



Kingdom of Lesotho



Statistical Report NO 5: 2018

CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE SURVEY

3RD QUARTER OF 2014/2015



Bureau of Statistics
PO Box 455,
Maseru 100,
Lesotho
Tel: +266 22 323 852
Fax: +266 22 310 177
E-mail: cms@bos.gov.ls
Website: www.bos.gov.ls

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

ContentsPage

| | |
|--|----|
| CHAPTER 1 | 1 |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.0 Background..... | 1 |
| CHAPTER 2 | 2 |
| Economic Characteristics | 2 |
| 2.0 Introduction | 2 |
| 2.1 Youth Employment..... | 9 |
| FACT SHEET ON LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM DERIVED FROM CMS | 12 |
| CHAPTER 3 | 14 |
| Water and Sanitation..... | 14 |
| 3.1 Main Source of Water | 14 |
| 3.2 Water connection..... | 16 |
| 3.3 Sanitation..... | 17 |
| CHAPTER 4 | 20 |
| 4.1 Remittance and Transfers..... | 20 |
| CHAPTER 5 | 24 |
| Household Economy..... | 24 |
| 5.0 Introduction | 24 |
| 5.1 Ability to Pay for Utility..... | 24 |
| 5.2 Household Consumption Expenditure | 25 |
| ANNEX 1: | 28 |
| Survey Design | 28 |
| Sample design | 28 |
| Sampling Interval | 28 |
| Sample size | 28 |
| Editing | 29 |
| Response details..... | 29 |
| ANNEX 2: | 30 |
| Definition of Terms | 30 |
| ANNEX 3: List of Tables | 31 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 2.1: Distribution of Employed Population by Place of Residence and Sex, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter | 32 |
| Table 2.2: Distribution of Employed Population by Place of Residence and Age Groups, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 33 |
| Table 2.3: Distribution of Employed Population by Occupational Title and Place of Residence, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 33 |
| Table 2.4: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Place of Residence, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 34 |
| Table 2.5: Distribution of Employed Population by Industry and Sex, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 36 |
| Table 2.6: Distribution of Employed Population by Employment Status and Sex, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 36 |
| Table 2.7: Distribution of Employed Population by Type of Contract and Sex, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 37 |
| Table 2.8: Distribution of Employed Population by Duration of Contract and Sex, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 37 |
| Table 2.9 : Distribution of Employed Population by District and Hours Worked, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 37 |
| Table 2.10: Distribution of Time related Underemployed Population by Age- group and Residence, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 38 |
| Table 2.11: Distribution of Unemployed Population by Age-groups and Sex, CMS 2014/2015- 3 rd Quarter..... | 38 |
| Table 2.12: Distribution of Employed Youth by Employment Status and Residence, CMS 2014/2015 3 rd Quarter..... | 39 |
| Table 2.13: Distribution of Employed Youth by Employment Status and Sex, CMS 2014/2015 3 rd Quarter | 39 |
| Table 2.14: Distribution of Employed Youth by Occupational Title and Residence, CMS 2014/2015 3 rd Quarter..... | 39 |
| Table 2.15: Distribution of Unemployed Population by Age-groups and Sex, CMS 2014/2015 3 rd Quarter..... | 40 |
| Table 3.2: Distribution of Household with access to Drinking Water by Source of Water Residence- CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 40 |
| Table 3.3: Distribution of Household with Access to Sanitation by Type of Facility and Residence, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 41 |
| Table 3.3: Distribution of Household with Access to Sanitation by District and Type of Facility, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter | 41 |
| Table 3.4: Distribution of Households by Urban-Rural Residence and How the Toilet was Built and who Paid for Construction, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter | 41 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 3.5: Distribution of the Households by Toilet Cleaning Habits and Place of Residence, CMS 2014/2015-3rd Quarter..... | 42 |
| Table 3.4 Distribution of Households with Type of Connection and Residence,CMS 2014/2015-..... | 42 |
| Table 3.5: Distribution of Household who Uses Their Source of Water for Income Generating Activities by Residence, CMS 2014/2015-3rd Quarter..... | 42 |
| Table 5.1: Distribution of Household Ability to Buy or Pay for Utility by Residence, CMS 2014/2015 3rd Quarter..... | 43 |
| Table 5.2: Mean Household Consumption Expenditure by Residence and Consumption Commodity, CMS 2014/2015-3rd Quarter..... | 43 |
| Table 5.3: Mean Household Consumption Expenditure by District, CMS 2014/2015-3rd Quarter..... | 44 |

