Kingdom of Lesotho

CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE SURVEY: 1stQUARTER OF 2014/2015

Mission: ToCoordinate 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) was incorporated and these included: Water and sanitation module; and health module.

In its second year which started in July 2010 to June 2011 a module on Household Budget Survey (HBS) was incorporated. Since the module on HBS catered for consumption in a detailed manner, it is not in the 2010/2011 CMS quarterly reports. This implies that the second up to the fourth quarters of 2010/2011 CMS focused mainly on economic characteristics of the population. Since 2011/2012 to date, various modules were attached to the CMS questionnaire, for instance, domestic tourism, water and sanitation, etc.

This report is for the first quarter (August to October) of CMS 2014/2015.The analysis focuses on the demographic characteristics of the population, migration, educational and economic characteristics of the population. There are also chapters on water and sanitation and household economy including remittances received from abroad by the household.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND MIGRATION

2.0 Introduction

Population distribution refers to how the population of a particular area spatially is arranged according to geographical location, place of residence, and how the population is divided between males and females of different age groups. Population distribution also helps to show population growth resulting from fertility, mortality and migration. Consequently, information about population distribution is valuable for planning, policy formulation as well as decision making for the betterment of future development of the country (LDS, 2011).

This chapter provides some detail on population distribution. Also issues relating to high concentration of population in some urban areas and changes in population patterns may be very important to policy and decision makers.

2.1 Population Distribution

The population distribution describes the age and sex structure of the population. The pyramid presented in Figure 2.1 shows how Lesotho's population was distributed during the first quarter of CMS 2014/2015. The pyramid is similar to the one for the fourth quarter of CMS 2013/2014, as it still portrays a broad base which implies that Lesotho has a young population. The bottom of the pyramid has a slightly indented base which bulges from ages 5 to 19 years and then it becomes narrower towards the top. The bottom of the pyramid continually displayed that at birth, which is ages 0 to 4 years, the population of males exceeded that of females.

Generally, as age increases, the population declines, for both males and females and for several age groups, especially from 40 years and above, the population of females exceeds that of males at the apex. This is suggestive of the fairly high fertility regime experienced in the country which is accompanied by high mortality and old ages (LDS, 2011).

Figure 2.1: Lesotho Population Pyramid - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015
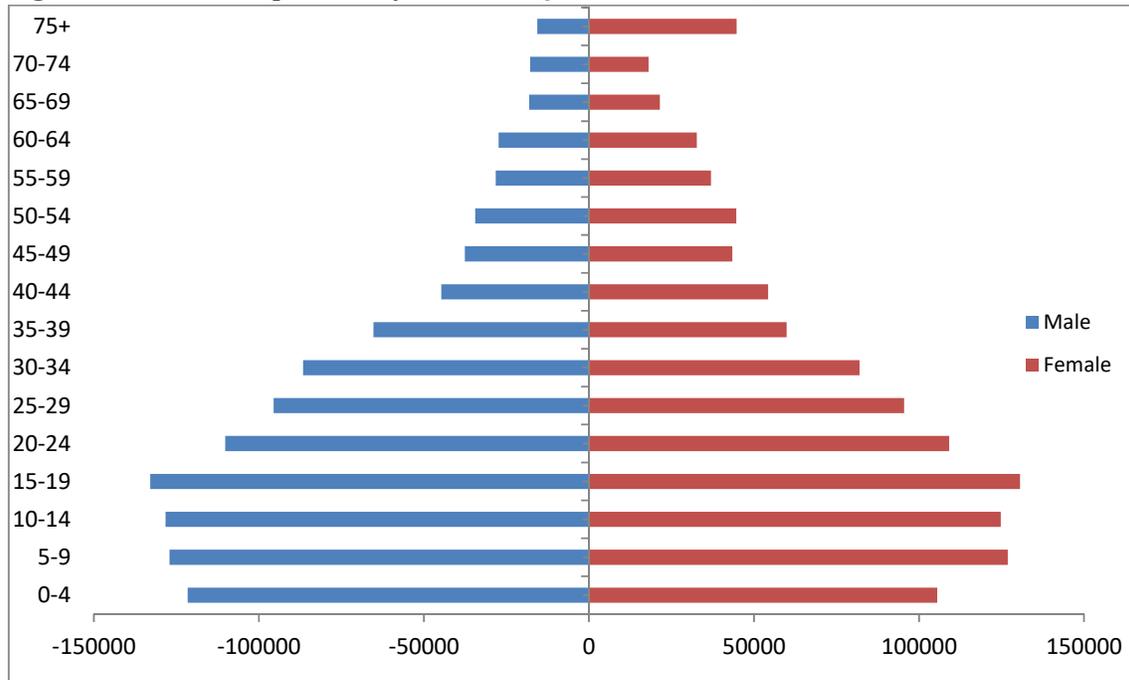
2.2 Household Population and Average Household Size

The average household size refers to the average number of persons who live in a household. Household is an economic consumption unit; the study of the average household size is important because of the insight it gives to the number of persons who form the economic consumption unit.

Table 2.1 shows that the overall average household size was 4.2. The average household size for urban areas was lower (3.3) than that of the rural areas (4.6). For the ecological zones, the Senqu River Valley possessed the highest average household size of 4.9 while the Lowlands had the lowest average household size of 3.9, with both the Foothills and the Mountains having an average household size of 4.5 each.

As far as household population is concerned, the rural areas accounted for highest proportion (65.3 percent) of households with the remaining 34.7 percent seized by the urban population.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Household Population and Average Household Size - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/15

Residence	Total Households	Percentage	Total Population	Percentage	Average Household Size
Urban	184,943	34.3	613,817	27.6	3.3
Rural	354,926	65.7	1,608,508	72.4	4.5
Total	**539,869**	**100.0**	**2,222,325**	**100.0**	**4.1**
Lowlands	358,627	66.4	1,401,745	63.1	3.9
Foothills	54,615	10.1	242,891	10.9	4.4
Mountains	94,174	17.4	421,928	19.0	4.5
Senqu River Valley	32,452	6.0	155,761	7.0	4.8
Total	**539,869**	**100.0**	**2,222,325**	**100.0**	**4.1**

2.3 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The overall sex ratio observed was 96.5, implying that generally there were more females than males. The expected normal pattern would be a gradual decline as age increases (LDS 2011), but from figure 2.2, it is observed that from ages 0 to 39 years, there are more males than females while females dominated from ages forty and above. It is also observed that sex ratio increased from 84.2 in the age group 65 to 69 years to 98.7 in the age group 70 to 74 years but it suddenly declined to 34.9 in the age group 75 years and above.

Figure 2.2: Sex Ratio by Age Group - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015
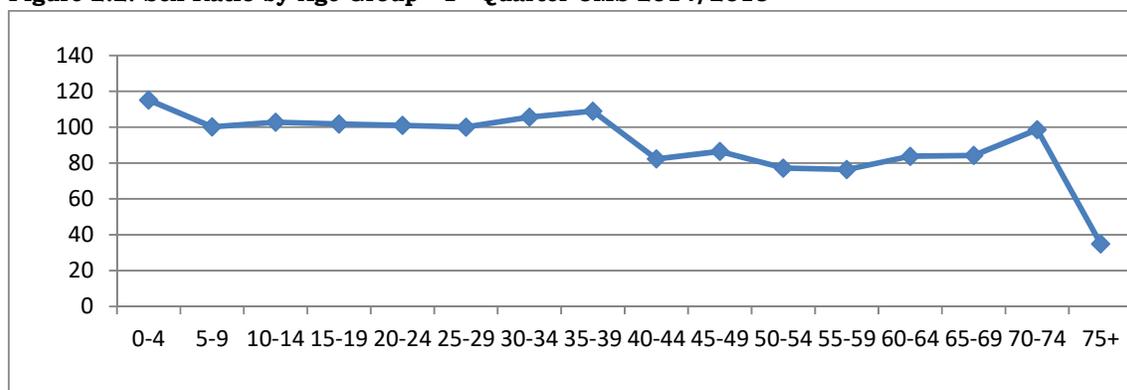
2.4 Age Dependency Ratio

Age Dependency Ratio is defined as the ratio of dependants (people younger than 15 or older than 64) to the working population. From figure 2.3 it is observed that there is large proportion (33.0 percent) of people less than 15 years who depend on the working population as compared to those above 64 years (6.0 percent).The proportion of the population that was dependent was estimated at 39.0 percent, resulting an age-dependency ratio of 64.3 percent. This means that for every 100 people in the productive age-group (15 to 64 years), there were 64 people who depended on them.

