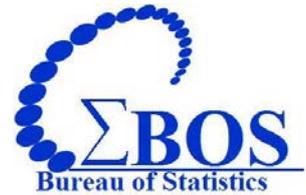




Kingdom of Lesotho



**Statistical Report  
NO 5: 2018**

**CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE SURVEY**

**3<sup>RD</sup> QUARTER OF 2014/2015**



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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 2014/2015. 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 economic status of the population; Water and Sanitation and the household economy.

## CHAPTER 2

### Economic Characteristics

#### 2.0 Introduction

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

Figure 2.1 depicts percentage distribution of economically active population (Labour Force) CMS2014/2015- 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter. It is shown that 70.7 percent of the population in labor force was employed while 29.3 percent was Unemployed.

**Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

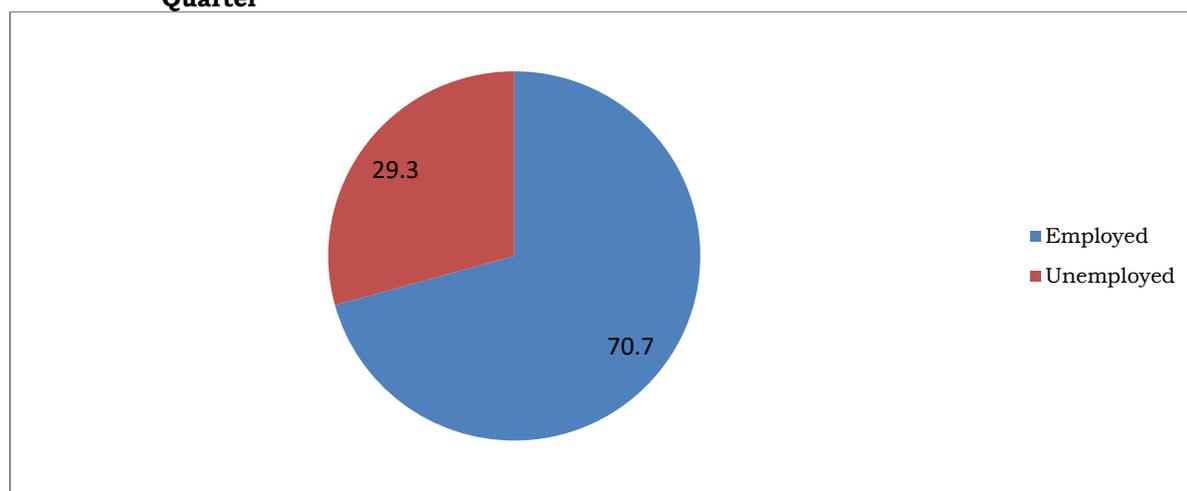


Table 2.1 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by occupation and age-groups. It shows that in age-group 25-29 years, high proportion of the population was working as 'technicians and associate professionals' and 'Craft and related trades workers' with 22.2 and 20.4 percent respectively. Among 'Armed forces', 'service and sales workers' and 'Plant and machine operators and assemblers' majority of workers were in age-group 30-34 years with 36.4, 22.5 and 20.6 percent respectively. High percentage (20.2 percent) of 'managers' were in age-group 65 and above years followed by age group 45-49 with 17.8 percent, whereas, the 'skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers' together with 'plant and machinery operators were dominant in age-groups 65 and above with 21.2 percent.

**Table 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation and Age-groups, CMS 2014/2015  
3rd Quarter**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>15-19</b>	<b>20-24</b>	<b>25-29</b>	<b>30-34</b>	<b>35-39</b>	<b>40-44</b>	<b>45-49</b>	<b>50-54</b>	<b>55-59</b>	<b>60-64</b>	<b>65 and above</b>	<b>Total(N)</b>	<b>Total(%)</b>
<b>Armed forces</b>	23.9	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	7.8	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>980</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Managers</b>	0.0	1.5	5.8	2.9	15.8	9.4	17.8	9.7	13.2	3.6	20.2	<b>12,728</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	0.0	2.7	13.9	19.1	13.3	11.1	12.6	8.8	7.6	7.0	3.9	<b>45,745</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	0.0	6.9	22.2	12.2	14.2	11.7	9.5	11.2	3.9	1.7	6.5	<b>8,672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	1.0	10.5	19.5	19.8	14.1	9.8	4.7	11.4	5.0	2.6	1.6	<b>15,666</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	1.3	11.6	20.1	22.5	14.4	9.1	10.1	5.0	2.5	1.5	2.1	<b>66,469</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers</b>	0.8	3.7	5.1	8.8	9.5	7.7	7.8	10.1	9.6	15.7	21.2	<b>72,348</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	1.1	7.3	20.4	19.7	21.4	11.6	8.8	3.8	2.2	1.3	2.3	<b>83,578</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</b>	0.9	6.9	17.0	20.6	17.7	12.6	7.4	8.9	4.7	2.5	1.0	<b>25,286</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Elementary occupation</b>	9.5	16.6	14.0	14.5	10.7	9.7	6.7	7.1	5.2	2.5	3.5	<b>334,444</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>665,915</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by sex and occupational title, male in a managerial positions occupy the highest share of 50.9 percent while female had 49.1 percent which shows a slight balance. Technicians and associate professionals, female had the highest share of 73.1 percent while male had 26.9 percent. The highest percentage of 95.4 percent was occupied by male in the plants and machinery operators and assemblers against 5 percent of female.

**Table 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Occupation, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter**

Occupation	Sex		Total(%)	Total(N)
	Male	Female		
<b>Armed forces</b>	100	0	100	980
<b>Managers</b>	50.9	49.1	100	12,728
<b>Professionals</b>	38.7	61.3	100	45,745
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	26.9	73.1	100	8,672
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	34.5	65.5	100	15,666
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	46.1	53.9	100	66,469
<b>Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers</b>	69.2	30.8	100	72,348
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	64.5	35.5	100	83,578
<b>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</b>	95	5	100	25,286
<b>Elementary occupation</b>	59.6	40.4	100	334,444
<b>Average</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>665,915</b>

Figure 2.2 depicts the percentage share of employed population by residence. Rural residence had the highest share of 54.1 percent while urban residence had the lowest with 45.9 percent.

**Figure 2.2: Percentage Share of Employed Population by Residence, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

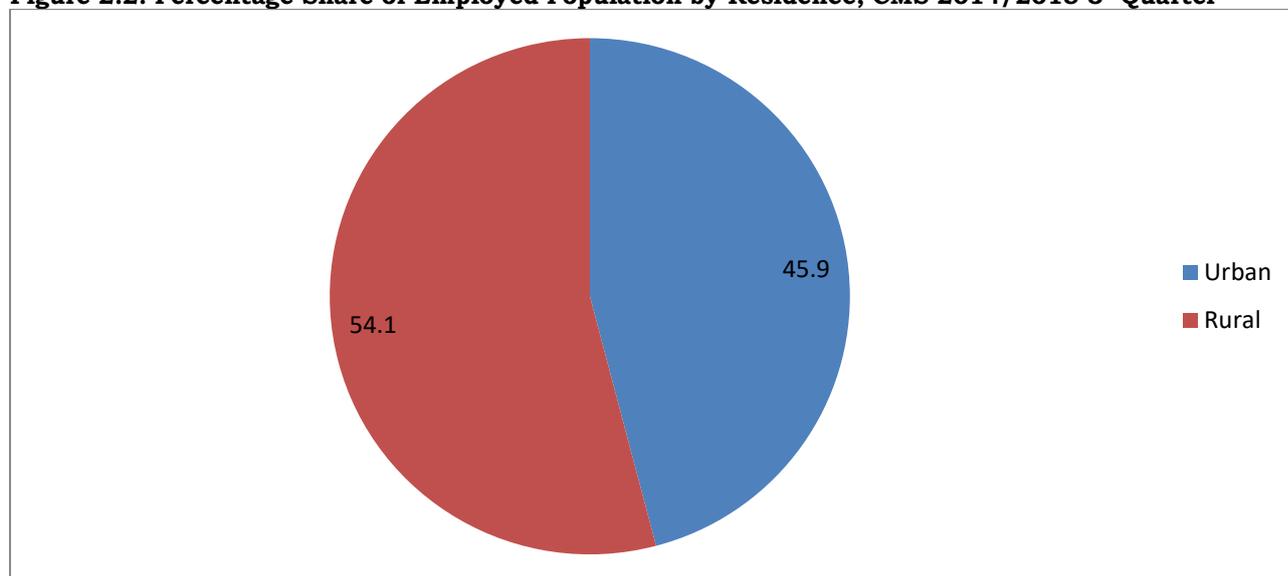


Table 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by sex and industry. Female had the highest proportion of 94.0 percent while male had the lowest proportion of 6.0 percent of population employed in

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry. On the other hand, manufacturing among the females had the highest percentage of 61.4 while males had the lowest with 38.6, the same trend was observed in Public administration and defense; compulsory social security with male (65.3) while female had the lowest with 34.7 percent.

**Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Industry, CMS 2014/20153<sup>rd</sup>Quarter**

Industry	Sex		Total (%)	Total(N)
	Male	Female		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6	94	100	192,899
Mining and quarrying	21.7	78.3	100	40,473
Manufacturing	61.4	38.6	100	59,285
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	0	0
Construction	19.9	80.1	100	65,342
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45.7	54.3	100	88,525
Transportation and storage	45.2	54.8	100	25,681
Accommodation and food services activities	0	0	0	0
Information and communication	68	32	100	2,023
Financial and insurance activities	82.4	17.6	100	4,593
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	52.6	47.4	100	16,318
Administrative and support activities	91.3	8.7	100	2,124
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	65.3	34.7	100	23,070
Education	33.2	66.8	100	28,211
Human health and social work activities	42	58	100	13,800
Arts, entertainment and recreation	62.7	37.3	100	448
Other services activities	28.4	71.6	100	102,230
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	31.4	68.6	100	894
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	0	0	0	0
<b>Average</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>665,915</b>

Table 2.4 presents percentage distribution of employed population by sex

and employment status. Male had the highest percentage of 56.6 while female employees were 43.4.

**Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Employment Status, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

Employment Status	Sex			Total(N)
	Male	Female	Total (%)	
<b>Employee</b>	56.6	43.4	100	435,074
<b>Employer</b>	70.0	30.0	100	4,869
<b>Own-account worker</b>	53.7	46.3	100	140,328
<b>Unpaid family worker</b>	77.9	22.1	100	83,026
<b>Other</b>	51.4	48.6	100	2,619
<b>Average</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>665,915</b>

Figure 2.3 present percentage share of employed population by status of employment. It is shown from the figure that employee had the highest share of 75.5 percent followed by own account worker with 21.0 percent and other jobs not specified had the least percentage of 0.4.

**Figure 2.3 Percentage Share of Employed Population by Status of Employment, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

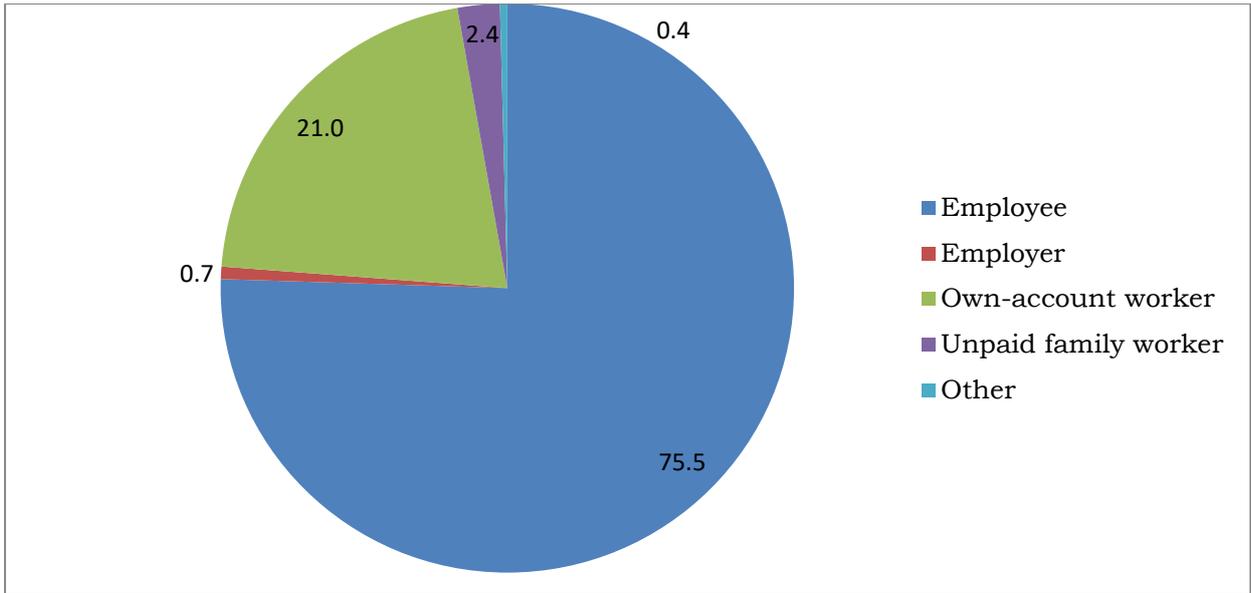


Figure 2.4 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by sex and type of contract. It was observed that employed male dominated in written and oral contracted agreement than their female counterparts, whereas in 'No contract' female dominated their male counterparts. It was also observed that those who Don't Know whether they are contracted, male dominated with 50.4 percent while male had 49.6 percent but with No contract, female had the highest with 57.6 percent and male had 42.4 percent.

**Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Type Of Contract, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

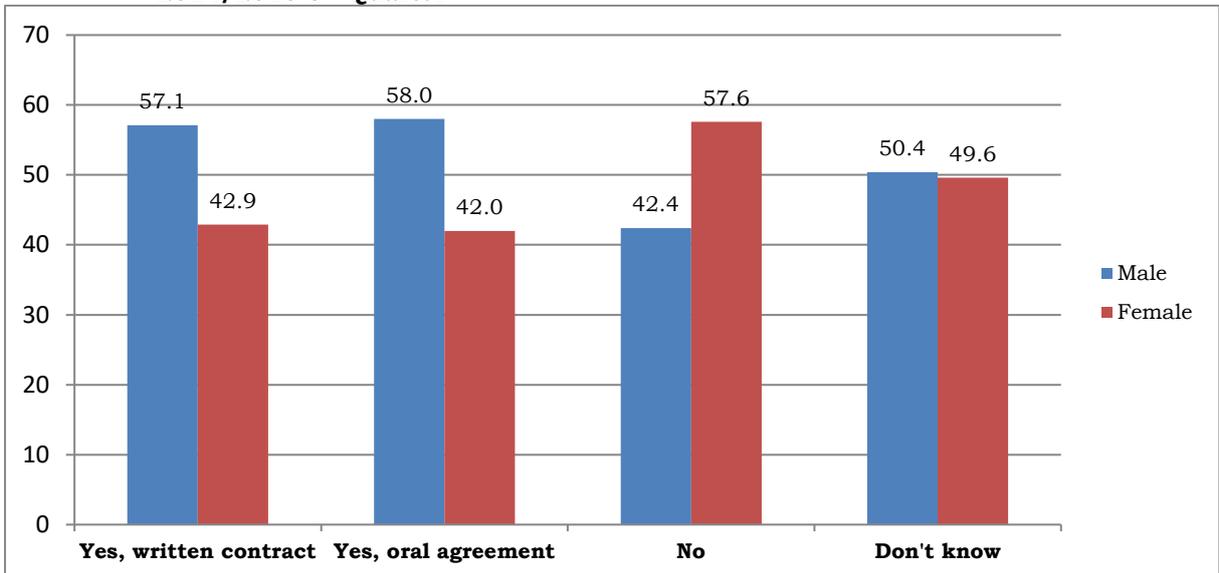


Table 2.5 shows percentage distribution of employed population by hours worked and sex. About 58.7 percent of male had the highest hours worked than their female counterparts with 41.3 percent.

**Table 2.5: Percentage distribution of Employed Population by Hours Worked and Sex, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

Hours worked	Sex		Total(%)	Total(N)
	Male	Female		
Less than 40 Hours	53.6	46.4	100.0	79,782
40 Hours	51.9	48.1	100.0	107,633
40 and above	61.1	38.9	100.0	478,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>665,915</b>

Table 2.6 shows the percentage distribution of time related underemployed population by age group and sex. Generally males had higher percentage above 50 across most age groups than their Female counterparts except for age groups 45-49 female dominate their male counterparts as far as time-related underemployment is concerned.

**Table 2.6: Percentage distribution of Time- Related Underemployed Population by Age Group and Sex, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

Age Group	Sex		Total(%)	Total(N)
	Male	Female		
15-19	77.8	22.2	100.0	2,514
20-24	56.7	43.3	100.0	6,580
25-29	53.3	46.7	100.0	9,462
30-34	52.5	47.5	100.0	11,572
35-39	51.7	48.3	100.0	10,927
40-44	50.3	49.7	100.0	11,174
45-49	46.1	53.9	100.0	9,457
50-54	43.2	56.8	100.0	12,335
55-59	38.7	61.3	100.0	8,370
60-64	60.6	39.4	100.0	9,710
65+	57.7	42.3	100.0	15,532
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107,633</b>

Table 2.7 shows the percentage distribution of unemployed population age group by and sex. The results indicate that, in general above 50 percent of female that were not employed across all different age groups. It further

reveal that as far as sex is concerned in age group 40 years and above, about 60 percent and more of female were not employed, contrarily in age group 15 to 39 years, males were mostly unemployed with about 40 percent.

**Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Sex and Age Groups, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

Age Group	Sex		Total(N)	Total(N)
	Male	Female		
15-19	53.0	47.0	100.0	35,287
20-24	35.3	64.7	100.0	52,581
25-29	41.3	58.7	100.0	41,692
30-34	38.5	61.5	100.0	28,665
35-39	29.2	70.8	100.0	20,935
40-44	28.5	71.5	100.0	16,171
45-49	20.2	79.8	100.0	16,845
50-54	24.3	75.7	100.0	16,508
55-59	30.3	69.7	100.0	15,937
60-64	34.4	65.6	100.0	14,428
65+	41.0	59.0	100.0	16,869
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>275,917</b>

## 2.1 Youth Employment

Table 2.8 shows percentage distribution of employed youth by occupational title and Residence. The findings reveal that youth that are employed as “Elementary occupations” and “Services and sales workers” show the highest percentage in the urban areas with 37.2 and 20.4 percent respectively. While in the rural areas “Elementary occupations” also observed the highest with 65.8 percent followed by “Craft and related trades workers” with 11.7 percent and the least was “Armed forces” and “managers” with 0.1 percent.

**Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth by Occupational Title and Residence, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

Occupational Title	Residence			Total(N)
	Urban	Rural	Total (%)	
Armed forces	0.4	0.1	0.2	590
Managers	1.2	0.1	0.4	1,293
Professional	9.5	3.6	5.2	16,334
Technicians and associate professional	2.5	0.6	1.1	3,577
Clerical support workers	5.3	1.5	2.5	7,953
Services and sales workers	20.4	8.5	11.7	36,847
Skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workes	1.3	5.3	4.2	13,223
Craft and related trades workers	17.7	11.1	12.9	40,562
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.3	3.4	3.6	11,460
Elementary occupations	37.2	65.8	58.1	182,861
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>314,700</b>

Table 2.9 presents the percentage distribution of employed youth by employment status and residence. In the rural areas youth that were employees were the highest with 67.6 percent followed by unpaid family workers with 19.5 percent while in the urban areas Employees constituted the highest percent of 84.2 followed by own account workers with 11.6 percent and the least were the employers with 0.6 percent.

**Table 2.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth by Residence and Employment Status, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

Employment Status	Residence			Total(N)
	Urban	Rural	Total (%)	
Employee	84.2	67.6	72.0	226,709
Employer	0.6	1.0	0.9	2,885
Own-account worker	11.6	11.6	11.6	36,466
Unpaid family worker	2.7	19.5	15.0	47,060
Other	0.9	0.4	0.5	1,581
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>314,700</b>

Table 2.10 shows the percentage distribution of employed youth by employment status and sex, the results reveal that males who were employees had the highest percent of 67.8 followed by unpaid family workers with 20.6 percent and the least were other job not stated with 0.4 percent. While female had the highest percent of employees of 79.0 followed

by own-account workers with 13.8 percent, the least was other job not stated with 0.7 percent.

**Table 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth by Employment Status and Sex, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Sex</b>		<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total(N)</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>		
Employee	67.8	79.0	73.4	226,709
Employer	0.9	1.0	1.8	2,885
Own-account worker	10.2	13.8	24.1	36,466
Unpaid family worker	20.6	5.6	26.2	47,060
Other	0.4	0.7	1.1	1,581
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>314,700</b>

Table 2.11 shows the percentage distribution of unemployed youth by age group and sex. The results reveal that young males in age group 15-19 years had the highest percentage of 53.0 than their female counterparts whereas from age groups 20 to 34 years were the unemployed females.

**Table 2.11 :Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Youth by Age Group and Sex, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Sex</b>		<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Total(N)</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>		
15-19	53.0	47.0	100.0	35,287
20-24	35.3	64.7	100.0	52,581
25-29	41.3	58.7	100.0	41,692
30-34	38.5	61.5	100.0	28,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>158,224</b>

**FACT SHEET ON LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM DERIVED FROM CMS**

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>3rd Quarter 2014/2015</b>
Total population	2,384,783
Male	1,176,489
Female	1,208,293
<b>AGE COMPOSITION</b>	
Under 15 Years Population	791,021
Working Age Population (WAP)	1,593,761
Male Working Population	777,106
Female Working Population	816,655
Working Age Youth Population (WAPY)	926,623
65 Years and Above Population	141,610
<b>LABOUR FORCE = ( E + UE)</b>	
Employed Population (E)	665,915
Unemployed Population (UE)	275,917
Underemployed Population	107,633
<b>Ratio and Rate</b>	
Labour Force Participation Rate = (E + UE)/WAP	59.09
Employed Population to Population Ratio = (E/WAP)	41.78
Unemployment Rate = (UE/LF) = Broad Definition	29.3
Time Related Underemployment Rate = (UNDEREMP/EMP)	16.16
<b>LABOUR FORCE BY SEX</b>	
Employed male population (EM)	391,008
Employed female population (EF)	274,908
Unemployed males (UEM)	100,361
Unemployed females (UEF)	175,556
Male underemployment	55,847
Female underemployment	51,786
<b>SEX DISAGGREGATION</b>	
Male labour force participation rate = (EM + UEM)/ WAPM	63.23
Female labour force participation rate = (EF + UEF)/ WAPF	55.16
Male employment to population ratio = (EM/WAPM)	50.32
Female employment to population ratio = (EF/WAPF)	33.66
Male unemployment rate unemployment rate = UEM/(EM + UEM)- broad	20.24
Female unemployment rate = UEF/(EF + UEF)- broad	38.97
Male time related under employment rate = (UNDER EMP/EMPL)	14.28

Female time related underemployment rate = (UNDER EMP/EMPL)	18.84
<b>YOUTH POPULATION = (15-34 YEARS)</b>	
Labour Force of youth population	472,924
Employed youth population = (EY)	314,700
Unemployed youth population (UEY)-Broad definition	158,224
Working age population of youth (WAPY)	926,623
Underemployed youth population	32,080
Youth labour force participation rate = ( EY + UEY)/WAPY	51.0
Youth employment to population ratio = ( EY /WAPY)	34.6
Youth unemployment rate = UEY/( EY+UEY)	33.5
Youth time related underemployment rate = (UNDEREMP/EMPL)	10.2

## CHAPTER 3

### Water and Sanitation

#### 3.0 Introduction

Clean water is an indispensable resource both for households and the 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 which contribute 2000 deaths per day for under-five children (UNICEF 2013). This chapter is to focus on the main source of water available to households, agency used for water connection etc.

#### 3.1 Main Source of Water

Table 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of households by main source of water available and residence. In urban areas 58.4 percent of households used piped water in their yard followed 15.9 percent which used piped water in someone else plot. It is also observed that in the rural areas 45.5 percent and 18.0 percent use water from Public tap/standpipe and Surface water respectively.

**Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Household with Access to Drinking Water by Residence and Source of Drinking Water CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

Source of Drinking Water	Residence		Total (%)	Total(N)
	Urban	Rural		
Piped water into dwelling	7	0.3	3.7	16,856
Piped water to yard/plot	58.4	5	31.7	151,515
Piped into someone else's yard/plot	15.9	1.4	8.7	41,579
Borehole at home	1	0.5	0.8	5,039
Rainwater harvesting at home	1.6	3.5	2.6	21,716
Rainwater harvesting, neighbour	0.1	0.1	0.1	481
Public tap/standpipe	9.6	45.5	27.6	262,286
Public borehole	0	5.1	2.6	27,040
Protected spring	1.2	6.2	3.7	35,343
Unprotected spring	2.4	13.5	8.0	77,024
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)	1.4	18	9.7	98,741
Bottled water	0.1	0	0.1	235
Cart with small tank/drum	0	0.2	0.1	1,258
Tanker-truck	0	0	0.0	0

Other	1.3	0.6	1.0	<b>6,253</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>745,365</b>

Table 3.2 shows the percentage distribution of households with access to drinking water by source of water and residence. The findings reveal that the most household living in the urban areas had access to improved water sources “piped water into dwelling (89.4 percent)”, “piped water to yard/plot (82.6 percent)”, piped into someone else’s yard/plot (82.1 percent) while those in the rural areas most households had access to rainwater harvesting at harvesting with 84.5 percent and public tap/stand pipe with 92.2 percent. On the other hand, households with unimproved water source were mostly observed in rural areas.

**Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Household with access to Source of Drinking Water by Residence CMS 2014/2015 3rd Quarter**

Improved sources of water	Residence			Total(N)
	Urban	Rural	Total(%)	
Piped water into dwelling	89.4	10.6	100	<b>16,856</b>
Piped water to yard/plot	82.6	17.4	100	<b>151,515</b>
Piped into someone else's yard/plot	82.1	17.9	100	<b>41,579</b>
Borehole at home	42.3	57.7	100	<b>5,039</b>
Rainwater harvesting at home	15.5	84.5	100	<b>21,716</b>
Rainwater harvesting, neighbour	26.6	73.6	100	<b>481</b>
Public tap/standpipe	7.8	92.2	100	<b>262,286</b>
Public borehole	0.0	100.0	100	<b>27,040</b>
Protected spring	7.5	92.5	100	<b>35,343</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>561,855</b>

Unimproved Source of Water	Urban	Rural	Total(%)	Total(N)
Unprotected spring	6.6	93.4	100	<b>77,024</b>
Surface water	3.0	97.0	100	<b>98,741</b>
Bottled water	100.0	0.0	100	<b>235</b>
Cart with small tank/drum	0.0	100.0	100	<b>1,258</b>
Tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0	<b>0</b>
Other	46.1	53.9	100	<b>6,253</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>183,511</b>

***Bottled water is considered improved only when the household uses water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene.***

***b. Shared or public facilities are not counted as improved.***

### 3.2 Water connection

Table 3.2.1 shows the percentage distribution of households by agency used for water connection and Urban-Rural Residence. The table shows that in the urban 92.7 percent of water connection was constructed by Water and Sewage Company (WASCO) while 8.8 percent was constructed by Department of Rural Water (DRWS). In rural areas 91.2 percent connection was constructed by DRWS and 7.3 percent was constructed by WASCO.

**Table 3.2.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Agency used for Water Connection and Residence, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

Agency Used to connect Water	Residence			Total(N)
	Urban	Rural	Total(%)	
WASCO	92.7	7.3	100.0	138,305
DRWS	8.8	91.2	100.0	10,071
Other (specify)	13.3	86.7	100.0	3,287
Do not know	65.8	34.2	100.0	6,219
<b>Average</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>157,882</b>

Table 3.2.2 shows the percentage distribution of households that used water for income generating activities. It was observed that most households in the urban areas used water for income generating activities than in the rural areas. Household in the rural areas used water mostly for crop irrigation with 38.7 percent while in urban areas most of the households used water for Services (laundry, hair salon, car wash, retail and making blocks or bricks).

**Table 3.2.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Income Generating Activities for Water Connection and Residence, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

Type of income generating activities	Residence			Total(N)
	Urban	Rural	Total(%)	
Retail shop	100.0	0.0	100.0	873
Sells food/drinks	84.4	15.6	100.0	2,580
Services (laundry, hair salon, car wash etc)	100.0	0.0	100.0	292
Making blocks or bricks	100.0	0.0	100.0	84
Crop Irrigation	61.3	38.7	100.0	1,292
Animal husbandry	87.4	12.6	100.0	3,497
Other (specify)	73.4	26.6	100.0	1,629
<b>Average</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,247</b>

### 3.3 Sanitation

This section focuses on sanitation and household hygiene habits. It includes Type of toilet, who paid for building and the cleaning habits. Figure 3.3.1 depicts the percentage distribution of households with access to sanitation by residence. Households with improved sanitation were observed highest in the rural areas with 59.3 percent than 40.7 percent in the urban areas. The same pattern was observed in households with access to unimproved sanitation facility that was in the rural areas with 82.2 percent while in the rural areas it was 17.8 percent.

**Figure 3.3.1: Percentage Distribution of Household with Access to Sanitation by Residence, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

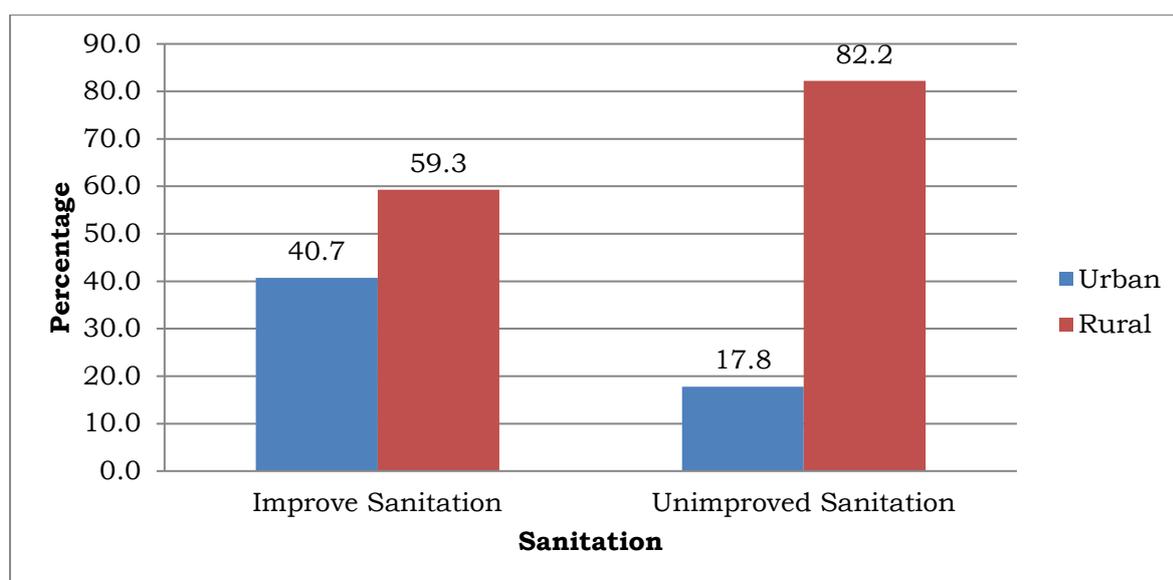


Table 3.3.1 shows the percentage distribution of type of toilet used by residence. In urban areas, 87.6percent of households reported to use Flush/pour flush to septic tanklatrine followed by 63.4 percent that used Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system. In therural areas 91.0 percent reported that they had no toilet facilities on the other hand households that used Flush/pour flush to elsewhere accounted for 71.5 percent.

**Table 3.3.1: Percentage Distribution of Household with Access to Sanitation by Residence and Type of Facility, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

<b>Improved sanitation ( Type of toilet)</b>	<b>Residence</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	63.4	36.6	100.00	3,834
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	87.6	12.4	100.00	7,777
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	43.1	56.9	100.00	5,409
Flush/pour flush to unknown place/don't know where	19.9	80.1	100.00	1,132
ventilated improved pit latrine	39.3	60.7	100.00	180,167
Pit latrine with slab	38.4	61.6	100.00	84,385
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>282,704</b>
<hr/>				
<b>Unimproved sanitation</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
Flush/pour flush to elsewhere	71.5	28.5	100.00	270
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	28.2	71.8	100.00	121,034
No facilities	9.0	91.0	100.00	144,872
Other (specify)	0	100.0	100	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>266,221</b>

Table 3.3.2 shows the percentage distribution of households and who paid for construction of toilets used by residence. In rural areas, 96.2 percent of toilets were owner built followed by 96.1 percent which was Government / NGO responsible for building while the least percentage was “Don’t Know” with 8.5. On the other hand household which did not know how the toilet was built contributed the highest with 91.5 percent while the lowest was owner built with 3.8 percent.

**Table 3.3.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Urban-Rural Residence and How the Toilet was Built and who Paid for Construction, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

<b>How was the toilet built and paid for</b>	<b>Residence</b>			<b>Total(N)</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total(%)</b>	
Owner built, family savings and support	49.8	50.2	100.0	316,070
Owner built, subsidy from government or NGO	3.8	96.2	100.0	54,454
Government/NGO responsible for building	3.9	96.1	100.0	49,083
Other (specify)	28.4	71.6	100.0	2,523
Don't know	91.5	8.5	100.0	23,343
<b>Average</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>445,473</b>

Table 3.3.3 shows the percentage distribution of toilet cleaning habits by place of residence. It is observed that, in general, as far as toilet cleaning habit was concerned most households in the rural areas cleaned their toilets. Households that never cleaned their toilets were the highest in the urban areas with 48.6 percent while in the rural areas the highest percentage was those who cleaned their toilet less frequently with 73.5percent.

**Table 3.3.3: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Toilet Cleaning Habits and Place of Residence, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

How often is the toilet cleaned	Residence			Total(N)
	Urban	Rural	Total(%)	
Daily	46.9	53.1	100.0	97,309
Weekly	42.3	57.7	100.0	228,024
Twice a month	43.1	56.9	100.0	25,112
Once a month	28.1	71.9	100.0	12,845
Less frequently	26.5	73.5	100.0	58,922
Never	48.6	51.4	100.0	23,261
Average	39.2	60.8	100.0	445,473

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **4.1 Remittance and Transfers**

Remittances and/or transfers are personal cash or in kind transfers by household members or non-household members who work in the country and/or other countries.

According to World Bank 2010, the definition of “personal transfers,” however, is broader than the old “worker’s remittances”—it comprises “all current transfers in Cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households.” Therefore, “personal transfers” include current transfers from migrants not only to family members but also to any recipient in their home country. If migrants live in a host country for one year or longer, they are considered residents, regardless of their immigration status. If the migrants have lived in the host country for less than one year, their entire income in the host country should be classified as compensation of employees.

Figure 4.1 depicts the percentage share of household members who send money from outside the country where they work or live. Findings reveal that most household members who sent money from outside live or work in Republic of South Africa (RSA) with 97.1 percent followed those who live in United Kingdom (UK) with 1.1 percent and the least was those from other countries with 0.8 percent.

