



**Kingdom Of Lesotho**

# **2016 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS PRELIMINARY RESULTS REPORT**

**October 2016**



**Ministry of Development Planning  
Bureau of Statistics  
Box 455, Maseru 100, Lesotho**

***Mission: Provide accurate, timely and reliable culturally relevant and internationally comparable statistical data for evidence based planning, and to satisfy the demand of each data user.***

## **PREFACE**

The Ministry of Development Planning (MDP) through its department of the Bureau of Statistics (BoS) conducted the Population and Housing Census (PHC) in April 2016. The PHC covered all the households within the Community councils, Constituencies, Districts and Villages. This census is the sixth in a series of scientific censuses conducted by the Bureau of Statistics. This Census used modern technology from cartography and GIS up to data collection where hands held electronic devices (tablets) were used for collection. The application was developed by BOS Census data Processing Team which was the tool used for collection.

This report is intended to provide data users with the interim results of the 2016 PHC for planning purposes. The detailed data analysis for the final report shall commence immediately after completing batch edits. This report has highlighted some important census data items, and a comparative analysis across censuses has been done in other areas.

The report has some text, tables and charts showing the trend and changes over the period 1976-2016.

MC MOLATO (ai)

DIRECTOR BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BoS)

# Contents

	Page
Mission statement	
Preface	
Contents	
CHAPTER 1:	
1.0 Background... ..	1
1.1 Introduction... ..	1
1.2 Scope of the preliminary data... ..	.2
1.3 Limitation of data... ..	.2
1.4 Census Households... ..	.2
CHAPTER 2:	
2.0 Population Estimates... ..	3
2.1 Inter-censal growth rates of population... ..	.4
2.2 Population in Districts... ..	.5
2.3 Population in Urban, Peri-Urban and Rural Areas... ..	.6
2.4 Population in Ecological Zones... ..	.7
2.5 Population in Constituencies... ..	8
Appendix A... ..	9

# CHAPTER 1

## 1.0. Background

Lesotho attained its independence in 1966 and has since then successfully conducted six modern population censuses, namely; 1966, 1976, 1986, 1996, 2006 and 2016. Consequently, following this programme, the next Population and Housing Census (PHC) shall be undertaken in 2026. All the censuses since 1966 were carried out by the Bureau of Statistics, under the mandate acquired from the Statistics Act of 1965. The Statistics Act<sup>1</sup> provided for a census to be undertaken every ten years and it defines the functions and powers of the agency designated to undertake the census. Furthermore, the Act provides for a Parliamentary Proclamation that spells out the census objectives and establishment of a number of committees to plan and conduct the census.

## 1.1 Introduction

Lesotho has been undertaking decennial scientific censuses since 1966. Census project involves a complete count of all persons including those in the cattle-posts and institutions. The enumeration covers the usual residents of Lesotho who are found within the country at the time of the census (defacto count) as well as the usual members of households residing outside the country (dejure count). Lesotho always uses dejure count because of a considerable number of Basotho in Republic of South Africa, who are still usual members of households in Lesotho.

The last census was on the 09<sup>th</sup> April 2016. Since that time, the Bureau of Statistics (BOS), whose mandate is to plan and implement this huge project, has been engaged in post census activities, the most important of which is compilation of census data. The census preliminary results provide interim figures of the population size for the total country, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, districts and constituencies by sex.

The final report of the 2016 census will provide information on all characteristics of both the de jure and de facto populations. These will include characteristics of the population in relation to the following:

- Household characteristics and Household amenities
- Educational status
- Socio Economic characteristics
- Migratory status
- Disability and albinism status
- Mortality estimates
- Fertility level
- Household Assets
- Water and sanitation

All this information will be available after completion of data processing. The characteristics of the population will then be discussed in detail by District, Community Council, Ecological Zone, and Village and also by Rural and Urban areas.

---

<sup>1</sup> That has been repealed and replaced by the Statistics Act of 2001.

## 1.2. Method of Compiling the Preliminary Data

Since the preliminary results are intended to provide an interim outcome of the census, only few population variables were captured and processed manually, for immediate planning purposes. For example, information compiled includes:

- De jure population by district and sex
- De jure population by Constituency and sex
- De jure population by urban and rural residence and sex.

## 1.3. Data Limitations

These data has been electronically edited. The editing that has been done covers only structural editing and the raw data had a lot of duplications hence may be subject to some errors. However, after the batch or content editing has been done, the final results are not expected to vary much from the preliminary results.

