



Kingdom of Lesotho



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CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE SURVEY: 3rd QUARTER 2012/2013 STATISTICS REPORT



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

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CHAPTER 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 and Domestic Tourism.

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 2012/2013. 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 the distribution of population; the economic status of the population; Water and Sanitation and the household economy.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

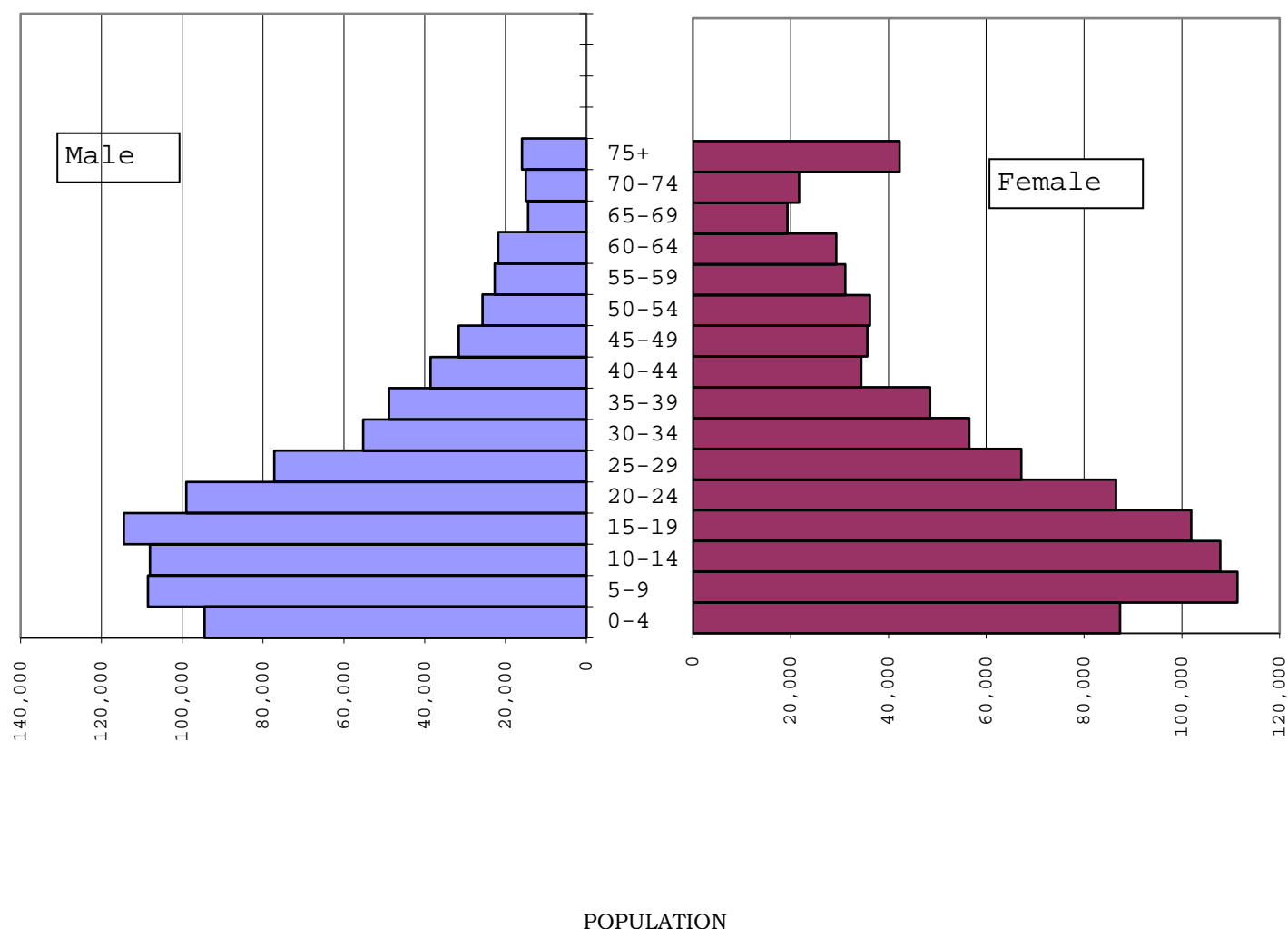
2.1 Population Distribution

Population distribution relates to how the population of an area is apportioned either by age, sex or geographical location. More importantly it describes the age and sex structure of the population. It is an important indicator for population prospects regarding present and future development agendas of a country.

Figure 2.1 depicts the distribution of Lesotho's population during the third quarter of 2012/2013 Continuous Multipurpose Survey (CMS). The structure of the pyramid displays a wide base with a narrowing apex. This indicates a high fertility regime with more births injected into the society hence the broad base of the pyramid. The narrow apex reflects high mortality experienced at older ages.

Lesotho is a relatively young population with 70.7 percent of population aged less than thirty five years. The pyramid further reflects that at birth, there were more male than female children. For example, in age-group 0 to 4 years, 52.0 percent of the children were males whereas females constituted 48.0 percent. However, at older ages the number of females exceeds that of males due to high mortality that is mostly affecting males. Thus, from age 45 to 75 years and above, the percentages of females ranged from 53.0 to 73.2 percent.

Figure 2.1: Lesotho Population by Age and Sex, CMS 2012/2013



2.2 Household Population and Average Household Size

All persons who are usual members in sampled households are referred to as household population. Average household size refers to the average number of persons who live in a household. It provides an estimate of the number of persons per household if the entire population were to be evenly distributed to all the households. The number of household members constitutes an economic consumption unit, of which available resources are to be shared among the members. Since the household is an economic-consumption unit, the study of average household size is important

because of the insight it gives into the number of persons who form the economic consumption unit, the resources available to the unit and the number of persons who rely on the resources of the head of household if he is the sole bread-winner.

The data suggest that the overall average household size was estimated at 4.5 as displayed in Table 2.1 below. As compared to the results from the previous quarter of the CMS report, there has been a 0.1 increase of the average household size.

Lesotho is rural in character with the majority of population residing in the rural areas. The estimated household size is 4.7 for rural while for urban, the estimate is 3.5. The differentials by zones display a little higher household size of 4.9 and 4.8 persons per household which ranges above the national average for both the Mountains and Foothills respectively. Furthermore, the lowlands had the least average household size of 4.2.

As for the differentials by districts, Mokhotlong had the highest average household size in comparison to other districts followed by Thaba-Tseka with 5.2 and 4.7 persons per household respectively. Botha-Bothe, Maseru and Mafeteng had the least average household size of 4.2 persons per household.

Table 2.1: Proportion of Households and Household Population by Residence and Average Household Size, CMS 2012/2013

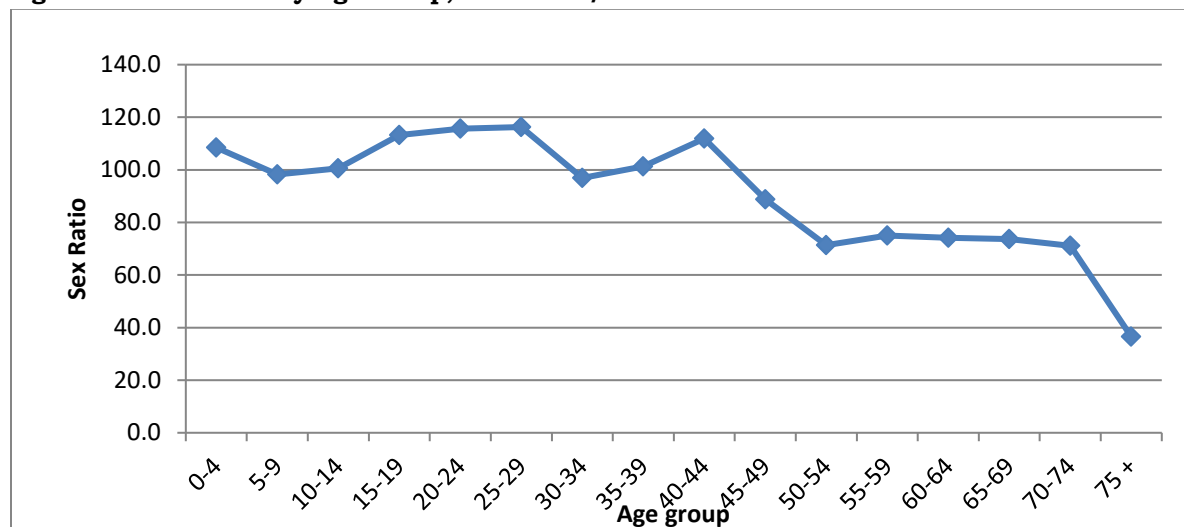
Residence	Total Households	Percentage	Total Population	Percentage	Average household size
Botha Bothe	26,043	6.2	110,312	5.8	4.2
Leribe	61,798	14.7	292,502	15.5	4.7
Berea	60,359	14.4	276,284	14.6	4.6
Maseru	69,115	16.4	286,851	15.2	4.2
Mafeteng	45,322	10.8	188,498	10.0	4.2
Mohale's Hoek	48,049	11.4	213,357	11.3	4.4
Quthing	14,393	3.4	61,611	3.3	4.3
Qacha's Nek	25,130	6.0	112,827	6.0	4.5
Mokhotlong	27,586	6.6	143,646	7.6	5.2
Thaba-Tseka	42,635	10.1	200,167	10.6	4.7
Total	420,430	100.0	1,886,054	100.0	4.5
Lowlands	220,755	52.5	933,460	49.5	4.2
Foothills	55,516	13.2	265,626	14.1	4.8
Mountain	112,547	26.8	546,550	29.0	4.9
Senqu River Valley	31,612	7.5	140,418	7.4	4.4
Total	420,430	100.0	1,886,054	100.0	4.5
Urban	77,130	18.3	268,313	14.2	3.5
Rural	343,300	81.7	1,617,741	85.8	4.7
Total	420,430	100.0	1,886,054	100.0	4.5

2.3 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is a measure that indicates the proportion of males for every 100 females. The sex ratio at birth is usually estimated above 100 due to a biological fact that, at birth there are more males than females. The expected normal pattern would be a gradual decline of this ratio with an increase in age. If there could be an observed major deviation from a smooth pattern, the most probable reason could be some fluctuations in demographic components such as mortality and migration; otherwise it would be attributed to age misreporting.