**Figure 4.1: Percentage Share of Household who Send Remittances by Country of Work or where Sender Lives CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

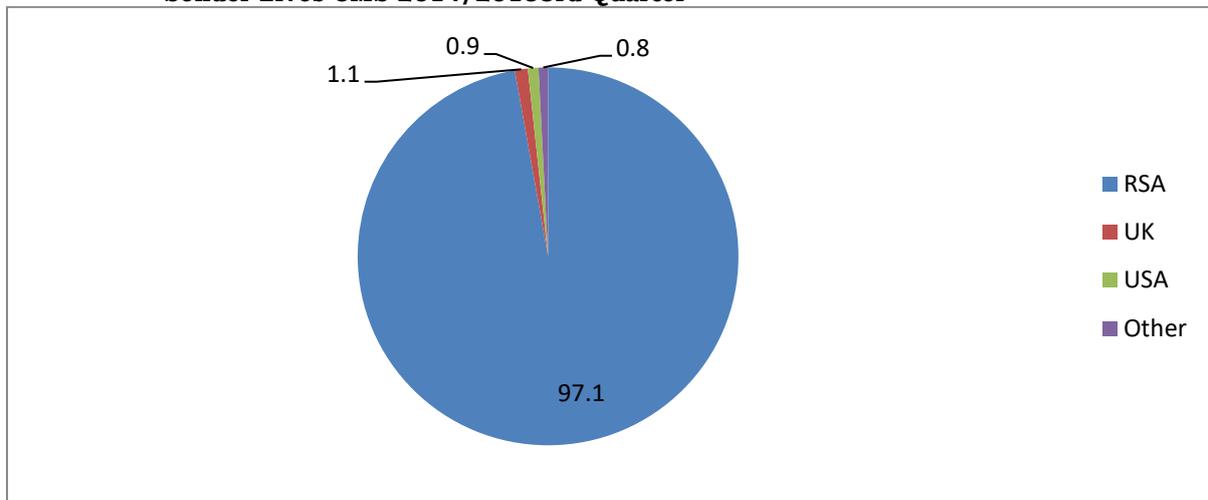


Figure 4.2 depicts the percentage distribution of household members who received remittance by residence and sex. It was observed that 77.6 percent of household members living in the rural areas were the most receiving remittances than those in the urban areas with 22.4 percent. Furthermore the findings reveal that males received more remittances with 63.5 percent than their female counter parts with 36.5 percent.

**Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Households who Receive Remittances by Residence and Sex, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

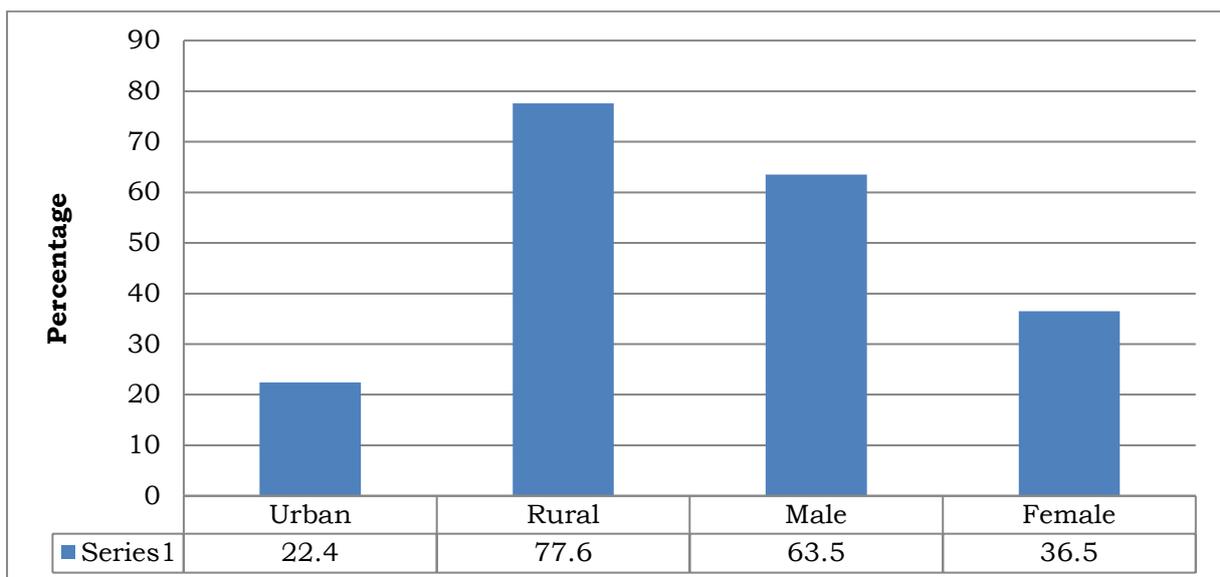


Table 4.1 presents the percentage distribution of household members who received remittances by country where senders live or work and resided. The

findings reveal that, in general most of the household members that received remittances were from the rural areas than those in urban areas. Most of the household in the rural areas (78.7 percent) received remittances from members who lived in RSA than those who lived in the urban areas with 21.3 percent. On the other hand most household members in the urban areas (51.6 percent) received remittances from members who lived in Other Countries.

**Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Household who Receive Transfer by Residence and Country where Sender Live or Work CMS 2014/2015 3rd Quarter**

Country where sender live/work	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
RSA	21.3	78.7	100
UK	38.4	61.6	100
USA	100	0	100
Other	51.6	48.4	100
Average	22.4	77.6	100

Figure 4.3 presents the mean income of remittances and transfers received by the household members in the country and method of transfer. The findings reveal that more income or most of the transfer and remittance were received by household using TEBA at M2,208.64 followed by bank account and moneygram with M1,724.96 and M1,178.96 respectively while mobile Phone was the least with M400.00.

**Figure 4.3: Remittances and Transfers Received in a Month Prior to the Survey, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

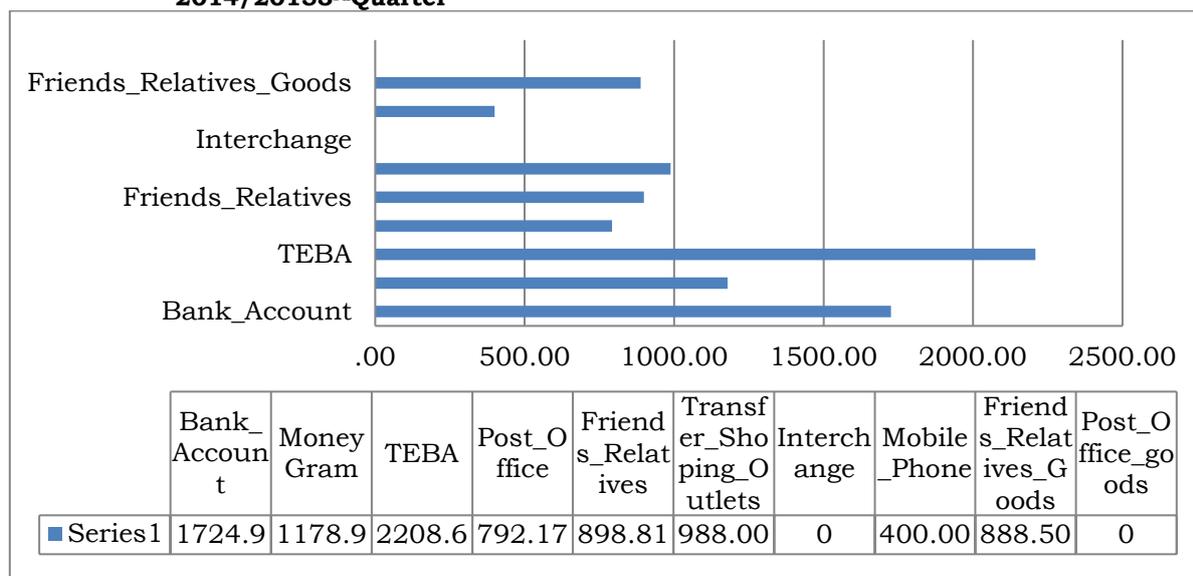
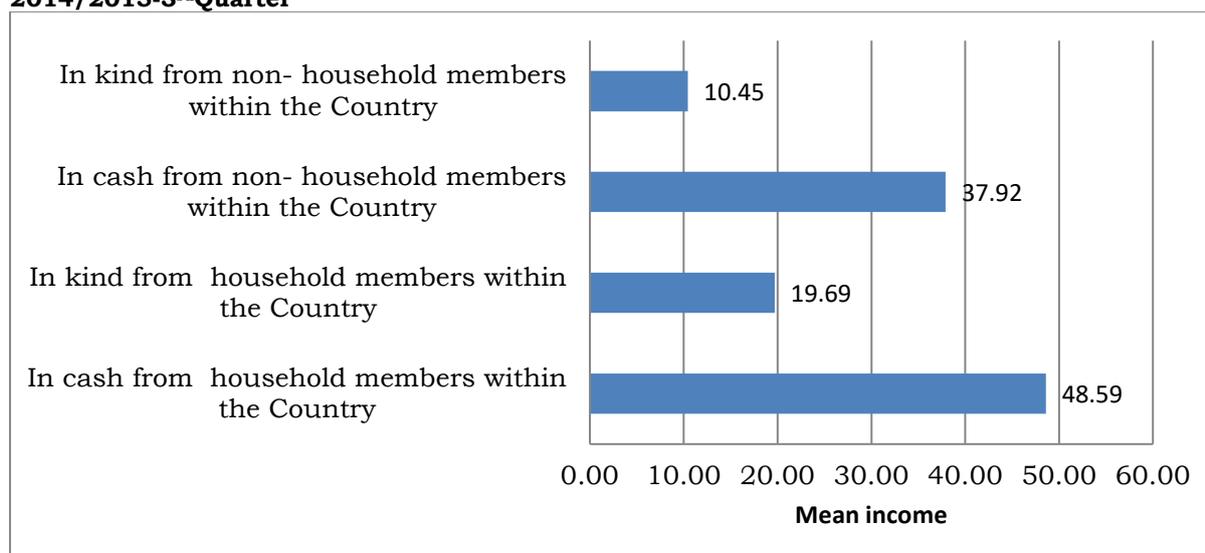