## 1.4 Census Households

The summary of data collection for households is given in Table 1.1 which displays the housing stock of 2016 Lesotho Population and Housing Census. The total estimated total number of households for 2016 PHC is 593,403. The housing stock that was found to be occupied was 90.2 percent. While 0.3 percent of the total housing stock had its members temporarily absent and 0.7 percent of the households had members who were entirely absent for the extended period of time. An alarming 8.9 percent of the housing stock was vacant. Among the total Housing stock, 9.4 percent of the households were not occupied, while 0.003 percent was that of refusals. In total 15.78 percent were not counted.

**Table 1.1: Household Stock for 2016 Population and Housing Census**

<b>Lesotho Totals</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>% Distribution</b>
<b><i>Housing Stock</i></b>	<b><i>593,403</i></b>	<b><i>100.000</i></b>
Occupied	535,231	90.197
Temporarily Absent	1,590	0.268
Entire household Absent	4,008	0.675
Vacant Houses	52,554	8.857
Refusals	20	0.003

## CHAPTER 2

### 2.0 Population Estimates

The Population and Housing Census 2016 preliminary results show that the total household population of Lesotho is 2,001,946 as indicated in Table 2.1a and according to Table 2.1b the total population in the institutions (convents and orphanages) is 1,600. This amounts to the preliminary total population of **2,003,546**. This comprises 981,679 males and 1,020,267 females (49.0 and 51.0 percent respectively) for population in private households.

**Table 2.1a: Percentage distribution of Dejure Population by Age and Sex**

Age	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,001,946</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>
00 - 04	198,482	50.3	49.7
05 - 09	219,652	49.8	50.2
10 - 14	215,272	50.2	49.8
15 - 19	209,563	50.8	49.2
20 - 24	198,841	49.7	50.3
25 - 29	188,831	50.8	49.2
30 - 34	168,129	51.9	48.1
35 - 39	130,776	52.4	47.6
40 - 44	96,336	50.7	49.3
45 - 49	74,677	48.9	51.1
50 - 54	69,953	45.5	54.5
55 - 59	59,589	43.1	56.9
60 - 64	49,402	42.4	57.6
65 - 69	37,340	41.1	58.9
70 - 74	30,753	39.0	61.0
75 - 79	23,893	35.4	64.6
80 - 84	18,857	29.0	71.0
85 - 89	7,151	26.4	73.6
90 - 94	2,880	22.9	77.1
95+	367	23.7	76.3
ANS	1,202	49.1	50.9

**Table 2.1b: Population Residing in Institutions**

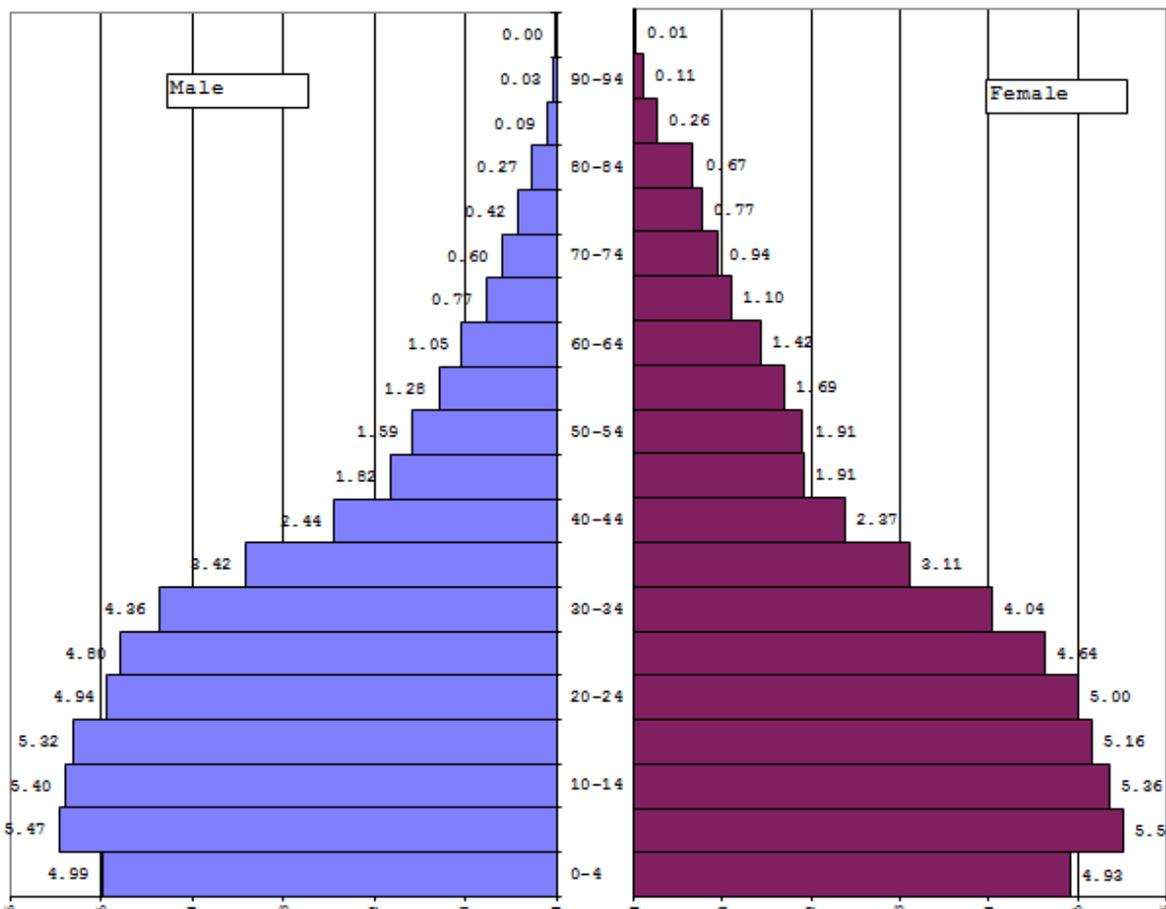
Total Population	1,600
------------------	-------