Figure 2.3: Population by Age Group - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015
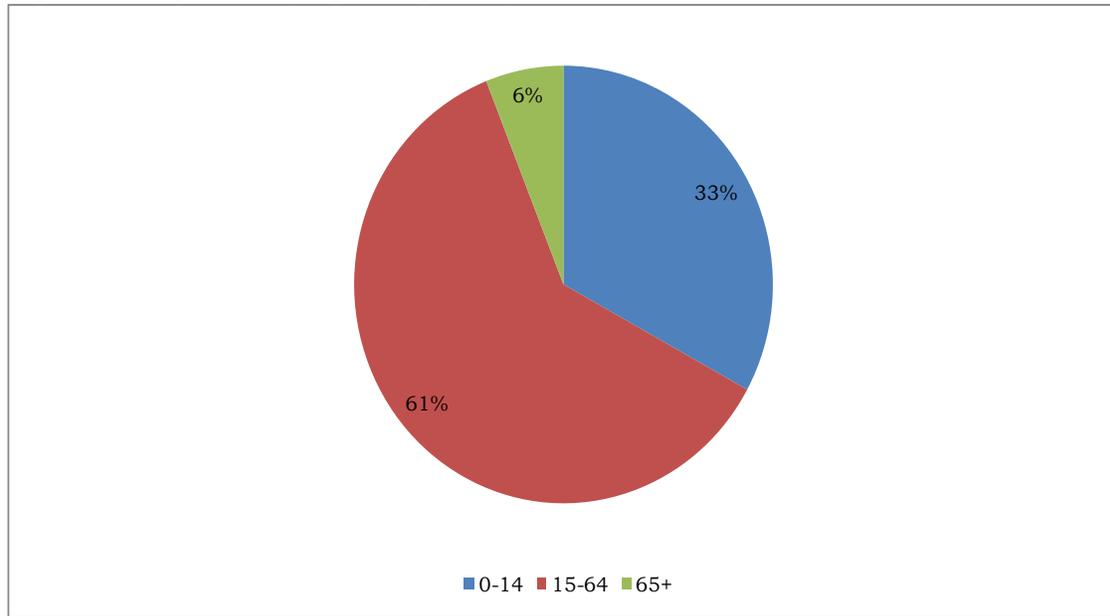
2.5 Household Headship

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

2.5.1 Age and Sex of Household Head

From the chart, age group 35 to 39 years accounted for the highest percentage of male headed households while age group 75 and above represented the highest percentage of female headed households. For age group that are between 24 and 49 years, more males were household heads than females while in the other ages, there are households headed by females than households headed by males.

Figure 2.4: **Percentage Distributions of Households Heads by Age Group and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015**
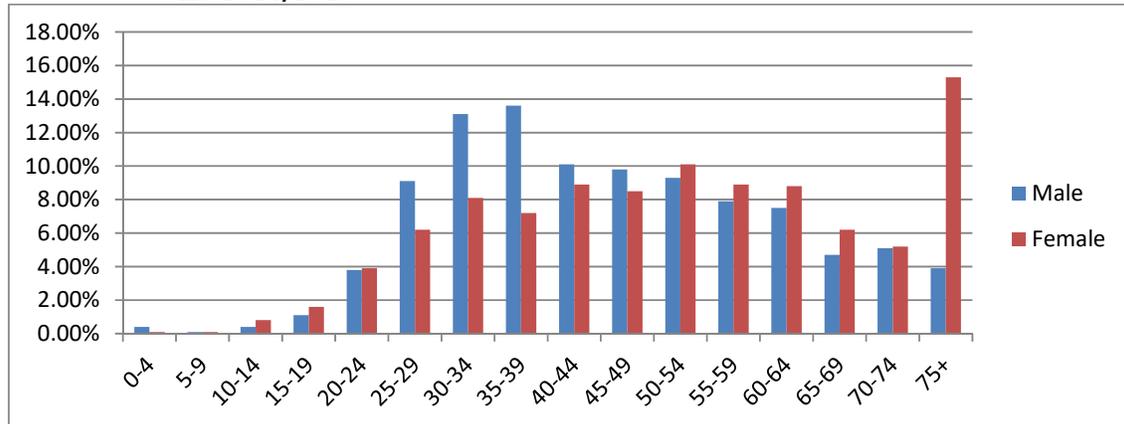
2.5.2 Place of Residence and Sex of Household Head

This section focuses on the place of residence and sex of household heads. From the bar chart, it is observed that in the urban areas, majority of the households were headed by females (38.7 percent) while male headed households were dominant in the rural areas (68.5 percent). In the lowlands, the percentage of female headed households (68.4 percent) was greater than that of male headed households (65.2 percent) while in the Senqu River valley, the percentage of male household heads (6.2 percent) exceeded that of female household heads (5.7 percent).

Figure 2.5: Sex Distribution of Household Head by Place of Residence and Ecological Zone - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015
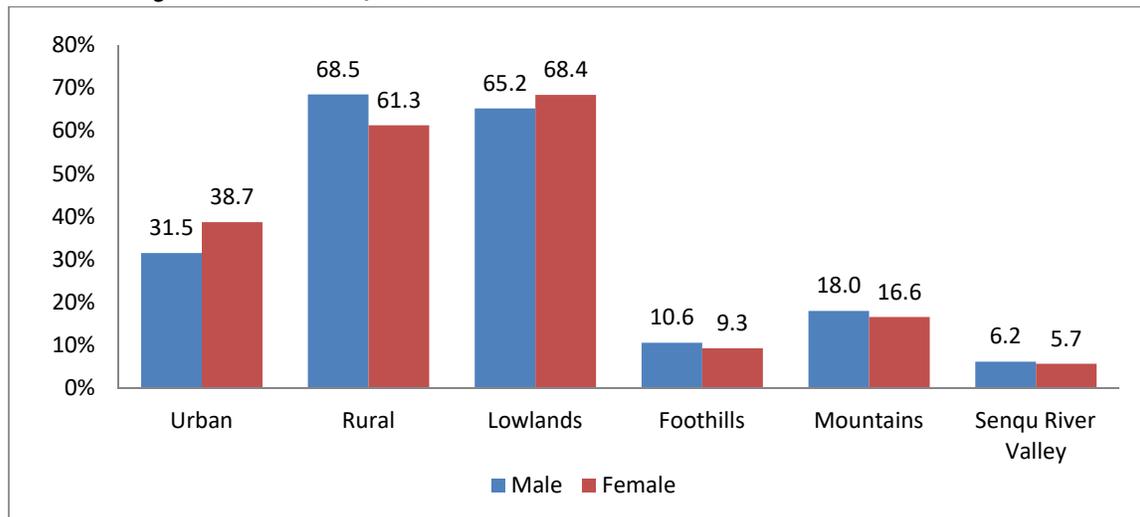
2.5.3 Marital Status and Place of Residence of Household Heads

Marital status and place of residence of household heads is represented in Table 2.5. In both urban and rural areas, household heads whose marital status was never married accounted for the highest percentages of 59.3.The percentages for never married people in the urban and rural areas were 58.1 and 59.8 respectively, followed by household heads who were monogamously married with 30.8 percent in the urban areas and 27.8 percent for the rural areas. In urban areas, the lowest proportion (0.5 percent) was for those who were divorced while in the rural areas, the lowest proportion was that of the living together and the divorced categories, both with 0.3 percent.

Table 2.2: Percentage distribution of Marital Status by Place of Residence of Household Head - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/15

Marital Status	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Never Married	58.1	59.8	59.3
Monogamously Married	30.8	27.8	28.6
Polygamously Married	0.9	0.9	0.9
Living Together	0.8	0.3	0.4
Separated	2.4	1.9	2.0
Divorced	0.5	0.3	0.4
Widowed	6.6	9.0	8.3
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	613 ,818	1, 608, 508	2 ,222, 326

2.6 Short term migration

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

2.6.1 Migration Status

Table 2.3 shows the proportions of migrants by location and sex. Majority of both the male (86.8 percent) and female (90.0 percent) population did not migrate. From the total population, 7.6 percent migrated to RSA while 3.6 percent migrated to other parts of Lesotho.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Location and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

	Male	Female	Total
No	86.8	90.0	88.4
In Other Part in Lesotho	3.3	3.9	3.6
RSA	9.6	5.8	7.6
Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	1, 091 ,548	1 ,130, 778	2 ,222, 326

2.6.2 Age and Migration

Figure 2.7 depicts percentage distribution of migrants by age group. The age group 15 to 19 years had the highest percentage of 11.9 percent, followed by age groups 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 years, both having 11.4 percent. It is also observed that as age increases, the percentage of migrant's decreases and the age group with the least percentage is age group 70 to 74 years (1.6 percent).

Figure 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Age Group - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015
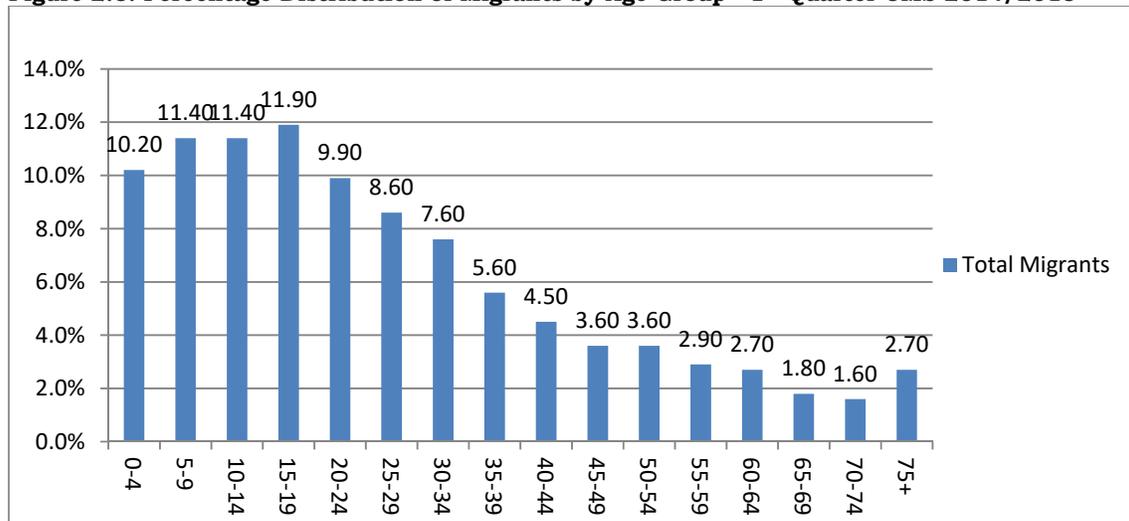
CHAPTER 3

EDUCATION

3.1 School Attendance

School Attendance is defined as attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organised learning at any level of education at the time of census /survey if it is undertaken during the vacation period at the end of the school year, during the last school year (https://www.collinsdictionary.com). School attendance is classified into three categories which are "Never Attended School"; "Still Attending"; and "Left School". This section covers school attendance of the population aged 2 years and above.