| List of Figures | Page |
|--|-------------|
| Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population, CMS 2014/2015- 3 rd Quarter..... | 2 |
| Figure 2.2: Percentage Share of Employed Population by Residence, CMS 2014/2015- 3 rd quarter..... | 4 |
| Figure 2.3 Percentage Share of Employed Population by Status of Employment, CMS 2014/2015- 3 rd Quarter..... | 7 |
| Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Type Of Contract, CMS 2014/2015 3 rd Quarter..... | 7 |
| Figure 3.3.1: Percentage Distribution of Household with Access to Sanitation by Residence, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 17 |
| Figure 4.1: Percentage Share of Household who Send Remittances by Country of Work or where Sender Lives CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 21 |
| Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Households who Receive Remittances by Residence and Sex, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 21 |
| Figure 4.3: Remittances and Transfers Received in a Month Prior to the Survey, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 22 |
| Figure 4.4: Remittances and Transfers Received in a Month Prior to the Survey, CMS 2014/2015-3 rd Quarter..... | 23 |

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- 3rd 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 3rd Quarter

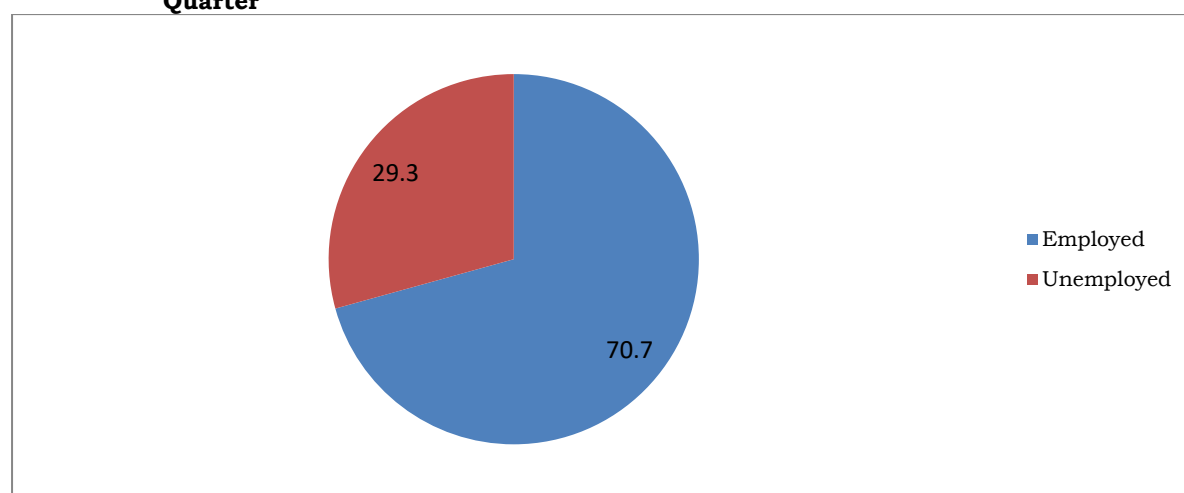


Table 2.1 presents the percentage distribution of employed population by occupation and age-groups. It shows that in age-group 25-29 years, high proportion of the population was working as 'technicians and associate professionals' and 'Craft and related trades workers' with 22.2 and 20.4 percent respectively. 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