Figure 1 depicts a population pyramid which essentially shows the distribution of the population by age and sex and changes in the population due to deaths and births. The prominent features of the 2016 Population and Housing Census (PHC) population pyramid are increasing deaths beyond age group 30-34 years for both sexes with male deaths dominating in most age groups with an alarming difference (0.77% males and 1.10% females) at ages 65-79 years. This is shown by the triangular shape or as it tapers at the apex indicating increased mortality experience as age increases.

The broad base of the pyramid is a sign of pronounced injection into the population signaling slightly higher fertility. Survivorship is observable from infancy and for under five children surviving in great numbers up to age group 20-24 years, which could be attributable to an improved health system. At the base of the pyramid at ages 0-4 years the bars are a bit narrow displaying a declining fertility regime in Lesotho. The elderly population beyond ages 60-64 years seems to be predominantly females as compared to males indicating that mortality affects males more than females

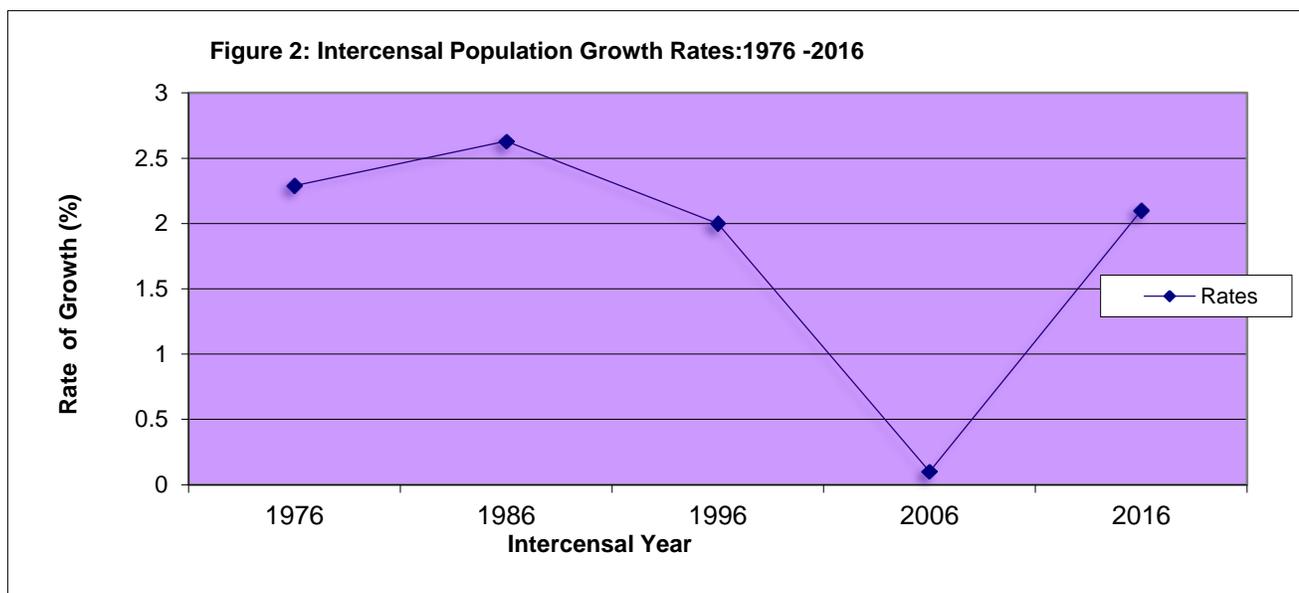
**COUNTRY: Lesotho**

Figure 1. Percent of Total Population



**2.1 Inter-Censal Growth Rate of the Population**

Population growth rate is measured using the current and previous census population estimates. Figure 2 shows that the annual growth rate between 1966 and 1976 was estimated as 2.3 percent per annum, which increased to 2.6 percent during the inter-censal period of 1976 to 1986. There was a decline observed between 1986 and 1996 of an estimated 1.5 percent population growth rate per annum. The growth rate between 1996 and 2006 censuses was estimated at 0.1 percent. The implied growth rate between 2006 and 2016 is therefore estimated at 0.021 percent.