Table 3.1 represents the percentage distribution of the population aged 2 years and above by school attendance, sex and urban or rural residence. Generally, 5.2 percent, of the urban population never attended school while only 3.1 percent of the females in the urban areas also never attended school. Furthermore, 38.8 percent of the population was still attending school, of which, 41.6 percent were males and 36.5 percent were females. About 56.0 percent of of the urban population left school, of which, 50.4 and 60.4 percent were males and females respectively.

The table further shows that in the rural areas, 12.6 percent of the population never attended school while the percentage for those who were still attending school accounted for 34.4 percent and those who left school were represented by 53.0 percent.

The table further shows that in this category 16.1 percent of male population never attended school while the percentage for the females was 9.0. About 33.7 percent were the males who were still attending school in the rural areas, whereas, females accounted for 35.1 percent. Of the rural population, 50.2 and 55.8 percent of males and females respectively left school.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of The Population Aged 2 Years and Above by School Attendance, Sex and Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

School Attendance	Urban			Rural		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Never Attended	7.9	3.1	5.2	16.1	9.0	12.6
Still Attending	41.6	36.5	38.8	33.7	35.1	34.4
Left School	50.4	60.4	56.0	50.2	55.8	53.0
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total (N)	261,949	329,893	591,843	265,175	761,432	1,548,978

3.2 Reasons for leaving school

There are several reasons that would lead one to leave schooling or never attend school at all. This sub-section as a result seeks to identify these reasons according to various percentages.

Table 3.2 illustrates the percentage distribution of the population aged 2 years and above by reason for leaving or never attending school, sex and urban or rural place of residence. It is observed that in the urban areas, the highest percentage of people (47.6) left school or never attended school because it is costly, while 38.2 percent of people in the rural areas, also left or did not attend school because of the same reason.

Amongst both urban males and females 44.5 and 49.9 percent respectively left school or never attended school because of its costliness. The same pattern is observed in the rural areas as it was represented by 34.7 among males and 42.0 percent among females. The second highest percentage among urban males was 19.0 which was for those who reported that they left school because they needed work or money. Among the urban females, the second highest percentage was 13.7 percent, representing those who left school because they got married. While the second highest percentage in the rural areas was 25.3 percent among males who were left school because of heading. Among the rural females, the second highest percentage stood at 21.9 for those who left school because of marriage also.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 2 Years and Above by Reasons for Leaving/Never Attending School, Sex and Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Reasons for leaving or never attending school	Urban			Rural		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Completed Desired Level	10.1	10.4	10.3	3.9	3.5	3.7
Needed work/money	19.0	12.6	15.3	11.6	9.9	10.7
Costly	44.5	49.9	47.6	34.7	42.0	38.2
Lack of Transport/School too far	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.0	1.8
Orphaned	2.6	1.2	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.8
Illness	3.2	3.0	3.1	1.7	2.6	2.2
Pregnancy	0.0	2.5	1.5	0.0	2.3	1.1
Got Married	2.0	13.7	8.8	2.4	21.9	11.9
Herding	7.6	0.6	3.6	25.3	3.3	14.6
Too Young	4.8	2.2	3.3	8.1	6.8	7.4
Other(Specify)	5.4	3.0	4.0	8.7	3.0	6.0
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total (N)	**151,230**	**207,825**	**359,055**	**518,376**	**489,408**	**1,007,783**

Table 3.3 illustrates the percentage distribution of the population aged 2 years and above by educational attainment, sex and urban or rural place of residence. It is shown in the table that in the urban areas, 38.2 and 38.0 percent of the population attained Primary and High school levels of education respectively. The percentage for those who attained Tertiary level declined from 38.0 for High school to 10.7 percent. In this area, percentages of males were higher than the ones for their female counterparts in Primary and no level of education as the percentages stood

at 39.8 and 16.9 percent respectively among males and 36.9 then 9.9 percent among females.

The pattern for the rural areas is almost similar to that of urban areas, as the highest percentage of persons (57.9) attained Primary school level and 20.7 percent was for those who attained High school level. About 19.0 and 2.3 percent was for those who attained no level and Tertiary level of education respectively. The percentages of females that attained a certain level of education were higher than the ones their male counterparts except for no level of education. For instance, for Primary school level it was 57.1 percent among males whereas it was 58.7 percent among females.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of The Population Aged 2 Years and Above by Educational Attainment, Sex and Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Educational Attainment	Urban			Rural		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
None	16.9	9.9	13.0	22.8	15.0	19.0
Primary	39.8	36.9	38.2	57.1	58.7	57.9
High School	33.2	41.8	38.0	18.0	23.6	20.7
Tertiary	10.0	11.4	10.7	2.0	2.6	2.3
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total (N)	261,949	329,893	591,843	787,546	761,432	1,548,978

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the economic characteristics of the population for the first quarter of CMS 2014/2015 which includes among others: The employed population and industry, usual hours worked, employment status and duration of contract.

4.1 Population in Labour Force

The total labour force or currently active population comprise all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed during a specified short reference period (https://stats.oecd.org/).

Table 4.1 shows the number and percentage distribution of economically active population. It is shown that 67.2 percent of the population in labour force was employed while 32.8 percent was unemployed.

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population - 1st CMS Quarter 2014/2015

Labour Force	Frequency	Percent
Employed	587,038	67.2
Unemployed	286,462	32.8
Total	**873,500**	**100.0**

4.2 Employed Population

The employed population refers to the total number of people of a specified age who are currently in work or have been working at least for one hour during the reference period (skilspanorama.cedefop.europa.eu).

Table 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by occupation and age-groups. It shows that in age-group 30-34 years, high proportion of the population was working as 'Armed forces' and 'clerical support workers' with 28.5 and 26.0 percent respectively. High percentage (22.8) of 'crafts and related trade workers' were in age-group 30-34 years followed by age group 25-29 with 21.0 percent, whereas, the 'skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers' together with 'plant and machinery operators were dominant in age-groups 35-39 and 60-64 years with 11.2 and 11.0 percent respectively.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Age-groups and Occupation - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Age Groups	Armed Forces	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Crafts and related trade workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupation	Total
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.1	1.7	1.0	11.6	5.4
20-24	0.0	0.0	5.9	18.6	6.6	8.2	6.9	8.3	4.5	15.9	10.4
25-29	18.5	13.4	16.4	13.1	11.2	22.2	7.5	21.0	8.2	15.1	15.5
30-34	28.5	14.7	20.2	17.3	26.0	16.7	9.2	22.8	21.6	13.4	16.6
35-39	23.3	19.5	17.4	13.9	6.2	14.3	11.2	17.2	16.0	10.2	13.4
40-44	0.0	10.7	8.1	9.9	15.3	14.4	7.6	10.6	15.6	9.4	10.8
45-49	4.5	9.8	8.5	2.0	12.3	8.3	5.9	8.0	12.3	7.3	8.1
50-54	25.2	11.1	7.6	16.6	12.8	4.9	7.6	5.0	12.7	6.2	7.3
55-59	0.0	10.0	7.0	6.2	2.5	4.9	9.5	2.3	5.9	3.7	4.9
60-64	0.0	1.9	5.1	0.5	7.1	3.3	11.0	0.9	1.4	3.8	3.7
65-69	0.0	3.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.3	6.8	1.3	0.4	1.9	1.9
70-74	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0
75+	0.0	3.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	1,842	16,118	50,303	13,304	7,827	82,895	46,172	76,989	66,076	225,513	587,038

Table 4.3 illustrates percentage distribution of employed population by sex and industry. Generally, majority (23.2 percent) of the population were engaged in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' industry, which was followed by 12.4 percent for those who worked in 'activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use'. Thirdly there followed those who worked under manufacturing with 12.2 percent.