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

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 3rd quarter

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

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 3rd Quarter

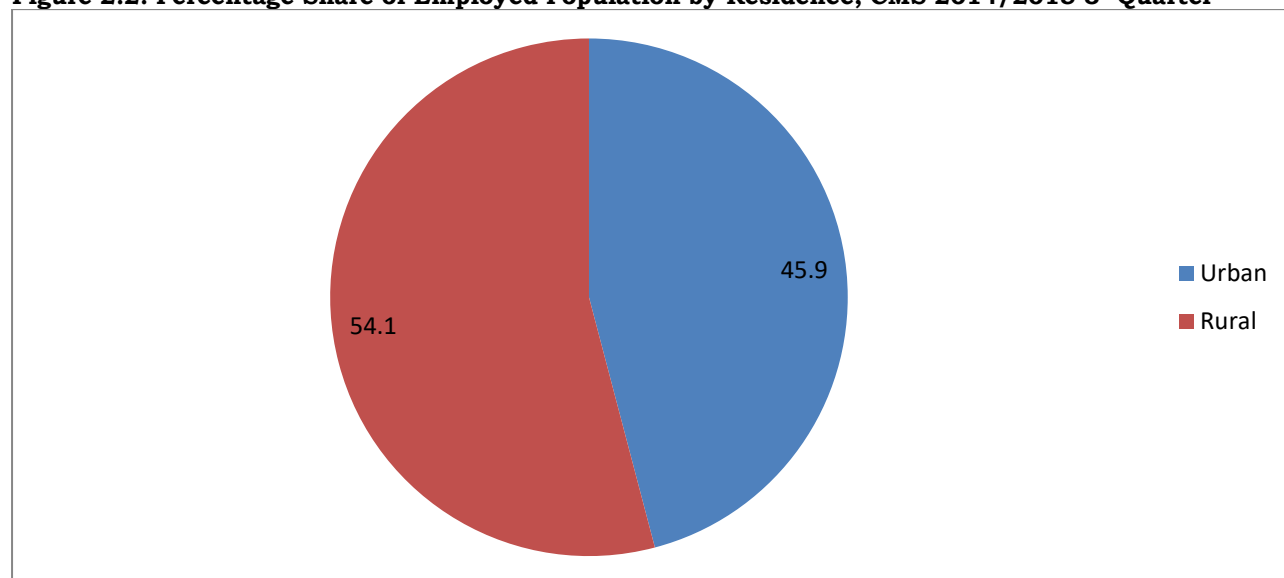


Table 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by sex and industry. Female had the highest proportion of 94.0 percent while male had the lowest proportion of 6.0 percent of population employed in

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
2014/20153rdQuarter**

| 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 |
| Average | 29.6 | 70.4 | 100 | 665,915 |

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 3rd Quarter

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

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 3rd Quarter

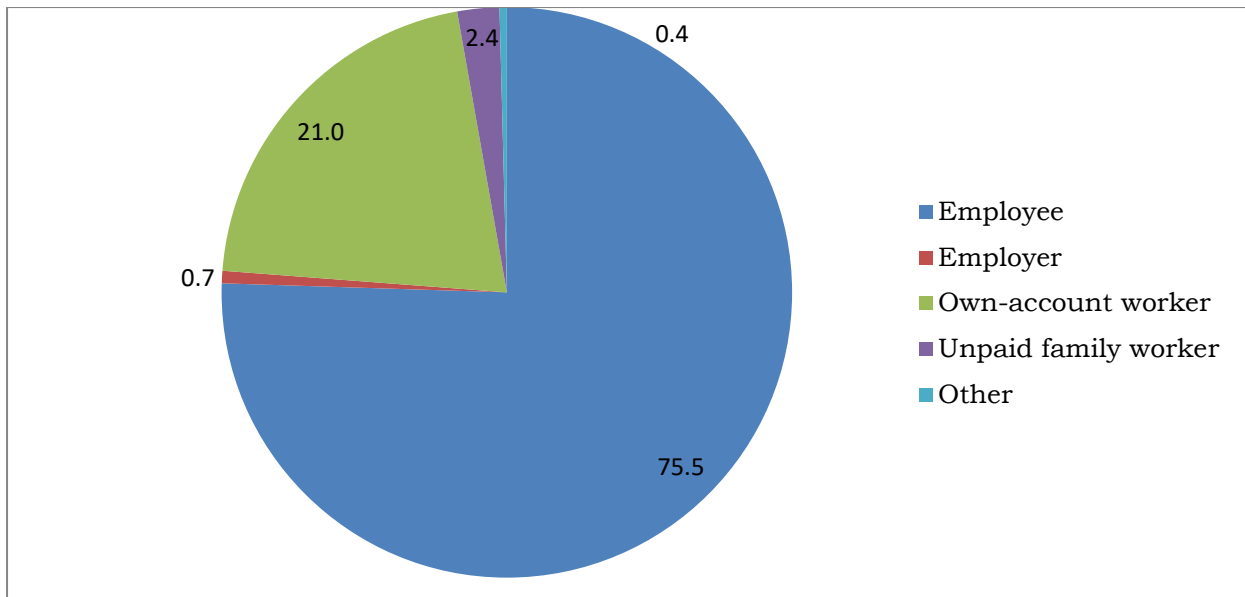


Figure 2.4 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by sex and type of contract. It was observed that employed male dominated in written and oral contracted agreement than their female counterparts, whereas in 'No contract' female dominated their male counterparts. It was also observed 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 3rd Quarter