The data provides an overall sex ratio estimated at 97.7. Figure 2.2 depicts an expected pattern although with a reflection of some fluctuations. There exists a slight deficit of males for ages 5 to 9 years with the estimated ratio of 98.2 percent, and a major deficit for ages 30 to 34 years with 96.9 percent. The age groups 15 to 19, 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 years demonstrate a considerable surplus of males with ratios estimated at 113.2, 115.7 and 116.3 percent respectively. This most likely demonstrates age misreporting. Generally, the sex ratio estimates tend to gradually decline as age increases.

Figure 2.2: Sex Ratio by Age Group, CMS 2012/2013



2.4 Short Term Migration

Short term migration refers to a change of usual geographical location within a certain period of time irrespective of the place where one has migrated to. The duration of migration should be at least one month but less than twelve months.

2.4.1 Migration Status

The proportions of migrants by location of migration will be discussed below. Majority of the population which is 86.0 percent did not migrate at all with females having the highest percentage, precisely 87.5 percent. Amongst the males who migrated, the percentage share that migrated to the Republic of South Africa constituted 9.3 percent which was 3.9 percent more than females.

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population who Migrated and Location of Migration by Sex, CMS 2012/2013

Residence	Male	Female	Total
No	84.4	87.5	86.0
In other part in Lesotho	6.2	7.0	6.6
RSA	9.3	5.4	7.3
Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 3

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the economic characteristics of the population for the third quarter of CMS 2012/2013 and it includes: 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.

3.1 Main Activity

Main activity refers to the main important kind of work that an individual spent most of his or her time doing. Table 2.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population by main activity, urban or rural residence and sex. From this table, it is observed that the common main activity for both males and females was elementary occupation with 64.1 and 59.8 percent in the rural area, respectively; while in the urban area, the highest main activity was elementary occupation too with 27.2 and 26.8 percent.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Residence and Sex, 2012/2013 CMS

Occupation	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Armed forces	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	0	0
Managers	3.6	2.4	3	2.2	1.3	1.9
Professionals	5.7	15.5	10.5	3.1	8.5	5.1
Technicians and associate professionals	3.9	0.6	2.3	1	0.4	0.8
Clerical support workers	2.3	4.8	3.5	0.5	1.2	0.7
Service and sales workers	23.3	30.1	26.6	7.4	16.3	10.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.9	4.5	3.5
Craft and related trades workers	12.3	0.6	6.5	12	1.4	8.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	19.3	18.4	18.9	6.6	6.7	6.6
Elementary occupation	27.2	26.8	27	64.1	59.8	62.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
total						

3.2 Economic Activity of the Population

Economic activity of the population refers to activities that are undertaken in order to produce goods and services for consumption or exchange to earn a living. The economically active population refers to all persons aged 15 to 64 years who are employed and unemployed during the reference period. Table 2.2 presents the percentage distribution of economically active population by economic activity and the age groups. It is observed from the table that more than half of the economically active population was engaged in armed forces with 50.6 percent at the age of 30 to 34 years. Some percentages below 30 percent were observed in other occupations.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population by Age and Main Activity, 2012/2013 CMS

Age	Armed forces	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupation	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.2	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.2
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	1.6	1
15-19	0	1.2	0	0	0	1.3	0	3.2	1.7	10.1	6.2
20-24	0	1	2.4	5.3	2.5	12.1	15.2	13.3	8.2	14.8	12.4
25-29	25.5	12.7	14.1	20.8	8.5	20.3	21.9	19.2	17.4	12.3	14.9
30-34	50.6	8.7	17.5	8.2	21.9	14.9	14.2	15.2	20.3	10.7	13.2
35-39	23.8	9.2	12.7	16.3	16.2	12.2	15.2	14.6	21.2	10.9	12.7
40-44	0	12.6	16.7	17.5	8.1	10.9	7	8.5	12	8.9	10
45-49	0	14.9	9.4	4.1	18.7	9.6	7.4	7.9	9.4	8.1	8.7
50-54	0	10	10.9	12.4	7.4	4.3	3.9	5.2	4.6	7.1	6.6
55-59	0	15.2	5.4	5.5	12.5	7.5	0	3.2	3.2	5.7	5.6
60-64	0	6.8	6.8	6.2	3.5	4.1	6.7	3.9	1.1	4.3	4.2
65-69	0	1.5	2.6	2.9	0	1.2	1	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.7
70-74	0	4.7	0.9	0	0	0.4	3.9	3.4	0	2	1.7
75+	0	1.3	0.5	0.9	0	1	3.9	1.1	0.1	1.2	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.3 Employment Status

The employment status in this context shows whether a person is an employee, employer, or an unpaid family worker. Table 2.3 displays the percentage distribution of economically active persons aged 15 to 64 years by districts, employment status and sex. It is shown in the table that for both sexes, less than 20 percent of economically active population in all the districts was employed. The overall unemployment rate was estimated at 25.7.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status, District and Sex, 2012/2013 CMS

District	Employed			Unemployed		
	Male	Female	total	Male	Female	total
Botha Bothe	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.2	6.1	5.7
Leribe	14.5	15.3	14.8	16.6	15.9	16.2
Berea	16.6	12.5	15	15.1	15	15.1
Maseru	15.6	17.4	16.3	13.5	14.9	14.3
Mafeteng	9.1	10	9.4	11.3	10.4	10.8
Mohale's Hoek	11.7	13.1	12.2	10	10.5	10.3
Quthing	3.3	5.4	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.6
Qacha's Nek	7.3	7.3	7.3	5.2	5.3	5.3
Mokhotlong	3.1	3.1	3.1	10.7	7.7	9
Thaba Tseka	12.8	9.8	11.7	9	10.5	9.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	240,056	151,571	391,626	278,753	368,127	646,881

Unemployment rate = (278753+368127)/ (646881+391626)*100=25.7

CHAPTER 4

DOMESTIC TOURISM

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the key findings from Domestic Tourism (DT). The Department of tourism and environment has been providing substantial and secondary data on international tourism which is used by a wide variety of stakeholders to measure and understand international tourism in Lesotho. Nevertheless, detailed information about national domestic tourism is limited, despite its potential role in economic and social development.

As a result, Bureau of Statistics was given a mandate to collect information on domestic tourism as there was a need to collect more detailed information on domestic tourism in order to better understand and measure the contribution of the tourism industry towards the national economy. The DT is therefore aimed at addressing this need by collecting accurate statistics on the travel behavior and expenditure of households travelling within the country. Such information is crucial in determining the contribution of tourism to our country economy as well as helping with planning, marketing, policy formulation and regulation of tourism related activities.

Domestic tourism or internal tourism involves staying in ones country but visiting a different city in which one does not live in. It may be due to motivation by the natural urge for new experiences, adventure, education and entertainment. It may also be inspired by social, cultural and business interests. It is beneficial to the country in the sense that it is a wonderful boost to local economies while domestic travelers spend the country's currency and thereby redistribute wealth into a new area. A domestic trip is one that is to a place that is 40 kilometers or more, or takes 30 minutes or more to reach by car or bus. The domestic tourism involves the trips that were taken in the past three months. The trips do not include trips to places that a member of the household travel to regularly, that is once a week or more often.

4.1 Demographics of Day and Overnight Travelers

Information on the characteristics of visitors and tourists is important in assessing the profile of people who travel to different destinations. It is important to know which age group and which group of people is associated with domestic tourism.