## 2.2. Population in Districts

Population distribution by districts in Table 2.2 shows that approximately one quarter of the population resides in Maseru with estimated 25.8 percent, and the least proportion of population resides in the district of Qacha’s Nek with 3.8 percent. The table also shows that for every 100 women in this country there are 96.2 males. Contrary to common expectation, (of females being more than males), the districts of Mafeteng and Thaba-Tseka have sex ratios of 100.6 and 100.2 respectively, meaning for every 100 females there are 100.6 males and 100.2 respectively.

**Table 2.2: Household Population Distribution by District and Sex**

	Count	Total	%Male	%Female	Sex Ratio
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,001,946</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>96.2</b>
Botha-Bothe	118,133	5.9	5.9	5.9	96.0
Leribe	337,236	16.8	16.8	16.8	96.2
Berea	262,065	13.1	13.1	13.1	96.1
Maseru	516,869	25.8	25.3	26.3	92.7
Mafeteng	176,611	8.8	9.0	8.6	100.6
Mohale’sHoek	164,880	8.2	8.3	8.2	97.4
Quthing	116,633	5.8	5.9	5.8	97.2
Qacha’s Nek	75,087	3.8	3.8	3.7	96.7
Mokhotlong	99,683	5.0	5.1	4.9	99.1
Thaba-Tseka	134,749	6.7	6.9	6.6	100.2

## 2.3 Population in Urban, Peri-Urban and Rural Areas

A settlement is a place where people live or reside. Settlements have been subdivided into urban, peri-urban and rural residence. In undertaking this Census, households were identified with the settlement type they were found in during enumeration. In Lesotho, an urban area is defined by law through a Government Gazette by the Ministry of Local Government. The peri-urban area has been defined by BoS as those areas which are not too rural in character but are almost like urban areas. Table 2.2 below depicts the percentage distribution of household population by urban, peri-urban and rural residence from 1976 to 2016.

According to the table, there has been an observable increase in the population over the years. The share of population living in the urban areas increased from 10.5 in 1976 to 34.1 in 2016. The table further shows the share of the population in the peri-urban areas as 7.5 in 2016. This is the first time this category is covered in a census. Furthermore, the rural share of the population showed a different pattern where there was a decline in the population over the years depicting a rural to urban migration.