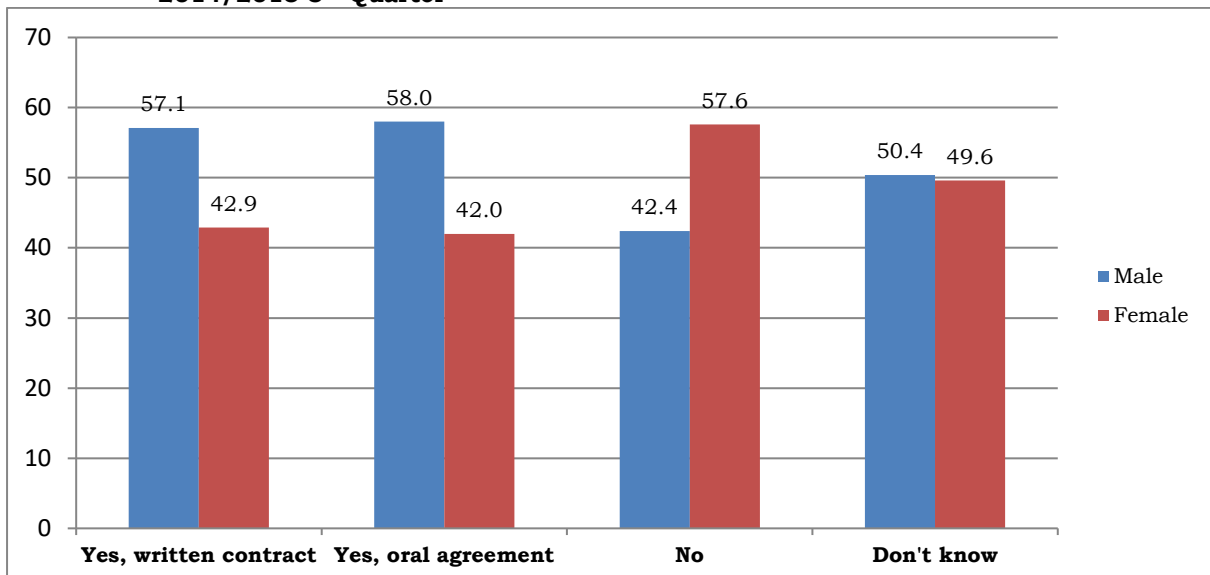


Table 2.5 shows percentage distribution of employed population by hours worked and sex. About 58.7 percent of male had the highest hours worked than their female counterparts with 41.3 percent.

**Table 2.5:Percentage distribution of Employed Population by Hours Worked and Sex, CMS
2014/2015 3rd 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 |
| Total | 58.7 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 665,915 |

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 3rd 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 |
| Total | 51.9 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 107,633 |

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 3rd 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 |
| Total | 36.4 | 63.6 | 100.0 | 275,917 |

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 3rd Quarter

| Occupational Title | Residence | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total (%) | Total(N) |
| 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 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 314,700 |

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 3rd Quarter

| Employment Status | Residence | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total (%) | Total(N) |
| 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 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 314,700 |

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 3rd Quarter

| Employment Status | Sex | | Total (%) | Total(N) |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Male | Female | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 314,700 |

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 3rd Quarter

| Age Group | Sex | | Total (%) | 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 |
| Total | 41.4 | 58.6 | 100.0 | 158,224 |

FACT SHEET ON LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM DERIVED FROM CMS

| INDICATOR | 3rd Quarter 2014/2015 |
|---|-----------------------|
| Total population | 2,384,783 |
| Male | 1,176,489 |
| Female | 1,208,293 |
| AGE COMPOSITION | |
| 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 |
| LABOUR FORCE = (E + UE) | |
| Employed Population (E) | 665,915 |
| Unemployed Population (UE) | 275,917 |
| Underemployed Population | 107,633 |
| Ratio and Rate | |
| 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 |
| LABOUR FORCE BY SEX | |
| 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 |
| SEX DISAGGREGATION | |
| 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 |
| YOUTH POPULATION = (15-34 YEARS) | |
| 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 2014/2015 3rd 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 | 6,253 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 745,365 |

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 | 16,856 |
| Piped water to yard/plot | 82.6 | 17.4 | 100 | 151,515 |
| Piped into someone else's yard/plot | 82.1 | 17.9 | 100 | 41,579 |
| Borehole at home | 42.3 | 57.7 | 100 | 5,039 |
| Rainwater harvesting at home | 15.5 | 84.5 | 100 | 21,716 |
| Rainwater harvesting, neighbour | 26.6 | 73.6 | 100 | 481 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 7.8 | 92.2 | 100 | 262,286 |
| Public borehole | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 27,040 |
| Protected spring | 7.5 | 92.5 | 100 | 35,343 |
| Average | 39.3 | 60.7 | 100 | 561,855 |