Table 4.1 provides information on the percentage distribution of demographic characteristics of day visitors and tourists by age and sex. According to Table 3.1, the day and overnight trips are dominant in age group 25 to 34 years with about 22.0

percent. It is further indicated that females were more likely to take both day and overnight trips; i.e. more than half of females had day and overnight trips with 57.6 and 60.5 percent, respectively. Generally, female are highly associated with taking trips as compared to their male counterparts.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Demographic Characteristics of Day and Overnight Travelers, CMS 2013/2014

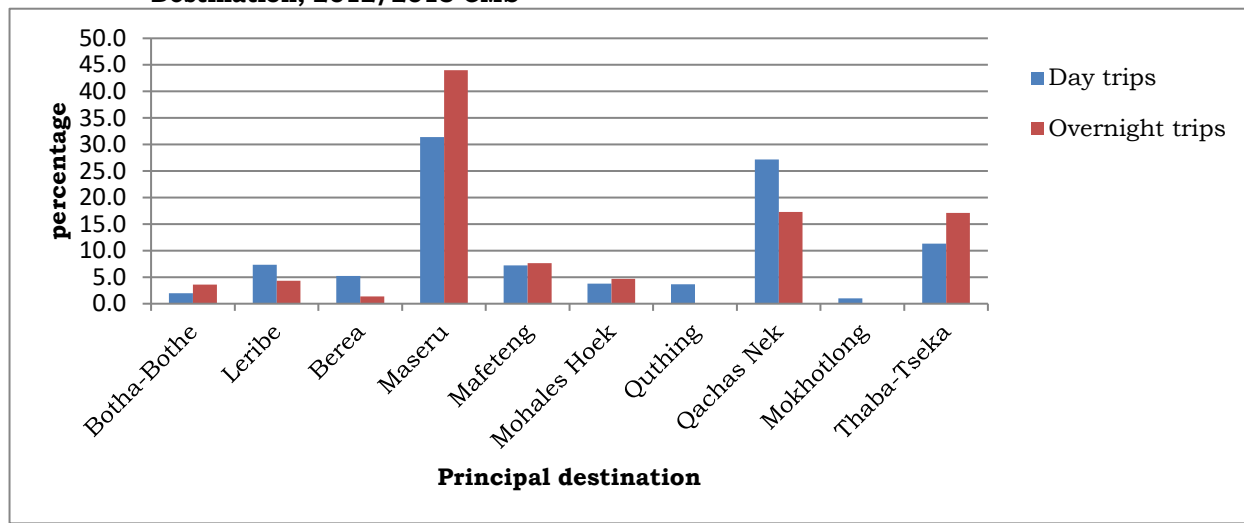
Day trip and tourist trip by demographic profile		
Demographic	Day trips	Overnight trips
Age		
0-18	15.9	16
19-24	10.5	8.7
25-34	22	22.2
35-44	15.9	17.7
45-54	15.1	12.7
55-64	11.4	10.9
65+	9.1	11.9
Total (%)	100	100
Total (N)	39781	29777
Sex		
Male	42.4	39.5
Female	57.6	60.5
Total (%)	100	100
Total (N)	39781	29777

4.2 Principal Destination

This section gives information on the most recent persons' day and overnight trips by district of main destination.

Figure 4.1 presents the results of travelling pattern with focus on percentage of domestic trips taken by day and overnight travelers during the reference period. The main focus is on the information about the last trip and the main destination visited on that trip. The most visited district was Maseru with 44.0 and 31.4 percent in both day and overnight trips respectively. Mokhotlong was the least visited district for day trips with 0.4 percent and there were no overnight trips in that district during the reference period.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Most Recent Persons' Day and Overnight Trips by Principal Destination, 2012/2013 CMS



4.3 Principal Destination and Purpose of Visit

There is always a reason why an individual has to move from their usual place of residence. People may have different purposes of taking trips such as going on a holiday, visiting friends or relatives, business, religious, school and other purposes.

Table 4.2 provides information on the main destination and the main purpose of visit for both day and overnight visitors. Nearly half of the tourists visiting Maseru travelled for leisure with 44.9 percent for day trips and 56.9 percent for the overnight trips. About 40.0 percent travelled to visit friends and relatives for day trips and more than half (55.9 percent) for the night trips. Other reasons tourists visited Maseru were to visit for business purposes with 32.5 percent, religious purposes with 87.4 percent and educational purposes with 41.6 percent.

Berea also recorded 50.3 percent of the tourists who travelled for the religious purposes. In all the districts, visiting friends and relatives was the most frequently cited reason for all districts.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Most Recent Trip by Principal Destination and Purpose of Visit, 2012/2013 CMS

		Main purpose of visit					
Trips	Destination	Holiday/Leisure /Recreation	Visiting friends/Relative s	Business/Professional	Religion	School/Education	Other
	Botha-Bothe	7.6	2.1	4	2	0	0.5
	Leribe	12	12.9	5.8	2.2	13.8	9.1
	Berea	3.3	4.5	2.3	5.4	0	7.7
	Maseru	44.9	36.7	32.5	87.4	41.6	16.8
	Mafeteng	24.5	14.3	6.9	2.9	0	9.1
	Mohales Hoek	4.5	11.4	0.3	0	5.5	0
	Quthing	0	2.2	3.5	0	0	2.1
	Qachas Nek	0	3.2	27.2	0	16.2	37.2
	Mokhotlong	0	5.8	0.9	0	0	0
	Thaba-Tseka	3.2	6.8	16.7	0	22.9	17.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Day trips	Number	1473	9690	12522	1670	4054	9238
	Botha-Bothe	0	2	5.8	0	0	7.7
	Leribe	12.1	5.2	3	1.2	1.2	0
	Berea	31	4.8	0	50.3	50.3	15.3
	Maseru	56.9	55.9	56.2	26.4	26.4	77
	Mafeteng	0	6.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	0
	Mohales Hoek	0	9.3	1.3	0	0	0
	Quthing	0	1.5	0	0	0	0
	Qachas Nek	0	2.3	20.2	5.5	5.5	0
	Mokhotlong	0	2.6	4.2	3.6	3.6	0
	Thaba-Tseka	0	9.8	5.8	9.2	9.2	0
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Overnight trips	Number	516	11859	5226	3119	1237	7556

4.4 Principal Destination and Mode of Transport

Mode of transport is one of the important aspects in domestic tourism as other destinations may be far from an individual's usual place of residence. It is observed that the travelers' and the means of transport to the main destination are of a great importance to different agencies such as tourism planners.

Table 4.3 presents the percentage distribution of recent trips by main destination and mode of transport used. Generally, most of the trips were taken using public transport for day trips. Public transport was mostly used when travelling to Maseru with 48.3 percent for day trips and 33.5 percent for overnight trips. The use of coach/tour bus and car were higher in Maseru district with 48.0 and 70.7 percent respectively.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Most Recent Trip by Principal Destination and Mode of Transport, CMS 2012/2013

Destination/ Mode of Travel	DAY TRIPS				Total
	Car	Public Transport	Tour Bus/Coach	other	
Botha-Bothe	1.4	2.7	6.8	0	2.7
Leribe	1.5	3.8	1.6	0	2.9
Berea	14.8	12.5	19.7	0	12.1
Maseru	70.7	48.3	48.0	29.7	48.5
Mafeteng	7.6	7.5	7.4	0	6.7
Mohales Hoek	0	7.9	0	11	6.7
Quthing	1.6	0.2	3.2	0	0.6
Qachas Nek	0	6.8	9.4	9.9	6.8
Mokhotlong	0	2.6	3.9	4.6	2.7
Thaba-Tseka	2.5	7.7	0	44.8	10.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number	5,116	29,199	1,678	2,653	38,646
Destination	OVERNIGHT TRIPS				Total
	Car	Public Transport	Tour Bus/Coach	other	
Botha-Bothe	1.4	2.5	4.8	0	2.3
Leribe	15.5	8.4	24.1	0	9.4
Berea	6.2	4.1	2.9	0	4.1
Maseru	35.4	33.5	41.2	29.0	33.7
Mafeteng	19	8.8	0	0	9.1
Mohale's Hoek	8.4	3.7	0	0	3.9
Quthing	4.4	1.5	0	6.7	2.2
Qacha's Nek	0	24.4	0	18.8	19.8
Mokhotlong	0	1.4	8.3	6.1	1.8
Thaba-Tseka	9.7	11.7	18.7	39.4	13.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Number	2,859	20,927	2,862	3,129	29,777
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4.5 Principal Destination and Number of Nights

Establishing how long people stay at a particular destination may also be of great importance to planners of tourism and related services and products.

Table 4.4 provides the information about the length of stayed experienced by tourists during the third quarter of 2012/2013. About 46.9 and 46.4 percent of the people stayed between one to three nights and four to seven nights, and about 69.7 percent stayed twenty two nights or longer. Majority of travelers were to Maseru district with percentages ranging from 46.4 for those who spent 4 to 7 nights to 100.0 for those who spent 15 to 21 nights.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Most Recent Trip by Principal Destination and Number of Nights, CMS 2012/2013

Destination	Nights spend					Total
	1-3	4-7	8-14	15-21	22+	
Botha-Bothe	2.3	6.1	0	0	0	2.7
Leribe	3.1	0.9	0	0	12	2.9
Berea	12.7	11	17.5	0	0	12.1
Maseru	46.9	46.4	50.6	100	69.7	48.1
Mafeteng	6.1	11.5	0	0	18.3	7.1
Mohale's Hoek	6.3	9.3	13.7	0	0	6.7
Quthing	0.6	0.9	0	0	0	0.6
Qacha's Nek	7.4	3.8	14.8	0	0	6.8
Mokhotlong	3.4	0	0	0	0	2.7
Thaba-Tseka	11.2	10.1	3.4	0	0	10.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	22,682	4,529	814	224	858	29,107

4.6 Type of Accommodation

The type of accommodation related to the main reason of travelling may be an important aspect when dealing with the overnight trip as certain destinations may be associated with particular types of accommodation. Thus, information on travelers

and the type of accommodation they used maybe of an intrinsic interest to tourism planners.

Table 4.5 provides the information about the main reason of travelling and the type of accommodation used by tourists. Almost 100 percent of tourists who used hostel were those who travelled for business or profession. Also, the highest percentage of those who used hotels was tourists whom their main purpose of visit was business or profession with 61.6 percent. Those who traveled for religious purposes used churches or schools for accommodation (93.5 percent).