Figure 4.4 shows the mean remittance transfers for household a month preceding the survey. It is observed that an average remittance in cash from non- household members within the country was M37.92 compared to M10.45 of in kind from within a country. On the other hand in cash from household members within the country was M48.59 as compared to in kind from household members within the country with M19.69.

**Figure 4.4: Remittances and Transfers Received in a Month Prior to the Survey, CMS 2014/2015-3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **Household Economy**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

The household economy describes the collective economic activities of households. The household economy is often called the household sector to differentiate it from other sectors like business, government and foreign sectors. This chapter examines household expenditure, food consumption, remittances and whether the households had the ability to buy or pay for utilities, and settle debts.

#### **5.1 Ability to Pay for Utility**

Individual households were asked whether they were in arrears or unable to pay for utilities that is electricity, water, gas, paraffin and hire purchase instalment or other loan payments in the three months preceding the survey.

Table 5.1 shows ability to pay or buy utility by residence. The table shows that household that have not been in arrears to pay electricity were mostly observed in the rural areas with 60.5 percent than those in the urban areas with 39.5 percent while water was the highest in the urban areas with 55.7 percent compared to 44.3 percent in the rural areas. On the other hand households had been in areas for gas, paraffin and Hire purchase instalments or other loan payments were mostly observed in the rural areas with 77.5 percent, 85.0 percent and 75.2 percent respectively.

**Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Ability to Buy or Pay for Utility by Urban/Rural Residence, CMS 2014/2015 3rd Quarter**

Utility	Response	Residence		
		Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity	Yes	39.5	60.5	100.0
	No	65.4	34.6	100.0
	Not Applicable	16.9	83.1	100.0
Water	Yes	55.7	44.3	100.0
	No	63.6	36.4	100.0
	Not Applicable	10.2	89.8	100.0
Gas	Yes	22.5	77.5	100.0
	No	48.3	51.7	100.0
	Not Applicable	21.6	78.4	100.0
Paraffin	Yes	15.0	85.0	100.0
	No	38.0	62.0	100.0
	Not Applicable	42.3	57.7	100.0
Hire purchase instalments or other loan payments	Yes	24.8	75.2	100.0
	No	43.1	56.9	100.0
	Not Applicable	32.1	67.9	100.0

## 5.2 Household Consumption and Expenditure

Household consumption and expenditure is defined as all monetary expenditure by households on goods and services for consumption. The value of education, health and other services received free from government; own produced foods as well as the rental value of owner-occupied and free housing were not included.

Table 5.2 shows the mean household expenditure by consumption and residence commodity. Urban areas spend on average highly on Food and clothing (53.6 percent) while in rural area only 46.4 percent. The findings further reveal that on average household in both urban (M16,878.85) and rural (M14,599.02) areas spend mostly on food and Non-Alcoholic beverages followed by Miscellaneous Goods and Services with M3,452.87 in the urban and M1322.00 in rural.

**Table 5.2: Mean Household Expenditure of Items Consumed and Bought by Residence CMS  
2014/2015-3rd Quarter**

<b>Items Consumed</b>	<b>Residence</b>	
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Food and Non- alcoholic beverages	16878.85	14599.02
Alcoholic beverages and Tobacco	372.57	202.02
Clothing and footwear	31.05	16.83
Housing, Water, Electricity, gas and fuel	3495.96	900.11
Furnishing household equipment	176.98	96.63
Health	138.65	97.65
Transport	2193.17	1006.13
Communication	1001.60	376.41
Recreation and Culture	270.75	33.73
Education	1918.28	875.66
Restaurant and Hotel	58.47	2.05
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3452.87	1322.00

Households were asked about their expenditure on all goods and services that were incurred for household consumption and not for business or resale purposes.

Table 5.3 presents the percentage distribution of household expenditure by district and consumption groups. It is observed that households in Thaba-Tseka spent more on “food and non-alcoholic beverages” (82.0percent) followed by 8.1 percent of ‘Miscellaneous Goods and Services. The table further indicates that, households in Leribe spent more on ‘food and non-alcoholic beverages’ (73.3 percent) followed ‘education’ with 6.8percent. Households spent more on ‘food and non-alcoholic beverages’ with over 50percent.

**Table 5.3: Mean Percentage Household Consumption Expenditure by Residence and Consumption Commodity, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

<b>Residence</b>	Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverage and Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing Water Electricity gas and fuel	Furnishing household equipment	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurant and Hotel	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	
Botha-Bothe	79.4	0.3	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.5	3.5	2.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.0	100
Leribe	73.3	0.9	0.1	5.9	0.5	0.4	6.3	1.9	0.1	6.8	0.0	3.7	100
Berea	68.4	0.8	0.1	6.5	1.5	0.7	5.7	2.7	0.4	5.8	0.1	7.4	100
Maseru	54.7	1.5	0.1	10.9	0.7	0.6	8.4	3.4	1.1	6.8	0.2	11.6	100
Mafeteng	77.1	0.6	0.0	9.9	0.1	0.3	3.8	2.1	0.1	3.2	0.0	2.7	100
Mohale'sHoek	70.6	2.5	0.2	7.8	0.1	0.3	5.0	2.5	0.1	5.1	0.0	5.7	100
Quthing	70.0	0.9	0.1	4.4	0.4	0.5	2.7	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.0	16.3	100
Qacha's Nek	82.1	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	2.7	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	9.5	100
Mokhotlong	69.5	0.7	0.1	2.9	0.3	0.5	4.6	1.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	16.1	100
Thaba-Tseka	82.0	0.8	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.3	2.6	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	8.1	100

## **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

$F1 = (nhM_{hi})/M_h$  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 =  $F1 * F2$

#### **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 3,800 households for the Third 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 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter was 82.6percent. This implies that it was not possible to complete interviews in 17.4 percent of the sampled households mainly due to absenteeism.

## ANNEX 2:

### Definition of Terms

**Household Head:** A household head is a person who is regarded by members of the household as the main decision maker and takes care of the household.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ANNEX 3: List of Tables

**Table 2.1: Distribution of Employed Population by Place of Residence and Sex, CMS  
2014/2015<sup>3rd</sup> Quarter**

District	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Botha-Bothe	14,505	8,480	22,984
Leribe	91,573	57,474	149,047
Berea	39,037	20,141	59,178
Maseru	100,552	98,175	198,728
Mafeteng	31,901	18,935	50,836
Mohale'sHoek	28,470	20,512	48,983
Quthing	30,980	21,521	52,501
Qacha's Nek	15,098	9,007	24,105
Mokhotlong	11,299	7,941	19,240
Thaba-Tseka	27,592	12,721	40,313
<b>Total</b>	<b>391,008</b>	<b>274,908</b>	<b>665,915</b>
Low Lands	227,771	183,173	410,943
Foot Hills	45,891	23,924	69,815
Mountains	84,498	43,619	128,117
Senqu River Valley	32,848	24,192	57,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>391,008</b>	<b>274,908</b>	<b>665,915</b>
Urban	91,370	106,005	197,375
Rural	299,637	168,903	468,540
<b>Total</b>	<b>391,008</b>	<b>274,908</b>	<b>665,915</b>

**Table 2.2: Distribution of Employed Population by Place of Residence and Age Groups, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