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

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(%) | Total(N) |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Urban | Rural | | |
| 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 |
| Average | 45.1 | 54.9 | 100.0 | 157,882 |

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(%) | Total(N) |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Urban | Rural | | |
| 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 |
| Average | 86.6 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 10,247 |

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 2014/2015 3rd Quarter

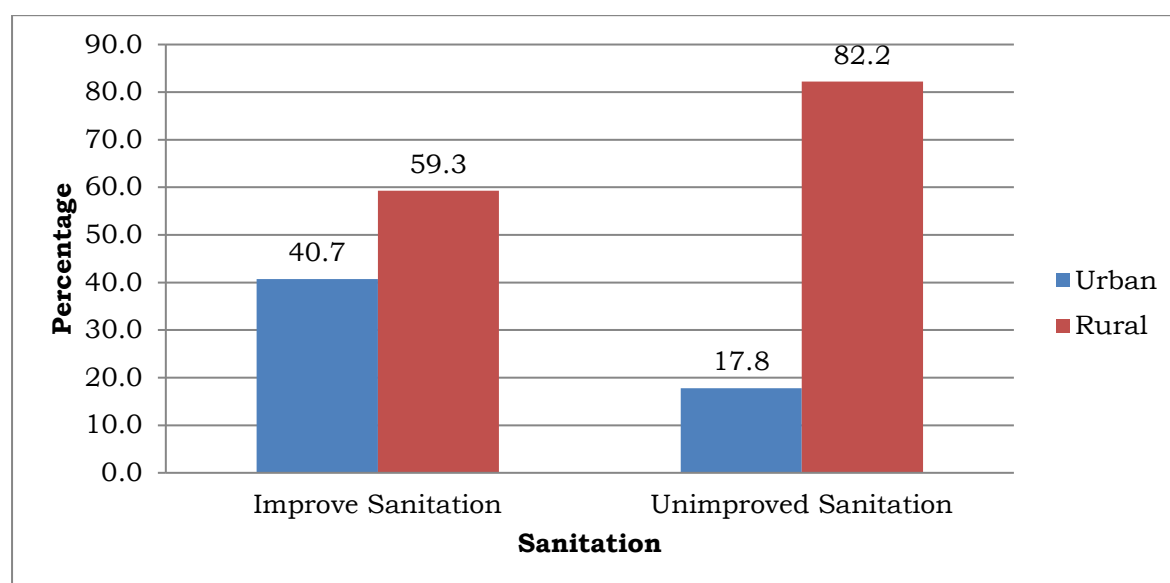


Table 3.3.1 shows the percentage distribution of type of toilet used by residence. In urban areas, 87.6 percent of households reported to use Flush/pour flush to septic tank latrine followed by 63.4 percent that used Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system. In the rural areas 91.0 percent reported that 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

| Improved sanitation (Type of toilet) | Residence | | | Total |
|--|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | |
| 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 |
| Total | 48.6 | 51.4 | 100.00 | 282,704 |
| | | | | |
| Unimproved sanitation | Urban | Rural | Total | Total |
| 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 |
| Total | 27.2 | 72.8 | 100.00 | 266,221 |

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

| How was the toilet built and paid for | Residence | | | Total(N) |
|--|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total(%) | |
| 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 |
| Average | 35.5 | 64.5 | 100.0 | 445,473 |

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 | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|----------|----------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total(%) | Total(N) |
| 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