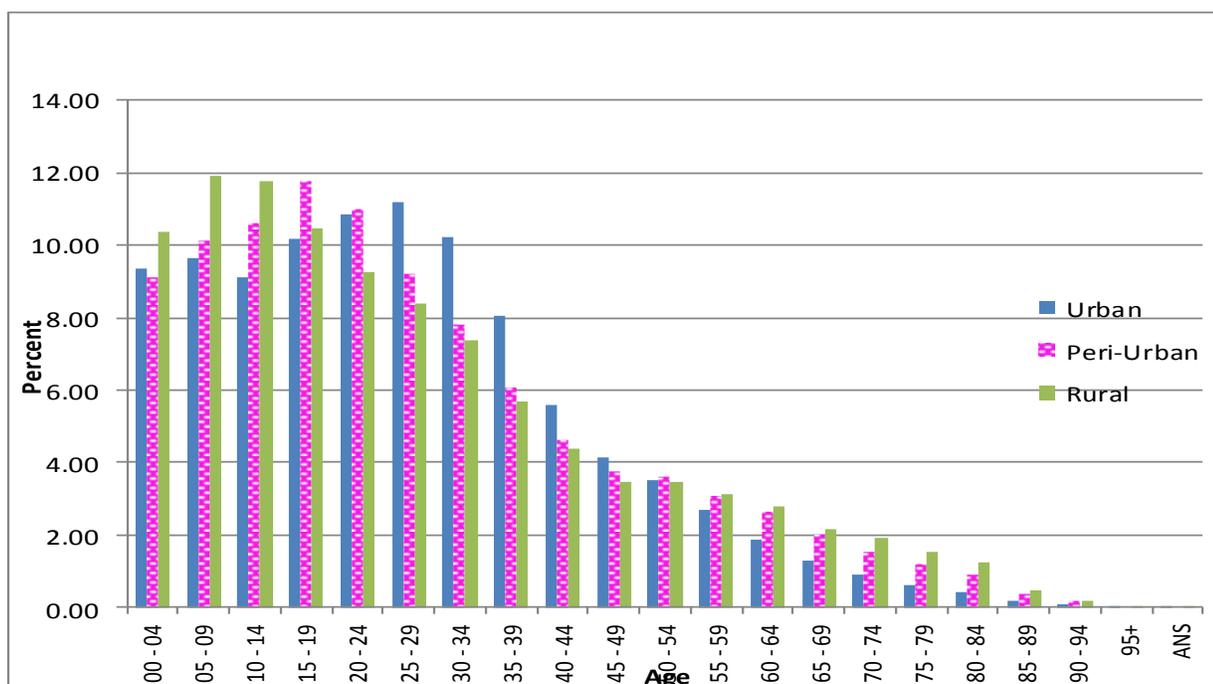
**Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Urban, Peri-urban and Rural Residence :1976-2016**

Residence	Years				
	1976	1986	1996	2006	2016
Urban	10.5	11.8	16.9	23.8	34.1
Peri-urban	-	-	-	-	7.5
Rural	89.5	88.2	83.1	76.2	58.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: LDS 2011

Figure 3 represents distribution of household population by age and settlement type. Generally, the overall percentage of household population constituting over 10.0 percent aged 5 to 19 years settled in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. According to this table, more than 10.0 percent of household population aged 15 to 34 years is mostly found in urban areas; 5 to 24 and 0 to 19 years in peri-urban and rural areas respectively. In all urban, peri-urban and rural settlement none of household population is aged 95 years. In addition to that, the majority of household population constituting less than 10.0 percent (35 to 94 years) is mostly distributed among urban, peri-urban and rural areas accordingly.

**Figure 3: Population Distribution by Age and Settlement Type**



## 2.4 Population in Ecological Zones

The country is further subdivided into agro-ecological zones. These are the Lowlands, Foothills, Mountains and the Senqu River Valley. Table 2.3 shows distribution of population by zones. Of the four zones, the lowlands have been increasingly gaining some population over the years since 1976 with 46.6 percentage share and about 61.9 percentage share in 2016. The Foothills and the Senqu River Valley have been losing the population since 1976 to 2016.

**Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Ecological Zones :1976-2016**

Ecological zones	Years				
	1976	1986	1996	2006	2016
Lowlands	46.6	49.0	58.6	56.7	61.9
Foothills	22.5	22.7	12.4	12.8	9.8
Mountain	20.7	16.8	22.8	20.5	19.6
Senqu River Valley	10.6	11.5	6.2	10.0	8.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

## **2.5. Population in Constituencies**

Lesotho is also subdivided into constituencies. These are demarcated within the districts and they are politically defined. The limitation with keeping track of constituency populations is the ever changing boundaries. However, data suggests that some constituencies are considerably larger than others. They range from 8,123 as the lowest to 27, 208 as the largest (see Table 3, Appendix A).