Occupational Title	Age group											Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and above	
Armed forces	234	0	0	356	0	0	77	313	0	0	0	980
Managers	0	193	737	363	2,012	1,200	2,272	1,237	1,685	460	2,569	12,728
Professional	0	1,255	6,345	8,734	6,099	5,071	5,760	4,044	3,469	3,180	1,789	45,745
Technicians and associate professional	0	595	1,921	1,061	1,230	1,017	823	973	337	148	567	8,672
Clerical support workers	150	1,645	3,049	3,109	2,216	1,541	737	1,789	780	402	248	15,666
Services and sales workers	854	7,691	13,380	14,923	9,560	6,020	6,716	3,297	1,644	994	1,392	66,469
Skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers	546	2,665	3,656	6,356	6,907	5,564	5,642	7,309	6,962	11,374	15,368	72,348
Craft and related trades workers	955	6,141	17,030	16,436	17,869	9,703	7,378	3,211	1,863	1,058	1,932	83,578
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	234	1,736	4,291	5,198	4,476	3,188	1,866	2,245	1,181	622	248	25,286
Elementary occupations	31,921	55,678	46,660	48,601	35,670	32,344	22,425	23,724	17,524	8,234	11,661	334,444
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,893</b>	<b>77,600</b>	<b>97,069</b>	<b>105,138</b>	<b>86,038</b>	<b>65,649</b>	<b>53,696</b>	<b>48,141</b>	<b>35,445</b>	<b>26,473</b>	<b>35,773</b>	<b>665,915</b>

**Table 2.3: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupational Title and Place of Residence, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

Occupational Title	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Armed forces	669	311	980
Managers	8,047	4,681	12,728
Professional	20,124	25,622	45,745
Technicians and associate professional	5,745	2,927	8,672
Clerical support workers	8,500	7,166	15,666
Services and sales workers	32,494	33,976	66,469
Skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers	6,477	65,871	72,348
Craft and related trades workers	33,186	50,391	83,578
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11,192	14,094	25,286
Elementary occupations	70,941	263,502	334,444
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,375</b>	<b>468,540</b>	<b>665,915</b>

**Table 2.4: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Place of Residence, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

Industry	DISTRICT										Total
	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale'sHoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,996	33,869	20,655	33,104	14,127	17,967	28,275	7,977	6,105	22,823	192,899
Mining and quarrying	1,840	15,512	3,402	6,696	4,522	4,624	1,553	592	1,097	634	40,473
Manufacturing	707	19,235	3,249	27,492	2,603	1,304	1,825	1,217	1,012	639	59,285
Electricity,gas,steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	3,087	20,466	6,464	13,720	5,763	5,997	3,491	2,750	843	2,760	65,342
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,375	14,055	6,171	37,870	9,524	5,212	5,436	2,393	2,093	4,396	88,525
Transportation and storage	1,107	7,836	1,936	8,232	2,098	1,163	1,590	253	1,004	461	25,681
Accommodation and food services activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information and communication	0	128	419	1,205	0	0	0	147	0	123	2,023
Financial and insurance activities	0	329	235	3,602	0	0	428	0	0	0	4,593
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	748	943	1,345	6,837	1,242	863	1,438	1,227	0	1,675	16,318
Administrative and support activities	0	0	61	1,878	0	185	0	0	0	0	2,124
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	346	3,121	1,069	14,290	1,274	199	972	90	700	1,008	23,070
Education	1,462	5,953	2,322	8,975	1,130	1,981	1,845	1,297	1,848	1,399	28,211
Human health and social work activities	1,250	3,076	1,826	3,427	884	1,970	712	490	0	164	13,800
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448
Other services activities	3,065	23,595	9,982	31,400	7,495	7,517	4,803	5,671	4,538	4,163	102,230
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	0	481	41	0	174	0	132	0	0	66	894
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,984</b>	<b>149,047</b>	<b>59,178</b>	<b>198,728</b>	<b>50,836</b>	<b>48,983</b>	<b>52,501</b>	<b>24,105</b>	<b>19,240</b>	<b>40,313</b>	<b>665,915</b>

**Table 2.5: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Sex, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

Industry	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	155,212	37,686	192,899
Mining and quarrying	38,481	1,992	40,473
Manufacturing	13,289	45,997	59,285
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	0
Construction	60,793	4,550	65,342
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	31,479	57,046	88,525
Transportation and storage	24,567	1,114	25,681
Accommodation and food services activities	0	0	0
Information and communication	1,056	967	2,023
Financial and insurance activities	3,461	1,132	4,593
Real estate activities	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,039	7,279	16,318
Administrative and support activities	1,507	617	2,124
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16,032	7,038	23,070
Education	9,145	19,066	28,211
Human health and social work activities	5,094	8,706	13,800
Arts, entertainment and recreation	448	0	448
Other services activities	20,511	81,719	102,230
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	894	0	894
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>391,008</b>	<b>274,908</b>	<b>665,915</b>

**Table 2.6: Distribution of Employed Population by Employment Status and Sex, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

Employment status	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<b>Employee</b>	149,028	286,046	435,074
<b>Employer</b>	1,387	3,482	4,869
<b>Own-account worker</b>	41,449	98,879	140,328
<b>Unpaid family worker</b>	4,696	78,330	83,026
<b>Other</b>	815	1,804	2,619
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,375</b>	<b>468,540</b>	<b>665,915</b>

**Table 2.7: Distribution of Employed Population by Type of Contract and Sex, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

Type of Contract	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes, written contract	126,592	94,496	221,088
Yes, oral agreement	104,700	75,550	180,249
No	7,336	9,966	17,302
Don't know	9,151	8,921	18,072
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,778</b>	<b>188,933</b>	<b>436,711</b>

**Table 2.8: Distribution of Employed Population by Duration of Contract and Sex, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

Duration of Contract	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Less than 12 months	35,884	25,292	61,176
Fixed term of 12+ months	29,588	9,616	39,205
Permanent	81,940	71,972	153,912
Unspecified time	83,879	63,165	147,044
<b>Total</b>	<b>231,291</b>	<b>170,046</b>	<b>401,337</b>

**Table 2.9 : Distribution of Employed Population by District and Hours Worked, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

District	Hours Worked			Total
	Less than 40 Hours	40 Hours	40 and above	
Botha-Bothe	3,420	5,356	14,209	22,984
Leribe	13,602	19,924	115,521	149,047
Berea	5,687	8,798	44,694	59,179
Maseru	31,848	34,420	132,460	198,728
Mafeteng	3,544	3,739	43,554	50,836
Mohale'sHoek	7,080	7,305	34,598	48,983
Quthing	5,120	10,238	37,144	52,501
Qacha's Nek	5,021	5,184	13,901	24,105
Mokhotlong	1,877	1,553	15,810	19,240
Thaba-Tseka	2,584	11,118	26,611	40,313
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,782</b>	<b>107,633</b>	<b>478,500</b>	<b>665,915</b>
Urban	28,026	20,814	148,535	197,375
Rural	51,756	86,819	329,966	468,541
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,782</b>	<b>107,633</b>	<b>478,500</b>	<b>665,915</b>

**Table 2.10: Distribution of Time related Underemployed Population by Age- group and Residence, CMS 2014/2015-3rd Quarter**

Age Group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15-19	0	2,514	2,514
20-24	1,259	5,321	6,580
25-29	1,676	7,786	9,462
30-34	2,617	8,955	11,572
35-39	1,797	9,130	10,927
40-44	3,047	8,128	11,174
45-49	3,133	6,324	9,457
50-54	2,536	9,798	12,335
55-59	1,605	6,765	8,370
60-64	1,537	8,174	9,710
65+	1,607	13,925	15,532
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,814</b>	<b>86,819</b>	<b>107,633</b>

**Table 2.11: Distribution of Unemployed Population by Age-groups and Sex, CMS 2014/2015-3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
15-19	18,711	16,575	35,287
20-24	18,542	34,039	52,581
25-29	17,223	24,469	41,692
30-34	11,028	17,636	28,665
35-39	6,122	14,814	20,935
40-44	4,608	11,563	16,171
45-49	3,402	13,443	16,845
50-54	4,017	12,491	16,508
55-59	4,826	11,111	15,937
60-64	4,960	9,468	14,428
65+	6,921	9,949	16,869
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,361</b>	<b>175,556</b>	<b>275,917</b>

**Table 2.12: Distribution of Employed Youth by Employment Status and Residence, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Residence</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	
Employee	71,327	155,382	226,709
Employer	505	2,380	2,885
Own-account worker	9,819	26,647	36,466
Unpaid family worker	2,304	44,756	47,060
Other	754	827	1,581
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,708</b>	<b>229,993</b>	<b>314,700</b>

**Table 2.13: Distribution of Employed Youth by Employment Status and Sex, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Residence</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	
Employee	71,327	155,382	226,709
Employer	505	2,380	2,885
Own-account worker	9,819	26,647	36,466
Unpaid family worker	2,304	44,756	47,060
Other	754	827	1,581
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,708</b>	<b>229,993</b>	<b>314,700</b>

**Table 2.14: Distribution of Employed Youth by Occupational Title and Residence, CMS 2014/2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Residence</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	
Armed forces	356	234	590
Managers	1,038	255	1,293
Professional	8,032	8,303	16,334
Technicians and associate professional	2,132	1,445	3,577
Clerical support workers	4,522	3,431	7,953
Services and sales workers	17,304	19,543	36,847
Skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers	1,139	12,084	13,223
Craft and related trades workers	15,023	25,539	40,562
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,642	7,818	11,460
Elementary occupations	31,521	151,341	182,861
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,708</b>	<b>229,993</b>	<b>314,700</b>