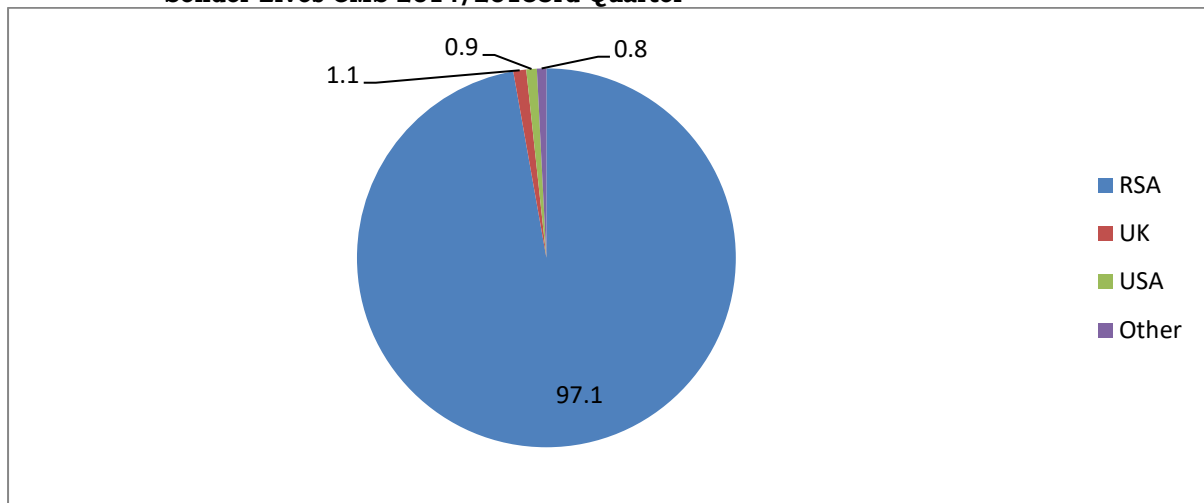


Figure 4.2 depicts the percentage distribution of household members who received remittance by residence and sex. It was observed that 77.6 percent of household members living in the rural areas were the most receiving remittances than those in the urban areas with 22.4 percent. Furthermore the findings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

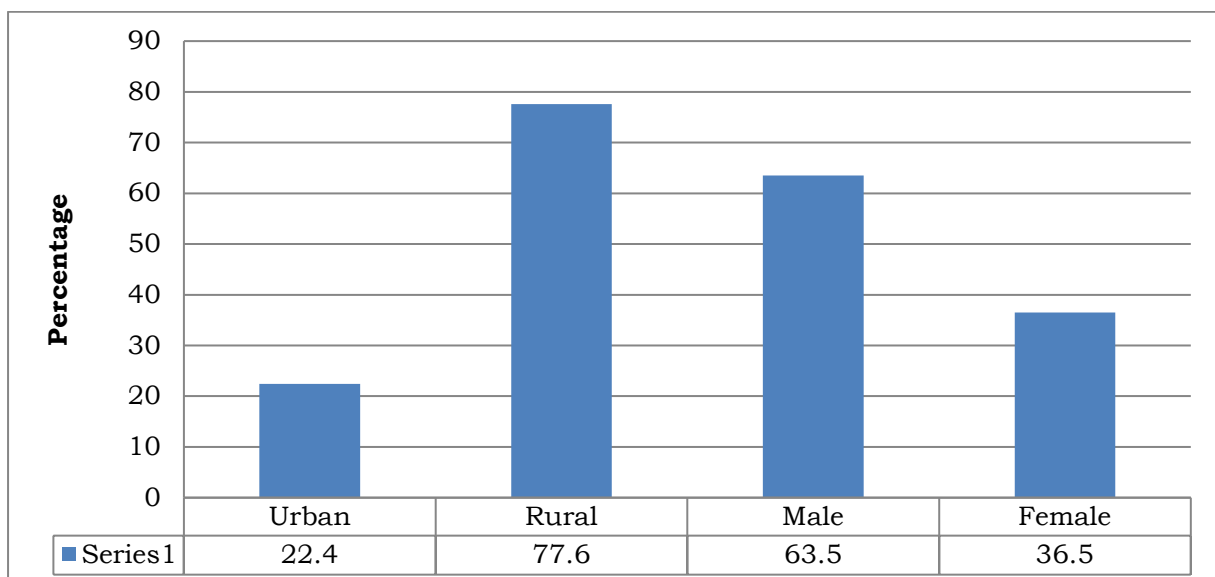


Table 4.1 presents the percentage distribution of household members who received remittances by country where senders live or work and resided. The

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 | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 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 3rd Quarter