The table further shows that male population had higher percentages in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' (33.4 percent) compared to female population 10.1 percent. The female population recorded the highest percentage of 25.9 for 'private households' industry as compared to their male counterparts who recorded only 1.8 percent.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Industry - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Industry	Sex		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.4	10.1	23.2
Mining and quarrying	11.2	0.6	6.5
Manufacturing	5.2	21.1	12.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	0.1	0.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.9	0.5	0.7
Construction	18.4	1.6	11.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.6	14.6	11.2
Transportation and storage	6.2	0.6	3.7
Accommodation and food service activities	0.9	3.4	2.0
Information and communication	0.2	0.3	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	1.1	0.7
Real estate activities	0.0	0.1	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.8	3.3	3.0
Administrative and support service activities	3.9	1.8	2.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.3	0.7	1.1
Education	2.5	7.7	4.7
Human health and social work activities	1.1	4.4	2.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other service activities	0.2	1.8	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1.8	25.9	12.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total (N)	**329,891**	**257,147**	**587,038**

Table 4.4 is an illustration of the percentage distribution of the employed population by occupation and sex. During the first quarter of 2014/2015, the highest percentage (38.4 percent) of the working population was engaged in 'elementary occupation' and the least percentage (0.3 percent) of the working population was employed as 'Armed forces'. Analysis by sex shows that 45.0

percent of female working population was engaged in 'elementary occupation' compared to 33.3 percent among males. On the other hand, 17.4 percent of females were engaged in clerical duties compared to 11.6 percent of males.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Occupation	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Armed forces occupations	0.6	0.0	0.3
Managers	2.8	2.7	2.7
Professionals	5.2	12.9	8.6
Technicians and associate professionals	1.7	3.0	2.3
Clerical support workers	0.7	2.2	1.3
Service and sales workers	11.6	17.4	14.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	11.2	3.6	7.9
Craft and related trades workers	17.6	7.3	13.1
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	15.3	6.0	11.3
Elementary occupations	33.3	45.0	38.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	329,891	257,147	587,038

Table 4.5 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by sex and employment status. In the first quarter of 2014/2015,the majority of 70.8 percent of workers were 'employees' and the remaining percentage were working in their own or family enterprises with 19.7 percent 'own account worker',7.9 percent as 'unpaid family workers',1.4 percent as 'employers' and 0.2 as 'other'.

Analysis by sex shows that the proportion of employees was slightly higher among working females (75.1 percent) than in working males (67.4 percent), whereas the proportion of 'unpaid family workers' was higher among men (11.2 percent) than among women (3.7percent).On the other hand, 'own account workers' recorded more or less the same percentage for men and women, 20.0 percent and 19.4 percent respectively.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Employment Status	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Employee	67.4	75.1	70.8
Employer	1.3	1.5	1.4
Own Account Worker	20.0	19.4	19.7
Unpaid Family Worker	11.2	3.7	7.9
Other	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	329,891	257,147	587,038

Table 4.6 presents percentage distribution of employed population by occupation and duration of contract. About 39.1 percent of the population were in 'elementary occupations', it was followed by 14.2 percent for 'Craft and related trades works'. The third highest proportion was for those who were in 'Plant and machine operators, and assemblers' with 13.1 percent.

It is indicated that 'Elementary occupations' had highest percentage (68.9) of the population whose duration of contract was 'less than 12 months'. 'Professionals' had 21.9 percent of the population with 'permanent' duration of contract followed by 21.7 percent of 'Plant and machine operators, and assemblers'. The table further indicates that 64.4 percent of the employed population under 'elementary occupations' had 'fixed term of 12 months' contract followed by 'Craft and related trades workers' with 10.8 percent.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Duration of Contract and Occupation - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Occupation	Duration of contract				
	Less than 12 months	Fixed term of 12+ months	Permanent	Unspecified time	Total
Armed forces occupations	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4
Managers	0.9	1.7	7.1	1.4	3.3
Professionals	3.5	3.3	21.9	4.4	9.9
Technicians and associate professionals	0.9	2.1	5.2	1.5	2.7
Clerical support workers	0.9	0.8	2.5	1.5	1.6
Service and sales workers	5.6	5.1	16.1	14.0	12.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	2.1	5.2	0.3	6.1	3.5
Craft and related trades workers	13.4	10.8	9.1	20.4	14.2
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	3.8	6.7	21.7	11.7	13.1
Elementary occupations	68.9	64.4	15.0	39.1	39.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	67,218	72,644	158,294	178,639	476,794

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by type of contract and occupation. It shows that 'elementary occupations' had the highest percentage of 56.3 of employed people with oral contract followed by 16.4 percent of 'Craft and related trades workers'. Furthermore, the table reveals that employed population with 'no contract' were people employed under 'elementary occupation', with 33.3 percent followed by 30.0 percent of 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers'.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Type of Contract and Industry – 1st quarter CMS 2014/2015

| Occupation | Type of contract | | | | |
	Yes, Written contract	Yes, Oral contract	No contract	Don't know	Total
Armed forces occupations	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Managers	5.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.7
Professionals	16.8	2.1	3.0	0.0	8.6
Technicians and associate professionals	4.3	0.9	0.0	2.7	2.3
Clerical support workers	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.3
Service and sales workers	12.4	11.9	23.5	16.1	14.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1.4	5.9	30.0	4.2	7.9
Craft and related trades workers	12.2	16.4	7.6	15.1	13.1
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	20.0	5.3	2.0	11.9	11.3
Elementary occupations	24.1	56.3	33.3	49.9	38.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	254,380	222,414	96,798	13,446	587,038

Table 4.8 illustrates the percentage distribution of underemployed population by sex and age groups. On average, 14.4 and 13.3 percent respectively for 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 years were underemployed. Then followed 11.1 percent in age group 50 to 54 years and 9.9 percent in age group 60 to 64 years.

In age-group 45 to 49 years there were more underemployed females (14.7 percent) than males (4.6 percent). The second highest percentage of underemployed females were in age group 35 to 39 years with 13.5 percent, whereas, among males it was 13.0 in the same age group.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Population by Age-group and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Age Group	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
15-19	3.8	1.6	2.7
20-24	5.4	6.9	6.2
25-29	9.1	6.4	7.7
30-34	15.6	13.3	14.4
35-39	13.0	13.5	13.3
40-44	10.0	9.3	9.6
45-49	4.6	14.7	9.9
50-54	14.8	7.7	11.1
55-59	10.1	6.8	8.4
60-64	7.2	12.4	9.9
65-69	2.3	3.3	2.8
70-74	1.0	2.9	2.0
75+	3.1	1.2	2.1
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total (N)	**10,456**	**11,507**	**21,963**

Table 4.9 shows the percentage distribution of underemployed population by sex and employment sector. In general, 'Private business or farm' sector constituted 37.3 percent, it was followed by 36.0 percent for 'Private household' and then 'Government' with 14.6 percent. RSA and NGO only accounted for 7.6 and 3.7 percent respectively.

It is furthermore shown that more females (37.9 percent) than males constituted 36.7 percent for 'Private business or Farm', which was followed by followed by 'Private household' sector with 37.7 percent of female population and 34.0 percent of males. The table further reveals that there were more males working in 'RSA' (14.5percent) than females 1.3 percent.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Population by Employment Sector and Sex - 1st quarter CMS 2014/2015

Employment Sector	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Government	7.2	21.3	14.6
State Owned Enterprise	1.9	0.0	0.9
NGO	5.8	1.7	3.7
Private Business or Farm	36.7	37.9	37.3
Private Household	34.0	37.7	36.0
Embassy, Foreign Organization	0.0	0.0	0.0
RSA	14.5	1.3	7.6
Other Countries, specify	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total (N)	**10,456**	**11,507**	**21,963**

Table 4.10 presents the percentage distribution of unemployed population by age group and sex. It is observed that 15.5 percent of unemployed males were in the age group 15 to 19 years compared to 8.9 percent of females. On the other hand, 7.7 percent of unemployed females were in the age bracket 50 to 54 years compared to 4.1 percent of males. However, on average the highest percentage of unemployed population was 17.9 percent while the lowest percentage was of the age group of 75 years and above.

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Age-group and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Age Group	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
15-19	15.5	8.9	11.6
20-24	18.2	17.7	17.9
25-29	14.8	14.3	14.5
30-34	12.3	10.8	11.4
35-39	8.3	8.6	8.5
40-44	6.0	7.1	6.6
45-49	3.3	6.0	4.9
50-54	4.1	7.7	6.2
55-59	5.3	7.4	6.5
60-64	6.1	5.2	5.5
65-69	3.9	3.0	3.4
70-74	1.9	1.7	1.8
75+	0.4	1.6	1.1
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0%**
Total (N)	**116,902**	**169,560**	**286,462**

Table 4.11 presents the percentage distribution of unemployed population by marital status and sex. Out of the number of persons who were unemployed, 50.0 percent were 'Monogamously Married' and 33.2 percent 'Never Married'. Unemployed males were mostly 'Never Married' 50.6 percent while unemployed females were mostly 'Monogamously Married' 58.3 percent.

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Age-group and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Marital status	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Never Married	50.6	21.2	33.2
Monogamously Married	37.9	58.3	50.0
Polygamously Married	1.5	1.2	1.3
Living Together	0.4	1.0	0.8
Separated	3.8	2.0	2.7
Divorced	0.4	0.6	0.5
Widowed	5.4	15.8	11.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	116,902	169,560	286,462

Table 4.12 presents the percentage distribution of unemployed population by School Attendance and sex. The table reveals that 89.3 percent was the highest percentage of unemployed population who 'Left School' and the least were the ones who were 'Still Attending' (3.9 percent).The table further reveals that 93.4 percent of unemployed female population 'Left School' compared to 83.3 percent of males.

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by School Attendance and Sex – 1st quarter CMS 2014/2015

School Attendance	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Never Attended	12.6	2.9	6.8
Still Attending	4.1	3.7	3.9
Left School	83.3	93.4	89.3
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	116,902	169,560	286,462

Table 4.13 presents the percentage distribution of unemployed population by Educational attainment and sex. It is observed that 59.8 percent of the unemployed population had attained 'primary school' education, and further 30.3 percent attained 'high school' education. The percentage of unemployed population that had tertiary level of education accounted for 1.9 percent.