**Table 2.15: Distribution of Unemployed Population by Age-groups and Sex, CMS 2014/2015 3rd Quarter**

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
15-19	18,712	16,575	35,287
20-24	18,542	34,039	52,581
25-29	17,223	24,469	41,692
30-34	11,028	17,637	28,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,505</b>	<b>92,720</b>	<b>158,224</b>

**Table 3.2: Distribution of Household with access to Drinking Water by Source of Water Residence, CMS 2014/2015 3rd Quarter**

Residence	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Piped water into dwelling	15,073	1,783	16,856
Piped water to yard/plot	125,152	26,362	151,515
Piped into someone else's yard/plot	34,121	7,458	41,579
Borehole at home	2,133	2,906	5,039
Rainwater harvesting at home	3,371	18,344	21,716
Rainwater harvesting, neighbour	128	354	481
Public tap/standpipe	20,530	241,756	262,286
Public borehole	0	27,040	27,040
Protected spring	2,664	32,678	35,343
Unprotected spring	5,103	71,921	77,024
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)	2,996	95,745	98,741
Bottled water	235	0	235
Cart with small tank/drum	0	1,258	1,258
Tanker-truck	0	0	0
Other	2,882	3,371	6,253
<b>Total</b>	<b>214,389</b>	<b>530,976</b>	<b>745,365</b>

**Table 3.3: Distribution of Household with Access to Sanitation by Type of Facility and Residence, CMS 2014/2015 3rd Quarter**

<b>Improved sanitation</b>			
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	2,429	1,405	3,834
flush/pour flush to septic tank	6,813	964	7,777
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	2,329	3,080	5,409
Flush/pour flush to unknown place/don't know where	225	907	1,132
ventilated improved pit latrine	70,836	109,332	180,167
Pit latrine with slab	32,415	51,970	84,385
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,046</b>	<b>167,658</b>	<b>282,704</b>
<b>Unimproved sanitation</b>			
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Flush/pour flush to elsewhere	193	77	270
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	34,165	86,869	121,034
No facilities	12,983	131,889	144,872
Other (specify)	0	45	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,342</b>	<b>218,880</b>	<b>266,221</b>

**Table 3.3: Distribution of Household with Access to Sanitation by District and Type of Facility, CMS 2014/2015 3rd Quarter**

<b>District</b>	<b>Type of toilet</b>										<b>Total</b>
	<b>Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system</b>	<b>flush/pour flush to septic tank</b>	<b>Flush/pour flush to pit latrine</b>	<b>Flush/pour flush to elsewhere</b>	<b>Flush/pour flush to unknown place/don't know where</b>	<b>ventilated improved pit latrine</b>	<b>Pit latrine with slab</b>	<b>Pit latrine without slab/open pit</b>	<b>No facilities</b>	<b>Other (specify)</b>	
Botha-Bothe	0	0	3,080	77	0	5,873	2,095	4,906	5,884	45	21,959
Leribe	216	199	1,213	0	0	40,544	17,823	40,119	18,702	0	118,816
Berea	0	648	712	0	0	15,087	6,060	15,242	15,246	0	52,994
Maseru	2,444	6,326	314	193	1,132	60,012	20,011	40,784	25,728	0	156,945
Mafeteng	200	0	0	0	0	11,402	15,958	10,520	12,616	0	50,696
Mohale's Hoek	556	100	0	0	0	17,553	8,424	1,585	15,089	0	43,307
Quthing	0	132	0	0	0	9,684	6,653	2,383	11,594	0	30,445
Qacha's Nek	417	0	90	0	0	1,698	3,361	4,520	8,677	0	18,763
Mokhotlong	0	306	0	0	0	7,218	2,020	243	13,723	0	23,509
Thaba-Tseka	0	66	0	0	0	11,097	1,982	734	17,612	0	31,491
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>7,777</b>	<b>5,409</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>180,167</b>	<b>84,385</b>	<b>121,034</b>	<b>144,87</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>548,925</b>

**Table 3.4: Distribution of Households by Urban-Rural Residence and How the Toilet was Built and who Paid for Construction, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Owner built, family savings and support	157,333	158,737	316,070
Owner built, subsidy from government or NGO	2,071	52,383	54,454
Government/NGO responsible for building	1,908	47,175	49,083
Other (specify)	717	1,806	2,523
Don't know	21,355	1,988	23,343
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,384</b>	<b>262,089</b>	<b>445,473</b>

**Table 3.5: Distribution of the Households by Toilet Cleaning Habits and Place of Residence, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

How often is the toilet cleaned	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Daily	45,659	51,650	97,309
Weekly	96,382	131,641	228,024
Twice a month	10,812	14,300	25,112
Once a month	3,604	9,242	12,845
Less frequently	15,625	43,297	58,922
Never	11,302	11,959	23,261
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,384</b>	<b>262,089</b>	<b>445,473</b>

**Table 3.4 Distribution of Households with Type of Connection and Residence, CMS 2014/2015**

Type of connection	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
WASCO	128,251	10,053	138,305
DRWS	885	9,186	10,071
Other (specify)	437	2,851	3,287
Do not know	4,091	2,128	6,219
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,664</b>	<b>24,218</b>	<b>157,882</b>

**Table 3.5: Distribution of Household who Uses Their Source of Water for Income Generating Activities by Residence, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

Type of use	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Retail shop	873	0	873
Sells food/drinks	2,177	403	2,580
Services (laundry, hair salon, car wash etc)	292	0	292
Making blocks or bricks	84	0	84
Crop Irrigation	792	500	1,292
Animal husbandry	3,058	439	3,497
Other (specify)	1,195	434	1,629
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,472</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>10,247</b>

**Table 5.1: Distribution of Household Ability to Buy or Pay for Utility by Residence, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

		<b>Residence</b>		
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Electricity	Yes	8,197	12,566	20,762
	No	128,241	67,860	196,101
	Not Applicable	64,067	315,604	379,672
Water	Yes	11,737	9,330	21,066
	No	154,986	88,890	243,875
	Not Applicable	33,782	297,810	331,593
Gas	Yes	16,321	56,284	72,604
	No	128,449	137,584	266,033
	Not Applicable	55,736	202,162	257,898
Paraffin	Yes	19,102	108,012	127,114
	No	151,819	247,632	399,451
	Not Applicable	29,584	40,385	69,969
Hire purchase instalments or other loan payments:	Yes	7,818	23,663	31,481
	No	45,335	59,971	105,305
	Not Applicable	147,352	312,396	459,749

**Table 5.2: Mean Household Consumption Expenditure by Residence and Consumption Commodity, CMS 2014/20153rd Quarter**

<b>Items Consumed</b>	<b>Residence</b>		
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Food and Non- alcoholic beverages	16878.85	14599.02	31477.86
Alcoholic beverages and Tobacco	372.57	202.02	574.59
Clothing and footwear	31.05	16.83	47.88
Housing Water Electricity gas and fuel	3495.96	900.11	4396.07
Furnishing household equipment	176.98	96.63	273.60
Health	138.65	97.65	236.29
Transport	2193.17	1006.13	3199.30
Communication	1001.60	376.41	1378.02
Recreation and Culture	270.75	33.73	304.48
Education	1918.28	875.66	2793.94
Restaurant and Hotel	58.47	2.05	60.52
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3452.87	1322.00	4774.87

**Table 5.3: Mean Household Consumption Expenditure by District, CMS 2014/2015 3rd Quarter**

Items Consumed	DISTRICT										Total
	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale'sHoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	15388.8	15673.6	13403.0	16169.7	9800.2	9351.3	16269.8	28867.9	18089.9	16090.4	159104.0
Alcoholic beverages and Tobacco	64.9	202.6	160.6	444.0	74.5	328.9	213.6	140.7	181.7	157.7	1969.0
Clothing and footwear	5.4	16.9	13.4	37.0	6.2	27.4	17.8	11.7	15.1	13.1	164.0
Housing Water and fuel	1535.4	1253.6	1264.1	3231.4	1262.1	1037.1	1030.8	931.4	749.0	661.4	12956.0
Furnishing household equipment	2.3	114.4	301.2	199.9	17.8	9.2	95.1	7.3	88.0	24.5	859.0
Health	90.2	93.7	139.1	183.1	36.1	36.2	104.9	25.8	120.2	57.0	886.0
Transport	676.9	1345.7	1113.8	2478.2	485.0	664.9	635.0	934.1	1203.0	510.6	10047.0
Communication Recreation and Culture	431.4	410.6	520.9	993.0	265.3	336.4	589.5	599.3	366.5	235.1	4748.0
Education	2.5	19.6	76.2	323.9	10.9	13.8	19.0	9.4	8.1	7.6	490.0
Restaurant and Hotel	803.9	1452.9	1141.3	1998.1	401.7	680.3	477.5	320.1	1014.0	276.0	8565.0
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	0.0	1.8	11.0	63.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.0
	386.0	791.6	1448.2	3421.8	344.9	757.1	3793.2	3326.0	4183.0	1581.9	20033.0