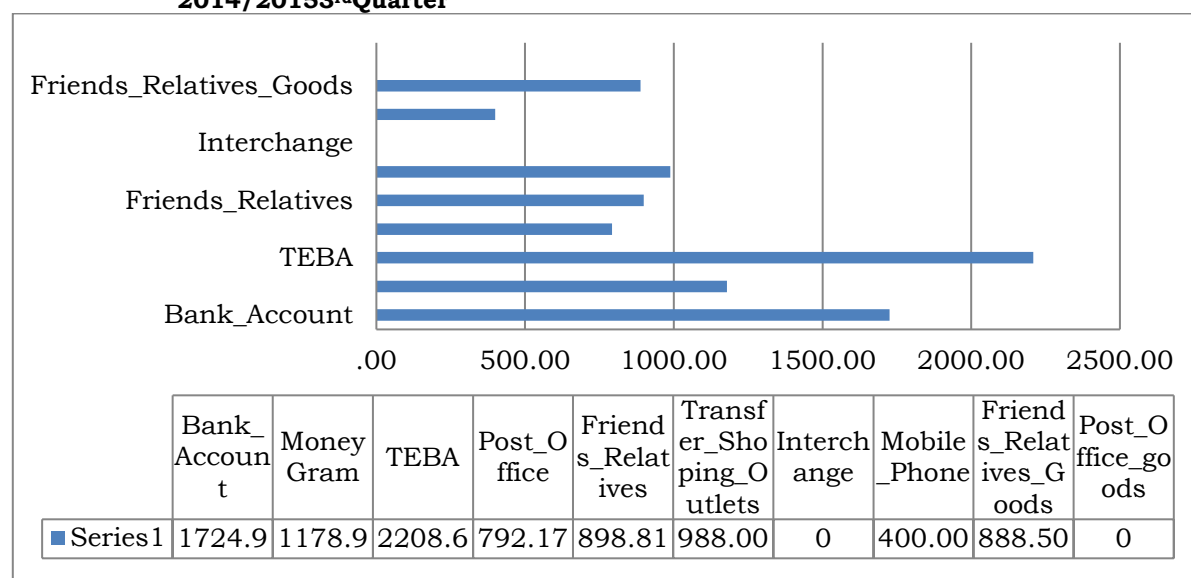
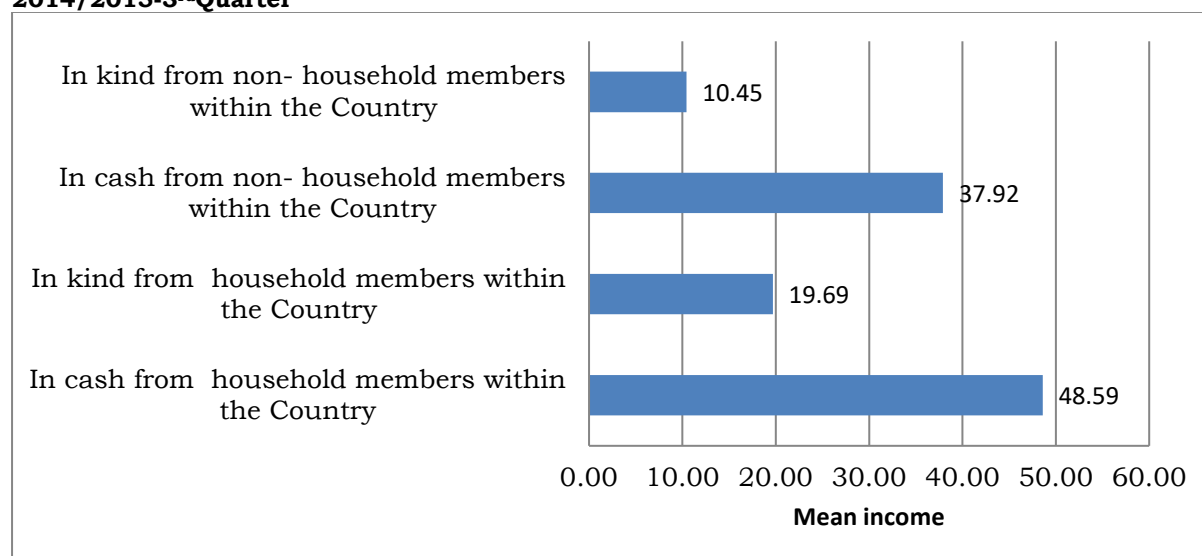


Figure 4.4 shows the mean remittance transfers for household a month preceding the survey. It is observed that an average remittance in cash from non- household members within the country was M37.92 compared to M10.45 of in kind from within a country. On the other hand in cash from household members 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 2014/2015-3rd 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**

| Items Consumed | Residence | |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| | Urban | Rural |
| 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 2014/2015 3rd Quarter

| Residence | Food and Non - alcoholic beverages | Alcoholic beverage and Tobacco | Clothing and footwear | Housing Water Electricit y 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

$F1 = (nh/Mh)$ Where nh = sample size = number of selected primary sampling units in stratum h .

Mhi = Number of households in i th selected psu of stratum h as of 2006 Population Census

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

Let $F2$ = Second stage sampling fraction

$F2 = (m'hi/M'hi)$ Where $m'hi$ = Number of selected households in i thpsu of stratum h .

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

Overall sampling fraction = $F1 * F2$

Sampling Interval

Sampling interval within the cluster: $M'hi$ = Households in stratum h of i thpsu from the listing.