## APPENDIX A

**Table 1: Distribution of Dejure Population by Age and Sex**

Age	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	2,001,946	982,444	1,019,502
<b>00 - 04</b>	198,482	99,830	98,652
<b>05 - 09</b>	219,652	109,428	110,225
<b>10 - 14</b>	215,272	107,992	107,280
<b>15 - 19</b>	209,563	106,383	103,180
<b>20 - 24</b>	198,841	98,786	100,055
<b>25 - 29</b>	188,831	95,975	92,857
<b>30 - 34</b>	168,129	87,309	80,820
<b>35 - 39</b>	130,776	68,463	62,313
<b>40 - 44</b>	96,336	48,830	47,506
<b>45 - 49</b>	74,677	36,492	38,186
<b>50 - 54</b>	69,953	31,838	38,115
<b>55 - 59</b>	59,589	25,694	33,895
<b>60 - 64</b>	49,402	20,937	28,465
<b>65 - 69</b>	37,340	15,356	21,984
<b>70 - 74</b>	30,753	11,985	18,768
<b>75 - 79</b>	23,893	8,458	15,436
<b>80 - 84</b>	18,857	5,466	13,390
<b>85 - 89</b>	7,151	1,885	5,267
<b>90 - 94</b>	2,880	660	2,219
<b>95+</b>	367	87	280
<b>ANS</b>	1,202	590	612

**Table 2: Distribution of Dejure Population by District and Sex**

District	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	2,001,946	981,679	1,020,267
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	118,133	57,853	60,280
<b>Leribe</b>	337,236	165,349	171,887
<b>Berea</b>	262,065	128,449	133,616
<b>Maseru</b>	516,869	248,686	268,183
<b>Mafeteng</b>	176,611	88,550	88,061
<b>Mohale'sHoek</b>	164,880	81,349	83,531
<b>Quthing</b>	116,633	57,474	59,159
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	75,087	36,914	38,173
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	99,683	49,612	50,071
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	134,749	67,444	67,305

**Table 3: Distribution of Dejure Population by Constituency and Sex**

Constituency	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,001,946</b>	<b>981,942</b>	<b>1,020,004</b>
<b>Mechachane</b>	19,123	9,582	9,541
<b>Hololo</b>	22,682	11,201	11,481
<b>Motete</b>	25,174	12,330	12,844
<b>Qalo</b>	22,808	11,346	11,462
<b>Butha-buthe</b>	28,346	13,418	14,928
<b>Maliba-mats'o</b>	27,619	13,964	13,655
<b>Mphosong</b>	21,118	10,740	10,378
<b>Thaba-phats'oa</b>	21,929	11,212	10,717
<b>Mahobong</b>	28,107	13,860	14,247
<b>Pela-ts'oeu</b>	23,158	11,624	11,534
<b>Matlakeng</b>	22,534	11,256	11,278
<b>Leribe</b>	22,788	11,547	11,241
<b>Hlotse</b>	33,562	16,019	17,543
<b>Tsikoane</b>	19,723	9,613	10,110
<b>Maputsoe</b>	39,977	18,041	21,936
<b>Likhetlane</b>	31,813	14,893	16,920
<b>Peka</b>	22,790	11,389	11,401
<b>Kolonyama</b>	22,118	11,251	10,867
<b>Mosalemane</b>	22,138	11,344	10,794
<b>Makhoroana</b>	21,438	10,643	10,795
<b>Bela-bela</b>	21,732	11,025	10,707
<b>Malimong</b>	20,728	10,583	10,145
<b>Khafung</b>	21,674	10,826	10,848
<b>Teya-teyaneng</b>	25,823	12,328	13,495
<b>T'soana-makhulo</b>	22,995	11,590	11,405
<b>Thupa-kubu</b>	26,048	12,996	13,052
<b>Berea</b>	27,676	13,272	14,404
<b>Khubetsoana</b>	30,456	13,982	16,474
<b>Mabote</b>	21,357	9,938	11,419
<b>Motimposo</b>	25,894	12,244	13,650
<b>Stadium Area</b>	24,785	11,567	13,218
<b>Maseru</b>	15,870	7,482	8,388
<b>Thetsane</b>	50,653	23,445	27,208
<b>Qoaling</b>	35,290	16,792	18,498
<b>Lithoteng</b>	37,181	17,366	19,815
<b>Lithabaneng</b>	40,323	18,958	21,365
<b>Abia</b>	29,968	14,063	15,905
<b>Thaba-bosiu</b>	33,010	15,744	17,266
<b>Machache</b>	25,986	13,082	12,904