Analysis by sex shows that the proportion of the unemployed females with primary education was 60.4 percent compared to 59.0 percent of males. The table further indicates that 14.0 percent of unemployed males had no education at all compared to 3.6 percent of females.

Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Educational Attainment and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Educational Attainment	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
None	14.0	3.6	7.8
Primary	59.0	60.4	59.8
High School	25.3	33.8	30.3
Tertiary	1.5	2.2	1.9
Other	0.3	0.0	0.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	116,902	169,560	286,462

4.3 Youth and Employment

The Lesotho Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sports and Recreation defines youth as people aged 15 to 35 years. As a result, this sub-section focuses on this population as per defined employed population.

Table 4.14 presents the percentage distribution of employed youth population by occupation and sex. It is observed that 44.9 percent of the employed youth population were engaged in 'elementary occupations' followed by 14.7 percent of persons who were in 'Craft and related trades work'.

Analysis by sex shows that the proportion of the employed youth females engaged in 'elementary occupation' was 47.5 percent compared to 43.2 percent of males. The table further indicates that 19.5 percent of employed youth males were engaged in 'craft and related trades workers' compared to 7.8 percent of females.

Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth Population by Occupation and Sex – 1st quarter CMS 2014/2015

Occupation	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Armed forces	0.5	0.0	0.3
Managers	1.5	1.8	1.6
Professionals	3.8	13.1	7.6
Technicians and associate professionals	2.3	2.3	2.3
Clerical support workers	0.5	2.2	1.2
Service and sales workers	12.2	17.2	14.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	7.2	1.1	4.7
Craft and related trades workers	19.5	7.8	14.7
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	9.2	6.9	8.3
Elementary occupations	43.2	47.5	44.9
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	166,056	114,705	280,761

Table 14.5 presents the percentage distribution of under employed youth population by occupation and sex. It is observed that 39.0 percent of the under employed youth population were engaged in 'elementary occupations', followed by 23.1 percent of 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers'.

Analysis by sex shows that 40.2 percent of under employed female youth population were in 'elementary occupations' compared to 37.9 percent of males.

Table 4.15: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Youth Population by Occupation and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Occupation	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Armed forces	0.0	0.0	0.0
Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professionals	2.7	5.7	4.1
Technicians and associate professionals	6.4	0.0	3.4
Clerical support workers	2.6	0.0	1.4
Service and sales workers	0.0	24.9	11.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	25.7	20.2	23.1
Craft and related trades workers	24.6	9.1	17.2
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary occupations	37.9	40.2	39.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	3,537	3,246	6,783

Table 4.16 presents the percentage distribution of unemployed youth population by age group and sex. It is observed that 32.3 percent of the unemployed youth population were in the age group 20 to 24 years and the least being 20.6 percent in the age group of 30 to 34 years. The table further indicates that 34.2 percent of unemployed female youth population were in the age group 20 to 24 years compared to 29.9 percent of males.

Table 4.16: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Youth Population by Age-group and Sex – 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Age Group	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
15-19	25.5	17.2	21.0
20-24	29.9	34.2	32.3
25-29	24.4	27.6	26.2
30-34	20.2	21.0	20.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	71,069	87,567	158,637

FACT SHEET - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

INDICATOR		NUMBER
Total population		2,222,325
Male		1,091,548
Female		1,130,777
AGE COMPOSITION		
Under 15 Years Population		734,189
Working Age Population (WAP)		1,488,136
Male Working Population		773,552
Female Working Population		714,584
Working Age Youth Population (WAPY)		842,603
65 Years and Above Population		135,853
LABOUR FORCE =(E + UE)		873,500
Employed Population (E)		587,038
Unemployed Population (UE)		286,462
Underemployed Population		21,963

	Ratio	Rate
Labour Force Participation Rate = (E + UE)/WAP	0.5869	58.7
Employed Population to Population Ratio = (E/WAP)	0.3945	39.5
Unemployment Rate = (UE/LF) = Broad Definition	0.3279	32.8
Time Related Underemployment Rate = (UNDEREMP/EMP)	0.0374	3.7
LABOUR FORCE BY SEX		
Employed male population (EM)		329,891
Employed female population (EF)		257,147
Unemployed males (UEM)		116,902
Unemployed females (UEF)		169,560
Male underemployment		10,456
Female underemployment		11,507
SEX DISAGGREGATION		

Male Labour force participation rate = (EM + UEM)/ WAPM	0.5776	57.8
Female Labour force participation rate = (EF + UEF)/ WAPF	0.5971	59.7
Male employment to population ratio = (EM/WAPM)	0.4265	42.7
Female employment to population ratio = (EF/WAPF)	0.3599	36.0
Male unemployment rate = UEM/(EM + UEM): broad	0.2616	26.2
Female unemployment rate = UEF/(EF + UEF): broad	0.3974	39.7
Male time related under employment rate = (UNDER EMP/EMPL)	0.0317	3.2
Female time related underemployment rate = (UNDER EMP/EMPL)	0.0447	4.5
YOUTH POPULATION = (15-34 YEARS)		
Economically active youth population		439,398
Employed youth population = (EY)		280,761
Unemployed youth population (UEY):broad		158,637
Working age population of youth (WAPY)		842,603
Underemployed youth population		6,783
Youth labour force participation rate = (EY + UEY)/WAPY	0.5215	52.2
Youth employment to population ratio = (EY /WAPY)	0.3332	33.3
Youth unemployment rate = UEY/(EY+UEY)	0.3610	36.1
Youth time related underemployment rate = (UNDEREMP/EMPL)	0.0242	2.4

CHAPTER 5

WATER AND SANITATION

5.0 Introduction

Water is life, but when water is unsafe and sanitation non-existent, water can kill. Globally, waterborne illnesses are leading causes of death for children under five years, killing nearly 1,000 children per day (https://www.unicefusa.org/).

Clean water is an indispensable resource both for household and economy as a whole. Water is needed for drinking, cooking, and washing, bathing and cleaning. Water plays a pivotal role for personal hygiene and public sanitation. Improvement in water supply and sanitation are vital to prevent death water-borne diseases. This chapter is to focus on the main source of water available to households, agency used for water connection as well as sanitation.

5.1 Water Sources

Community water systems obtain water from two sources: surface water and ground water. People use surface and ground water every day for a variety of purposes, including drinking, cooking and basic hygiene, in addition to recreational, agricultural and industrial activities (www.cdc.gov).

Table 5.1 shows the percentage distribution of households by main source of water available and urban or rural residence. It is observed that on average the most used improved water source was 'public tap or stand pipe' with 44.3 percent. In urban areas, 65.2 percent of households used 'piped water to yard or plot' followed by 15.8 percent which used 'piped water in someone else plot' as improved water sources. In rural areas, the mostly used source of drinking water was 'public tap or stand pipe' with 65.4 percent and the least being 'rainwater harvesting from neighbor' with 0.1 percent.

Furthermore, the table reveals that on average the mostly used unimproved water source was 'unprotected spring' with 49.4 percent followed by 'surface water' with 47.2 percent.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Access to Drinking Water Sources and Residence - 1st CMS Quarter 2014/2015

Improved drinking water sources	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Piped water into dwelling	5.5	0.8	2.6
Piped water to yard/plot	65.2	6.8	28.9
Piped into someone else's yard/plot	15.8	2.7	7.7
Borehole at home	1.2	1.3	1.3
Rainwater harvesting at home	0.8	3.9	2.8
Rainwater harvesting, neighbour	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public tap/standpipe	9.3	65.4	44.3
Public borehole	0.5	8.5	5.5
Protected spring	1.4	10.3	6.9
Total (%)	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total (N)	**188,342**	**311,112**	**499,454**

Unimproved drinking water sources	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Unprotected spring	61.3	48.6	49.4
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)	9.1	49.7	47.2
Bottled water**	1.4	0.0	0.1
Cart with small tank/drum	0.0	0.3	0.3
Tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	28.2	1.4	3.1
Total (%)	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total (N)	**11,279**	**173,422**	**184,701**

**Bottled water is considered improved only when the household use another improved source for cooking and personal hygiene

Table 5.2 presents the percentage distribution of households by the type of income generating activities. The table shows that generally, majority of households used water for 'animal husbandry' with 37.2 percent, this percentage was followed by 20.1 and then 17.7 for 'other' purposes of 'activities of income generation' not mentioned and 'crop irrigation' respectively. About 17.0 percent was used for 'selling of food and drinks'.

The table further shows that in urban areas, the mostly used method of income generating activity was observed to be 'animal husbandry' with 32.7 percent. Likewise, in the rural areas 'animal husbandry' recorded the highest percent of 63.8 which was followed by 'crop irrigation' with 18.1 percent.

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Income Generating Activities and Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Type of income generating activities	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Retail Shop	5.8	0.0	4.9
Sells food/drinks	19.9	0.0	17.0
Services (Laundry, hair salon, carwash etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Making blocks or bricks	3.4	0.0	3.0
Crop Irrigation	17.7	18.1	17.7
Animal husbandry	32.7	63.8	37.2
Other(specify)	20.5	18.1	20.1
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total (N)	**5,060**	**851**	**5,911**

Table 5.3 presents the percentage distribution of households by agency used for water connection and urban or rural residence. Generally, 86.8 percent of households were connected to water line by 'WASCO', which was followed by only 5.9 percent for DRWS. It is further shown that in urban areas 'WASCO' was the agency used by majority of the households with 94.5 percent. The table further indicates that rural areas 'DRWS' recorded the highest percentage (38.4 percent).