$M'hi$ = Sample size in the selected primary sampling units

Sampling Interval = $(M'h/m'hi)$.

(a) Select a random number between 1 and interval that random number is the 1st selected household in the selected primary sampling unit.

(b) Add the interval to the random number to get the second selected household.

Continue the process until the desired sample size is achieved.

Sample size

The sample size was 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 3rd 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
2014/20153rd 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 |
| Total | 391,008 | 274,908 | 665,915 |
| 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 |
| Total | 391,008 | 274,908 | 665,915 |
| Urban | 91,370 | 106,005 | 197,375 |
| Rural | 299,637 | 168,903 | 468,540 |
| Total | 391,008 | 274,908 | 665,915 |

**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 workes | 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 |
| Total | 34,893 | 77,600 | 97,069 | 105,138 | 86,038 | 65,649 | 53,696 | 48,141 | 35,445 | 26,473 | 35,773 | 665,915 |

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 |
| Total | 197,375 | 468,540 | 665,915 |

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 |
| Total | 22,984 | 149,047 | 59,178 | 198,728 | 50,836 | 48,983 | 52,501 | 24,105 | 19,240 | 40,313 | 665,915 |

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 |
| Total | 391,008 | 274,908 | 665,915 |

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

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

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 |
| Total | 247,778 | 188,933 | 436,711 |

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 |
| Total | 231,291 | 170,046 | 401,337 |

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 |
| Total | 79,782 | 107,633 | 478,500 | 665,915 |
| Urban | 28,026 | 20,814 | 148,535 | 197,375 |
| Rural | 51,756 | 86,819 | 329,966 | 468,541 |
| Total | 79,782 | 107,633 | 478,500 | 665,915 |

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 |
| Total | 20,814 | 86,819 | 107,633 |

Table 2.11: Distribution of Unemployed Population by Age-groups and Sex, CMS 2014/2015-3rd 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 |
| Total | 100,361 | 175,556 | 275,917 |

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

| Employment Status | Residence | | Total |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| 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 |
| Total | 84,708 | 229,993 | 314,700 |

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

| Employment Status | Residence | | Total |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| 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 |
| Total | 84,708 | 229,993 | 314,700 |

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

| Occupational Title | Residence | | Total |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| 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 |
| Total | 84,708 | 229,993 | 314,700 |

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 |
| Total | 65,505 | 92,720 | 158,224 |

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 |
| Total | 214,389 | 530,976 | 745,365 |

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

| Improved sanitation | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Rural | Rural | Total |
| 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 |
| Total | 115,046 | 167,658 | 282,704 |
| Unimproved sanitation | | | |
| | Rural | Rural | Total |
| 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 |
| Total | 47,342 | 218,880 | 266,221 |

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

| District | Type of toilet | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| | Flush/ pour flush to piped sewer system | flush/p our flush to septic tank | Flush /pour flush to pit latrine | Flush/po ur flush to elsewh e | Flush/ pour flush to unkno wn place/ don't know where | ventilat ed improve d pit latrine | Pit latrine with slab | Pit latrine without slab/open pit | No facilitie s | Other (speci fy) | |
| 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 |
| Total | 3,834 | 7,777 | 5,409 | 270 | 1,132 | 180,167 | 84,385 | 121,034 | 144,87 | 45 | 548,925 |

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 |
| Total | 183,384 | 262,089 | 445,473 |

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 |
| Total | 183,384 | 262,089 | 445,473 |

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 |
| Total | 133,664 | 24,218 | 157,882 |

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 |
| Total | 8,472 | 1,776 | 10,247 |

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

| | | Residence | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 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

| | | Residence | | |
|--|--|-----------|----------|----------|
| Items Consumed | | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 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 | 431.4 | 410.6 | 520.9 | 993.0 | 265.3 | 336.4 | 589.5 | 599.3 | 366.5 | 235.1 | 4748.0 |
| Recreation and Culture | 2.5 | 19.6 | 76.2 | 323.9 | 10.9 | 13.8 | 19.0 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 490.0 |
| Education | 803.9 | 1452.9 | 1141.3 | 1998.1 | 401.7 | 680.3 | 477.5 | 320.1 | 1014.0 | 276.0 | 8565.0 |
| Restaurant and Hotel | 0.0 | 1.8 | 11.0 | 63.6 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81.0 |
| Miscellaneous Goods and Services | 386.0 | 791.6 | 1448.2 | 3421.8 | 344.9 | 757.1 | 3793.2 | 3326.0 | 4183.0 | 1581.9 | 20033.0 |