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of main purpose of visit by Type of accommodation Used, CMS 2012/2013

Main purpose of visit	Hotel /Lodge	Caravan /Camp Site	Church /School	Friends /Relative	Bed and Breakfast/ Guest House	Hostel	Other	Total
Holiday/Leisure/ Recreation	38.4	0	0	0.3	0.3	0	0	1.2
Visiting friends/Relatives	0	26.7	2	51.1	51.1	0	0	41.3
Business/Professional	61.6	26.6	0	15.7	15.7	100	0	17.2
Religion	0	8.1	93.5	4	4	0	0	10.5
School/Education	0	0	4.5	5	5	0	0	4.2
Other	0	38.6	0	23.9	23.9	0	100	25.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	691	1,179	2,113	22,492	965	419	1,483	29,341

4.7 Total Expenditure on Day and Overnight Trips

Analysis on the money spent by the visitors on their trips is also important to tourism planners and to other stakeholders as well in order to give a highlight on the economy of the country.

Table 4.6 presents the percentage distribution of amount spent on day trips. In total, the mean spent on transport was the highest with 91.7. It was followed by the mean spent on shopping with 84.6. The third and fourth highest expenditure was on food and drinks; and other services with 49.8 and 32.7 respectively.

The mean expenditure on transport was highest among those who traveled on purposes of school or education with 129.8; while it was highest among those who traveled on purposes of business or profession on accommodation, shopping, food and drinks with 86.0, 203.0 and 86.2.

Table 4.6: Mean distribution of the total expenditure on day and overnight trips incurred by the tourists, CMS 2012/2013

	Amount spend on accommod ation	Amount spend on food and drinks	Amount spend on transport	Amount spend on tours and recreation	Amount spend on shopping	Amount spend on other services
Main purpose of visit	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Visiting friends/Relatives	6.1	34.6	101.3	0.7	79.6	12.3
Business/Professional	86.0	86.2	107.4	3.6	203.4	17.9
Religion	7.4	38.0	67.7	1.8	6.9	7.2
School/Education	0.1	65.0	129.8	0.1	75.8	5.9
Other	30.0	54.5	73.8	0.1	50.3	90.6
Total	25.8	49.8	91.7	1.1	84.6	32.7
Total	763,194	146,976	2,700,700	32,936	2,518,132	967,239

CHAPTER 5

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, 36.3 percent of persons residing in both urban and rural areas used their homes with no separate space for their businesses with those using construction sites for businesses having the least percentage of 1.3.

The percentages of persons in the rural areas who used their homes for their businesses were higher than that of persons residing in urban areas. 23.2 percent of persons in the urban areas used their homes with no separate space for their businesses and 16.8 percent of them used their homes with separate space for business. These were followed by 21.4 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 (42.9 percent) and 18.4 percent used their homes with separate space for businesses. Those that had no fixed location followed with 14.1 percent.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Businesses by location and urban/rural, CMS 2012/2013

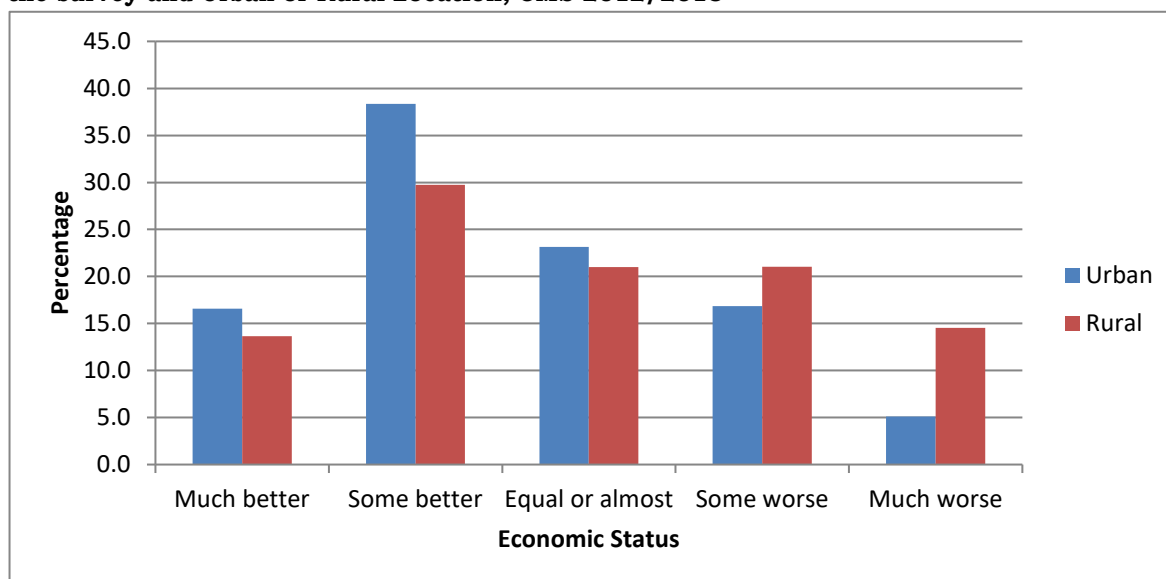
Location of Business	Urban	Percentage	Rural	Percentage	Total	Percentage
At home, no separate space	2651	23.2	9865	42.9	12516	36.3
At home, separates space	1920	16.8	4233	18.4	6153	17.9
Workshop, shop or office	803	7.0	1732	7.5	2536	7.4
Construction site	330	2.9	123	0.5	453	1.3
Market, trade fair	1185	10.4	1607	7.0	2792	8.1
Street stall, kiosk	2443	21.4	1823	7.9	4266	12.4
No fixed location	1776	15.5	3242	14.1	5018	14.6
Other	318	2.8	390	1.7	708	2.1

Total	11426	100.00	23015	100.00	34442	100
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5.2 Economic Status of the Business

People with businesses were asked about their business economic status when compared to 12 months prior to the survey. Figure 5.2 portrays the percentage distribution of business by economic status as observed by the operators or owners and this is disaggregated by urban or rural location of business. It is observed from the figure that the economic output for both urban (5.1 percent) and rural areas (14.5 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 13.7 and 16.6 percent.

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Businesses by Economic result in the 12 months Preceding the survey and Urban or Rural Location, CMS 2012/2013



5.3 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 or rural location of business. It is observed from the table that both in urban and rural areas, majority of businesses fell under the unregistered personal business category constituting 67.8 and 79.4 percent respectively. These were followed by businesses that fell under registered business category which accounted for 24.5 percent in urban areas and 14.3 percent in rural areas with zero percent for businesses under corporation.

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Registration status of businesses by Legal status and Urban Rural Location, CMS 2012/2013

Legal Status	Urban	Rural	Total
Corporation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Registered partnership	2.9	1.2	1.8
Unregistered partnership	4.8	5.1	5.0
Registered personal business	24.5	14.3	17.7
Unregistered personal business	67.8	79.4	75.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.4 Type of Business

Type of business in this context indicates whether a business is permanent, seasonal or occasional. Table 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of businesses by type and urban or rural location. It is observed from the table that in the urban areas, permanent types of businesses (78.0 percent) were the most common and the least common type of businesses were occasional with 9.9 percent. In the rural areas permanent types of business were also common with 63.1 percent; it was followed by occasional businesses which constituted 22.2 percent. Generally, the most common types of business were permanent for both urban and rural areas with 68.0 percent.

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Business by Type and Urban-Rural Location, CMS 2012/2013

Kind of Business	Urban	Rural	Total
Permanent	78.0	63.1	68.0
Seasonal	12.1	14.8	13.9
Occasional	9.9	22.2	18.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.5 Main Business Activity

The percentage distribution of business by main activity and location; urban or rural location, is discussed in this section. This is the main activity in which a business is involved in.

Table 5.4 below shows that generally 48.1 percent of businesses were not in Manufacturing, Construction, Retail or Wholesale and Services including renting. This percentage was followed by the one for those that were in retail or wholesale with 30.5 percent. Business activities involving services (renting inclusive) accounted for 14.2 percent whereas manufacturing and construction constituted 4.1 and 3.1 percent respectively.

As observed earlier, majority of businesses were not in Manufacturing, Construction, Retail or Wholesale and Services including renting irrespective of urban or rural location. For instance, 47.1 and 48.1 percent respectively for urban and rural location. In the urban areas, the second highest percentage was for services including renting, whereas, in the rural areas it was 34.9 percent for retail or wholesale. The third highest type of business in the urban areas was retail or wholesale with 21.7 percent, whereas, it was services including renting for the rural areas with 10.2 percent. Manufacturing and construction accounted for only 4.7 and 4.4 percent in the urban areas and 4.1 and 3.1 in the rural areas.

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Business by Main Business Activity and Urban or Rural Location, CMS 2012/2013

Main Business activity	Urban	Percentage	Rural	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Manufacturing	539	4.7	882	3.8	1,422	4.1
Construction	497	4.4	569	2.5	1,067	3.1
Retail/wholesale	2,480	21.7	8,032	34.9	10,512	30.5
Services (including renting)	2,531	22.2	2,349	10.2	4,880	14.2
Other	5,378	47.1	11,183	48.6	16,561	48.1
Total	11,426	100.00	23,015	100.00	34,442	100

CHAPTER 6

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

6.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on income and expenditure of the household. It specifically examines the household's sources of income, consumption of food and whether the households have had the ability to buy or pay for utilities and settle debts.

