Other remittances	3540	10018	13558
Social assistances	2393	21522	23915
Other	3037	16606	19643
Total	**92311**	**283437**	**375748**

Table 4: Distribution Of Households' Earnings Last Month By Urban And Rural Residence

	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
None	3257	60251	63508
Less than M299	7901	51739	59640
M300-M499	11573	56162	67735
M500-M999	22699	49592	72291
M1000-M1999	19601	34256	53857
M2000-M4999	20908	24129	45037
M5000 and above	6372	7308	13680
Total	**92311**	**283437**	**375748**

	Earnings							
Table 5: Distribution Of Households By Main Source Of Income And Monthly Earnings (Earnings last month)								
	None	**Less than M299**	**M300-M499**	**M500-M999**	**M1000-M1999**	**M2000-M4999**	**M5000 and above**	**Total**
Wages and salaries from public sector	0	345	1838	5936	10635	13799	4577	37130
Wages and salaries from private sector	411	2898	7363	25617	24532	20748	4656	86225
Farming	49770	20842	16236	14663	4982	2148	712	109353
Casual work	3781	13393	7865	10556	4042	659	252	40548
Household business	914	5670	3373	4772	3745	2704	1352	22530
Pensions	139	1758	3902	1839	1269	313	135	9355
Remittances from abroad	163	1578	1289	2204	2856	3637	1764	13491
Other remittances	2888	3989	3249	2074	848	419	91	13558
Social assistances	1074	3832	16767	2049	193	0	0	23915
Other	4368	5335	5853	2581	755	610	141	19643
Total	**63508**	**59640**	**67735**	**72291**	**53857**	**45037**	**13680**	**375748**

	Residence		
Table 6: Distribution Of Households By Type Of Electricity Used, Urban And Rural Residence			
Type of Electricity	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Mains	43472	20379	63851
Solar	730	7143	7873
Generator	269	4229	4498
Batteries	3674	11137	14811
Not Applicable	44166	240549	284715
Total	**92311**	**283437**	**375748**