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Agency and Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Agency for water connection	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
WASCO	94.5	38.0	86.8
DRWS	0.8	38.4	5.9
Other(specify)	0.2	12.6	1.9
Don't know	4.5	11.0	5.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	125,131	19,803	144,933

5.2 Sanitation

Sanitation is the means of promoting hygiene through prevention of human contact with hazards of wastes especially faeces, by proper treatment and disposal of the waste, often mixed into wastewater. These hazards may be physical, microbiological or chemical agents of disease (https://en.wikipedia.org/).

Table 5.4: illustrates the percentage distribution of population by access to sanitation and rural or urban residence. The table indicates that on average the mostly used improved sanitation by households was 'ventilated improved pit latrine' with 58.4 percent, which was followed by 'pit latrine with slab' (36.2 percent) and the least used improved sanitation being 'Flush or pour flush to pit latrine' with 0.3 percent. Furthermore, the table shows that on average 55.8 percent of households did not use any facilities followed by 44.0 percent of households that used 'pit latrine without slab or open pit' as unimproved sanitation.

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Access to Sanitation and Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Improved Sanitation	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	2.9	0.8	1.8
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	5.1	0.9	2.8
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	0.4	0.3	0.3
Flush/pour flush to unknown place/don't know where	0.2	0.6	0.4
Ventilated improved pit latrine	54.8	61.6	58.4
Pit latrine with slab	36.1	35.8	36.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	132,275	150,626	282,901

Unimproved Sanitation	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	61.7	38.6	43.3
No facilities	38.3	61.3	56.6
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	52,668	204,300	256,968

Table 5.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by responsible party for toilet building and urban or rural residence. On the overall percentage, majority of households built their toilets using family savings and support with 73.3 percent. This was the case even when disaggregating data by urban areas and rural areas; thus, most toilets were built using family savings and support with 86.4 and 63.9 percent respectively. About 11.6 percent of households were assisted by 'government or NGO'. In the rural areas, 18.8 and 15.2 percent of households used 'owner built, subsidy from government or NGO' and 'government or NGO' for toilet building respectively.

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Responsible Party for Toilet Building and Urban or Rural Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

How the toilet was built and paid for	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Owner built, family savings and support	86.4	63.9	73.3
Owner built, subsidy from government or NGO	1.7	18.8	11.6
Government/NGO responsible for building	1.0	15.2	9.2
Other	0.2	0.6	0.5
Don't know	10.7	1.6	5.4
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total (N)	**164,365**	**226,033**	**390,399**

The percentage distribution of population by toilet cleaning habits and urban or rural place of residence is presented in Table 5.6. In both urban and rural areas the highest proportion of household members reported that they cleaned their toilets weekly, accounting for 48.0 percent. The table also reveals that 49.5 percent of urban population cleaned their toilets weekly as compared to rural population which is represented by 46.9 percent. The table further presents that 5.3 percent of households never cleaned the toilets across urban and rural areas.

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Cleaning Habits and Urban or Rural Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Toilet Cleaning Habits	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Daily	25.4	22.9	23.9
Weekly	49.5	46.9	48.0
Twice a month	5.7	5.5	5.6
Once a month	1.2	4.3	3.0
Less frequently	12.8	15.2	14.2
Never	5.3	5.3	5.3
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total (N)	**164,941**	**225,966**	**390,908**

CHAPTER 6

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

6.0 Introduction

Household economy is defined as the sum of ways in which household's access, strengthen and maintain their cash and in-kind income to cover their essential needs, such as, food and cash income (www.livelihoodscentre.org). This chapter therefore focuses on household's main source of income, consumption and expenditure and remittances.

6.1 Main Source of Income

The main source of income refers to the major basis from which a household earns some income for sustainability. The percentage distribution of households and their main sources of income are shown by urban or rural residence in Table 6.1. The majority of households stated that their main source of income was wages and salaries from the private sector and farming with 26.4 and 16.0 percent respectively. In urban areas main source of income was stated as wages and salaries from private sector (43.2 percent) while in rural areas it was farming (23.6 percent) and then 'wages and salaries from private sector' with 17.6 percent.

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Their Source of Income and Urban or Rural Place of Residence – 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Main source of income	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Wages and salaries from public sector	14.0	7.1	9.5
Wages and salaries from private sector	43.2	17.6	26.4
Farming	1.7	23.6	16.0
Casual work	9.8	16.6	14.2
Household business	11.1	5.4	7.4
Pensions	1.6	2.5	2.2
Remittances from abroad	4.9	7.9	6.9
Transfers	6.1	3.5	4.4
Social assistance	3.5	10.4	8.0
Other(specify)	4.2	5.3	4.9
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (N)	184,911	348,514	533,426

6.2 Mean Consumption and expenditure

Table 6.2 presents the percentage distribution of household expenditure by consumption groups, urban or rural residence and districts. It is observed from the table that both urban and rural households spent money mostly on 'miscellaneous goods and services' and 'furnishing' with 76.9 and 73.0 percent respectively. The table further shows that urban households spent more on 'Recreation and culture' represented by 73.5 percent, 'Transport' (69.2 percent) and 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' (69.1) than rural area households which accounted for 26.5, 30.8 and 30.9 percent respectively. The same pattern is observed at district level where most money was spent on 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' more especially in Berea (18.9 percent) and then Maseru with 16.0 percent.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Expenditure by Consumption Groups, Urban or Rural Residence and Districts - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Residence	Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing	Furnishing	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture	Education	Restaurants & Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods & Services
Urban	52.6	69.1	49.6	66.1	27.0	69.8	69.2	62.3	73.5	59.9	35.3	76.9
Rural	47.4	30.9	50.4	33.9	73.0	30.2	30.8	37.7	26.5	40.1	64.7	23.1
Botha Bothe	9.5	7.0	1.2	7.7	1.9	7.3	10.4	7.9	0.0	9.6	0.0	3.6
Leribe	10.4	8.0	13.7	11.7	1.2	5.5	11.2	8.8	7.0	9.1	58.5	5.9
Berea	10.1	18.9	10.3	8.3	1.2	10.3	8.6	8.1	15.5	13.7	5.7	9.2
Maseru	9.7	16.0	13.0	16.9	1.9	17.1	18.2	12.7	37.0	15.8	14.8	21.9
Mafeteng	10.3	4.3	12.7	8.2	1.7	9.9	8.0	12.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	4.4
Mohale's Hoek	8.9	11.0	11.3	9.5	1.7	24.2	8.5	10.6	2.1	11.1	0.9	7.2
Quthing	10.3	6.8	8.7	8.4	88.6	5.3	8.5	7.2	6.2	14.1	0.0	12.5
Qacha's Nek	11.8	10.2	3.6	12.1	0.7	11.0	9.4	16.7	15.1	5.1	19.4	16.8
Mokhotlong	9.4	8.0	20.3	9.2	1.0	5.9	12.0	9.0	9.5	7.3	0.0	15.1
Thaba Tseka	9.1	9.8	5.1	8.1	0.9	3.5	5.1	6.8	7.6	8.0	0.7	3.5
Total(%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Households were further asked about their total food consumption; whether the consumption was coming from 'own production', 'purchases' or from 'food aid' (liphallelo). Table 6.3 presents the percentage distribution of food consumption by urban or rural residence and district. The table indicates that percentage of food 'purchased at any time' forms the highest proportion of food consumption in households, with 94.5 percent in urban areas and 55.9 percent in rural areas. The table further indicates that in general when disaggregating data by district 'percentage of food purchased at any time' recorded the highest percentages than 'percentage of own food produce' and 'percentage of food from gifts'.

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Household's Food Consumption by Urban or Rural Residence and District - 1th Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Residence	Percentage of own food produce	Percentage of food purchased at any time	Percentage of food from gifts (liphallelo)	Total
Urban	4.9	94.5	0.7	100.0
Rural	42.4	55.9	1.9	100.0
Botha Bothe	24.8	74.4	1.3	100.0
Leribe	32.2	67.1	0.9	100.0
Berea	42.1	58.0	0.6	100.0
Maseru	18.7	79.2	2.0	100.0
Mafeteng	39.5	59.4	1.2	100.0
Mohale's Hoek	39.2	59.2	1.7	100.0
Quthing	26.2	69.7	3.9	100.0
Qacha's Nek	16.5	81.9	1.8	100.0
Mokhotlong	43.2	56.3	0.5	100.0
Thaba-Tseka	38.3	62.4	0.4	100.0

6.3 Remittances

Remittances and/or transfers are personal cash or in kind transfers by household members who work in the country. In general, Figure 6.1 shows that the mean remittances received as 'in-kind' from 'household members within the country' were M728.24 and 'in cash' from non-household members within the country' were M405.74. The lowest mean amount of 'in kind' remittances from 'non-household members within the country' was M115.87 and the second last is 'in cash' from 'household members within the country' was M195.69.