6.1 Inability for payment of utilities

Households were asked whether they were able to buy or pay for certain such as electricity, water, gas and paraffin. Ability to pay for hire purchase installments or other loans was also included in this set of utilities. As a result Table 6.1 presents the percentage of the respondent's responses towards ability to pay or buy disaggregated by rural and urban residence. It is then observed from the table that the question was not applicable to 15.6 percent of households for electricity; 13.6 percent for water; 10.1 for gas; 2.0 percent for paraffin and 15.4 percent for hire purchase installments or other loan payments.

The table further shows that in the urban areas, 10.0 percent of households have not been in arrears or have been able to buy or pay for electricity; 12.9 and 12.0 percent of households have been able to buy or pay for water and gas respectively. Among these households, only 4.2 percent were able to pay for hire purchase installments or other loan payments.

In the rural areas, 6.1 and 3.1 percent of households were not able to buy or pay for paraffin and gas respectively. Only 0.5 and 0.2 percent were in arrears or not able to pay for electricity and water respectively.

Table 6.1: Percentage distribution of households by inability to buy or pay for certain utilities, 2012/2013 CMS

Utility	Response	Residence		
		Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity	Yes	0.9	0.5	0.6
	No	10.0	2.4	3.8
	Not Applicable	9.1	17.1	15.6
Water	Yes	1.8	0.2	0.5
	No	12.9	4.4	6.0
	Not Applicable	5.3	15.4	13.6
Gas	Yes	2.5	3.1	3.0
	No	12.0	5.8	7.0
	Not Applicable	5.5	11.1	10.1
Paraffin	Yes	2.3	6.1	5.4
	No	14.5	12.1	12.6
	Not Applicable	3.1	1.7	2.0
Hire Purchase Installment or other Loan Payments	Yes	0.8	1.3	1.2
	No	4.2	3.2	3.3
	Not Applicable	15.0	15.5	15.4
Total		100	100	100

6.2. Remittances 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 outside the country. Therefore, Table 4.2 shows type of transfer by urban and rural residence of the recipient, it is then observed that in total, transfers in cash from household members abroad accounted for 25.2 percent, this percentage was followed by the one for in kind from non- household members abroad and then cash from household members within the country with 14.7 and 14.4 percent respectively.

In the urban areas, the highest percentage was for in- kind transfers from household members within the country with 23.2 percent. It was followed by in- cash transfers from household members abroad with 20.8 percent. The lowest percentage under this category was for in-kind transfers from non-household members within the country with 3.4 percent.

In the rural areas, transfers in-cash from household members abroad led with 25.7 percent. The second and third highest percentages under this category were for in-kind transfers from household members abroad and in-cash transfers from household members within the country with respectively 15.1 and 14.7 percent. In-kind transfers from non-household members within the country also ranked lastly under this category with 4.2 percent.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Transfers by Type and Urban or Rural Residence, 2012/2013 CMS

Type of Transfer	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
In-Cash from Household Members Abroad	20.8	25.7	25.2
In-Kind from Household Members Abroad	11.7	15.1	14.7
In-Cash from Non-Household Members Abroad	9.1	10.6	10.5
In-Kind from Non-Household Members Abroad	9.1	12.4	11.9
In-Cash from Household Members within the Country	12.1	14.7	14.4
In-Kind from Household Members within the Country	23.2	8.2	9.7
In-Cash from Non-Household Members within the Country	10.7	9.1	9.3
In-Kind from Non-Household Members within the Country	3.4	4.3	4.2
Total	100	100	100

6.3 Source of Food Consumed

The household heads were asked on the source of food that was consumed by the household members, thus, whether the household members consumed food from own produce or food that was purchased or food from aid. As a result Table 6.3 shows the percentage distribution of source of food consumed within households by urban and rural areas. It is shown in the table that in the country, 70.1 percent of households consume food that has been purchased. Only 26.0 percent of households consume food that has been produced from agriculture by individual household (own-produced food). Food from aid or donation accounted for 3.9 percent.

In considering disaggregation by urban and rural areas, it is observed that majority of households in the urban areas consumed food that was purchased (90.7 percent), whereas, in the rural areas majority of 65.4 percent of households also consumed purchased food, however, 30.1 percent produced their own food.

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Food and Urban or Rural Residence, 2012/2013 CMS

Source of Food Consumed	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Own Produced	8.5	30.1	26.0
Purchased	90.7	65.4	70.1
Donation/Aid	0.8	4.5	3.9
Total	100	100	100

6.4 Household Consumption and Expenditure

Households were asked about their expenditure on all goods and services that were incurred for household consumption and not for business or resale purposes. As a result, Table 6.4 shows commodities and services that households spent money on during the quarter preceding the third quarter for these items; distribution is done by rural or urban residence. It is observed from the table that majority of households spent money on food and non-alcoholic items with 29.6 percent. It was followed consumption or expenditure on recreation and tours with 25.4 percent. The third highest expenditure or consumption was on clothing and foot wear with 22.5 percent.

Within the urban areas, majority of households incurred expenditure mostly on clothing and foot wear with 31.0 percent. The second and third highest expenditure was on food and non-alcoholic beverages; and recreation and tours with 27.2 and 15.1 percent respectively.

In the rural areas, most of the households spent money mostly on recreation and tours at 34.8 percent. The second and third highest percentages under this category were for food and non-alcoholic beverages with respectively 27.8 and 19.6 percent. The minority of the households spent money on health services irrespective of urban or rural area residence.

Table 6.4: The Percentage Distribution of Expenditure on Commodity or Service by urban or rural residence, 2012/2013 CMS

Commodity or Service	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Alcoholic Beverage	7.5	3.6	4.6
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	27.2	27.8	29.6
Clothing and Foot Wear	31.0	19.6	22.5
Furnishing Household Equipment	2.7	1.7	2.4
Housing	3.5	1.3	2.0
Health	0.8	0.9	0.9
Recreation and Tours	15.1	34.8	25.4
Education	5.1	4.7	5.3
Restaurant and Hotels	3.6	2.7	3.8
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.6	2.9	3.4
Total	100	100	100

CHAPTER 7

WATER AND SANITATION

7.0 Introduction

Access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation is recognized as a basic human need and a pre-condition for economic and social development indicated by many global reports pertaining to water and sanitation issues. Water is fundamental not only for survival but also because safe drinking water and proper disposal of human excreta carry significant health benefits. The burden of water-related diseases inhibits efforts to improve public health in developing countries. A community's health and well-being requires a lasting supply of clean water and knowledge of proper use and care. Sanitation and hygiene are of importance as the entire community can become ill if the latter is neglected. Many outbreaks frequently attack communities that drink and wash with contaminated water and this can lead to infectious diseases that cause excessive diarrhea, dehydration and can complicate malnutrition.

7.1 Source of Drinking Water

Table 7.1 shows percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water and urban-rural residence. In urban residence, Piped water to the yard (49.9 percent) was the main source of drinking water used by most households followed by Piped water to someone else's plot/yard (15.9 percent). About half of the rural population used Public tap/standpipe as their main source of drinking water and 23.4 percent used Unprotected Spring.

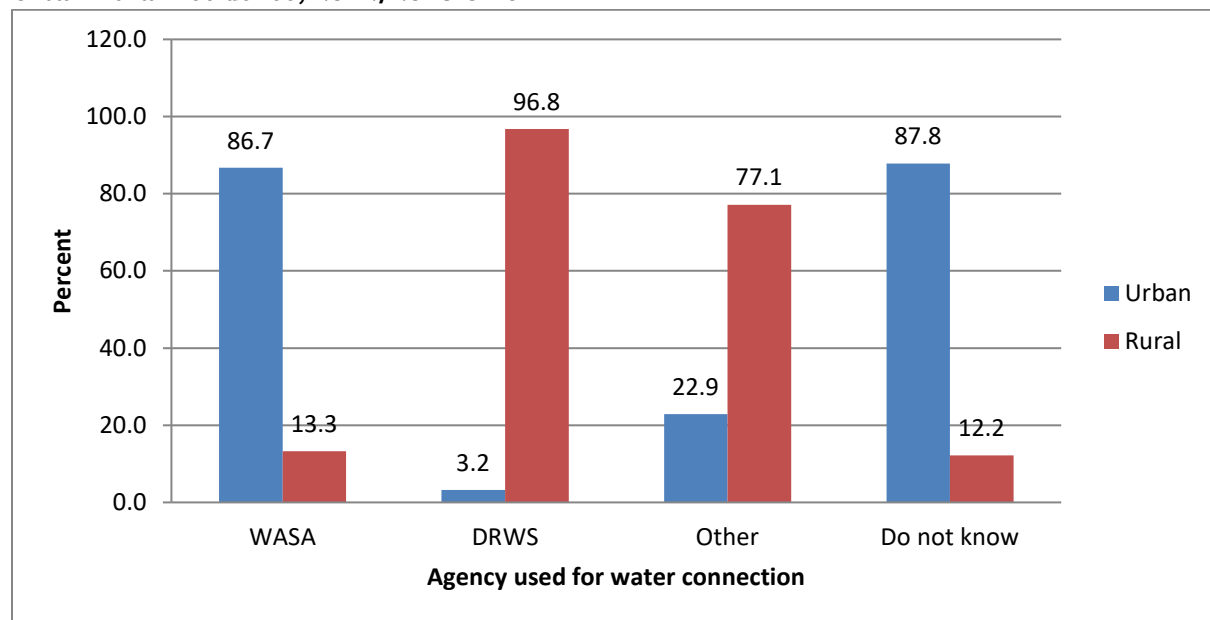
Table 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Water Available and Urban-Rural Residence, 2012/2013 CMS