<b>Thaba-putsoa</b>	22,887	11,871	11,016
<b>Maama</b>	24,923	11,995	12,928
<b>Koro-koro</b>	29,751	14,259	15,492
<b>Qeme</b>	25,820	12,365	13,455
<b>Rothe</b>	21,947	11,039	10,908
<b>Matsieng</b>	25,929	12,813	13,116
<b>Makhaleng</b>	21,700	10,983	10,717
<b>Maletsunyane</b>	24,952	12,725	12,227
<b>Thaba-phechela</b>	19,599	10,084	9,515
<b>Kolo</b>	18,578	9,400	9,178
<b>Matelile</b>	20,659	10,408	10,251
<b>Maliepetsane</b>	22,751	11,513	11,238
<b>Thabana Morena</b>	18,258	9,246	9,012
<b>Likhoele</b>	23,616	11,977	11,639
<b>Qalabane</b>	23,818	11,796	12,022
<b>Mafeteng</b>	29,332	14,108	15,224
<b>Taung</b>	17,215	8,776	8,439
<b>Qhalasi</b>	22,990	11,025	11,965
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	26,587	12,565	14,022
<b>Mekaling</b>	17,920	8,721	9,199
<b>Qaqatu</b>	15,990	7,867	8,123
<b>Mpharane</b>	18,088	9,172	8,916
<b>Ketane</b>	21,486	10,961	10,525
<b>Hloahloeng</b>	24,604	12,290	12,314
<b>Tele</b>	18,376	8,949	9,427
<b>Moyeni</b>	25,552	12,458	13,094
<b>Sebapala</b>	26,011	12,860	13,151
<b>Mt.moorosi</b>	25,328	12,655	12,673
<b>Qhoali</b>	21,366	10,549	10,817
<b>Qacha'snek</b>	30,299	14,784	15,515
<b>Lebakeng</b>	24,584	12,101	12,483
<b>Tsoelike</b>	21,897	10,842	11,055
<b>Mantsonyane</b>	24,290	12,542	11,748
<b>Thaba-moea</b>	22,989	11,474	11,515
<b>Thaba-tseka</b>	28,583	14,036	14,547
<b>Semena</b>	30,777	15,487	15,290
<b>Mashai</b>	26,183	12,963	13,220
<b>Malingoaneng</b>	25,861	13,031	12,830
<b>Senqu</b>	25,170	12,726	12,444
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	25,030	12,091	12,939
<b>Bobatsi</b>	23,856	11,880	11,976

---

**Table 4: Distribution of Dejure Population by Zone and Sex**

Zone	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	2,001,946	981,645	1,020,301
<b>Lowlands</b>	1,238,902	600,007	638,895
<b>Foothills</b>	195,626	99,091	96,535
<b>Mountains</b>	392,276	196,613	195,663
<b>Senqu river valley</b>	175,142	85,933	89,209

**Table 5: Distribution of Dejure Population by Settlement type and Sex**

Settlement	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	2,001,946	982,003	1,019,943
<b>Urban</b>	682,607	321,355	361,252
<b>Peri-Urban</b>	149,204	72,792	76,412
<b>Rural</b>	1,170,135	587,856	582,279