Figure 6.1: Remittances and Transfers Received in A Month Prior to The Survey - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015
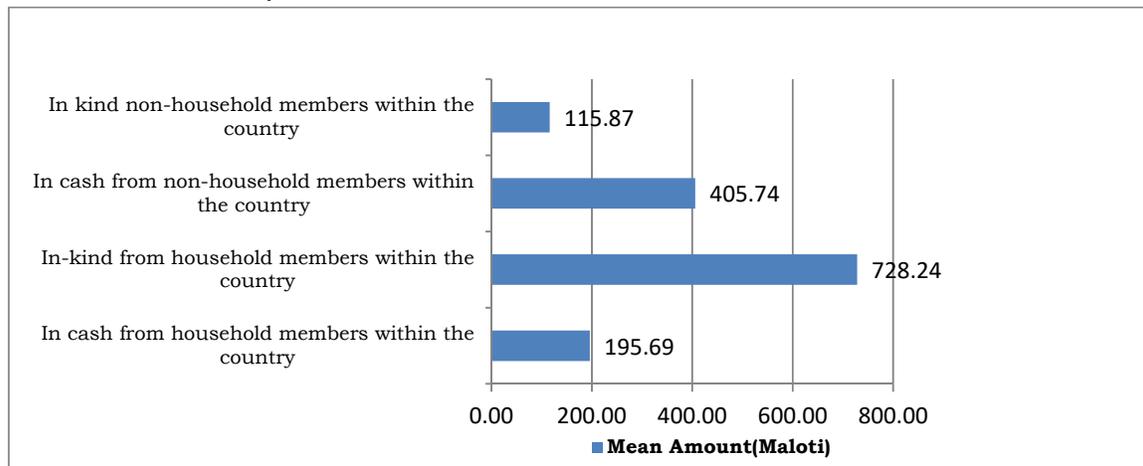
Table 6.4 illustrates percentage distribution of remittances received from abroad by country and residence. In overall, the highest proportion of remittances were received from 'RSA' (96.6 percent) followed by 3.4 percent of remittances received from 'other' countries.

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Household's Remittances from Abroad by Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/15

Country	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
RSA	97.9	96.1	96.6
UK	0.0	0.0	0.0
USA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.1	3.9	3.4
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total (N)	**4,132**	**9,181**	**13,313**

Table 6.5 presents percentage distribution of method used to send remittances from abroad by residence. The mostly used method to send remittances from abroad to the households was 'Bank Account' with 93.3 percent in the urban areas compared to 62.7 percent in the rural areas. In the rural areas 'Friends and Relatives' had 28.8 percent of method used compared to 4.9 percent in the urban areas.

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Method Used to Send Remittances from Abroad by Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/15

Method used	Residence	
	Urban	Rural
Bank Account	93.5	62.7
Money Gram	0.0	0.0
TEBA	1.7	0.0
Post Office	0.0	5.0
Friends Relatives	4.9	28.8
Traders/Shopping Outlets	0.0	1.3
Interchange(Money transfer Operator	0.0	0.0
By mobile phone	0.0	2.1
Total (%)	**100**	**100**
Total (N)	**3,981**	**8,780**

Table 6.6 presents percentage distribution of how the remittances were used by residence.' Food, clothing' recorded 78.4 percent of the remittances used in the rural areas and 65.9 percent in the urban areas. 26.4 percent of remittances were used for 'Education' compared to 11.6 percent in the rural areas. In general most households used remittances for 'Food, clothing' with 74.5 percent.

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of How The Remittances were Used by Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/15

How was money used	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Education	26.4	11.6	16.1
Medical	0.0	1.7	1.2
Building	0.0	2.6	1.8
Food, clothing, etc.	65.9	78.4	74.5
Furniture	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle	1.9	0.0	0.6
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.8	5.8	5.8
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total (N)	**4,132**	**9,339**	**13,471**

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 ith 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 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

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.

Sample size

The sample size was 3,800 households for the second year of CMS (2014/2015). 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 85.5 percent. This implies that it was not possible to complete interviews in 14.5 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 all members of the household as the main decision maker and takes care of the household.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 3: TABLES

Table 1: Distribution of Population by Age-Group and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Age group	Sex		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
0-4	121,594	105,557	227,151
5-9	127,090	126,873	253,963
10-14	128,281	124,795	253,076
15-19	132,903	130,608	263,511
20-24	110,238	109,130	219,368
25-29	95,567	95,509	191,076
30-34	86,631	82,017	168,648
35-39	65,265	59,898	125,163
40-44	44,710	54,309	99,019
45-49	37,581	43,450	81,031
50-54	34,478	44,658	79,136
55-59	28,260	36,983	65,243
60-64	27,392	32,695	60,087
65-69	18,120	21,512	39,632
70-74	17,815	18,059	35,874
75+	15,624	44,723	60,347
Total	**1,091,549**	**1,130,776**	**2,222,325**

Table 2: Distribution of School Attendance by Sex and Rural/Urban Settlements - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

School Attendance	Urban			Rural		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Never Attended	20,763	10,171	30,934	126,757	68,646	195,403
Still Attending	109,050	120,546	229,596	265,175	267,578	532,754
Left School	132,137	199,176	331,313	395,614	425,208	820,821
Total	**261,949**	**329,893**	**591,843**	**787,546**	**761,432**	**1,548,978**

Table 3: Distribution of The Population Aged 2 Years and Above by Reason for Leaving School and Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Reasons for leaving or never attending school	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Completed Desired Level	15,275	21,695	36,970	20,081	16,926	37,007
Needed work/money	28,764	26,233	54,997	60,078	48,219	108,297
Costly	67,279	103,615	170,894	179,746	205,708	385,455
Lack of Transport/School too far	416	1,388	1,804	8,513	9,952	18,465
Poor Quality of School	930	330	1,260	2,361	3,039	5,400
Orphaned	3,865	2,432	6,297	7,802	10,567	18,368
Illness	4,766	6,282	11,048	8,872	12,805	21,678
Pregnancy	-	5,289	5,289	-	11,179	11,179
Got Married	3,002	28,451	31,453	12,683	106,958	119,641
Herding	11,543	1,295	12,839	131,079	16,256	147,335
Too Young	7,204	4,477	11,681	41,910	33,051	74,961
Other(Specify)	8,187	6,338	14,525	45,250	14,748	59,999
Total	151,230	207,825	359,055	518,376	489,408	1,007,783

Table 4: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Occupation	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Armed forces occupations	1,842	-	1,842
Managers	9,287	6,831	16,118
Professionals	17,143	33,160	50,303
Technicians and associate professionals	5,650	7,654	13,304
Clerical support workers	2,208	5,620	7,827
Service and sales workers	38,204	44,690	82,895
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	36,865	9,307	46,172
Craft and related trades workers	58,190	18,799	76,989
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	50,636	15,440	66,076
Elementary occupations	109,867	115,646	225,513
Total	329,891	257,147	587,038

Table 5: Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Employment Status - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Employment Status	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Employee	222,478	193,063	415,541
Employer	4,215	3,750	7,964
Own Account Worker	65,831	49,833	115,664
Unpaid Family Worker	36,974	9,634	46,608
Other	394	867	1,261
Total	329,891	257,147	587,038

Table 6: Distribution of Employed Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

		Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
District	Botha Bothe	19,230	14,521	33,751
	Leribe	69,025	53,237	122,261
	Berea	33,348	18,235	51,583
	Maseru	99,805	100,055	199,860
	Mafeteng	20,937	14,081	35,018
	Mohale's Hoek	24,517	16,830	41,347
	Quthing	24,010	15,067	39,077
	Qacha's Nek	12,430	9,588	22,018
	Mokhotlong	10,225	5,707	15,933
	Thaba Tseka	16,364	9,825	26,190
	Total	329,891	257,147	587,038
Zone	Lowlands	208,464	187,978	396,443
	Foothills	34,485	16,495	50,980
	Mountains	60,049	35,432	95,481
	Senqu River Valley	26,893	17,242	44,134
	Total	329,891	257,147	587,038
Residence	Urban	101,994	124,142	226,135
	Rural	227,898	133,005	360,903
	Total	329,891	257,147	587,038

Table 7: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Age-group - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Occupation	Armed forces occupations	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 occupations	Total
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	989	2,357	1,285	642	26,143	31,416
20-24	0	0	2,965	2,471	514	6,756	3,166	6,381	2,945	35,760	60,958
25-29	340	2,168	8,232	1,745	879	18,429	3,470	16,171	5,412	34,059	90,906
30-34	525	2,377	10,146	2,301	2,038	13,844	4,258	17,522	14,266	30,205	97,482
35-39	429	3,150	8,774	1,853	485	11,848	5,150	13,253	10,595	22,938	78,476
40-44	0	1,721	4,077	1,315	1,196	11,938	3,522	8,173	10,320	21,257	63,520
45-49	83	1,580	4,287	263	963	6,918	2,728	6,131	8,136	16,517	47,606
50-54	464	1,796	3,813	2,213	1,004	4,046	3,498	3,815	8,401	14,031	43,080
55-59	0	1,614	3,510	822	194	4,037	4,399	1,806	3,874	8,450	28,707
60-64	0	312	2,564	72	553	2,774	5,073	711	900	8,582	21,541
65-69	0	488	957	249	0	1,075	3,121	990	233	4,249	11,360
70-74	0	359	238	0	0	104	2,917	239	352	1,859	6,066
75+	0	556	740	0	0	138	2,511	512	-	1,464	5,920
Total	**1,842**	**16,118**	**50,303**	**13,304**	**7,827**	**82,895**	**46,172**	**76,989**	**66,076**	**225,513**	**587,038**