Source of drinking water	Urban	Rural	Total
Piped water into dwelling	4.8	0.7	1.4
Piped water into yard/plot	49.9	2.5	11.0
Piped water into someone else	15.9	1.3	3.9
Borehole at home	2.1	0.7	0.9
Rainwater harvesting at home	0.4	3.7	3.1
Rainwater harvesting neighbor	0.2	0.1	0.1
Public tap/standpipe	12.9	51.3	44.4
Public borehole	1.3	7.3	6.2
Protected spring	4.9	6.4	6.1
Unprotected spring	4.0	23.4	19.9
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)	0.3	1.1	0.9
Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cart with small tank/drum	0.1	0.2	0.2
Tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3.3	1.4	1.7
Total	100	100	100

7.2 Agency used for water connection

Figure 7.1 portrays the percentage distribution of households by agency used for water connection and urban-rural residence. It is observed that most household's main source of drinking water was connected by WASA (86.7 percent) in urban and by DRWS (96.8 percent) in rural residence. A large percentage of the population in the rural residence (77.1 percent) indicated that their water has been connected by Other agencies not specified by the name. Households that did not know their connector constituted 87.8 percent in the urban areas.

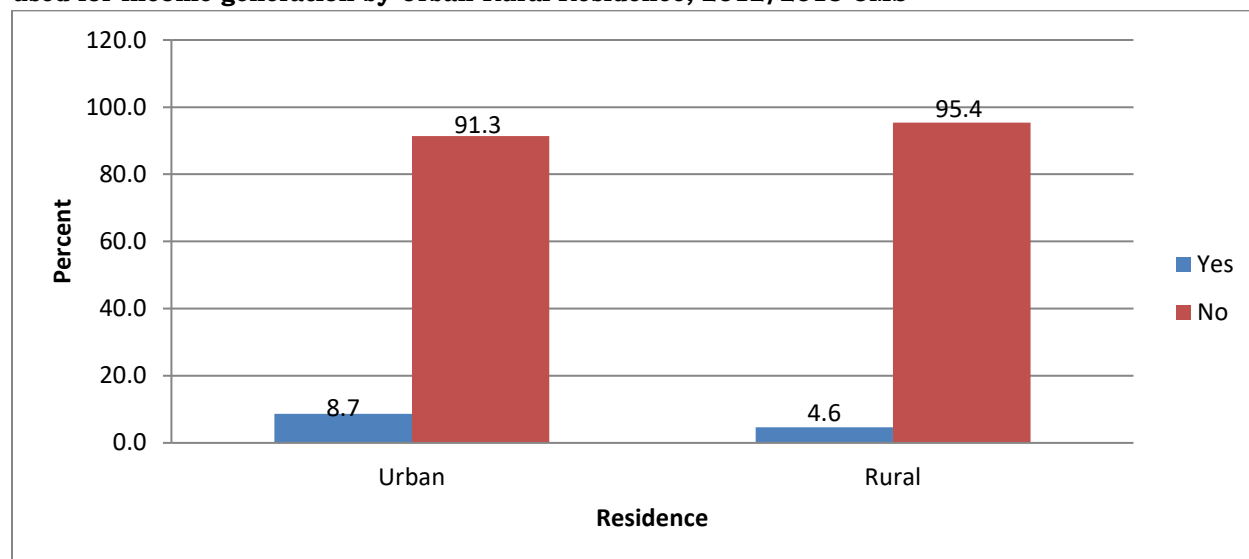
Figure 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by the Agency used for Water Connection and Urban-Rural Residence, 2012/2013 CMS



7.3 Water used for income generation

Figure 7.2 depicts percentage distribution of households that have water piped into their yards/dwellings used for income generation by urban-rural residence. The figure illustrates that most households do not use water for income generation. In Rural residence, only 4.6 percent of households use water for income generation while in urban residence, 8.7 percent use water Piped into their yards/dwellings for income generation.

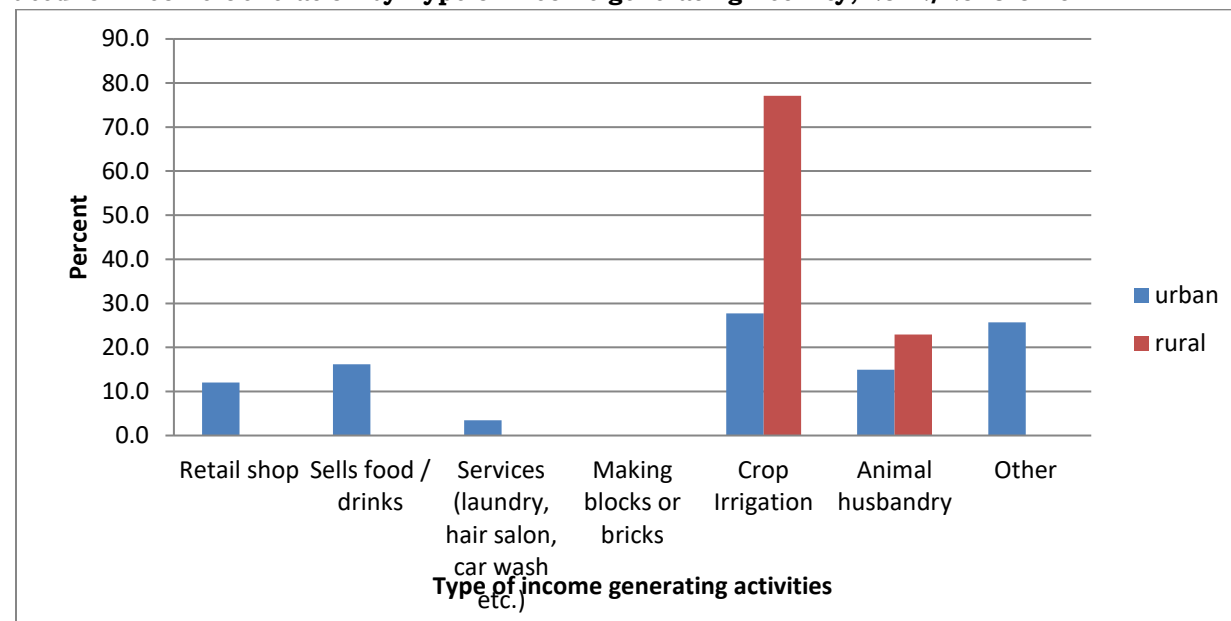
Figure 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Households that have Water piped into their Yards/dwellings used for income generation by Urban-Rural Residence, 2012/2013 CMS



7.4 Type of income generating activity

Figure 7.3 portrays percentage distribution of households that have water piped into their yards/dwelling used for income generation by type of income generating activity. Most households in rural residence use water piped into their yards/dwelling for Crop irrigation and Animal husbandry. It is further observed from the table that all the types of generating activities are in urban areas.

Figure 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Households that has Water Piped into their yards/dwelling used for Income Generation by Type of Income generating Activity, 2012/2013 CMS



7.5 Sanitation

Analysis is mainly on the toilet facilities and respondent's hygienic habits. This includes: type of toilet, how the toilet was built and who paid for its construction as well as toilet cleaning habits.

7.6 Type of toilet used

The percentage distribution of households by type of toilet used and urban or rural residence is portrayed in Figure 7.4. More than 60.0 percent of the households residing in urban areas used Piped Sewer System, Septic tank and Elsewhere. While about 30.0 percent used Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) and Pit Latrine with slab. Only 5.1 percent of the households indicated not to have any toilet facility. In the rural areas, higher percentages of the households do not have toilet facilities with 94.9 percent. However, there are also many households with Pit latrine without slab/open pit, Pit latrine, Pit latrine with slab and VIP with 82.8, 81.0, 73.5 and 69.2percent respectively.