**Table 6: Distribution of Dejure Population by Age and District**

Age	Total	District									
		Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka
<b>Total</b>	2,001,946	118,134	337,250	262,070	516,936	176,617	164,829	116,645	75,072	99,680	134,713
<b>00 - 04</b>	198,519	11,894	32,925	25,607	49,946	16,753	16,061	11,607	7,698	10,938	15,090
<b>05 - 09</b>	219,863	13,606	37,010	28,025	51,232	18,656	18,487	13,108	8,879	13,055	17,805
<b>10 - 14</b>	215,549	13,040	35,519	27,097	49,133	19,386	18,562	13,458	9,066	13,199	17,090
<b>15 - 19</b>	209,694	11,968	35,123	27,010	50,943	19,188	17,539	12,906	8,504	11,426	15,088
<b>20 - 24</b>	198,640	11,150	33,220	25,558	57,184	16,488	15,527	11,670	6,997	9,060	11,787
<b>25 - 29</b>	188,590	10,744	32,070	24,313	55,082	15,860	14,517	10,653	6,477	8,089	10,785
<b>30 - 34</b>	167,892	9,896	28,962	22,250	48,729	13,969	12,779	8,981	5,850	7,152	9,324
<b>35 - 39</b>	130,509	7,552	22,407	17,414	38,951	10,776	9,479	6,479	4,325	5,665	7,460
<b>40 - 44</b>	96,175	5,519	16,409	12,999	27,676	8,215	7,322	4,767	3,152	4,298	5,817
<b>45 - 49</b>	74,604	4,290	13,045	10,659	20,356	6,444	5,943	3,934	2,480	3,057	4,396
<b>50 - 54</b>	69,975	4,188	11,902	9,987	17,515	6,633	6,070	4,085	2,555	2,953	4,086
<b>55 - 59</b>	59,653	3,668	10,392	8,547	13,902	6,057	5,430	3,542	2,230	2,417	3,468
<b>60 - 64</b>	49,482	3,070	8,349	6,905	11,124	5,212	4,710	3,110	1,777	2,189	3,035
<b>65 - 69</b>	37,413	2,312	6,161	4,862	8,307	4,199	3,653	2,377	1,438	1,706	2,398
<b>70 - 74</b>	30,840	1,997	5,030	4,010	6,345	3,098	3,104	2,077	1,198	1,588	2,392
<b>75 - 79</b>	23,973	1,399	3,766	3,116	4,749	2,563	2,458	1,739	967	1,172	2,043
<b>80 - 84</b>	18,939	1,143	3,089	2,220	3,412	1,883	2,011	1,376	962	1,114	1,728
<b>85 - 89</b>	7,176	425	1,234	927	1,364	750	731	484	327	365	569
<b>90 - 94</b>	2,889	163	386	359	608	348	305	205	132	151	232
<b>95+</b>	369	39	48	46	58	34	47	21	12	25	39
<b>ANS</b>	1,202	69	202	159	319	106	96	66	44	61	80

**Table 7: Distribution of Dejure Population by Age and Settlement Type**

Age	Settlement			
	Total	Urban	Peri-Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	2,001,946	682,773	149,212	1,169,961
<b>00 - 04</b>	198,663	63,779	13,638	121,246
<b>05 - 09</b>	220,022	65,744	15,150	139,129
<b>10 - 14</b>	215,669	62,269	15,856	137,545
<b>15 - 19</b>	209,558	69,327	17,549	122,682
<b>20 - 24</b>	198,557	74,012	16,453	108,092
<b>25 - 29</b>	188,417	76,403	13,758	98,256
<b>30 - 34</b>	167,722	69,709	11,659	86,355
<b>35 - 39</b>	130,427	55,073	9,105	66,249
<b>40 - 44</b>	96,158	38,141	6,928	51,088
<b>45 - 49</b>	74,571	28,432	5,613	40,527
<b>50 - 54</b>	69,945	23,953	5,413	40,579
<b>55 - 59</b>	59,658	18,275	4,600	36,783
<b>60 - 64</b>	49,532	12,926	3,981	32,624
<b>65 - 69</b>	37,467	8,954	3,009	25,505
<b>70 - 74</b>	30,904	6,253	2,323	22,329
<b>75 - 79</b>	24,033	4,215	1,838	17,981
<b>80 - 84</b>	18,983	2,998	1,366	14,619
<b>85 - 89</b>	7,192	1,254	598	5,341
<b>90 - 94</b>	2,893	576	262	2,055
<b>95+</b>	370	64	22	284
<b>ANS</b>	1,202	418	92	692

**Table 8: Distribution of Households by District and Household Status**

District	Household Status						
	Total	Continue with interview	No household member at home	Entire hh absent for extended period of time	Dwelling vacant	Refusal	Not applicable
<b>Total</b>	593,403	535,231	1,590	4,008	49,956	20	2,598
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	32,057	28,884	91	339	2,704	0	38
<b>Leribe</b>	99,349	89,723	293	708	7,983	2	641
<b>Berea</b>	79,125	70,444	178	461	7,660	5	377
<b>Maseru</b>	174,860	161,994	420	742	10,825	11	868
<b>Mafeteng</b>	53,433	46,128	192	306	6,571	2	234
<b>Mohale'sHoek</b>	44,727	39,196	112	470	4,853	0	97
<b>Quthing</b>	27,723	24,564	77	385	2,653	0	44

<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	19,323	17,038	39	181	2,016	0	48
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	26,694	24,280	45	173	2,094	-	102
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	36,113	32,980	143	244	2,597	0	149

---