Table 8: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Industry	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	110,118	26,011	136,129
Mining and quarrying	36,786	1,633	38,419
Manufacturing	17,201	54,215	71,415
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,963	161	2,125
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3,100	1,207	4,307
Construction	60,848	4,053	64,901
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28,499	37,523	66,022
Transportation and storage	20,366	1,620	21,986
Accommodation and food service activities	3,057	8,770	11,827
Information and communication	521	670	1,191
Financial and insurance activities	1,308	2,702	4,010
Real estate activities	0	161	161
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,085	8,581	17,666
Administrative and support service activities	12,736	4,577	17,313
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,366	1,868	6,234
Education	8,128	19,705	27,832
Human health and social work activities	3,618	11,409	15,027
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,440	945	2,385
Other service activities	769	4,537	5,306
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	5,983	66,568	72,551
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	231	231
Total	**329,891**	**257,147**	**587,038**

Table 9: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Duration of Contract - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Occupation	Duration of contract				
	Less than 12 months	Fixed term of 12+ months	Permanent	Unspecified time	Total
Armed forces occupations	0	0	1,842	0	1,842
Managers	625	1,208	11,268	2,450	15,551
Professionals	2,346	2,422	34,721	7,937	47,427
Technicians and associate professionals	584	1,518	8,201	2,632	12,935
Clerical support workers	626	545	3,895	2,643	7,709
Service and sales workers	3,756	3,685	25,497	25,054	57,992
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1,423	3,784	502	10,900	16,609
Craft and related trades workers	9,006	7,843	14,393	36,372	67,614
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2,529	4,861	34,303	20,861	62,554
Elementary occupations	46,323	46,777	23,672	69,790	186,562
Total	**67,218**	**72,644**	**158,294**	**178,639**	**476,794**

Table 10: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Type of Contract - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Occupation	Type of contract				
	Yes, Written contract	Yes, Oral contract	No	Don't know	Total
Armed forces occupations	1,842	0	0	0	1,842
Managers	14,319	1,232	568	0	16,118
Professionals	42,670	4,756	2,876	0	50,303
Technicians and associate professionals	10,875	2,060	0	369	13,304
Clerical support workers	6,360	1,349	118	0	7,827
Service and sales workers	31,568	26,424	22,737	2,166	82,895
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	3,526	13,083	28,994	568	46,172
Craft and related trades workers	31,154	36,460	7,339	2,036	76,989
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	50,778	11,777	1,917	1,605	66,076
Elementary occupations	61,288	125,273	32,248	6,703	225,513
Total	**254,380**	**222,414**	**96,798**	**13,446**	**587,038**

Table 11: Distribution of Underemployed Population by Age-group and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Age group	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
15-19	398	185	582
20-24	563	792	1,355
25-29	948	739	1,687
30-34	1,628	1,531	3,159
35-39	1,360	1,552	2,913
40-44	1,042	1,071	2,114
45-49	485	1,693	2,178
50-54	1,545	884	2,430
55-59	1,055	788	1,843
60-64	753	1,423	2,176
65-69	244	380	624
70-74	106	332	439
75+	327	138	464
Total	**10,456**	**11,507**	**21,963**

Table 12: Distribution of Underemployed Population by Employment Sector and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Employment Status	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Government	754	2,455	3,208
State Owned Enterprise	197	0	197
NGO	604	198	802
Private Business or Farm	3,834	4,359	8,193
Private Household	3,556	4,342	7,898
RSA	1,512	154	1,665
Total	**10,456**	**11,507**	**21,963**

Table 13: Distribution of Unemployed Population by Marital Status and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Marital Status	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Never Married	59,142	35,956	95,098
Monogamously Married	44,291	98,802	143,093
Polygamously Married	1,714	2,022	3,737
Living Together	503	1,685	2,188
Separated	4,487	3,338	7,825
Divorced	460	941	1,401
Widowed	6,305	26,816	33,122
Total	**116,902**	**169,560**	**286,462**

Table 14: Distribution of Unemployed Population by School Attendance and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

School Attendance	Sex Male	Female	Total
Never Attended	14,721	4,849	19,569
Still Attending	4,842	6,258	11,100
Left School	97,339	158,454	255,793
Total	**116,902**	**169,560**	**286,462**

Table 15: Distribution of Under-employed Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

		Sex Male	Female	Total
District	**Botha Bothe**	248	89	337
	Leribe	1,981	1,659	3,640
	Berea	1,613	1,012	2,625
	Maseru	4,128	6,519	10,647
	Mafeteng	0	0	0
	Mohale's Hoek	139	633	772
	Quthing	895	1,009	1,904
	Qacha's Nek	790	138	928
	Mokhotlong	194	81	274
	Thaba Tseka	468	369	836
	Total	**10,456**	**11,507**	**21,963**
Zone	**Lowlands**	7,047	7,296	14,343
	Foothills	924	1,573	2,497
	Mountains	1,924	1,831	3,755
	Senqu River Valley	561	807	1,369
	Total	**10,456**	**11,507**	**21,963**
Residence	**Urban**	3,136	4,789	7,925
	Rural	7,319	6,719	14,038
	Total	**10,456**	**11,507**	**21,963**

Table 16: Distribution of Unemployed Population by District, Zone, Settlement and Sex - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

		Sex		
		Male	**Female**	**Total**
District	**Botha Bothe**	8,239	14,479	22,718
	Leribe	31,764	43,882	75,646
	Berea	10,593	18,418	29,011
	Maseru	18,678	33,804	52,482
	Mafeteng	20,106	18,038	38,144
	Mohale's Hoek	7,955	9,405	17,360
	Quthing	2,588	8,829	11,417
	Qacha's Nek	1,148	3,497	4,645
	Mokhotlong	9,098	8,095	17,193
	Thaba Tseka	6,733	11,113	17,846
	Total	**116,902**	**169,560**	**286,462**
Zone	**Lowlands**	65,581	98,102	163,683
	Foothills	14,847	25,301	40,148
	Mountains	28,559	36,995	65,554
	Senqu River Valley	7,915	9,162	17,077
	Total	**116,902**	**169,560**	**286,462**
Residence	**Urban**	11,326	32,470	43,796
	Rural	105,577	137,090	242,667
	Total	**116,902**	**169,560**	**286,462**

Table 17: Distribution of Households by Types of Income Generating Activities and Residence – 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

	Residence		
Type of income generating activities	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Retail Shop	292	0	292
Sells food/drinks	1,007	0	1,007
Making blocks or bricks	174	0	174
Crop Irrigation	894	154	1,048
Animal husbandry	1,657	543	2,199
Other(specify)	1,037	154	1,191
Total	**5,060**	**851**	**5,911**

Table 18: Distribution of Households by Types of Agency and Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

	Residence		
Agency	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
WASCO	118,255	7,530	125,785
DRWS	956	7,603	8,559
Other(specify)	309	2,500	2,810
Don't know	5,610	2,170	7,780
Total	**125,131**	**19,803**	**144,933**

Table 19: Distribution of Population by Access to Sanitation and Residence - 1st quarter CMS 2014/2015

Improved Sanitation	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	3,874	1,161	5,034
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	6,756	1,286	8,042
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	497	378	875
Flush/pour flush to unknown place/don't know where	202	948	1,150
Ventilated improved pit latrine	72,459	92,859	165,318
Pit latrine with slab	48,486	53,996	102,482
Total	**132,275**	**150,626**	**282,901**

Unimproved Sanitation	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	32,475	78,829	111,304
No facilities	20,194	125,221	145,414
Other	0	250	250
Total	**52,668**	**204,300**	**256,968**

Table 20: Distribution of Households by Their Source of Income and Place of Residence – 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Main source of income	Urban /Rural		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Wages and salaries from public sector	25,827	24,877	50,705
Wages and salaries from private sector	79,902	61,165	141,067
Farming	3,217	82,380	85,597
Casual work	18,096	57,856	75,952
Household business	20,438	18,841	39,279
Pensions	2,936	8,854	11,790
Remittances from abroad	9,007	27,572	36,579
Transfers	11,209	12,097	23,307
Social assistance	6,495	36,298	42,792
Other(specify)	7,783	18,575	26,359
Total	**184,911**	**348,514**	**533,426**

Table 21: Distribution of Household's Remittances from Abroad by Method Used and Residence – 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Method used	Residence	
	Urban	Rural
Bank Account	3,721	5,509
TEBA	66	0
Post Office	0	435
Friends Relatives	194	2,530
Traders/Shopping Outlets	0	118
By mobile phone	0	188
Total	**3,981**	**8,780**

Table 22: Distribution of Household's Remittances from Abroad by How They were Used and Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

How was the money used	Urban /Rural		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Education	1,092	1,080	2,172
Medical	0	157	157
Building	0	239	239
Food, clothing, etc	2,723	7,318	10,041
Vehicle	78	0	78
Other	239	544	783
Total	**4,132**	**9,339**	**13,471**

Table 23: Distribution of Household's Remittances from Abroad by Country where they Come From and Residence - 1st Quarter CMS 2014/2015

Country	Urban /Rural		
	Urban	Rural	Total
RSA	4,045	8,821	12,866
Other	87	360	448
Total	**4,132**	**9,181**	**13,313**