Figure 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet used and Urban/Rural Residence, 2012/2013 CMS

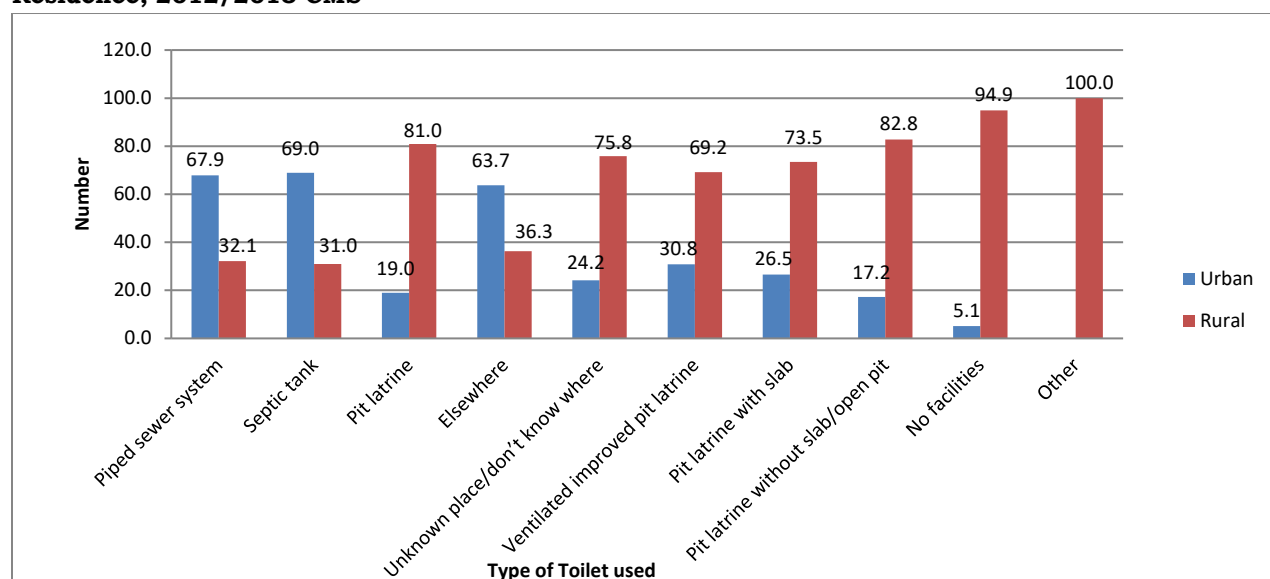


Table 7.2 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet used and district. Throughout all the districts, majority of the households had No toilet facility with Mokhotlong constituting the highest percentage of 68.0. Pit latrine with and without slab as well as VIP were also commonly used in the districts and VIP being highly used in Quthing (39.1 percent).

Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet used and District, 2012/2013
CMS

Type of Toilet	Botha Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba Tseka
Piped sewer system	1.7	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.8
Septic tank	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
Pit latrine	13.0	2.5	2.9	1.4	8.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown place/don't know where	0.7	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.0
Ventilated improved pit latrine	17.3	15.9	9.2	19.6	37.3	16.0	39.1	28.4	18.4	8.3
Pit latrine with slab	19.6	25.7	28.8	21.7	9.6	23.7	29.2	15.1	7.8	23.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	22.3	32.4	25.0	28.6	19.5	8.4	3.9	9.9	2.5	5.0
No facilities	24.5	22.7	29.8	24.7	22.8	49.9	26.7	45.1	68.0	60.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.7 Connection payment

Figure 7.5 depicts percentage distribution of households by urban-rural residence, how the toilet was built and who paid for construction. The figure illustrates that the highest percentage of households in rural areas built their toilets using subsidy from government or NGO, government/NGO responsible for building and other means stated by over 90.0 percent of the households. For those residing in urban areas, most of the households (68.9 percent) showed that they do not know who has built the toilet and who paid for its connection. The least percentage is observed for households where Owner built toilet using subsidy from government or NGO with 6.2 percent.

Figure 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Urban-Rural Residence and How the Toilet was Built and who paid for Construction, 2012/2013 CMS

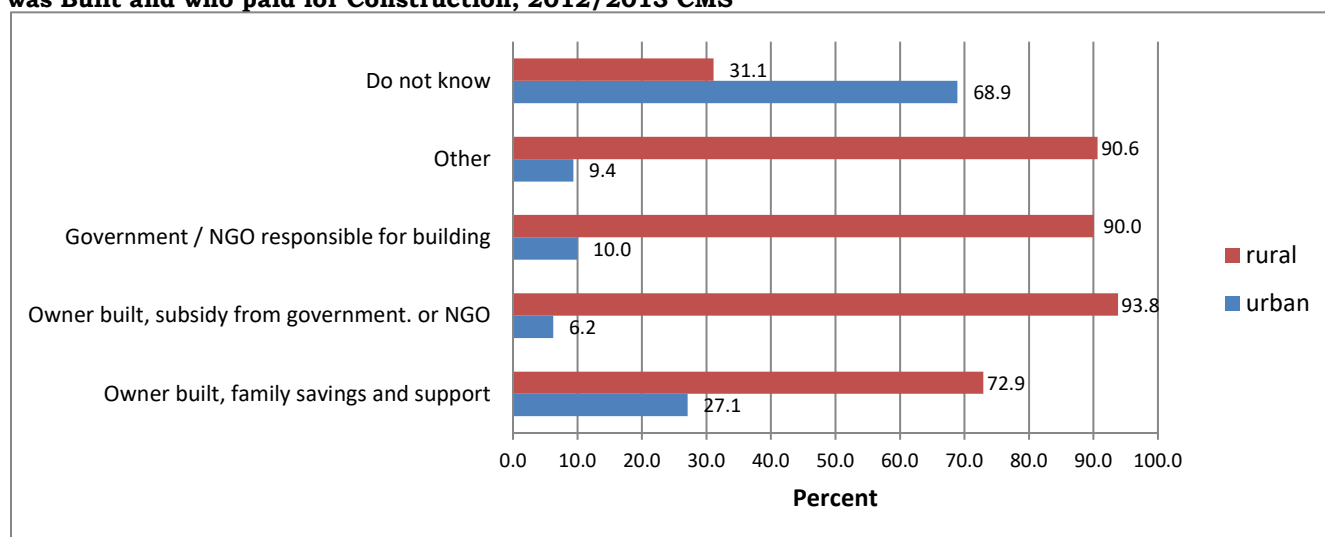


Table 7.3 indicates the percentage distribution of the households by toilet cleaning habits and place of residence. In urban areas, most households that reported cleaning their toilet weekly accounted for 41.1 percent. These were followed by households who cleaned their toilets on daily basis amounting to 31.5 percent. A similar trend was also observed in the rural residence. In urban areas, the least were those that cleaned their toilets once a month (3.4 percent). Those who never cleaned their toilets in rural areas amounted to 4.5 percent.

Table 7.3: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Toilet Cleaning Habits and Place of Residence, 2012/2013 CMS

Toilet cleaning habits	Urban	Rural
Daily	31.5	16.1
Weekly	41.1	48.4
Twice a month	6.4	10.8
Once a month	3.4	6.8
Less frequently	9.6	13.4
Never	8.0	4.5
Total	100	100

ANNEX 1: Survey 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

$F1 = (nhM_{hi})/M_h$ Where nh = sample size = number of selected primary sampling units in stratum h .

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

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

Let $F2$ = 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 = $F1 \cdot F2$

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 (2012/2013). 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 3rd quarter was 62.4 percent. This implies that it was not possible to complete interviews in 36.5 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

Domestic trip is the one that is to a place that is 40 kilometers or more, or takes 30 minutes or more to reach by car or bus.

Day trip is a trip outside the respondent's usual residence, where they leave and return on the same day (i.e. where they do not stay overnight)

Overnight trip is a trip outside the respondent's usual environment where one night or more is spent away from ones household

ANNEX 3: Tables

Table 1: Population by Age and Sex

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	100499	92679	193178
5-9	114216	116312	230528
10-14	113489	112831	226320
15-19	118882	104973	223855
20-24	104231	90112	194343
25-29	80580	69303	149883
30-34	56399	58221	114620
35-39	50266	49655	99921
40-44	39965	35719	75684
45-49	32628	36769	69396
50-54	27004	37870	64874
55-59	24078	32115	56192
60-64	22701	30613	53315
65-69	14593	19820	34413
70-74	16382	23055	39437
75 and above	16087	44007	60094
Total	932000	954055	1886054

Table 2: Number of Households and Household Population by District

Residence	Total Households	Total Population
Botha Bothe	26043	110312
Leribe	61798	292502
Berea	60359	276284
Maseru	69115	286851

Mafeteng	45322	188498
Mohale's Hoek	48049	213357
Quthing	14393	61611
Qacha's Nek	25130	112827
Mokhotlong	27586	143646
Thaba-Tseka	42635	200167
Total	420430	1886054
Lowlands	220755	933460
Foothills	55516	265626
Mountain	112547	546550
Senqu River Valley	31612	140418
Total	420430	1886054
Urban	77130	268313
Rural	343300	1617741
Total	420430	1886054

Table 3: Population by Sex and Location of Migration

Residence	Male	Female	Total
No	786861	835185	1622045
In other part in Lesotho	58068	67162	125231
RSA	86769	51311	138080
Other Countries	302	397	699
Total	932000	954055	1886054

Table 4: Number of Businesses by location and urban or rural

Place of Business	Urban	Rural	Total
At home, no separate space	2651	9865	12516
At home, separates space	1920	4233	6153
Workshop, shop or office	803	1732	2536
Construction site	330	123	453
Market, trade fair	1185	1607	2792
Street stall, kiosk	2443	1823	4266
No fixed location	1776	3242	5018
Other	318	390	708
Total	11426	23015	34442

Table 5: Number of Businesses by Economic result in the 12 months Preceding the survey and Urban or Rural Location

Economic status	Urban	Rural	Total
Much better	1893	3143	5036
Some better	4382	6848	11230
Equal or almost	2644	4834	7478
Some worse	1925	4842	6766
Much worse	583	3348	3931
Total	11426	23015	34442

Table 6: Number of Businesses by Registration or Legal Status and Urban or Rural Location

Legal Status	Urban	Rural	Total
Corporation	0	0	0
Registered partnership	332	274	606
Unregistered partnership	553	1171	1724
Registered personal business	2799	3290	6090
Unregistered personal business	7742	18280	26023
Total	11426	23015	34442

Table 7: Number of Businesses by Type and Urban or Rural Location

Type of Business	Urban	Rural	Total
Permanent	8914	14513	23427
Seasonal	1385	3399	4784
Occasional	1127	5103	6230
Total	11426	23015	34442

Table 8: Number of Tourists by Age and Type of Trip

Age	Day trips	Overnight trips
0-18	6341	4753
19-24	4186	2585
25-34	8753	6606
35-44	6339	5268
45-54	6005	3790
55-64	4525	3241
65+	3632	3532
Total	39781	29777
Male	16866	11753
Female	22915	18024
Total	39781	29777

Table 9: Number of tourists by main purpose of visit and main destination

Main destination	Main purpose of visit						Total
	Holiday/Leisure/ Recreation	Visiting friends/Relatives	Business/Professional	Religion	School/Education	Other	
Botha-Bothe	112	224	506	34	0	42	919
Leribe	176	1367	722	37	593	837	3733
Berea	49	481	285	91	0	714	1619
Maseru	662	3881	4069	1460	1786	1555	13412
Mafeteng	361	1512	868	49	0	842	3632
Mohales Hoek	67	1202	34	0	236	0	1539
Quthing	0	237	432	0	0	190	859
Qachas Nek	0	343	3403	0	695	3439	7880
Mokhotlong	0	611	112	0	0	0	723
Thaba-Tseka	46	724	2090	0	986	1619	5465
Total	1473	10582	12522	1670	4296	9238	39781

Table 10: Number of Overnight Tourists by Main Purpose of Visit and District

	Main purpose of visit						Total
	Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	Visiting friends/Relatives	Business/Professional	Religion	School/Education	Other	
Botha-Bothe	0	249	297	0	96	165	807
Leribe	42	644	155	37	0	0	878
Berea	107	587	0	1570	190	1148	3601
Maseru	196	6874	2871	823	952	2713	14429
Mafeteng	0	804	178	117	0	891	1991
Mohale's Hoek	0	1139	67	0	0	789	1994
Quthing	0	186	0	0	0	0	186
Qacha's Nek	0	278	1031	172	0	532	2012
Mokhotlong	0	321	213	112	0	144	790
Thaba-Tseka	0	1208	296	288	0	1297	3090
Total	344	12290	5108	3119	1237	7679	29777

Table 11: Number of Tourists by Mode of Transport and principal destination

Principal destination	Mode of transport				Total
	Car	Public transport	Tour bus/coach	Other	
Botha-Bothe	39	574	193	0	807
Leribe	42	790	46	0	878
Berea	423	2612	565	0	3601
Maseru	2020	10108	1373	929	14429
Mafeteng	217	1560	213	0	1991
Mohales Hoek	0	1651	0	343	1994
Quthing	46	49	90	0	186
Qachas Nek	0	1433	269	310	2012
Mokhotlong	0	534	112	144	790
Thaba-Tseka	71	1616	0	1403	3090
Total	2859	20927	2862	3129	29777

Table 12: Number of Households by Inability to Buy or Pay for Certain Utilities,

Utility	Response	Urban/Rural	
		Urban	Rural
Electricity	Yes	3419	8167
	No	37648	40025
	Not Applicable	33942	286594
Water	Yes	6717	3075
	No	48389	73683
	Not Applicable	19903	258028
Gas	Yes	9292	51567
	No	44977	97735
	Not Applicable	20740	185484
Paraffin	Yes	8755	102896
	No	54555	202913
	Not Applicable	11699	28977
Hire Purchase Installments or Other Loan Payments	Yes	3175	21913
	No	15746	52883
	Not Applicable	56088	259990

Table 13: Remittance and Transfers in Thousand Maloti Received in a month Prior to the Survey

Type of Transfer	Urban or Rural Residence		
	Urban Mean Amount in Thousand	Rural Mean Amount in Thousand	Total Mean Amount in Thousand
In -Cash from Household Members Abroad	1133	1161	1158
In-Kind from Household Members Abroad	635	682	673
In- Cash from Non-Household Members Abroad	497	478	483
In-Kind from Non-Household Members Abroad	493	558	547
In-Cash from Household Members within the Country	659	664	663
In-Kind from Household Members within the Country	1261	369	445
In- Cash from Non-household Members within the Country	581	410	429

In-Kind Non-household Members within the Country	184	193	192
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Table 14: Main source of water available and urban-rural residence

Source of drinking water	Urban	Rural	Total
Piped water into dwelling	3848	2523	6371
Piped water into yard/plot	40161	9065	49226
Piped water into someone else	12791	4635	17425
Borehole at home	1682	2564	4246
Rainwater harvesting at home	295	13452	13747
Rainwater harvesting neighbor	125	524	649
Public tap/standpipe	10349	188993	199342
Public borehole	1054	26743	27796
Protected spring	3909	23680	27589
Unprotected spring	3234	86061	89295
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)	281	3882	4164
Bottled water	0	117	117
Cart with small tank/drum	68	693	761
Tanker-truck	39	172	211
Other	2672	4999	7671
Total	80508	368103	448611

Table 15: Agency used for water connection and urban-rural residence

Agency used for water connection	Urban	Rural	Total
WASA	36898	5661	42559
DRWS	107	3255	3362
Other	131	442	573
Do not know	3046	424	3470
Total	40183	9782	49965

Table 16: Water used for income generation and urban-rural residence

Water used for income generation	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	3699	512	4211
No	39055	10565	49620
Total	42754	11077	53831

Table 17: Type of income generating activities and urban-rural residence

Type of income generating activities	Urban	Rural	Total
Retail shop	448	0	448
Sells food / drinks	605	0	605
Services (laundry, hair salon, car wash etc.)	129	0	129
Crop Irrigation	1037	394	1431
Animal husbandry	559	117	676
Other	960	0	960
Total	3738	512	4250

Table 18: Type of toilet used and urban-rural residence

Type of Toilet used	Urban	Rural	Total
Piped sewer system	2755	1305	4060
Septic tank	1265	569	1834
Pit latrine	2220	9441	11662
Elsewhere	225	128	353
Unknown place/don't know where	903	2833	3736
Ventilated improved pit latrine	23629	53162	76791
Pit latrine with slab	23146	64095	87241
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	13316	63888	77204
No facilities	7366	137905	145272
Other	0	569	569
Total	74826	333895	408721

Table 19: Type of toilet used and district

Type of Toilet used	Botha Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba Tseka
Piped sewer system	438	159	695	1239	0	147	0	0	168	1215
Septic tank	236	173	172	652	333	0	0	0	157	112
Pit latrine	3412	1457	1662	983	3614	363	0	0	172	0
Elsewhere	0	0	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown place/don't know where	175	152	1276	406	432	404	157	392	343	0
Ventilated improved pit latrine	4523	9307	5280	13809	15411	7586	5565	7144	4614	3553

Pit latrine with slab	5143	15085	16513	15336	3953	11233	4161	3787	1944	10085
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	5836	19032	14300	20168	8058	3996	550	2482	627	2154
No facilities	6414	13314	17065	17438	9421	23668	3803	11324	17057	25767
Other	0	0	313	139	117	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26177	58680	57275	70523	41339	47397	14236	25130	25080	42885

Table 20: Toilet built and connection payment and urban-rural residence

Toilet built and connection payment	Urban	Rural	Total
Owner built, family savings and support	51789	139627	191416
Owner built, subsidy from government. or NGO	1046	15797	16843
Government / NGO responsible for building	3533	31932	35464
Other	409	3964	4373
Do not know	10773	4861	15633
Total	67550	196179	263729

Table 21: Toilet cleaning habits and urban-rural residence

Toilet cleaning habits	Urban	Rural	Total
Daily	21249	31629	52878
Weekly	27739	94996	122735
Twice a month	4315	21131	25446
Once a month	2310	13314	15624
Less frequently	6509	26205	32714
Never	5428	8905	14333
Total	67550	196179	263729

Table 22: Total Expenditure on Commodity or Service by urban or rural residence

		Alcoholic Beverages	Food and Non- Alcoholic	Clothing and Foot Wear	Furnishing Household Equipment	Housing	Health	Recreation and Tours	Education	Restaurant and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
Urban	Urban	6419	23118	26348	2275	2939	684	12847	4335	3084	3057
or Rural	Rural	2373	18126	12782	1107	873	571	22689	3058	1774	1890
	Total	2991	19103	14571	1527	1297	600	16444	3431	2473	2209
District	Botha Bothe	1189	15300	3040	160	1368	496	13180	2994	52	531
	Lirebe	3075	18022	49022	1957	1350	632	39298	3555	651	1192
	Berea	4215	22182	11511	2348	1221	1116	2080	2732	2129	2190
	Maseru	3258	19579	10920	1641	2091	612	12696	3450	10361	2277
	Mafeteng	1920	20053	5758	1281	1596	534	12514	4208	386	3694
	Mohale's Hoek	3024	15895	9518	870	807	293	0	4007	0	2413
	Quthing	3752	19238	13463	420	1056	564	460	3253	0	2392
	Qacha's Nek	1576	18208	17640	1249	804	212	8072	2535	0	1761
	Mokhotlong	1760	19302	8390		633	456	0	4527	3200	6063
	Thaba - Tseka	2852	20764	32529	947	869	314	39338	3058	1129	681
	Total	2991	19103	14571	1527	1297	600	16444	3431	2473	2209

